COMPREHENSIVE TEN-YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN






PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

CY 2017 - CY 2026

Prince George's County
DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

2017 – 2026

COMPREHENSIVE
TEN-YEAR
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prince George's County, Maryland

Acknowledgements

Marilyn E. Rybak, Waste Management Division, Recycling Section, Section Manager

Robert Reading, Waste Management Division, Recycling Section, Environmental Planner

Antoinette Peterson, Waste Management Division, Recycling Section, Administrative Aide

Chelinda Bullock, Waste Management Division, Recycling Section, Administrative Aide

Michael Bashore, Environmental Services Division, Planner/GIS Maps

With Thanks
To all of the agencies and individuals who contributed data

CONTENTS

CHAPTER II
PLANNING BACKGROUND

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

CHAPTER IV
ASSESSMENT

CHAPTER V
PLAN OF ACTION

APPENDICES

ILLUSTRATIONS

Tables

Figures

MAPS

INTRODUCTION

I. State Requirements of Preparation of the Plan

The Prince George's County 2017-2026 Ten Year Solid Waste Management has been prepared according to Title 9, Subtitle 5, Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, and Regulations .01-.05 under COMAR 26.03.03, entitled "Development of County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans" (Appendix B). The Prince George's County Council adopted the plan by Council Resolution on the ___day of_____ 2016.

II. Plan Summary

Prince George's County, although highly urbanized in certain locations, is not as densely populated as a city. As a result, the issues related to solid waste management are highly diversified and challenging. The services presently provided to County residents are sufficient to meet the County's solid waste disposal needs. However, during this ten-year planning period, several changes are anticipated. The County will continue to take measures to meet aggressive recycling goals as outlined in Council Bill 87-2012. Initiatives include a recycling rate of 60% by 2020, food scrap composting, heightened emphasis on multifamily, commercial and industrial recycling, and requiring all refuse collectors or haulers licensed by the Department of the Environment to provide for an opportunity for recycling or show evidence to the Director of an agreement or contract for providing recycling services through another entity. Furthermore, the County has changed from twice a week residential curbside trash collection to once a week trash collection and is anticipating an increase in recycling participation and recycling tonnages. Food scrap recycling, mandatory multifamily and commercial recycling reporting and reducing the current number of residential weekly trash pick-up services have proven to have an effect on behavior resulting in increased recycling rates. The County is also considering development of a Resource Recovery Park (RRP). The RRP may include handling capabilities of multiple waste types while maximizing end use. Waste sorting, waste and recycling commodity sales, re-use, and beneficial uses of by-pass wastes may be considered. The RRP would minimize waste volumes normally directed to the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill while maximizing recycling and diversion. These efforts, coupled with the ongoing zero waste evaluation and the recently completed waste characterization report, will further increase environmental benefits.

A. Solid Waste Generation

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been collecting data on waste generation and disposal for more than thirty years. In 2012, the EPA study revealed that Americans generated about 251 million tons of trash and recycled and composted nearly 87 million tons of this material, equivalent to a 34.5 percent recycling rate.

Over the last few decades, the generation, recycling, composting, and disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW) has changed substantially. The recycling rate has increased from less than 10 percent of MSW generation in 1980 to over 34 percent in

2012. Disposal of waste to a landfill has decreased from 89 percent of the amount generated in 1980 to 54 percent of MSW in 2012. Solid waste generation has decreased from 4.43 pounds per person per day in 2010 to 4.38 pounds per person per day in 2012. In 2012, on average, 1.51 pounds out of 4.38 pounds of waste generated per person per day was recycled or composted. It should be noted that approximately 11.5 percent of the total MSW is combusted for energy, or about 29 million tons of MSW. Organic materials, such as paper, paperboard, food scraps, and yard trimmings continue to be largest component of MSW generated. Paper and paperboard account for 27.4 percent, food scraps 14.5 percent, and yard trimmings 13.5 percent. (www.epa.gov/wastes, February 2014)

The waste generation rate dropped to 4.38 pounds per person per year and is likely to remain relatively stable during the next decade. In percentage of total MSW generation, recycling, including composting, did not exceed 15 percent until 1990. Growth in the recycling rate was significant over the next 15 years. The recycling rate has grown more slowly since then. Overall, recovery of elements of the waste stream through recycling has continued to increase from a 6 percent recovery rate in 1960 to a recovery rate of 34.5 percent in 2012. Measured by percentage of generation, products with the highest recovery rates in 2012 were lead-acid batteries (96 percent), corrugated boxes (91 percent), steel cans (71 percent), newspapers/mechanical papers (70 percent) major appliances (64 percent), yard trimmings (58 percent), aluminum cans (55 percent), tires (45 percent), and mixed paper (43 percent). After MSW recovery through recycling and composting, food waste is the largest component of discards at 21 percent. Plastics comprise about 18 percent, paper and paperboard make up approximately 15 percent, and rubber, leather and textiles account for about 11 percent of MSW discards. As recycling markets increase, recycling programs expand, and education and outreach continues, it is expected that the national trend in recycling and resource recovery will experience increases and landfilling will experience decreases. Prince George's County has already exceeded this national average with a 59.03 percent recycling rate and 64.03 percent waste diversion rate (2014 Maryland Recycling Act (MRA) Report) and will continue to make recycling and source reduction significant components for Solid Waste Management.

B. Solid Waste Collection

At present and continuing during this Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan (TYSWP) period, the three solid waste collection services provided in Prince George's County will continue to be accessible to County residents. The three types of services are collection by private contract services, County-contract services and municipality provided or contracted services. County-contract services have been extended to all areas of the County with the exception of the southeastern quadrant of the County.

C. Solid Waste Disposal

Present County disposal programs include a Subtitle D landfill, recovery sites, rubble fills and a fly ash fill. In addition, numerous private and public material recycling facilities are available in and out of the County to prepare recyclables for end-markets. In general, these types of disposal and recycling programs are expected to continue within the time frame of this plan, with increased emphasis on minimizing waste generation, source reduction, increasing recycling through single-stream collections and processing, and enforcement of multifamily properties.

D. Recycling

For years, recycling activities had been occurring in the County; however, in the spring of 1988, the County launched the first government-sponsored recycling collection programs in five communities across the County. These pilot programs were the first step in a Countywide recycling effort. By 1993, the County developed and opened its own dual stream Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) and implemented residential curbside recycling collection. In November of 2007, the County's MRF was converted to a state of the art single-stream processing facility and the new Residential Curbside Recycling Collection contract was bid for single-stream collection. Providing residents with the ability to place all recyclables into the same receptacle without the need to pre-sort materials into different streams (separating out paper) made recycling very convenient. The state of the art single-stream equipment also allowed the County to incorporate additional materials to the list of acceptable items to be recycled, such as plastics #3 - #7. The County also distributed new 65-gallon recycling carts for residential curbside recycling collection. The combination of single-stream recycling and the larger sized recycling receptacles have had the positive result of raising the residential recycling participation rate by 41%. Since its inception the MRF has surpassed one (1) million tons of recycling. Currently the County has already met and surpassed the State's recycling mandate and Statewide voluntary goals.

Recycling as a waste management tool has been an evolutionary process as existing landfills began to reach capacity and alternatives to landfilling became available. The County has an extensive recycling program and the changes made to the MRF and the collection process allowed the programs to expand. Plastics #3 through #7, coat hangers, aseptic gable top containers, and empty aerosol cans were all added to the recycling curbside collection program. Additionally, rigid plastics were added to the convenience center collection program. Since the MRF is a single-stream processer, the commercial sector has also benefited. Businesses have begun offering single-stream recycling programs for employees and have altered their hauling contracts to include single-stream recyclables. In 2011, the County also let out a new bid for its' County Office Recycling Program (CORP) as a single-stream recycling program, resulting in a recycling increase of 46.5%.

The recycling and source reduction efforts in the County continue to include comprehensive and diverse programs such as: government environmentally preferred purchasing policy; residential curbside recyclables collection, processing and marketing; mandatory multifamily recycling; curbside yard waste material collection and composting; wood waste mulching; collection and marketing of scrap metal, white goods, scrap tires, batteries, and oil; donation of old used latex paint to non-profit organizations, collection of household hazardous waste and recycling and or donation of old electronics and televisions; public schools recycling program; mandatory business recycling; coordination and technical assistance; source reduction and recycling education; sustainability education and implementation; and technical assistance to businesses. During this planning period, the County plans to expand the food scrap composting project at the Western Branch Yard Waste Composting Facility. Adding food scraps to the Recycling Program complement will continue to increase the County's diversion rate. Also, during this period, new emphasis and oversight will be focused on business recycling, to raise the overall recycling rate in the County. Furthermore, the Recycling Section will continue its effort to direct more bulky (household and building materials and furniture) items to donation centers such as Community Forklift, Purple Heart, and other non-profit reuse centers.

E. Public Information and Cleanup Programs

An improved environment, as well as other benefits that can be derived from programs related to solid waste management, are only possible through citizen awareness and participation.

The Department of the Environment's Recycling Section (RS) and Citizens Concerned for a Cleaner County, Inc. (CCCC) now doing business as (d/b/a) Keep Prince George's County Beautiful (KPGCB) will continue to expand its public outreach activities to reduce litter, encourage recycling and reuse, and promote good solid waste management practices. The RS and KPGCB will also carry forward with publication and dissemination of information on litter control, recycling and source reduction. Additionally, the RS and KPGCB will continue to provide speakers to community groups and organizations for meetings and special events, assist other agencies in preventing illegal dumping of waste, review existing ordinances and regulations, aid in environmental education programs in County schools, and formally recognize and award those who have undertaken anti-litter and recycling projects. KPGCB specifically engages the public in volunteerism to clean and keep the environment litter free and beautiful. The RS will also continue to provide recycling and source reduction information on the County's Waste Management Division's webpage and Facebook page, through media alerts and press releases, brochures and flyers, posters, newspapers, direct mail, promotional giveaways, and other means such as radio.

The comprehensive neighborhood cleanups which focus County resources on communities, the Green Team, the Great American Clean-Up, Clean-Up Green-Up Events and various other County cleanup programs will continue, subject to the availability of funds.

III. PLACE HOLDER
INSERTION OF MDE'S APPROVAL LETTER FOR ADOPTED PLAN

CHAPTER I
POLICIES AND ORGANIZATION

I. Planning Background

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

II. Solid Waste Management Terms

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

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

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

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

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

III. County Goals Statement

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

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

1. Concentrate Future Growth

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

2. Prioritize and Focus our Resources

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

3. Build on Our Strengths and Assets

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

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

4. Create Choice Communities

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

5. Connect Our Neighborhoods and Significant Places

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

6. Protect and Value Our Natural Resources

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

IV. County Objectives and Policies Concerning Solid Waste Management

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

A. General Objectives of the Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan include:

1. Provide economical, practical and environmentally sound solid waste management systems.

2. Develop solid waste management systems consistent with area master plans, functional master plans, the General Plan, Capital Improvement Program and State, local and Federal laws.

3. Develop a Solid Waste Management Plan that is comprehensive and amenable to new management practices as they become feasible.

4. Continue and expand public involvement and information programs, recycling efforts, cleanup programs and salvage and recovery systems.

5. Address recycling within the County, including ensuring all multifamily properties have an opportunity for its residents and tenants to recycle, requiring all businesses property owners to provide the opportunity at properties to recycle, requiring all business owners to report tonnages to the Recycling Section on an annual basis and requiring all refuse haulers licensed to do business in the County to also provide for recycling services either through their own collection service or by subcontracting with a licensed recycling hauling company.

B. Guidelines and Policies regarding Solid Waste Facilities:

1. Sanitary landfill sites should be located on suitable paved access roads, but screened from general view of the public.

2. Costs and adverse impacts of transporting solid waste over long distances should be minimized.

3. Promising recycling technologies that will promote land and natural resources conservation shall be encouraged and maximized.

4. Promising technologies for the disposal of solid waste should be pursued.

5. Solid waste disposal programs should explore the possibilities of resource recovery as an alternative to traditional solid waste disposal.

6. Encourage waste minimization efforts.

7. All solid waste facilities must be included in the Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan prior to the issuance of Building, Grading and Use & Occupancy permits.

8. All Recycling Facilities (as defined in the Definitions and Glossary) must be licensed by the County.

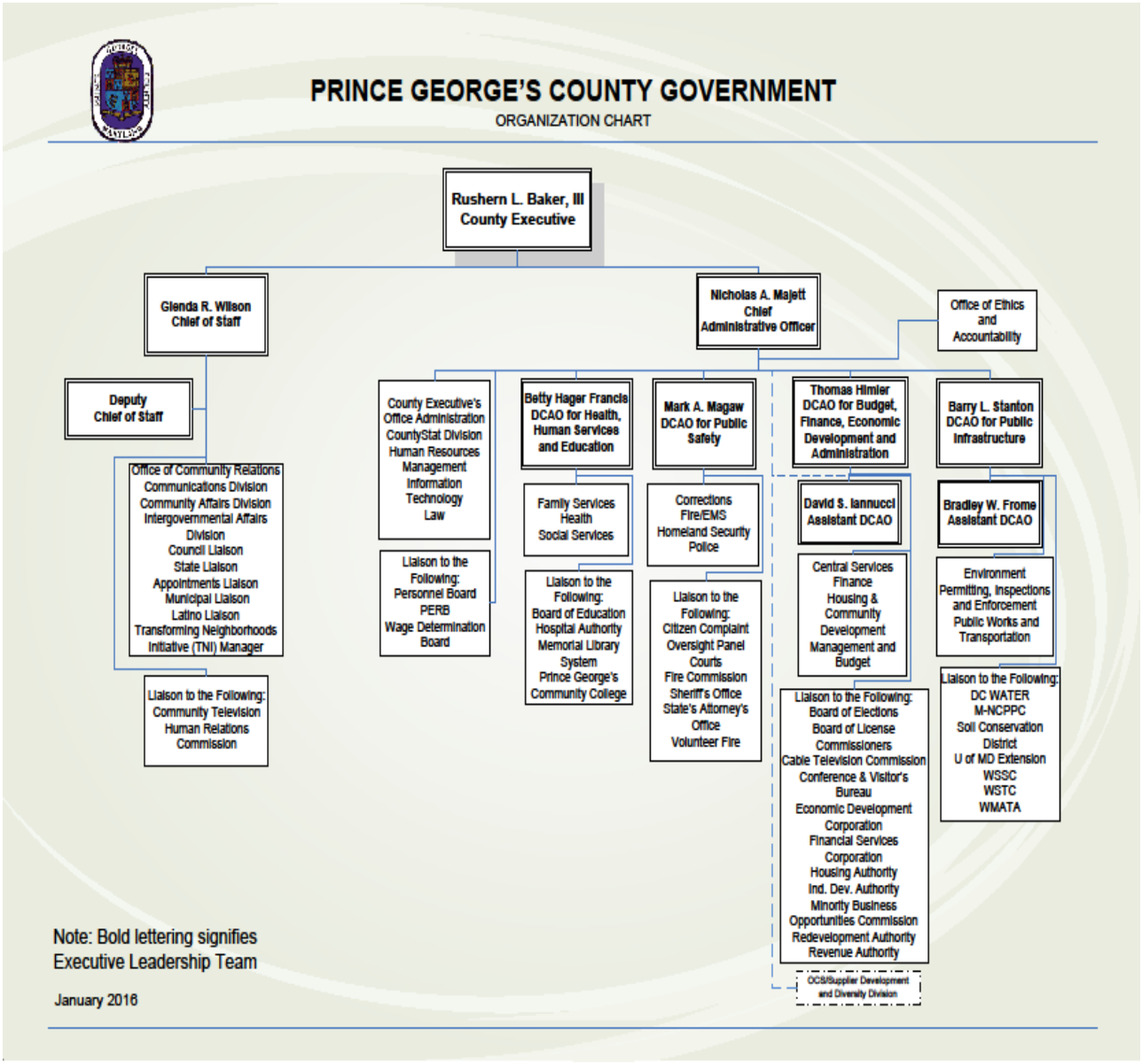
V. Governmental Responsibilities

A. Prince George's County Government:

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

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

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



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

The Department of the Environment (DoE or Department) works for a healthy, beautiful and sustainable County. The Department is responsible for the collection, recycling and disposal of solid waste, preparation of this TYSWP and the Recycling Plan, and recycling program enforcement of ordinances related to solid waste management. Furthermore, the DoE is responsible for enforcing recently passed County legislation concerning the ban on the use or sale of polystyrene products. The County's solid waste disposal and recycling activities include the management and operations of the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill (BSRSL), the convenience centers, the Household Hazardous Waste and Electronics Recycling Acceptance Site, the Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) and the Prince George's County Western Branch Yard Waste Composting Facility. Collection responsibilities consist of contract management for curbside refuse, yard waste and recyclables services, and County bulky waste collections. Licensing and permitting of refuse and recycling vehicles, and licensing of materials recycling facilities fall within the purview of the Recycling Section within DoE. The Department's Waste Management Division is further responsible for the yearly inspection and permit review for all rubblefills and fly ash fills in the County. The Department also has enforcement responsibility for animal control and the Abandoned Vehicle Program and coordinates with the Department of Permits, Inspections and Enforcement for the enforcement of the Solid Waste Ordinance. Additionally, the Department is responsible for storm water management including managing local, state and federally-mandated flood control and watershed improvement programs and sustainable initiatives including reduction of gas emissions, community cleanups, and total maximum daily load measurements and controls. Finally, the Department provides staff and financial support for Keep Prince George's County Beautiful (KPGCB).

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

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

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

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

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

1. Responding to citizen complaints concerning the improper and illegal disposal of solid and liquid wastes and associated public health issues.

2. Inspecting all vehicles desiring a solid waste or recyclables collection license and registration to reduce the nuisance created by improperly equipped collection trucks.

3. Licensing of septage collection vehicles.

4. Reviewing solid waste acceptance, recycling, biosolids, sludge, special medical waste, and other special waste disposal facility plans, if requested.

5. Inspecting sanitary landfills, recycling facilities, rubblefills and biosolids storage and utilization sites.

6. Evaluating sample data in regards to surface and groundwater quality of the County. Requiring or conducting field samplings when necessary.

7. Cooperating with the County and municipal governments concerning establishing or upgrading their solid waste management systems.

8. Providing information on disposal techniques to citizens, engineering firms and government agencies.

9. Instituting legal action to abate potential health hazards resulting from solid waste problems when other measures have failed to obtain satisfactory results.

10. Working with County, State and Federal law enforcement and regulatory agencies on cases that deal with the improper disposal of solid and liquid wastes.

B. The Maryland Department of the Environment:

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) has the authority to approve or disapprove, in whole or in part, a proposed County Solid Waste Management Plan or a proposed revision or amendment of a Plan. MDE reviews the proposed plans within 90 days after the proposal is submitted to MDE. MDE may extend the 90 day review period for an additional 90 days for good cause and after issuing a notice to the County involved. MDE also reviews and approves the County's recycling plan and regulates solid waste acceptance facilities.

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

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) provides information and assistance as required by this TYSWP and the Zoning Ordinance. The Plan, by law, must be referred to this agency for review. The Planning Board reviews all applications for special exceptions for various solid waste acceptance facilities.

D. The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission:

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

VI. State, Local, and Federal Laws

A. Maryland Laws

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

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

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

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

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

1. The protection, preservation and enhancement of the State's diverse environment is necessary for the maintenance of the public's health and welfare and the continued viability of the economy of the State and is a matter of the highest public priority.

2. Each person has a fundamental and an inalienable right to a healthful environment, and each person has a responsibility to contribute to the protection, preservation and enhancement of the environment.

3. The determination of an optimum balance between economic development and environmental quality requires the most thoughtful consideration of ecological, economical, developmental, recreational, historic, architectural, aesthetic and other values.

B. Maryland Regulations

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

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

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

C. County Laws

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subtitle 21, Refuse (Solid Waste Management Ordinance), provides for standards for licensing and registration for the collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste and recyclables (Division 1); establishment and operation of rubblefill sites (Division 2) and a Credit System for County Disposal Facilities (Division 3). Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill is the only approved municipal solid waste landfill facility in the County at the present time. There are two privately owned rubblefills where construction and demolition material can legally be deposited. Recyclable materials may be accepted at any approved facility in or out of the County. Subtitle 21, Division 4, Subdivision 1, which was amended in 2012 with the passing of Council Bill CB-87-2012, also establishes a voluntary recycling program in the County, a recycling goal of 45 percent by 2015, at least fifty-five percent by 2018, and at least sixty percent by 2020, a mandatory requirement for apartment owners to provide recycling opportunities to their tenants, and the authority to ban certain materials from the landfill. It also establishes a surcharge on the landfill tipping fee dedicating to the recycling program and provides for the implementation of a pilot food composting program in the County by July 1, 2014 and evaluation for expansion on a County-wide basis by December 31, 2015.

Subtitle 26 includes several divisions that deal with tagging, impoundment and disposal of abandoned vehicles, defined as those that are wrecked, dismantled, or are not displaying valid tags. County law provides for the removal of such vehicles from public property and from private property with permission of the property owner. This Subtitle also requires that the Department of the Environmental notify the last registered owner, store impounded vehicles for a minimum of 21 days and ultimately, if left unclaimed by the owner, to sell them to the general public or scrap dealers at public auction.

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

D. Major Federal Laws Affecting Municipal Solid Waste Management[1]

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

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

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

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

---

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

Clean Air Act of 1970: Under the Clean Air Act, landfills and incinerators must meet performance standards that limit emissions of individual pollutants such as methane into the air. Facilities must meet these standards by using the best available technology. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 added requirements for additional controls on stationary sources, including those for nitrogen oxides, mercury and sulfur dioxides. In 2015, under the Clean Air Act, the EPA issued New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for existing landfills. The rule requires existing landfills to meet similar emissions requirements as new landfills.[2]

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

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

Safe Drinking Water Act of 1984: The protection of water wellhead areas, the sources of springs or streams, as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act may affect municipal waste disposal facilities. Facilities located in wellhead areas must comply with state and local restrictions on their activities, including design specifications that may add significantly to the cost of the facility. This Act was updated in 1986 and in 1996.[3]

Public Utilities Regulatory and Policy Act (PURPA, 1978): Developed to encourage co-generation and small power producers to supplement existing electrical capacity, PURPA requires investor-owned utilities to purchase electrical power from co-generators or small producers, such as municipal incinerators, at rates developed by state public utilities boards and overseen by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. PURPA therefore guarantees a market and a fair price for the energy produced to control and mitigate risks associated with small power-producing projects. PURPA was expanded in 2005 by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPACT 2005) Subtitle E and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA 2007). PURPA is

2 https://www3.epa.gov/ttn/atw/landfill/20150814egfs.pdf
3 https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/overview-safe-drinking-water-act

implemented by the States or local governing boards, not the U.S. Department of Energy.[4]

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

VII. Federal, State and Local Permits

A. Introduction

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

B. County Permits/Licenses

1. Use and Occupancy Permits are required prior to the use or operation of any new facility or prior to the use and operating of any existing facility which changes owner or tenant. The permit certifies compliance with all zoning laws and with other fire, environmental and health requirements that are reviewed before the permit is issued.

2. Grading and Building Permits are required to perform any work incidental to construction and to construct or alter any building.

3. Recyclables Acceptance Facility Designation Licenses are required for any new or existing recycling facility or for an extension or alteration of an existing facility.

4. Construction-Demolition Fill Licenses are required to engage in the operation of a rubblefill.

5. Refuse and Recyclables Collection Vehicle and Facility Registration, Permit and License are required for collection vehicles and acceptance facilities.

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

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

C. State Permits

1. New Source Air Quality Permit is required by EPA and issued by the Air and Radiation Management Administration of MDE. The permit governs particulate emissions from new stationary sources. The Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project (Sandy Hill Landfill) has been classified as a new source and is subject to this regulation. BSRSL is covered by the Emission Guidelines.

2. Title V Permit is required by MDE for many potential sources of air pollution including landfills.

3. Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Permit is required by EPA and issued by the State. PSD requirements include pollution control technology and air quality, public review and impact analysis.

4. National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit is required for process water and no-contact cooling water discharges. It is also required for storm water discharges from most industrial sites including the County landfill sites.

5. Groundwater Appropriations Permit is required for wells by the Water Management Administration of MDE.

6. Maryland Water Pollution Control Act specifies procedures for determining compliance with Maryland Water Quality Standards for thermal discharges, for alternate effluent limitations and the technology to minimize environmental impacts from intake structures.

7. Refuse Disposal Permit is required and issued by MDE for the establishment of sanitary landfills, transfer stations, rubblefills, incinerators and processing facilities. During the planning period, MDE may require a permit for food and yard waste composting facilities.

8. Groundwater Discharge Rubblefill Permit is required and issued by MDE.

9. Sewage Sludge Utilization Permit is required to dispose of biosolids at a landfill site or for land disposal and is issued by MDE.

10. Permit to Construct is required and issued by MDE for the construction, installation or alteration of any fuel-burning equipment capable of emitting air contaminants.

11. National Ambient Air Quality Standards are mandated by the Federal Clean Air Act and establish the minimum safe concentration of a pollutant in an air shed region.

D. Federal Permits

1. Dust Exposure Standards are reflected in the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), which sets limits on respiratory and total dust.

2. General Industrial Standards are also part of OSHA and set limits on the amount of noise exposure.

3. Interference with Air Navigation and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Regulations require notification to the FAA of any stack exceeding 200 feet in height.

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

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

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

CHAPTER II
PLANNING BACKGROUND

I. Demographic Projections

A. Introduction

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

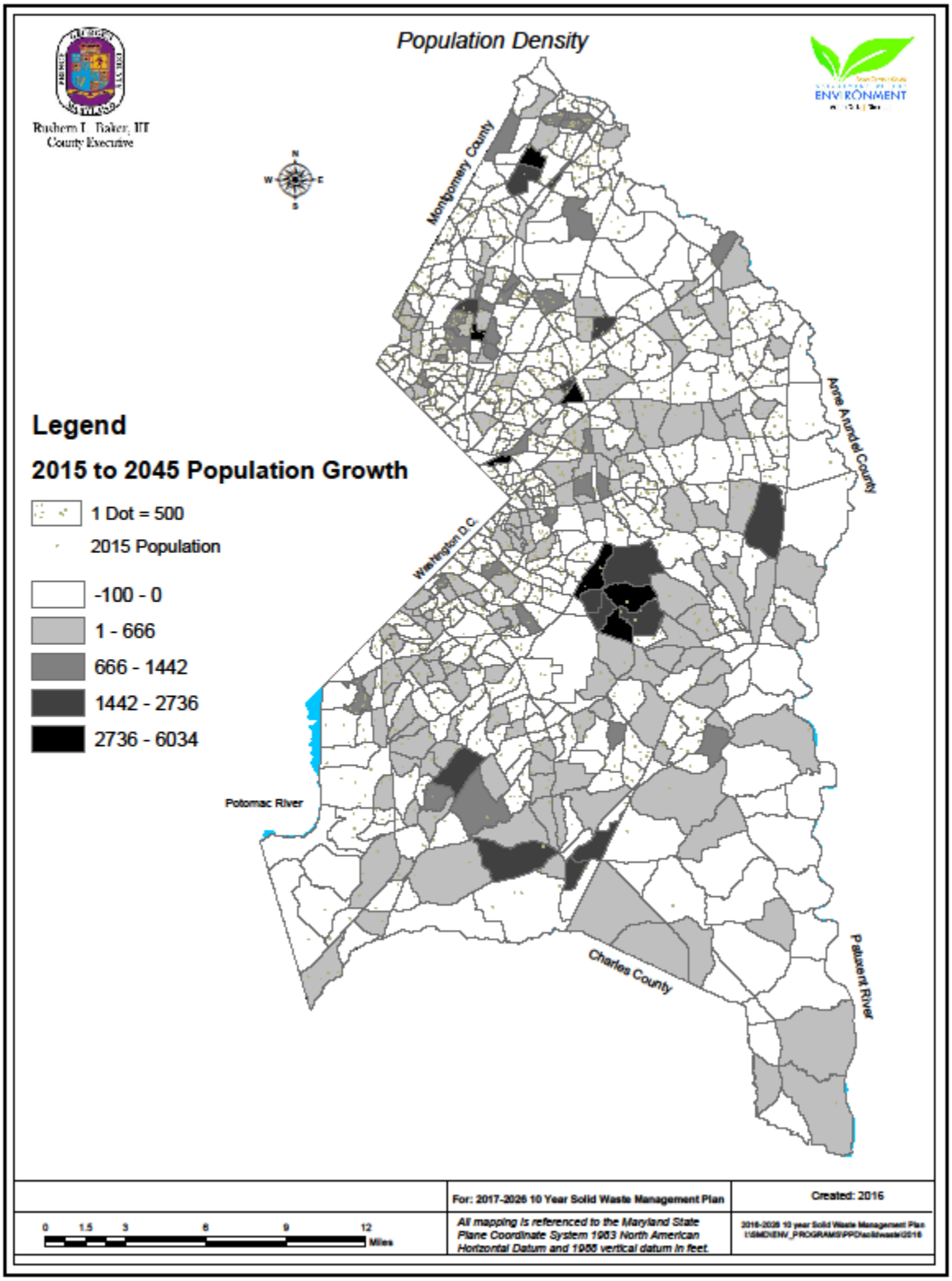
The most recent forecasts of growth for Prince George's County are contained in the Round 8.4 Cooperative Forecasts, prepared by the Prince George's County Planning Department, Maryland-National Capital Park Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) in conjunction with the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. These forecasts cover the time period from 2010 to 2040, and they are shown in Table 2-1 and Map 2-1.

Table 2-1
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY FORECAST: 2010 – 2040
ROUND 8.4 COOPERATIVE FORECASTS

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Total Population	863,420	881,379	899,712	926,744	950,030	972,926	995,303
Total Employment	342,588	356,958	377,879	403,134	427,514	457,275	497,652
Total Households	304,042	323,364	336,404	348,604	359,878	370,144	379,317
Total Dwelling Units	328,182	342,144	355,942	368,850	380,779	391,641	401,347

Source: Prince George's County Planning Department (M-NCPPC), Round 8.4 Cooperative Forecasts, 2015

Map 2-1


Population Density
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
Montgomery County
Anne Arundel County
Washington D.C.
Potomac River
Charles County
Patuxent River
Legend
2015 to 2045 Population Growth
1 Dot = 500
2015 Population
-100 - 0
1 - 666
666 - 1442
1442 - 2736
2736 - 6034
0 1.5 3 6 9 12
Miles
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
Created: 2016
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

B. Population

By the year 2015, the total population of Prince George's County reached 881,379. The population is expected to increase by 45,365 between 2015 and 2025 and by 46,182 from 2025 to 2035. By the year 2040 the County's population will reach 995,303. Over the three decades from 2010 to 2040 the population will grow by 131,883 or over 15.3 percent. This growth will generate physical, economic and environmental pressures on the County's solid waste management systems.

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

C. Employment

In the period between 2015 and 2025 total employment in the County will increase by 46,176 jobs (Table 2-1). Most of the growth is forecasted to occur along the Capital Beltway, Interstate 495/95 and Purple Line Light Rail.

Between 2015 and 2040 an increase of 140,694 jobs is forecast in the County. The northern half of the County will remain the dominant employment center but new concentrations of growth will occur in the central and southern sections with growth expected in major developments like the National Harbor, University Town Center, and Westphalia. It is forecasted that the 2030 to 2040 ten-year period will experience the greatest gain in employment growth.

D. Households

An increase of 32,362 households will occur between 2010 and 2020 and 23,474 more households are forecast from 2020 to the year 2030 (Table 2-2). Households are expected to further increase by 19,439 between 2030 and 2040. The largest amount of household growth will occur outside the Capital Beltway. Fort Washington, Largo, Bowie, and along Routes 50 and 450 will be the focus of major sites of new household growth.

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

Table 2-2

COUNTY GROWTH PATTERNS: 2010 - 2040

Source: M-NCPPC, Prince George's County Planning Department, Round 8.4 of Cooperative Forecasts, 2015

Population

Year	Population	10 Yr. % Change	10 Yr. Change
2010	863,420	-	-
2020	899,712	4.20%	36,292
2030	950,030	5.59%	50,318
2040	995,303	4.76%	45,273

Employment

Year	Employment	10 Yr. % Change	10 Yr. Change
2010	342,588	-	-
2020	377,879	10.30%	35,291
2030	427,514	13.14%	49,637
2040	497,652	16.41%	70,138

Households

Year	Households	10 Yr. % Change	10 Yr. Change
2010	304,042	-	-
2020	336,404	10.64%	32,362
2030	359,878	6.98%	23,474
2040	379,317	5.41%	19,439

Dwelling Units

Year	Dwellings	10 Yr. % Change	10 Yr. Change
2010	328,182	-	-
2020	355,942	8.45%	27,760
2030	380,779	6.98%	24,837
2040	401,347	5.40%	20,568

E. Dwelling Units

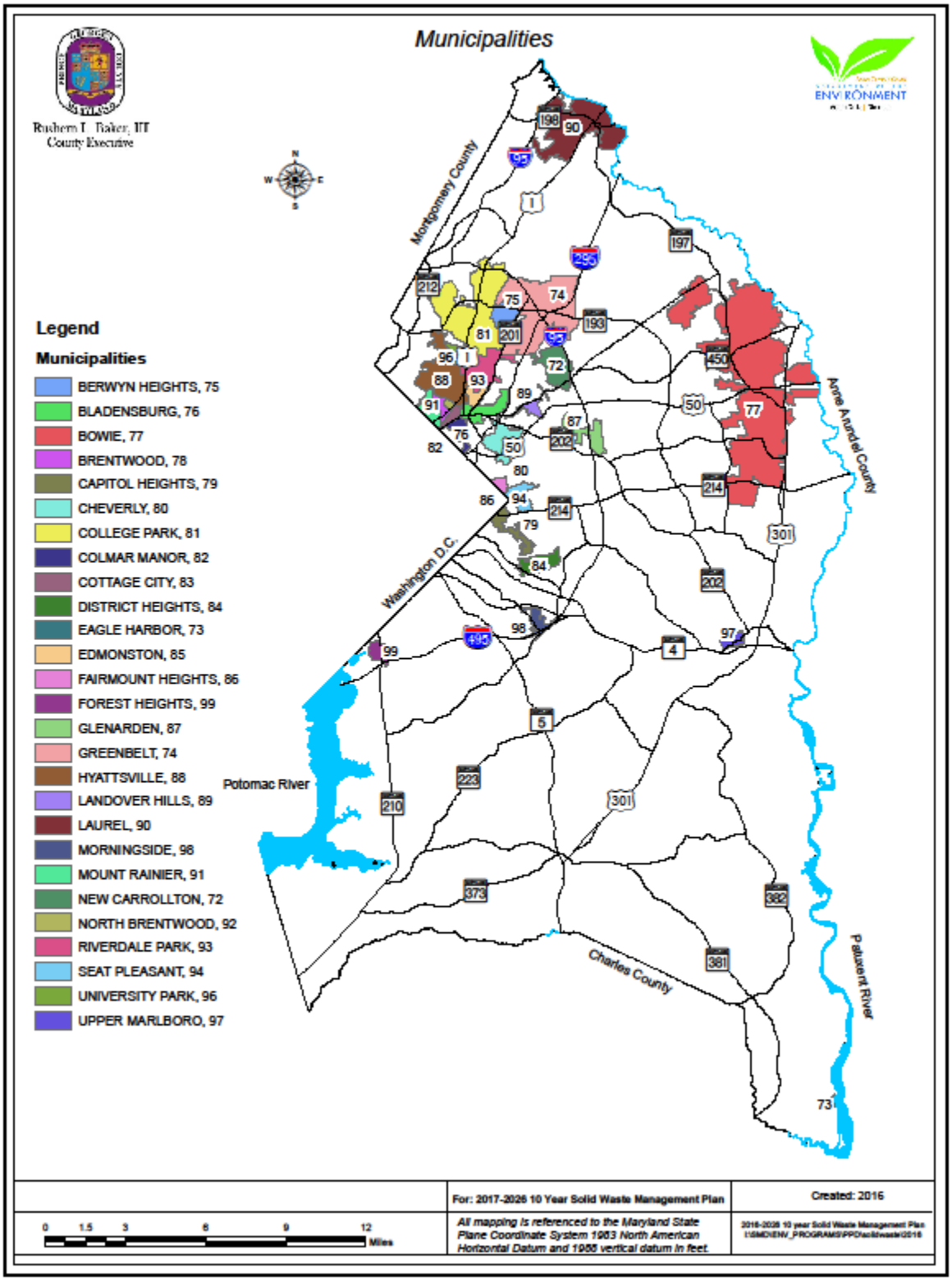
Dwelling units are expected to increase by 27,760 between 2010 and the year 2020. An increase of 24,837 dwelling units is expected to occur from 2020 to 2030 and an additional 20,568 between 2030 and the year 2040.

II. Municipalities and Government Properties

Map 2-2 illustrates the locations of the 27 incorporated municipalities in Prince George's County. The locations of the major government facilities, parklands and municipalities in the County are shown in Map 2-3. The municipalities and other government institutions are responsible for collecting their own solid waste; however, these entities utilize the County's disposal facilities, must comply with the County's waste regulations and are a part of this Solid Waste Plan. Table 2-3 shows the 2014 Census population for the municipalities in Prince George's County.

The municipalities do not have separate solid waste plans, as determined through a survey, but are involved with some aspects of recycling including yard material composting, recyclables, and oil and white goods collection for recycling. At least two municipalities provide food scrap residential curbside collection and others are developing programs. Some municipalities provide for their own curbside recyclables collection while others are served by the County collection program. Additionally, most municipalities utilize the County's Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) and the Western Branch Yard Waste Composting Facility. Further discussion of solid waste management practices of the governmental facilities and the municipalities is presented in Chapters III and IV.

Map 2-2


Municipalities
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
Legend
Municipalities
BERWYN HEIGHTS, 75
BLADENSBURG, 76
BOWIE, 77
BRENTWOOD, 78
CAPITOL HEIGHTS, 79
CHEVERLY, 80
COLLEGE PARK, 81
COLMAR MANOR, 82
COTTAGE CITY, 83
DISTRICT HEIGHTS, 84
EAGLE HARBOR, 73
EDMONSTON, 85
FAIRMOUNT HEIGHTS, 86
FOREST HEIGHTS, 99
GLENARDEN, 87
GREENBELT, 74
HYATTSVILLE, 88
LANDOVER HILLS, 89
LAUREL, 90
MORNINGSIDE, 98
MOUNT RAINIER, 91
NEW CARROLLTON, 72
NORTH BRENTWOOD, 92
RIVERDALE PARK, 93
SEAT PLEASANT, 94
UNIVERSITY PARK, 96
UPPER MARLBORO, 97
Montgomery County
Anne Arundel County
Prince George's County
Charles County
Washington D.C.
Potomac River
Patuxent River
0 1.5 3 6 9 12 Miles
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.
Created: 2016

Map 2-3

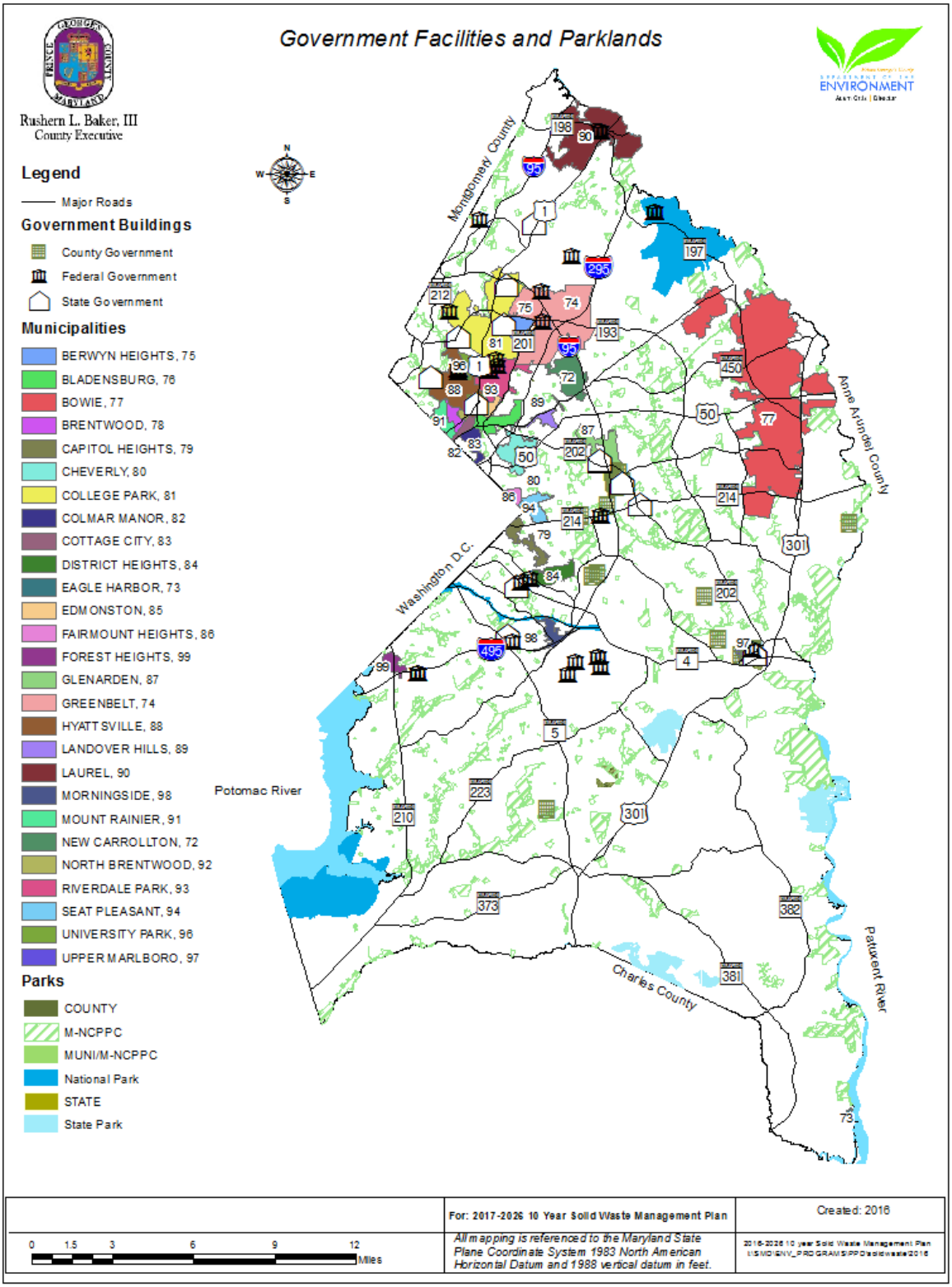

Government Facilities and Parklands
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
Legend
Major Roads
Government Buildings
County Government
Federal Government
State Government
Municipalities
BERWYN HEIGHTS, 75
BLADENSBURG, 76
BOWIE, 77
BRENTWOOD, 78
CAPITOL HEIGHTS, 79
CHEVERLY, 80
COLLEGE PARK, 81
COLMAR MANOR, 82
COTTAGE CITY, 83
DISTRICT HEIGHTS, 84
EAGLE HARBOR, 73
EDMONSTON, 85
FAIRMOUNT HEIGHTS, 86
FOREST HEIGHTS, 99
GLENARDEN, 87
GREENBELT, 74
HYATTSVILLE, 88
LANDOVER HILLS, 89
LAUREL, 90
MORNINGSIDE, 98
MOUNT RAINIER, 91
NEW CARROLLTON, 72
NORTH BRENTWOOD, 92
RIVERDALE PARK, 93
SEAT PLEASANT, 94
UNIVERSITY PARK, 96
UPPER MARLBORO, 97
Parks
COUNTY
M-NCPPC
MUNI/M-NCPPC
National Park
STATE
State Park
Montgomery County
Anne Arundel County
Charles County
Washington D.C.
Potomac River
Patuxent River
0 1.5 3 6 9 12 Miles
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.
Created: 2016
2016-2026 10 year Solid Waste Management Plan
I:\SM\GENV_PROGRAMS\PP\Solidwaste\2016

Table 2-3

MUNICIPAL POPULATION & DWELLING UNITS

MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION	DWELLING UNITS
BERWYN HEIGHTS	3,262	1,109
BLADENSBURG	9,583	3,978
BOWIE	57,646	20,206
BRENTWOOD	3,174	1,097
CAPITOL HEIGHTS	4,546	1,620
CHEVERLY	6,449	2,451
COLLEGE PARK	32,256	7,196
COLMAR MANOR	1,460	446
COTTAGE CITY	1,363	490
DISTRICT HEIGHTS	6,109	2,209
EAGLE HARBOR	66	42
EDMONSTON	1,509	497
FAIRMOUNT HEIGHTS	1,561	608
FOREST HEIGHTS	2,559	1,001
GLENARDEN	6,290	2,476
GREENBELT	24,125	9,814
HYATTSVILLE	18,420	6,911
LANDOVER HILLS	1,801	572
LAUREL	26,160	10,634
MORNINGSIDE	2,082	705
MT. RAINER	8,430	3,645
NEW CARROLLTON	12,708	4,350
NORTH BRENTWOOD	538	194
RIVERDALE PARK	7,266	2,095
SEAT PLEASANT	4,752	1,958
UNIVERSITY PARK	2,653	1,001
UPPER MARLBORO	833	319
MUNICIPAL TOTAL	247,601	87,624

***Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, on-line search- data as of March 2016- 2010 data available

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

III. Zoning Requirements

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

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

A. Public Facilities

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

1. inclusion in the Capital Improvement Budget, which is approved by the County Council and which sets forth location and use of the buildings; or

2. by separate resolution upon submission to the District Council of any impact study setting forth the effects of such buildings and uses upon the area which would be affected. This includes consideration of the project as it relates to the appropriate area of the functional master plan or other plan approved by the District Council (Section 27-295, Prince George's County Code).

B. Private Facilities

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

Table 2-4

ZONING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN COMMERCIAL ZONES (Prince George's County Code, 2016)						
Solid Waste Management Facilities/Activities	Commercial Zones					
	C-O	C-A	C-S-C	C-W	C-M	C-R-C
Trash Removal Service					P[39]	
Collection of Recyclable Materials a) temporary	P	P	P	P	P	
b) all other						
Paper Recycling-Collection Center[i]					SE[ii]	
Recycling Plant, except as otherwise specified						
Recycling Rubber						
Recycling Textiles						
Recycling-Nonferrous Metals						
Sanitary Landfill or Rubblefill	SE	SE	SE		SE	
Transfer Station						

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

P[39] (A) The subject C-M Zone property shall have at least seventy-five (75) feet of frontage on a street shown on the Master Plan as a collector or higher classification, be at least twenty-five thousand (25,000) square feet in area, and be the subject of a use and occupancy permit for commercial vehicle storage issued prior to January 1, 1990.

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

Sanitary Landfill or Rubblefill[17]: A sanitary landfill or rubble fill may include a rock crusher only if it is approved as part of the Special Exception.
(CB-15-1990)

---

i Only for collection, storage and shipping.
ii Permitted by right under certain conditions, otherwise a special exception is required.

Table 2-5

ZONING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN INDUSTRIAL AND RESIDENTIAL ZONES (PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY CODE, 2016)										
Solid Waste Management Facilities/Activities	Industrial Zones					Selected Residential Zones[iii]				
	I-1	I-2	I-3	1-4	U-L-1	R-O-S	O-S	R-A	R-E	R-R
Trash Removal Service	P[iv]	P								
Collection of Recyclable Materials a) temporary	P	P	P	P	S-P[v]	P	P	P	P	P
b) all others	P	P		P	SE					
Electronic Recycling Facility	SE*	SE*								
Paper Recycling-Collection Center[vi]	P	P		P	P					
Recycling Plant, except as otherwise specified	SE	P		P	SE					
Recycling Rubber	SE	P		P	SE					
Recycling Textiles	SE	P	P	P	SE					
Recycling-Nonferrous Metals	SE	P		P	SE					
Sanitary Landfill, Rubble fill or Class 3 Fill	SE	SE				SE	SE	SE[33]	SE	SE
Transfer Station		SE**								
Concrete recycling facility	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE					
Waste material separation and processing facility, in accordance with Section 27-475.05 (CB-77-1990; CB-75-1998; CB-39-2004)		P								

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

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

(A) All operations shall be confined to the interior of a wholly enclosed building. There shall be no outdoor storage and/or unattended drop offs of materials or equipment;

(B) The facility shall not accept material from individual residents and shall not operate as a public drop-off center;

(C) The use and occupancy permit application shall include an operations plan and checklist indicating the methods by which the facility intends to comply with the approved certification standard;

(D) Within twelve (12) months after issuance of any use and occupancy permit to an electronic recycling facility, the occupant shall obtain, and at all times thereafter, maintain certification under the most recently adopted Responsible Recycling (R2) standard, e-steward standard, or an equivalent standard determined by the Department of Permitting, Inspections, and Enforcement to meet or exceed these standards;

(E) Following initial certification, each electronic recycling facility shall certify to the Department of Permitting, Inspections, and Enforcement in January of each calendar year that the permitted facility is certified under the R2 or equivalent approved standard; and

(F) In the event an electronic recycling facility fails to obtain the required certification within twelve (12) months after the issuance of the use and occupancy permit, or fails to maintain such certification, the Department of Permitting, Inspections, and Enforcement shall revoke the use and occupancy permit and operations must cease until the certification is obtained.

(CB-91-2012; CB-29-2014)

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

(A) The site on which the use is located is operating as a an existing construction and demolition processing and recycling facility within five miles of access to a State Highway of arterial classification or higher; and

(B) The facility is approved for acceptance of Municipal Solid Waste generated in Prince George's County pursuant to the Prince George's County FY 2002-2011 Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan.

(CB-76-2012)

SE[33] Only for expansion of an existing sanitary landfill or rubble fill on abutting land for which an approved Special Exception has not expired.

---

iii No other residential zones permit any of the uses in this table except for the temporary collection of recyclable materials.

iv With conditions, including detailed site plan approval.

v In accordance with requirements for temporary uses found in Section 27-260 and 27-261.

vi Only for collection, storage and shipping.

C. Landfills/Rubblefills

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

D. Transfer Stations

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

E. Recycling Activities

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

---

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

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

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

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

IV. Land Use

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

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

The land developed in the County is monitored by the M-NCPPC. The latest land use inventory of Prince George's County is based on the Master Property File of the State Department of Assessments and Taxation. The property file showed that as of March 10, 2016 there was a total of 272,025 acres of land in the County. This total does not include some utility rights-of-way such as the Potomac Electric Power Company, or dedicated streets and highways.

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

As of 2016, approximately 60 percent of the County's land was developed. Developed land for the purpose of this plan is defined as properties with an improvement value of $15,000 or greater. The following table illustrates land availability in the county by land use.

AZC Code	Developed Acres	Undeveloped Acres	Total Acres
Residential	70,040	25,625	95,665
Commercial	10,967	4,576	15,543
Industrial	11,215	8,018	19,233
Farm	27,380	19,685	47,065
Rural	44,628	47,645	92,273
Common Areas	0	2,210	2,210
Other	11	25	36
Total	**164,241**	**107,784**	**272,025**

Source: Maryland Tax Assessor's File, Accessed March 10, 2016

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

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

I. Generation

Actual generation of solid waste can only be estimated. There are records of disposal at waste acceptance and recycling facilities, but waste importation and exportation statistics are not readily available. Analyses of existing data and national average waste generation rates imply that municipal solid waste (MSW) levels in Prince George's County are similar to the national averages, with the exception of the County possessing a higher than average national recycling rate. Future waste generation projections to year 2030 are shown in Table 3-1, below:

Table 3-1
Annual Waste Generation in Prince George's County
2017-2026 Plan Period

	Annual Generation (Tons)				
Waste Category	**2014 Actual**	**2015 Estimates**	**2020 Estimates**	**2025 Estimates**	**2030 Estimates**
MSW Residential	149638	154304	155939	158887	161152
MSW Commercial	142008	146436	147987	150786	152935
MSW Mixed	19566	20176	20390	20775	21072
Industrial (solids, liquid, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional (schools, hospitals etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Demolition Debris (rubble)	276790	285421	288445	293899	298088
Land Clearing	0	0	0	0	0
Controlled Hazardous Substance (CHS)	0	0	0	0	0
Dead Animals	0	0	0	0	0
Bulky or Special Waste	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Tires	490	505	511	520	528
Wastewater Treatment Plant Sludges	0	0	0	0	0
Septage	0	0	0	0	0
Asbestos	313	323	326	332	337
Woodwaste/Wood	0	0	0	0	0
Concrete	27	28	28	29	29
Waste Category	**2014 Actual**	**2015 Estimates**	**2020 Estimates**	**2025 Estimates**	**2030 Estimates**
Special Medical Waste	1376	1419	1434	1461	1482
Witness Burns	18	19	19	19	19
Boat	1	1	1	1	1
Fluff	46856	48317	48829	49752	50461
Soil	10	10	10	11	11
Total MRA & NON MRA Waste Disposed	**637093**	**656960**	**663919**	**676472**	**686115**
Total MRA and NON MRA Recyclables	**1240773**	**1305313**	**1345788**	**1398936**	**1447542**
Total Waste	**1877866**	**1962273**	**2009707**	**2075408**	**2133657**
Total Waste Generated*	**1877825**	**1962230**	**2009663**	**2075363**	**2133611**

*** Total Waste Generated = Total Waste - (MSW Ash Recycled + Backend Scrap Metal Recycled) = 1,877,866 - (0 + 41) = 1,877,825 tons**

*Future values are forecasted based on the expected increase in population in Prince George's County, according to Maryland Department of Planning data Round 8.4 Forecast.

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

A. Solid Waste Import and Export over County Lines

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

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

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

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

materials are generated primarily from commercial activities. During calendar year 2014, approximately 1,702 Maryland Recycling Act (MRA) and Non MRA tons of recyclables were reported as processed outside the County. The County does not regulate the flow of construction and demolition debris. The County's only MSW landfill, the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill, does not accept commercial construction and demolition debris and allows limited residentially-generated loads.

I. Collection

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

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

County recycling collection services are provided through County contracts with private recycling collection firms. The County provides recycling collection services to approximately 172,000 households. There are more households receiving recycling collection service than trash collection service due to some municipalities participating in the County's recycling program.

In the southern rural areas of the County, residents contract directly with private collectors for refuse collection services. The County also provides two solid waste and recycling Convenience Centers (drop-off facilities) at Missouri Avenue and Brown Station Road. The County is considering the addition of two convenience centers, one to be located in the northern part of the County and the other in the southern area of the County.

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

TABLE 3-2

MUNICIPAL WASTE DELIVERIES CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Municipality	Tons
City of Bowie	14,343
City of College Park	5,096
City of Laurel	2,651
City of Hyattsville	4,007
City of New Carrollton	3,307
Town of Cheverly	1,476
City of Greenbelt	1,754
Town of Riverdale Park	77
City of Mount Rainier	1,114
Town of Berwyn Heights	1,075
Town of University Park	720
Town of Fairmount Heights	492
Town of Landover Hills	0
Town of Upper Marlboro	45
Town of Bladensburg	17
Town of Eagle Harbor	0

A. Curbside Collection of Recyclables

Recyclables, including paper, newspaper, magazines, telephone books, corrugated containers, paper board, hard and soft bound books, aluminum, glass, narrow and wide mouth plastic containers numbers #1 through #7, aseptic gable top juice and milk containers, frozen food containers and packaging, steel and bimetal containers, and empty aerosol cans are collected from approximately 172,000 single family homes by County-contracted haulers. Recyclables from homes in Berwyn Heights, Bowie, Brentwood, Cheverly, College Park, Colmar Manor, City of District Heights, Edmonston, Glenarden, Greenbelt, Laurel, Morningside, Mount Rainier, New Carrollton, North Brentwood, Seat Pleasant, University Park and Upper Marlboro are collected by the municipalities. The Town of Eagle Harbor does not provide recycling pick-up service, but instead refers its residents to the County's convenience centers, which are not in close proximity to the town. During this planning period the County plans to conceptualize new south east county and north county convenience centers that will include collection containers for recycling. It is anticipated that Eagle Harbor will have more convenient access to the southern facility and residents will be able to conveniently participate in the County's recycling efforts.

Commercial, industrial and institutional sectors of the community, and multi-family rental facilities must arrange for their own recyclables collection services. In many cases, the existing waste refuse hauler also provides recyclables service.

During this planning period, the County is expanding its food scrap composting processing capabilities at the Prince George's County Organics Composting Facility. At least two municipalities are collecting food scraps curbside. For commercial collection, existing waste refuse haulers and institutional sectors also provide food waste collection services.

B. Public School Recycling

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

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

C. Transport Practices

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

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

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

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

D. Collection of Homogeneous Waste

1. Bulky Items

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

Bulky items are also delivered to solid waste disposal or recyclables acceptance facilities by private citizens and municipalities. In addition, bulky trash items have been collected during various cleanup campaigns initiated by both the County Government and citizens' groups. It is anticipated that the County's bulky trash collection service will continue.

2. Yard Material

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

DoE's Waste Management Division provides curbside collection of yard waste, which includes leaves, grass and small brush. In an effort to eliminate duplicate efforts and reduce cost, the Department of Public Works and Transportation (DPW&T) eliminated its leaf sweeping collection program in

2010. DPW&T continues to provide special tree limb collection services throughout the year for trees damaged during wind, rain, hurricane, tropical storm, ice and snow storms. The service is provided as a result of a direct request from a citizen. Some municipalities also provide this service, and citizens should contact their respective municipal governments directly.

3. Food Waste

During this planning period the County will expand the food scrap composting project to increase the amount of tons that may be processed on an annual basis, and will assist in providing expertise to Home Owners Associations for residential community food scrap composting programs, and to schools for cafeteria food composting programs.

4. Scrap Tires

Although Prince George's County requires that scrap tires be disposed of in a lawful manner, the disposal of scrap tires continues to be a County-wide problem. As a result of increasing regulation, the cost of scrap tire disposal at private and public facilities has increased. Although the higher costs have resulted in illegal and indiscriminate dumping of scrap tires by individuals and/or what appears to be by small businesses, the larger tire dealers and fleet owners abide by the law and pay the increased cost to properly dispose of the scrap tires. Because tires are prohibited by law from being landfilled, a scrap tire collection area has been established at the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill. The County contracts with a licensed tire hauler for processing, disposal, or reuse. The contractor is also required to promote recycling options when marketing the scrap tires. The County provides residential bulky pick-up service for tires and also allows residents to deliver up to five scrap tires per year to the landfill for free disposal. Furthermore, when the opportunity arises, the Recycling Section applies for reimbursement funding from the State to hold special scrap tire collection events for the residential and agricultural communities.

5. Household Hazardous Waste and Electronics

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

To ensure the proper handling and disposal of the hazardous materials that are collected at the Household Hazardous Waste Acceptance Site, the County has contracted with a licensed hazardous waste disposal company. The professional team oversees the collection of items and materials at the drop-off facility. As an added convenience, the site is designed to be a drive through location. The

County provides on-premise collection for elderly and disabled residents. Established non-profit organizations may also receive, from the County's Electronics Recycling Acceptance Site, used electronics and televisions for the purpose of reuse.

The collection and recycling of fluorescent and compact fluorescent lights that contain mercury (as required by House Bill 685) must be outlined in the County's TYSWP. Prince George's County began collecting fluorescent lighting in conjunction with the Household Hazardous Waste Acceptance Program in 2004 and continues to accept these materials. The County contracts with Care Environmental Corporation to manage and handle the materials collected at the Household Hazardous Waste Acceptance Site. Care Environmental Corporation packages and transports fluorescent and compact fluorescent lights to Environmental Enterprises in Cincinnati Ohio. From there, they ship the fluorescent light bulbs to Clean Lights Recycling Facility in Cincinnati Ohio. In addition to directing residents to our Household Hazardous Waste Acceptance Facility to dispose of fluorescent lighting, the County also maintains and provides a vendors list to the public which includes companies that accept fluorescent and compact fluorescent lights for proper disposal. The County may also refer residents to MDE's on-line Recycling Directory.

6. Abandoned Vehicles

.

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

During Calendar Year 2015, the Abandoned Vehicle Unit impounded 770 abandoned vehicles.

7. Litter

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

The Department of Permitting, Inspections, and Enforcement (DPIE) enforces the County's Anti-Litter and Weed Ordinance, which prohibits the accumulation of trash and debris on private property. The law is applicable

outside of incorporated municipalities and is most often applied to developed and undeveloped residential property. A violation notice is issued to the property owner requiring that litter be removed. If the owner does not comply, the responsible parties can be issued a civil citation of up to a $1,000 per day and the subject property can be cleaned by the County or contractual forces. Failure of the property owner to pay for the cost of the cleanup and any unpaid civil citations can result in a tax lien placed on the property to recover the costs.

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

* **Roadside Cleanup on Landfill Approach Roads** – A crew and truck collects about 10 tons of waste a year. The crew is also used to assist in roadside cleanups in other areas when not maintaining the landfill approach roads.

* **Road Cleanup by County Forces** – Removal of trash and debris from County roadsides is conducted primarily by County employees of DPW&T and the Department of Corrections.

* **Adopt-A-Road Program** – This roadside cleanup program functions as a collaborative effort between DPW&T and local civic, business, or fraternal organizations. The volunteer organization coordinates roadside cleanup activities twice per year. DPW&T provides trash bags, safety equipment and collection of all bagged trash after the cleanup. Adopt-A-Road Team signs displaying the name of the volunteer group are erected along the adopted roadways.

* **Non-Roadside Cleanup by County Forces** – This program is tasked with removal of trash, debris, abandoned items, evictions debris from County properties and right-of-ways other than roadsides.

* **Limb Collection** – Tree limbs are collected in the course of a roadside cleanup, after a storm.

* **Daily Inmate Program** – Five to seven inmates from the County Correctional Center and persons ordered by the court to serve community service perform roadside cleanups on weekdays. This work is overseen by a Corrections Officer, and supervised by DPW&T's Special Services Division of the Office of Highway Maintenance.

* **State Highway Administration Roadside Cleanup** – The State Highway Administration (SHA) operates a comprehensive roadside cleanup program designed to maintain safety and improve the appearance of interstate, primary and secondary roadways. This program provides for monthly interstate and primary road cleanup, secondary road cleanup and mowing, which is provided on a 6 week cycle. In addition to these regular removal services, the program also provides for two roving dump trucks to remove large items from interstate/primary roads and emergency spot removal of accident debris. SHA makes use of eight inmate crews in Prince George's County, contractors and temporary employees for grass cutting and litter collection, in addition to its normal staffing. SHA's Roadside Cleanup Program is supplemented by the Adopt-A-Highway Program in which volunteers coordinate cleanup activities four times per year.

* **Prince George's County Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program** – The Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program, originally established in 1986 is designed to revitalize, enhance, and maintain unincorporated (non-Municipal) areas of the County. DoE works with organized civic and homeowners associations to provide a concentrated focus of County cleanups and maintenance services to their community over a two-week period. A total of (21) Comprehensive Community Cleanups are scheduled each year (16 Cleanups from February – June and 5 Cleanups from late September to October). During 2015, over 196 tons of litter was picked-up and removed from the natural environment during the cleanup events.

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

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

8. Land Clearing Materials

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

9. Rubblefill Materials

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

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

Total construction, demolition, land clearing and rubblefill materials disposed and managed in County during 2014 was 791,732 tons. This information is extracted from MDE's Annual Report Solid Waste Management in Maryland, Calendar Year 2014.

10. Sewage Sludge, Biosolids and Septage

As a waste product of sewage treatment plants, biosolids have unique characteristics that make them potentially beneficial. The term biosolids is used to define sewage sludge that is a byproduct of municipal wastewater treatment plants treated in accordance with the state and federal regulations for beneficial use. All municipal residuals that are not utilized beneficially are considered sewage sludge. In 2010, according to MDE, 73,942 wet tons of biosolids were generated in the County and 9,939 tons of biosolids were applied to land in the County.

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

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

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

Two biosolids incinerators are located at WSSC's Western Branch Wastewater Treatment Plant. Further handling of biosolids in the County is addressed in greater detail in the County's Ten-Year Water and Sewerage Plan.

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

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

III. Acceptance Facilities

An acceptance facility is a sanitary landfill, rubblefill, processing facility, transfer station, incinerator or any other type of facility that accepts solid waste for disposal, treatment processing, composting, compacting, or the transfer to another acceptance facility. All solid waste acceptance facilities must have the appropriate zoning, including Special Exception, if necessary, prior to inclusion into this TYSWP. The State cannot issue a permit for a solid waste acceptance facility that is not included in this TYSWP.

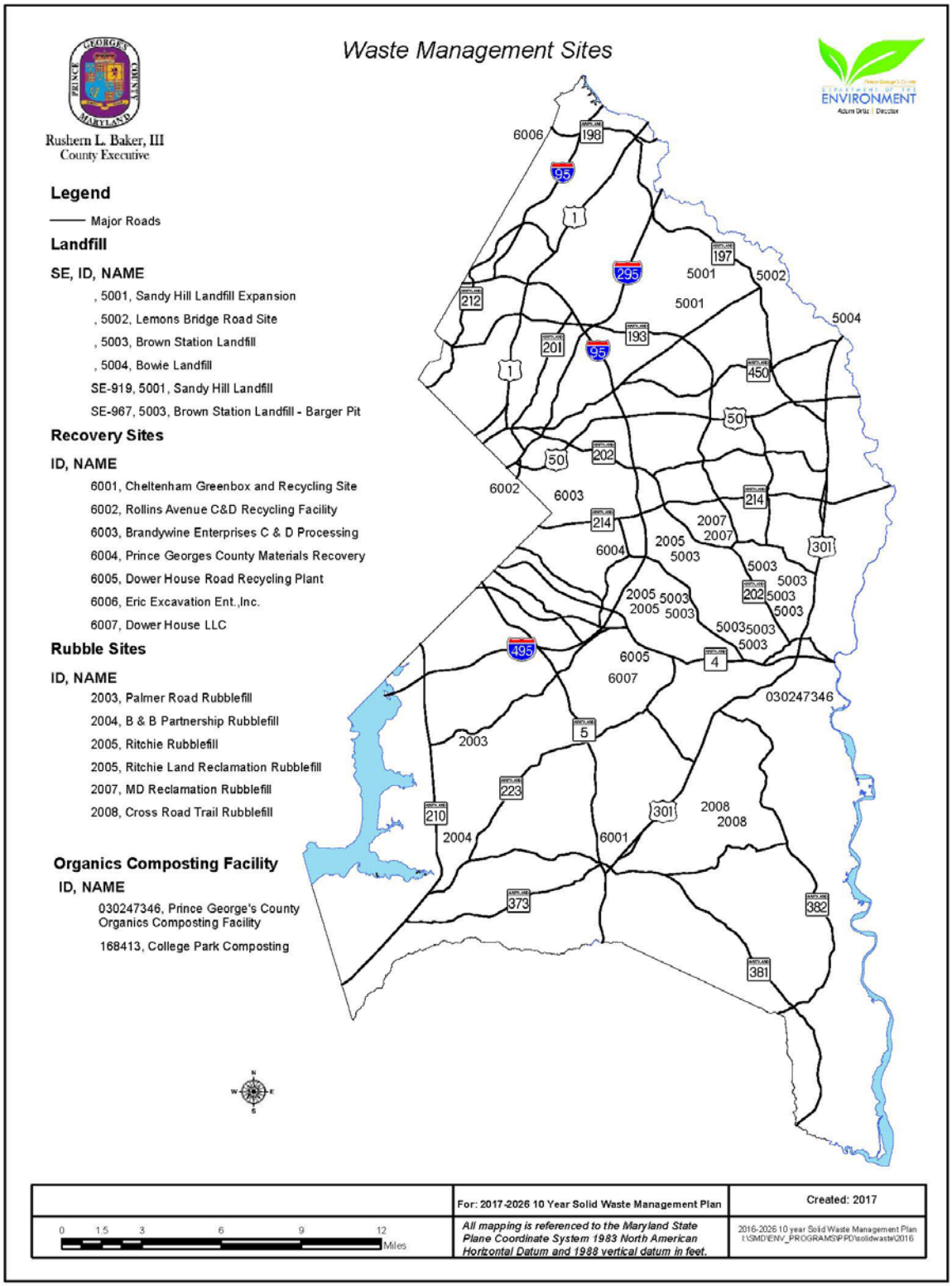
Prince George's County presently relies on the sanitary landfill method to dispose of municipal solid waste. The facility currently active and accepting waste is the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill (BSRSL). The Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project (Sandy Hill Landfill or Sandy Hill) ceased accepting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

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

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

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

Map 3-1


Waste Management Sites
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
Legend
Major Roads
Landfill
SE, ID, NAME
, 5001, Sandy Hill Landfill Expansion
, 5002, Lemons Bridge Road Site
, 5003, Brown Station Landfill
, 5004, Bowie Landfill
SE-919, 5001, Sandy Hill Landfill
SE-967, 5003, Brown Station Landfill - Barger Pit
Recovery Sites
ID, NAME
6001, Cheltenham Greenbox and Recycling Site
6002, Rollins Avenue C&D Recycling Facility
6003, Brandywine Enterprises C & D Processing
6004, Prince Georges County Materials Recovery
6005, Dower House Road Recycling Plant
6006, Eric Excavation Ent.,Inc.
6007, Dower House LLC
Rubble Sites
ID, NAME
2003, Palmer Road Rubblefill
2004, B & B Partnership Rubblefill
2005, Ritchie Rubblefill
2005, Ritchie Land Reclamation Rubblefill
2007, MD Reclamation Rubblefill
2008, Cross Road Trail Rubblefill
Organics Composting Facility
ID, NAME
030247346, Prince George's County Organics Composting Facility
168413, College Park Composting
0 1.5 3 6 9 12 Miles
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.
Created: 2017
2016-2026 10 year Solid Waste Management Plan
I:\SMD\ENV_PROGRAMS\PPD\solidwaste\2016

A. Brown Station Road Facility (BSRSL)

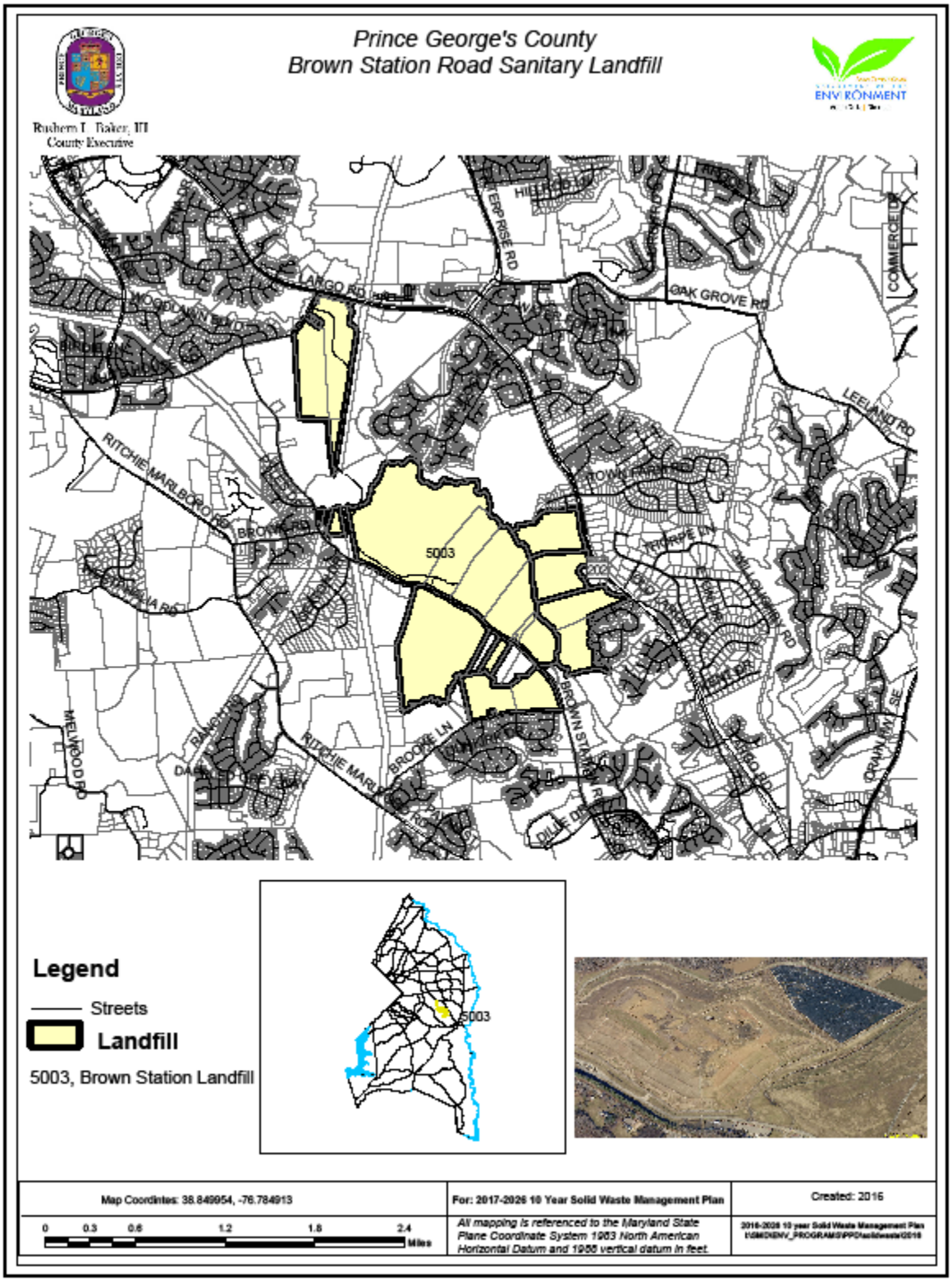
TABLE 3-3

SOLID WASTE TONNAGE RECEIVED AT THE BROWN STATION ROAD SANITARY LANDFILL

	CY2013	CY2014	CY 2015
Total Managed	307,081	322,328	300,890
Total Diverted	1,112	2,055	1,903
Total Waste Received	308,193	324,383	302,793

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

Map 3-2


Prince George's County
Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
LARGO RD
OAK GROVE RD
ERP RISE RD
COMMERCE DR
LEELAND RD
RITCHIE MARLBORO RD
BROWN STATION RD
5003
BROOKE LN
MELWOOD RD
Legend
Streets
Landfill
5003, Brown Station Landfill
Map Coordintes: 38.849954, -76.784913
0 0.3 0.6 1.2 1.8 2.4 Miles
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.
Created: 2016

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

The older and officially closed section of the landfill (known as Area "A") and the major portions of Area "B" (Active Area/RCRA Compliant) include extensive landfill gas collection and end-use components that control landfill gas as required by the Clean Air Act, Emission Guidelines (implemented by MDE). These control methods include ability to supply landfill gas (LFG) to the nearby County Correctional Center (CCC) complex and to an onsite electrical generation facility located at BSRSL, and provides a separate LFG flaring facility to ensure total gas control. The CCC Landfill Gas-to-Energy Facility utilizes LFG for three internal combustion engine generators located within the CCC complex and is considered the primary electrical power source for the complex. LFG is also utilized as the primary fuel source for the CCC boilers. The boilers produce process steam for onsite laundry and kitchen services and are utilized as the primary source of heat for the complex. Electrical power that is not consumed by the CCC is marketed via an agreement with the Northeast Maryland Waste Disposal Authority (NMWDA). This results in a dependable revenue stream for the County. The BSRSL Landfill Gas-to-Energy Facility utilizes LFG as a fuel source for the generation of electrical power among four engine generators with approximately 85% of production also marketed via the NMWDA. As required by the Clean Air Act, Emission Guidelines, LFG collection infrastructure will continue to expand within the BSRSL Area "B" as required.

The first landfill cell in Area "B" (Cell 9) was placed into service in June 1992, with progressive cell construction and utilization. All 11 cells have been constructed, with final Cells 11 and 1 currently inactive pending future utilization. Area "B" is equipped with leachate collection, conveyance, storage, and pretreatment systems that discharge a maximum of 35,000 gallons per day to the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC). The Leachate Pretreatment Facility utilizes aerobic Sequencing Batch Reactors (with anaerobic potential) to pre-treat leachate to prescribed levels dictated by the discharge permit issued by WSSC. Final treatment is accomplished at the WSSC Western Branch Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Prince George's County continues developing a business plan to manage MSW while considering efficient use of the existing BSRSL permitted capacity. The plan may include options such as a waste processing facility, and conception for a north county convenience center and a south east county convenience center.

B. Closed Sandy Hill Landfill Facility

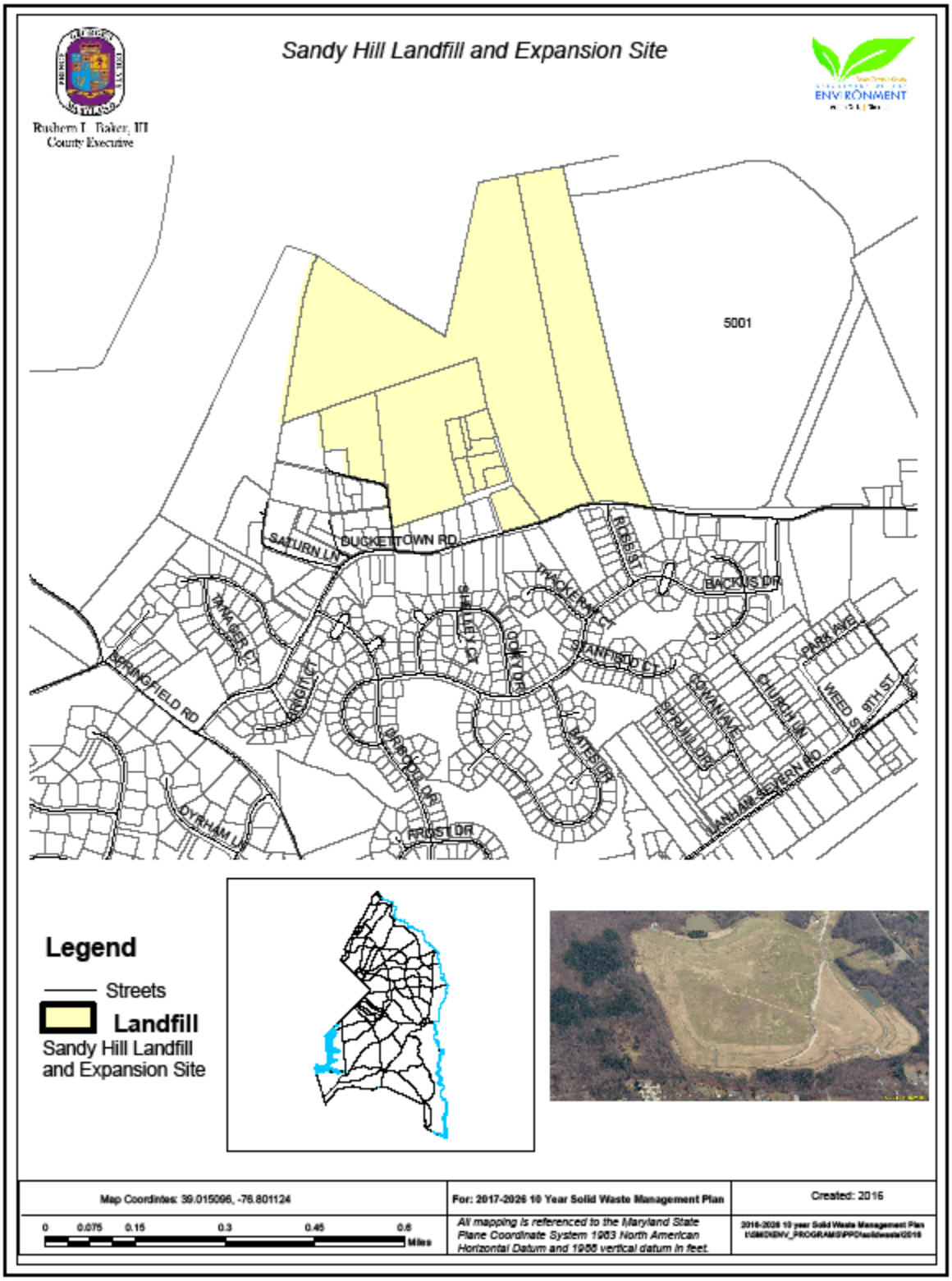
To fulfill the disposal needs of the northern portion of Prince George's County, a 249-acre site north of Bowie was acquired in 1977 by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC), at the direction of the County Government (Map 3-3). M-NCPPC, in consultation with the County Government, awarded a contract in May 1977 to Waste Management, Inc. (WMI) to design and operate the sanitary landfill. M-NPPC applied to the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene for a landfill permit and for a license from the County in the fall of 1977. Hearings were held before a State Health Department hearing examiner in late November and mid-December. The examiner rendered a decision in March 1978, and the permit and license were issued shortly thereafter. The landfill, operating under permit number 89-16-14-10A, opened in May 1978. In 1992, the Maryland-National Park and Planning Commission leased the landfill to the County.

The Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project (Sandy Hill or Sandy Hill Landfill) was the primary municipal waste acceptance facility for the northern portion of the County. The original fill area was intended to receive waste until alternative facilities were permitted and prepared to receive waste. In 1992, as a measure to extend the life of the existing landfill, the County requested State approval of a design modification to increase the landfill's volume. A permit (1992-WMF-0128) allowing the vertical expansion of the existing landfill was issued by MDE on May 1, 1997.

Although the County acquired 134 acres on the west side of Sandy Hill and applied for a permit for approximately nine million cubic yards of landfill refuse capacity, the project was not constructed and the landfill ceased accepting waste on June 23, 2000. Plans to cap the landfill were prepared and construction of the closure cap for the landfill began in April 2003. Vegetative stabilization as well as upgrades to the landfill gas collection and control system and the storm water management system were required in order to attain closure certification. The County's engineering consultants prepared the bid documents for the required repairs and improvements for completion of the closure construction project. Work began in the summer of 2011 and final closure certification by MDE was achieved effective August 6, 2012.

Due to the closure of Sandy Hill Landfill, no portion of the landfill can be used for expansion purposes. Under Federal regulations, the County is required to provide 30 years of post-closure care for the Sandy Hill Landfill.

Map 3-3


Sandy Hill Landfill and Expansion Site
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
5001
SATURN LN
BUCKETTOWN RD
BACKUS DR
SPRINGFIELD RD
DYRHAM LN
FROST DR
Legend
Streets
Landfill
Sandy Hill Landfill and Expansion Site
Map Coordintes: 39.015096, -76.801124
0 0.075 0.15 0.3 0.45 0.6
Miles
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.
Created: 2016

C. Prince George's County Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)

MRFs are designed to accept and process recyclables for transportation to end markets. Prince George's County owns and operates such a facility for the purpose of processing recyclables from its single family curbside collection program. Construction of the County's recycling facility (Map 3-4) was completed in October of 1993; the facility gave the County the ability to receive, sort and prepare for market recyclables collected from over 150,000 single family homes. In March of 2007, the County began a modernization project of the facility. The County's then MRF operator converted the existing structure into a state-of- the art single-stream processing facility. In November of 2007, Prince George's County changed its residential recycling curbside collection from a dual stream collection to a single-stream collection, making recycling much more convenient for County residents. All materials are now collected and delivered together. Additionally, the County went from a 22 gallon recycling bin to a 65 gallon wheeled recycling cart. New carts were initially distributed to more than 165,000 residents. Residents may still also use the yellow recycling bin.

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

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

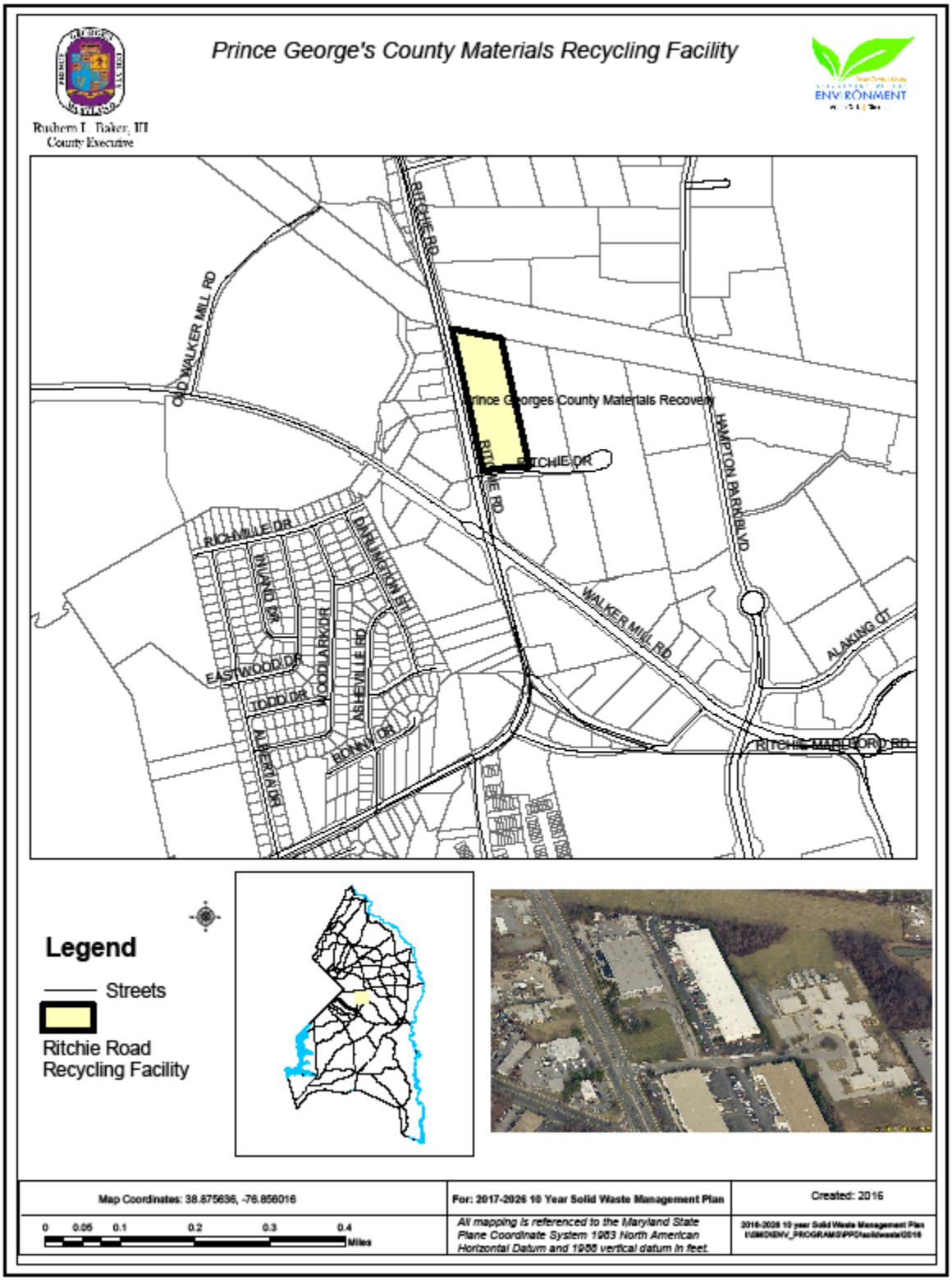
Along with the annual license application, the facilities must also report the amount of recyclables received and processed from Prince George's County. The recyclables processed at these MRFs come primarily from the commercial sector. The tonnages reported are used by the County to report the annual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

TABLE 3-4

LICENSED MATERIAL RECYCLING FACILITIES

Encore Recycling, Laurel, MD
GSS Automotive Recycling, Landover, MD
IESI Maryland Corporation, Capital Heights, MD
Metro Re-Uz-It, Hyattsville, MD
New Horizons, Cheverly, MD
World Recycling, Cheverly, MD

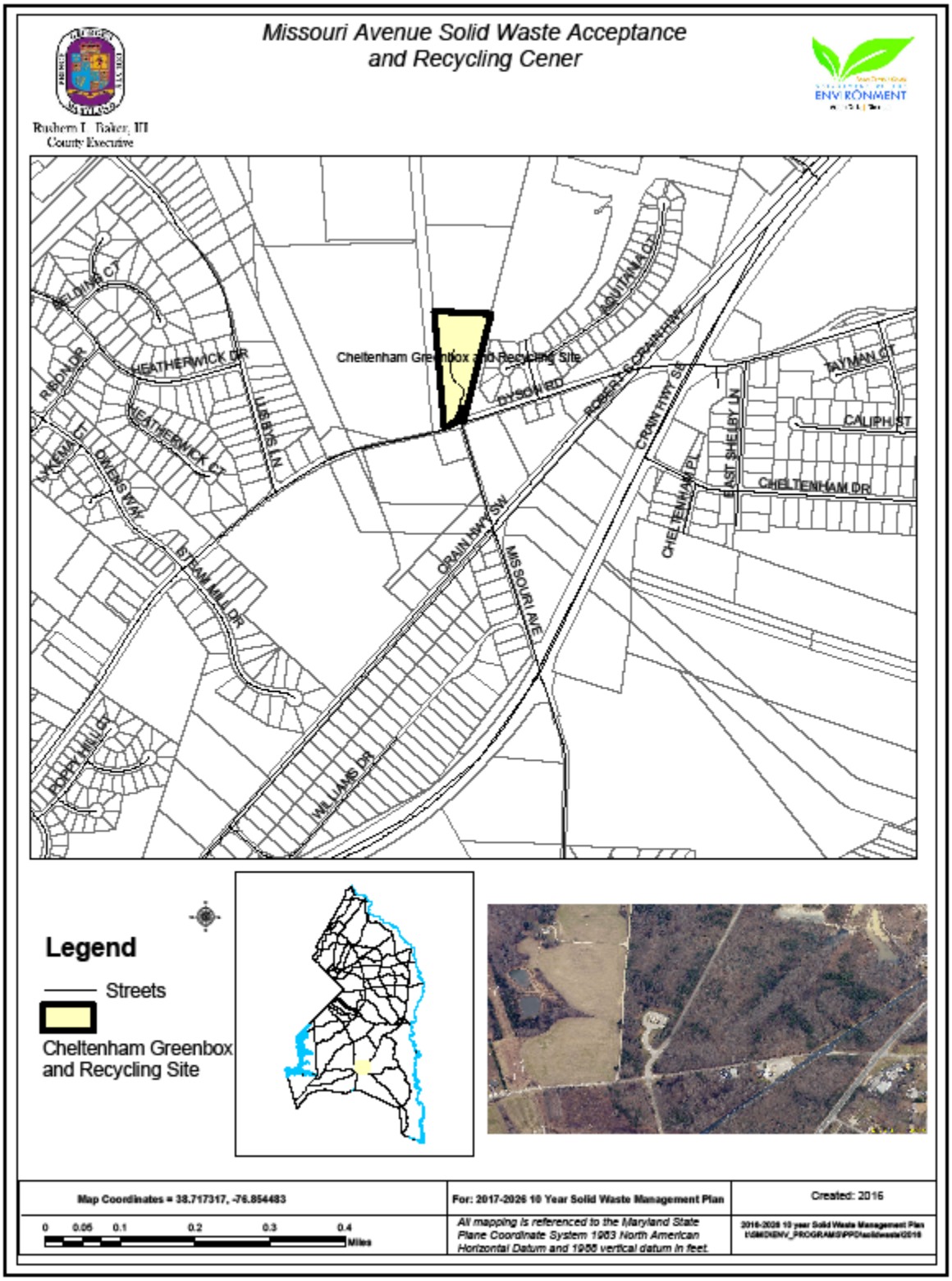
Map 3-4


Prince George's County Materials Recycling Facility
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
RITCHIE RD
OLD WALKER MILL RD
Prince Georges County Materials Recovery
RITCHIE DR
HAMPTON PARK BLVD
WALKER MILL RD
ALAKING CT
RITCHIE MARLBORO RD
RICHMILL DR
DARLINGTON ST
RIVANO DR
EASTWOOD DR
WOODLARK DR
ASHEVILLE RD
TODD DR
ALBERTA DR
BOWIN DR
Legend
Streets
Ritchie Road
Recycling Facility
Map Coordinates: 38.875636, -76.856016
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
Created: 2016
0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4
Miles
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

D. Convenience Centers (Drop-off Sites)

The County operates two Convenience Centers for solid waste at 3501 Brown Station Road in Upper Marlboro and 12701 Missouri Avenue in Cheltenham (Map 3-5). These are public drop-offs primarily for residential solid waste disposal for those not served by trash collection. Both sites also have facilities for dropping off all of the same recyclable materials presently collected in the County curbside program and for rigid plastics such as plastic toys and plastic lawn furniture. Residents can also recycle used oil and antifreeze at the two drop-off facilities. The Missouri Avenue Convenience Center, which is situated on 7 acres, has an Oil Operations permit #2014-OPT-2813 and a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit that is part of MDE issued industrial permit # 12SW2466. The Brown Station Road Convenience Center is covered by the BSRSL permits. Additionally, there are numerous businesses in the County that accept various items for recycling and or reuse (Appendix C). During this planning period, the County will be conceptualizing the addition of one or two additional convenience centers.

Map 3-5


Missouri Avenue Solid Waste Acceptance
and Recycling Cener
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
Cheltenham Greenbox and Recycling Site
HEATHERWICK DR
HEATHERWICK CT
OWENS WAY
WILLIAM MILL DR
POPPY MILL CT
HARRIS LN
DYSON RD
ROBERT CRAIN HWY
CRAIN HWY SW
MISSOURI AVE
WILLIAMS DR
CHELTENHAM PL
EAST SHELBY LN
CHELTENHAM DR
CALIPH ST
TAYMAN CT
Legend
Streets
Cheltenham Greenbox and Recycling Site
Map Coordinates = 38.717317, -76.854483
0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.
Created: 2016

E. Ritchie Land Reclamation Limited Partnership Facility

Subtitle 21-126 of the Prince George's County Code and Section 9-210(b) and (3) of the Environment Article regulate the disposal of materials in a rubblefill. In Prince George's County, there is currently one operating rubblefill, the Ritchie Land Reclamation Limited Partnership Facility. The Ritchie Land Reclamation Limited Partnership Facility has two active refuse disposal permits issued (2015-WRF-0126 and 2010-WRF-0590) by MDE; County license (RF-001-86) is also currently active.

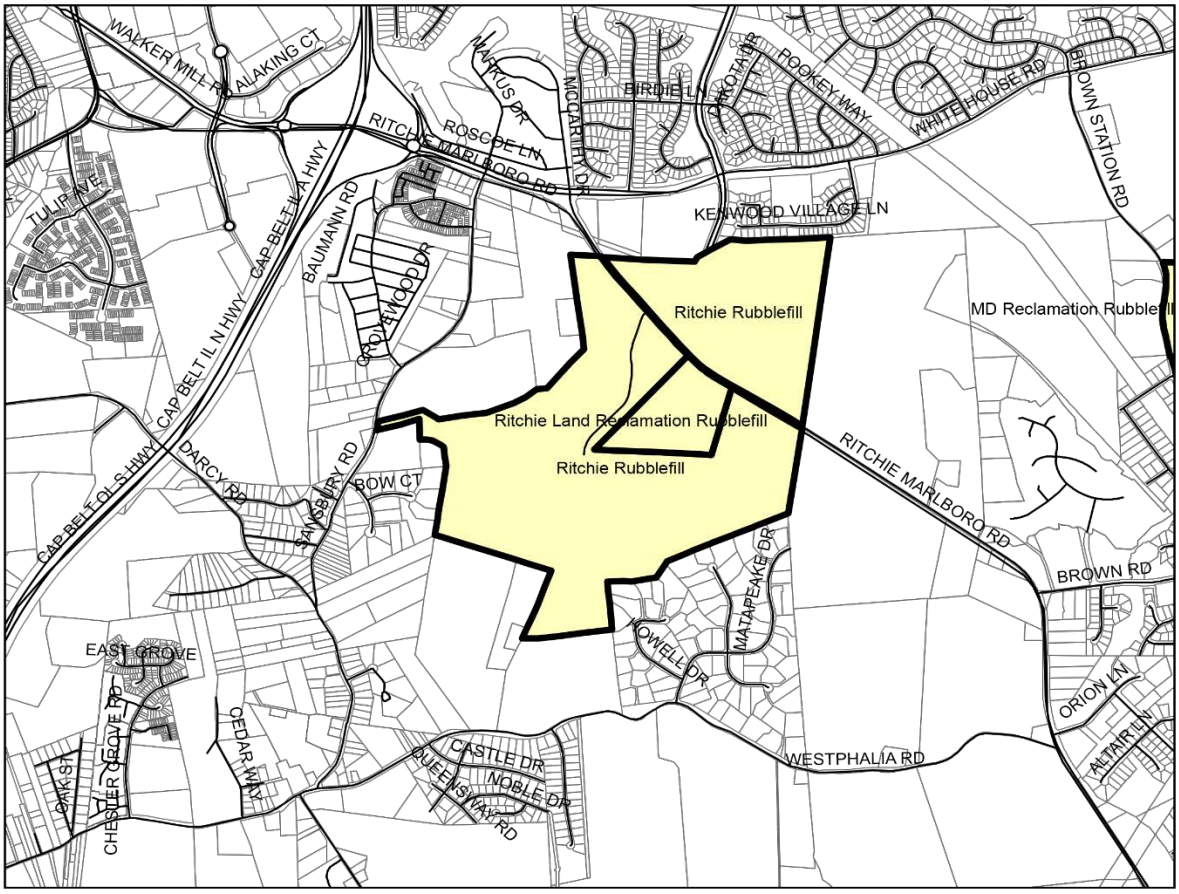
The Ritchie Rubble Fill site consists of approximately 289 acres located on the west side of Ritchie Marlboro Road, approximately 3,000 feet south of its intersection with White House Road. The location is shown on Map 3-6. The ongoing work in the fill site consists in the placing in a controlled manner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

Map 3-6

Ritchie Land Reclamation
Limited Partnership Facility

Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive

Adam Ortiz | Director



Legend

Streets

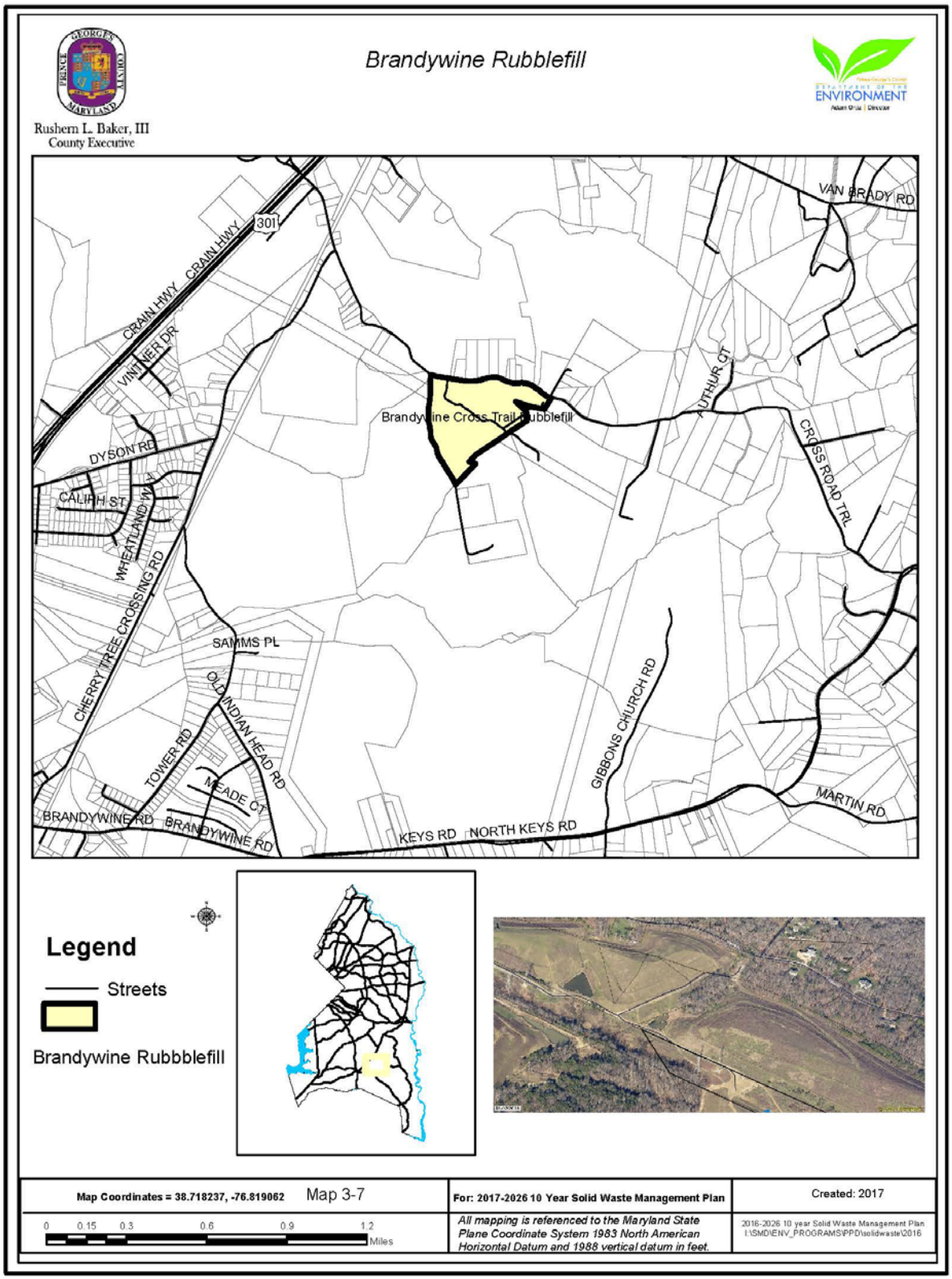
Ritchie Rubbblefill

Map Coordinates = 38.854701, -76.835127	For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan	Created: 2016
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles	*All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.*	2016-2026 10 year Solid Waste Management Plan I:\SMD\ENV_PROGRAMS\PPD\solidwaste\2016

F. Brandywine Rubblefill

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

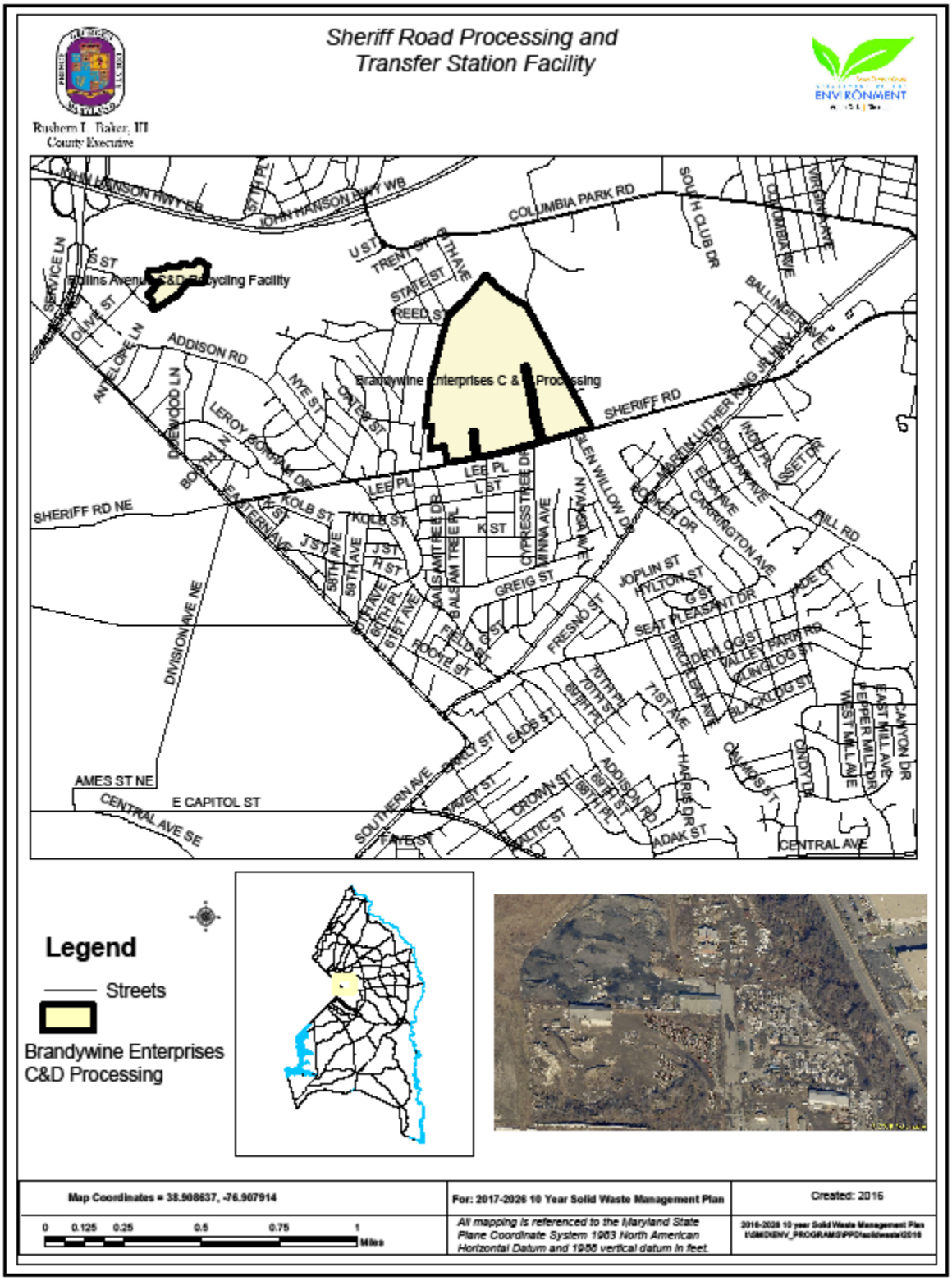
Map 3-7


Brandywine Rubblefill
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
VAN BRADY RD
CRAIN HWY
301
VINTNER DR
DYSON RD
CALIPH ST
WHEATLAND WAY
CHERRY TREE CROSSING RD
Brandywine Cross Trail Rubblefill
ARTHUR GT
CROSS ROAD TRL
SAMMS PL
OLD INDIAN HEAD RD
TOWER RD
MEADE CT
BRANDYWINE RD
BRANDYWINE RD
KEYS RD
NORTH KEYS RD
GIBBONS CHURCH RD
MARTIN RD
Legend
Streets
Brandywine Rubbblefill
Map Coordinates = 38.718237, -76.819062
Map 3-7
0 0.15 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2
Miles
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.
Created: 2017
2016-2026 10 year Solid Waste Management Plan
I:\SMD\ENV_PROGRAMS\PPD\solidwaste\2016

G. Sheriff Road Processing and Transfer Station Facility

A privately owned and operated Construction and Demolition (C & D) Processing Facility has been developed and a State permit issued for the Sheriff Road Processing and Transfer Station Facility, State Permit No. 2012-WPT-0218. The Processing Facility (Map 3-8) is located on approximately 10.5 acres of Sheriff Road and processes and recycles material resulting from construction and demolition activities. The processing of construction and demolition materials must take place within an enclosed building. This facility must meet a minimum goal of 20 percent recycling. It must keep a log, which lists the types of materials processed, the point of origin for materials received at the facility, the destination of materials leaving the facility as well as the driver's license number and license plate number for each truck entering the facility. An annual report shall be submitted to DoE that includes this information as well as statistics on the percentage of materials recycled at the facility. Each year, it is anticipated that 375,000 cubic yards of materials will be accepted at the facility. The anticipated life of the facility is 30 years.

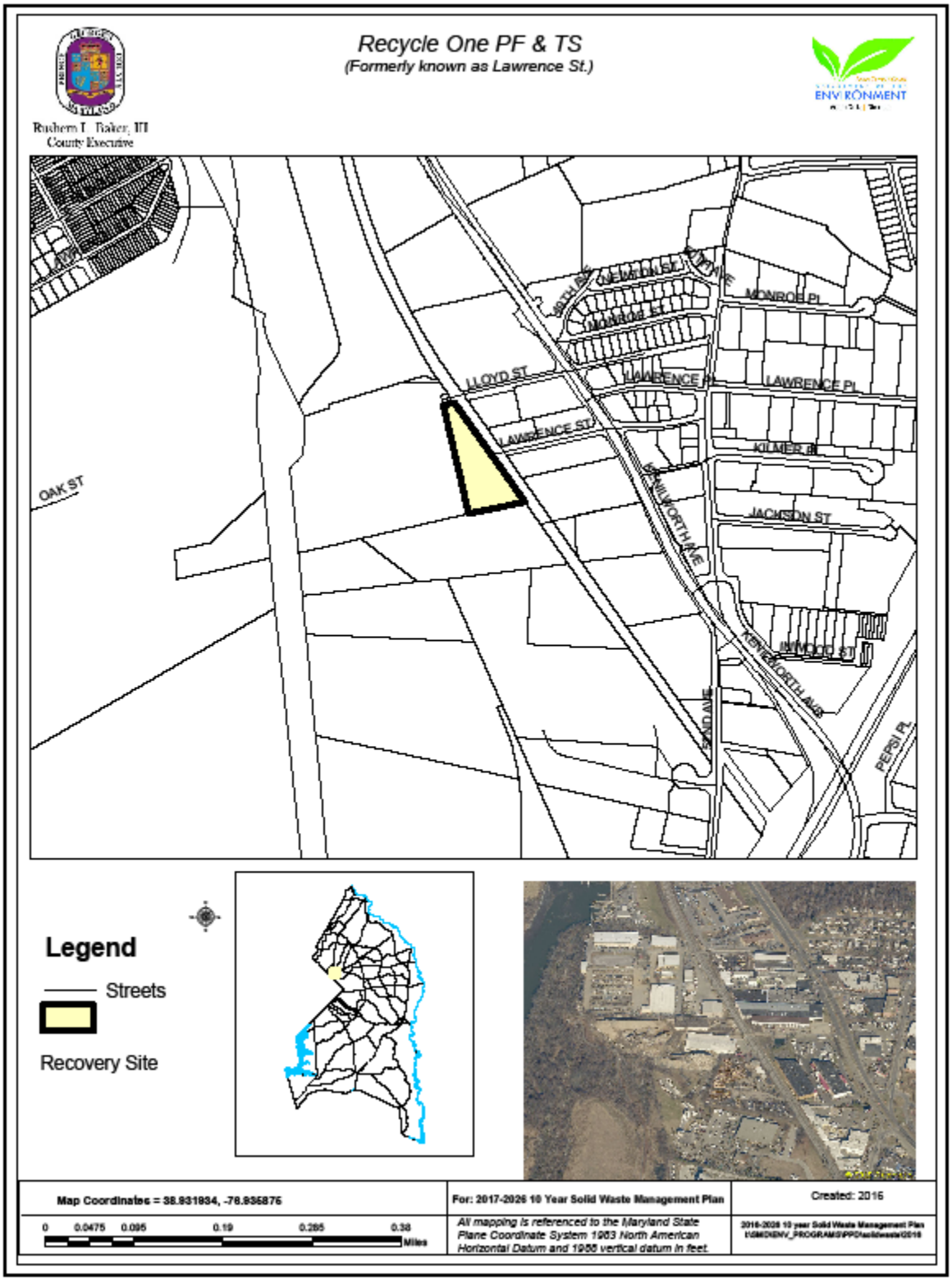
Map 3-8


Sheriff Road Processing and
Transfer Station Facility
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
Brandywine Enterprises C & D Processing
SHERIFF RD
COLUMBIA PARK RD
ADDISON RD
SHERIFF RD NE
E CAPITOL ST
CENTRAL AVE SE
CENTRAL AVE
AMES ST NE
DIVISION AVE NE
Legend
Streets
Brandywine Enterprises
C&D Processing
Map Coordinates = 38.908637, -76.907914
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1
Miles
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.
Created: 2016

H. Recycle One Processing Facility and Transfer Station

Another privately owned and operated C&D processing facility and transfer station was constructed in 2010. This facility is located on 2.8 acres (Map 3-9) and is owned and operated by Lawrence Street Industries, LLC d/b/a Recycle One and may accept municipal solid waste generated in Prince George's County, source separated materials from construction or demolition of structures: wood, concrete brick, paper used in packaging, cardboard, plastics, gypsum wall board, ceiling materials, nonferrous metal and asphalt, land clearing debris, household appliances and white goods, provided that any refrigerant is removed from the appliances before processing and handled in accordance with Section 608 of the federal Clean Air Act, friable asbestos waste, provided that the material that is received is packaged and labeled as specified in Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 26.11.21.08A and is managed per applicable laws. All incoming loads are weighed and inspected to insure that only acceptable materials are delivered. The materials are sorted, baled or bundled on site and sent to market. Wood is ground on site. This facility is operating under State issued Refuse Disposal Permit Number 2010-WPT-0647 with an expiration date of September 15, 2019. Until such time the facility is licensed by the Prince George's County, Department of the Environment, Recycling Section, this facility may not accept or process recyclables or operate as a materials recycling facility.

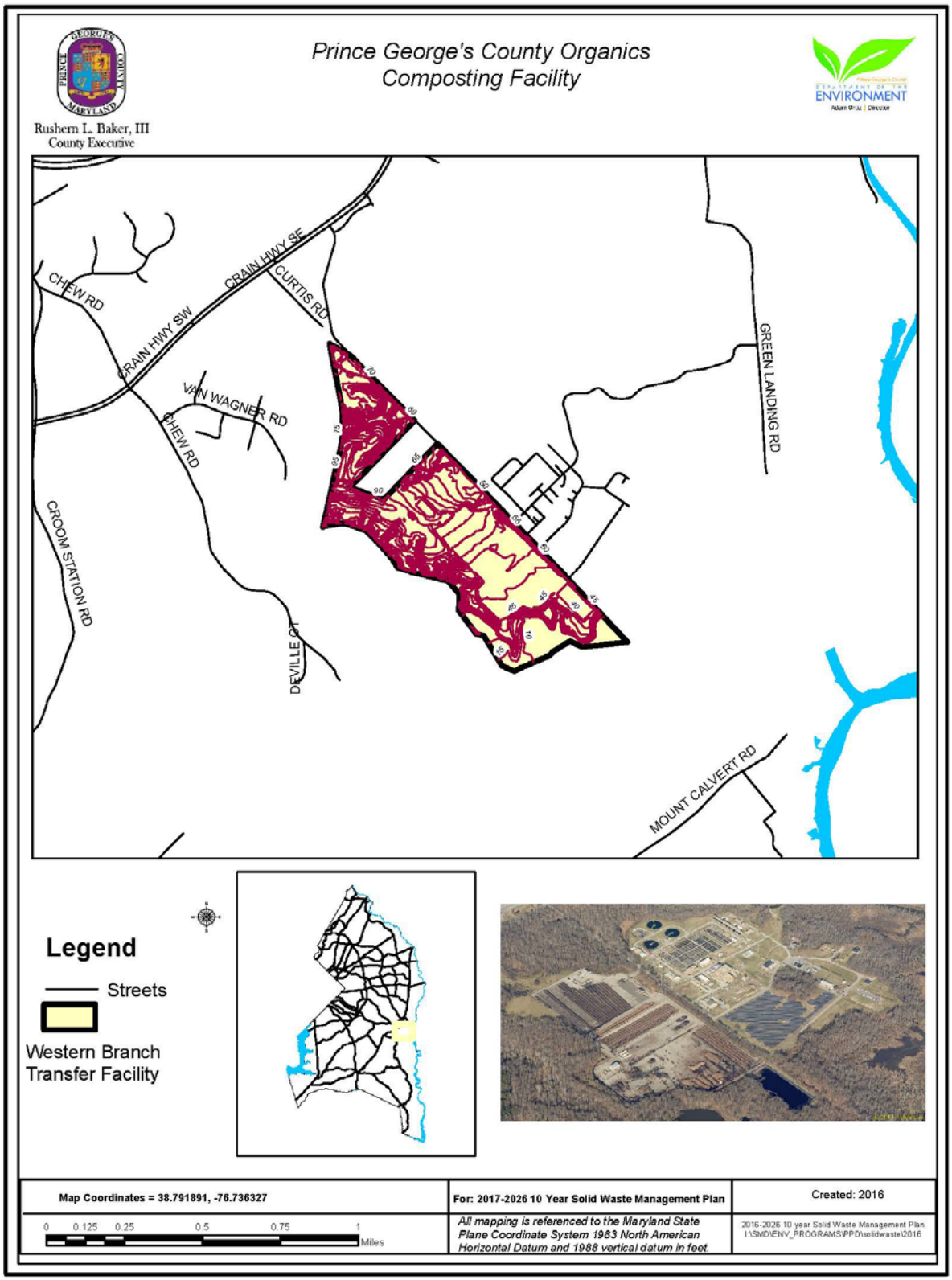
Map 3-9


Recycle One PF & TS
(Formerly known as Lawrence St.)
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
LLOYD ST
LAWRENCE ST
LAWRENCE PL
MONROE PL
KILMER PL
JACKSON ST
KENILWORTH AVE
OAK ST
PEPSI PL
Legend
Streets
Recovery Site
Map Coordinates = 38.931934, -78.936876
0 0.0475 0.095 0.19 0.285 0.38
Miles
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.
Created: 2016

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

This County-owned facility, with MDE General Composting Registration Certificate # 2016-GCF-003, is located in Upper Marlboro, Maryland and has been operated by the Maryland Environmental Services (MES) as a yard waste composting facility for over twenty five years and utilizing GORE cover technology, food scraps composting was added to the operation during 2013 (Map 3-10).

Map 3-10


Prince George's County Organics
Composting Facility
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
CHEW RD
CRAIN HWY SE
CRAIN HWY SW
CURTIS RD
VAN WAGNER RD
CHEW RD
GREEN LANDING RD
CROOM STATION RD
DEVILLE CT
MOUNT CALVERT RD
Legend
Streets
Western Branch
Transfer Facility
Map Coordinates = 38.791891, -76.736327
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1
Miles
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.
Created: 2016
2016-2026 10 year Solid Waste Management Plan
I:\SMD\ENV_PROGRAMS\PPD\solidwaste\2016

Currently, approximately 41,000 tons of yard waste including Christmas trees, leaves, brush and grass clippings are mulched or composted at the facility each year. Materials collected curbside from County residents and delivered from private landscapers and contractors are accepted for processing. Some material is also received from other local municipalities. These organics are processed and made into a composting material that is marketed to the public. During this planning period, the County is planning on expanding the food scraps composting project at the Organics Composting Facility. In the event that the County expands the food scrap composting program, additional tonnages of food scrap material may be received from the residential, institutional and commercial sectors.

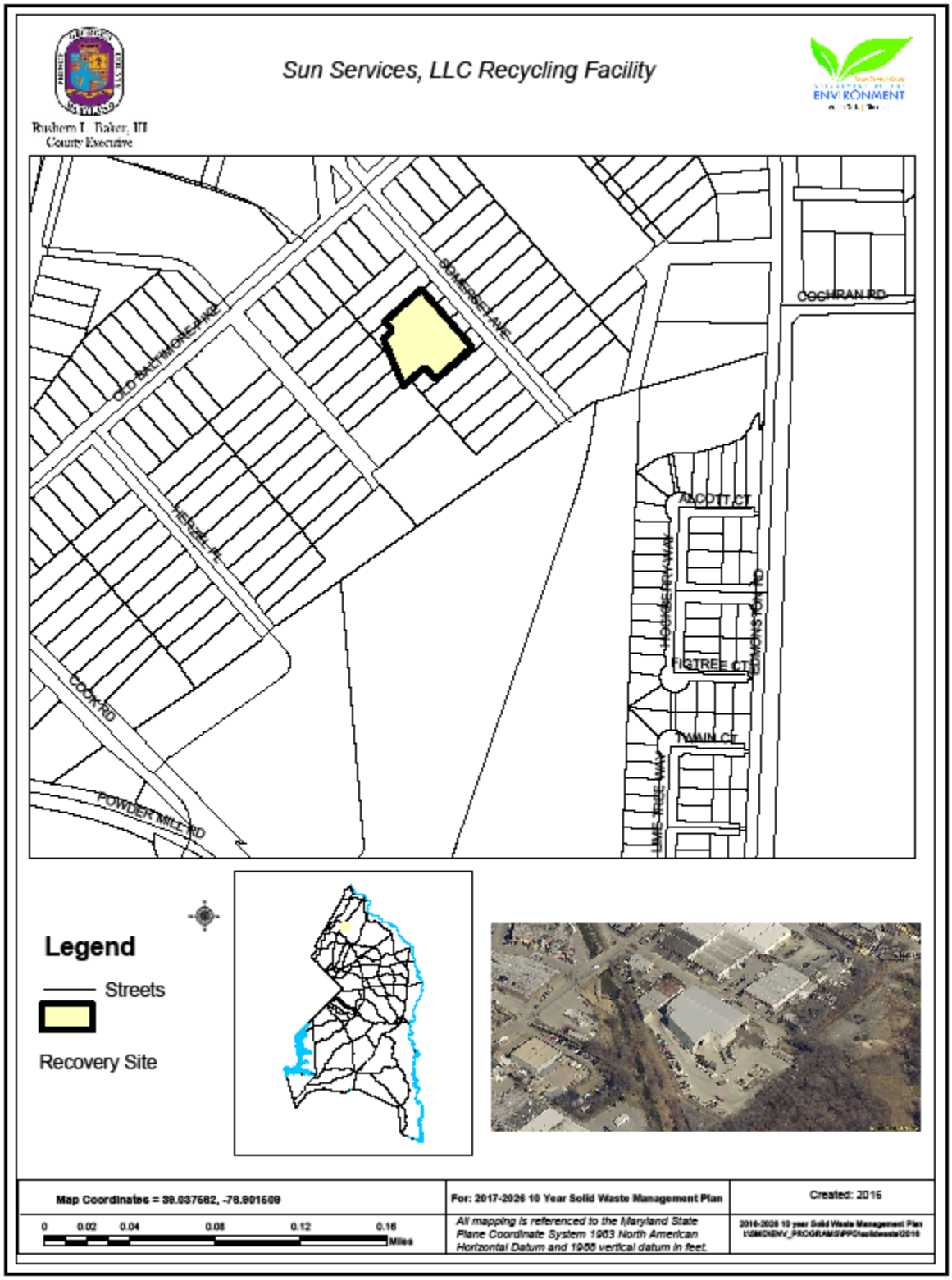
J. Hazardous Substances Storage Facilities in Prince George's County

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

K. Sun Services, LLC Recycling Facility

The Sun Services, LLC Recycling Facility is a privately owned facility developed on the 4.3024acre site located at 11210 Somerset Avenue and Old Baltimore Pike in Beltsville (see Map 3-11). This facility operates under MDE Permit Number 2009-WPF-0639. Truck traffic to and from the facility is routed through Powder Mill Road during hours of operation. The facility only accepts source separated materials from construction or demolition of structures, including wood, metal, cardboard, shingles, masonry, and drywall. All incoming debris is weighed inspected to insure that only acceptable materials are delivered and deposited inside of the wholly enclosed building for sorting. Recyclable materials will be separated and shipped off-site for reuse. Up to 85% of the materials are expected to be recycled. A dust suppression system is utilized inside the 20,000 s.f. building. The site includes storm water management water quality controls for 100% of the site impervious area. Storm water management techniques include porous pavement within the parking stall areas and landscaped bio-retention swales within the buffer areas. The facility shall not accept MSW, putrescible wastes (other than wood), mattresses, tires (unless licensed by the State as a tire recycling facility), liquids, paint, paint thinner, tar creosote, adhesives, animal carcasses, septage, biosolids, yard waste, controlled hazardous substances, compressed gas cylinder, drums or tanks that have held hazardous materials, shock sensitive materials or explosives.

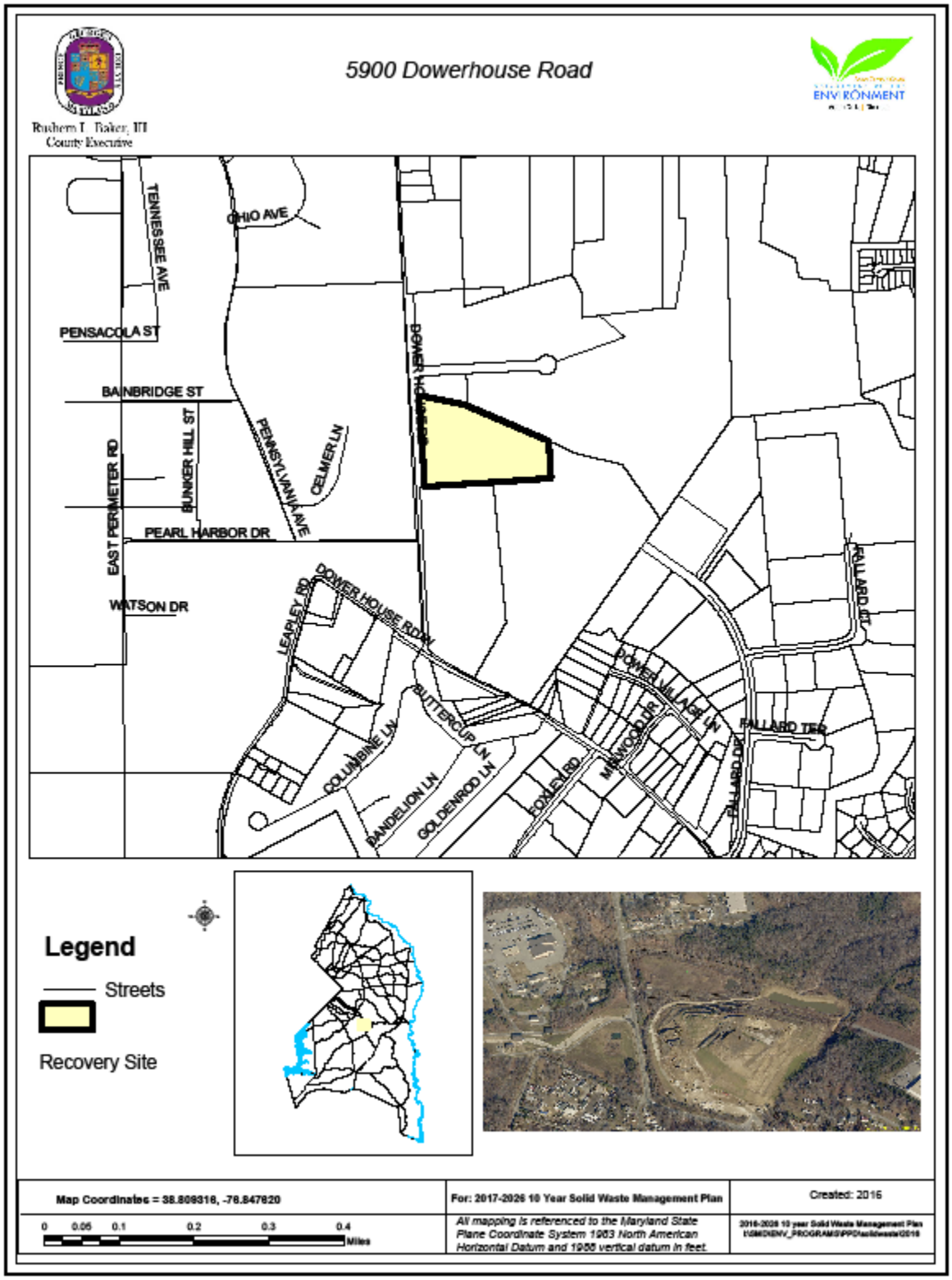
Map 3-11


Sun Services, LLC Recycling Facility
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
OLD BALTIMORE PIKE
SOMERSET AVE
COCHRAN RD
ALCOTT CT
HOLLYBERRY WAY
EDMONSTON RD
FIGTREE CT
TWAIN CT
LIME TREE WAY
HERALD PL
COOK RD
POWDER MILL RD
Legend
Streets
Recovery Site
Map Coordinates = 38.037682, -78.901609
0 0.02 0.04 0.08 0.12 0.16
Miles
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.
Created: 2016

L. Dower House Road Recycling and Processing Facility

The Dower House Road Recycling and Processing Facility is a privately-owned, construction and demolition material recycling facility developed on a ten-acre parcel located on Dower House Road, south of Pennsylvania Avenue (see Map 3-12). Once constructed, the facility may only accept source-separated materials, such as wood, concrete, brick, paper used in packaging, cardboard, plastics, and gypsum wallboard, ceiling tiles and nonferrous metal and asphalt, from construction or demolition of structures. The facility shall not accept municipal solid waste, putrescible wastes other than wood, mattresses, tires (unless licensed by the State as a tire recycling facility), liquids, paint, paint thinner, tar, creosote, adhesives, animal carcasses, septage, biosolids, yard waste, medical waste, asbestos, radioactive material, hazardous waste, controlled hazardous substances, compressed gas cylinders, drums or tanks that have held hazardous materials, shock sensitive materials and explosives. This facility is permitted by MDE under State Refuse Disposal Number 2010-WPF-0563 as a "Processing Facility."

Map 3-12


5900 Dowerhouse Road
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
TENNESSEE AVE
OHIO AVE
PENSACOLA ST
BAINBRIDGE ST
BUNKER HILL ST
PENNSYLVANIA AVE
CELMER LN
DOWER HOUSE RD
EAST PERIMETER RD
PEARL HARBOR DR
WATSON DR
LEAPLEY RD
DOWER HOUSE RDWY
BUTTERCUP LN
COLUMBINE LN
DANDELION LN
GOLDENROD LN
FOXLEY RD
MAYWOOD DR
DOWER VILLAGE LN
FALLARD TER
FALLARD CT
Legend
Streets
Recovery Site
Map Coordinates = 38.808316, -78.847820
0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.
Created: 2016

M. City of College Park Composting Facility

The City of College Park compost facility, MDE General Composting Registration Certificate # 2016-GCF-0005, issued on September 8, 2016, is located at 9217 51st Avenue College Park, consists of 4.5 acres, grid coordinates of 0025/00F3, lot parcel 0134 and has been operated by the City of College Park Department of Public Works (DPW) as a yard waste facility for 20 years (see Map 3-13). The property is owned by Prince George's County Public Schools and the City has leased the property from the County since the mid-1990s. The College Park compost facility accepts leaves and yard waste that are collected curbside by College Park DPW from City of College Park neighborhoods. The facility also accept leaves from about nine other nearby municipalities. During 2015, feed stocks included leaves (2,282 tons) from the City of College Park, leaves from other local municipalities (2,131 tons) and grass clippings and other soft yard trim (385 tons) from the City of College Park only. About 5,000 tons of leaves and yard trim are composted annually, utilizing the windrow method. Compost is available for sale only in bulk to the public. At this time, there are no plans to accept additional feed stocks for composting at the College Park facility. The City of College Park compost facility is a Tier 1 facility, only accepting yard waste & leaves and the City expects to continue composting at this facility through the permitted period that expires in 3/27/2021.

Map 3-13

Map Coordinates = 38.718237, -76.819062 Map 3-14	For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan	Created: 2017
0 0.0475 0.095 0.19 0.285 0.38 Miles	*All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.*	2016-2026 10 year Solid Waste Management Plan I:\SMD\ENV_PROGRAMS\PPD\solidwaste\2016

N. Unauthorized Dumping

Unauthorized dumping, as with many jurisdictions, is a major problem. Based on the assumption that people will not dump illegally if a convenient place for disposal is made available, one alternative would be the use of regional disposal areas where citizens can deposit trash. The County has regional disposal centers at the 3501 Brown Station Road Sanitary Convenience Center in Upper Marlboro and at the 12701 Missouri Avenue Convenience Center in Cheltenham. The amount of trash disposed at these containers has increased steadily in recent years. The County will continue to provide and increase these public areas and continue to increase the public's awareness of these public container sites.

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

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

IV. Special Waste

Special waste materials include hazardous, medical, explosive, radioactive and agricultural waste, as well as used motor oils and cooking grease. Information regarding special waste collected in Prince George's County is not substantial, either because data is not available or the volume of such waste is very small. Nevertheless, the management of these waste materials important to the County from the standpoint of public health and safety.

A. Hazardous Waste

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

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

B. Medical Waste

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

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

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

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

C. Explosive Waste

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

D. Radioactive Waste

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

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

E. Agricultural Waste

Approximately 375 farms are presently active in Prince George's County (2007 Census of Agriculture). Agricultural activities conducted on these farms include raising crops, livestock, or a combination of both. Crop residuals, livestock and poultry manure by-products are usually returned to the soil on-site. Small surpluses are sold for fertilizer or compost. Cut wood materials may be sold as fuel or chipped for use as mulch. Dead livestock are usually buried on-site. In the event of disease where contamination hazards exist, dead livestock are incinerated in pathological incinerators by order of the United States Department of Agriculture and State Board or Agriculture. Agricultural waste is usually returned to the soil.

F. Used Motor Oil

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It has been estimated that over 108,000 gallons of "yellow" waste grease are annually collected for recycling in Prince George's County by various contractors. In 2015, WSSC, through the use of a waste hauler grease manifest system, recorded over 5,300,000 gallons of "brown" waste grease collected at area Prince Georges County FSEs from their grease removal systems.

In accordance with its Plumbing Regulations, WSSC:

* Prohibits the discharge of waste grease to the sewer;

* Requires the installation, operation and maintenance (cleaning) of indoor grease traps and outside grease interceptors, depending on whichever is more practical for a particular application; and

* Limits the discharge of wastewater containing more than 100 mg/1 of grease or a character not substantially different from domestic sewage.

Currently, Prince George's County provides County residents the opportunity to dispose of and recycle their cooking grease. A cooking oil collection area is located at the BSRSL permanent Household Hazardous Acceptance Site. Valley Proteins, a commercial cooking oil collection vendor, collects and recycles the oil. Commercial establishments are also encouraged to recycle their cooking oil. During 2015, 431.92 tons of grease and cooking oil were recycled in Prince George's County.

H. Asbestos

Effective on January 31, 1983, friable asbestos was no longer listed as a Controlled Hazardous Substance (CHS) as defined in COMAR 26.13. As a result, the

material could be disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill. However, friable asbestos is classified as a Toxic Air Pollutant and is regulated under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, Title 40, Part B, Section 61.20 and COMAR 26.11.15 and 26.11.23. MDE, Air and Radiation Management Administration enforces these regulations. Groundwater contamination from friable asbestos disposal at a sanitary landfill is highly unlikely and is the technical reason for its delisting as a CHS. Hence, due to the changed regulations and the extremely low risk of groundwater contamination, MDE allows friable asbestos to be accepted at any landfill permitted for non-hazardous industrial waste, which includes the County's sanitary landfill.

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

I. Regional Recycling Activities

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

resource and COG's on-line resource for recycling information and listing of recycling vendors/businesses.

V. Public Schools Recycling

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

In compliance with House Bill 1290 which was enacted in July of 2009, the County submitted and received approval by MDE of the Prince George's County Public School Recycling Plan. The School Recycling Plan, which has been updated since the passing of House Bill 805 (Appendix F), includes the strategy for collecting, processing, marketing, and disposition of recyclable materials from County public schools.

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

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

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

The County has always been involved with school recycling and will continue to provide technical assistance and guidance through the Recycling Section and its partnership with KPGCB. The school system will continue to be provided with information on how to establish and refine recycling programs. Additionally, PGCPSS is permitted to deliver their materials to MRF for processing and marketing. The Recycling Section in partnership with KPGCB will continue to provide educational materials outlining the importance and strategies of recycling and will continue to offer tours of the County's MRF and landfill that will enhance the classroom experience and support the environmental education curriculum.

VI. Apartment Building and Condominium Recycling (ABCR) Program

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

A. Apartment Building and Condominium Recycling Program (ABCR)

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

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

1. Materials Included in Program

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

2. Collection of Materials

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

3. Marketing of Materials

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

B. Stakeholders

Stakeholders that will be involved in implementing the law are:

1. County Council – Responsible for adopting the MDE approved language of the ABCR Program for the Plan amendment.

2. Prince George's County, DoE, Recycling Section – Communicate the requirements of the law to the Apartment and Condominium Officials. Assist Apartment and Condominium Officials in developing a recycling program. Monitor the progress and performance of the ABCR Program. Develop the requirements of an ABCR Program in conjunction with input from Apartment and Condominium Officials. Update County's Recycling Plan to include the ABCR program and amend the County Solid Waste Management Plan. Develop a recycling reporting survey to be used by apartment and condominium officials in reporting recycling activities. Inspect and monitor ABCR Program apartments and condominiums.

3. DoE - Responsible for amending the Solid Waste Management Plan to include ABCR Program.
4. Owner or Manager of the Apartment Building or H.O.A. of the Unit Owners of Condominium – Responsible for providing recycling to the residents of each apartment building or condominium by October 1, 2014. Secure and manage recycling contracts with a hauling company for providing material collection, collection receptacles (if needed), and

recycling services from the building locations. Perform record keeping and report to the County's Recycling Section on annual basis.

C. Participating Apartment Buildings (324) or Condominiums (114) in ABCR Program

Apartments				
Property Name	**Address**	**City**	**Zip Code**	**Phone**
3350 at Alterra Apartments	3350 Toledo Terrace	Hyattsville	20782	301-804-4444
Addison Chapel Apartments	1525 Elkwood Lane	Capitol Heights	20743	301-773-6462
Adelphi Court Apartments	9420 Adelphi Road	Adelphi	20783	301-871-0010
Allentown Apartments	5215 Morris Avenue, #5	Suitland	20746	301-889-8442
Andrews Ridge Apartments	5635 Regency Parkway	Suitland	20746	301-420-7666
Anton House Apartments	2600 Keating Street	Temple Hills	20748	301-456-2000
Arden Pointe Apartments	13301 Arden Way	Laurel	20707	301-776-8779
Arnold Gardens Apartments	2524 Whitehall Street, #624	Suitland	20746	301-420-6630
Ashford at Henson Creek Apartments	3466 Brinkley Road	Temple Hills	20748	301-894-2100
Ashton Heights Apartments	3901 Suitland Road	Suitland	20746	301-568-5600
Aspire Apollo Apartments	4451 Telfair Blvd	Camp Springs	20746	240-716-3070
Auburn Manor Apartments	6821-D Riverdale Road #2	Riverdale	20737	301-577-7733
Avanti Apartments	6501 Hil-Mar Drive	District Heights	20747	301-420-1117
Avery Park Apartments	1801 Hampshire Green Lane	Silver Spring	20903	301-434-5385
Avondale Overlook Apartments	2400 Queens Chapel Road	Hyattsville	20782	301-779-3555
Avondale Park Apartments	4915 Eastern Avenue	Hyattsville	20782	301-853-7787
Barclay Square Apartments	3598 Powder Mill Road	Beltsville	20705	301-937-1300
Bedford Station Apartments	1400 E. University Blvd., # 102	Hyattsville	20783	301-439-6611
Belcrest Plaza Apartments	3400 Toledo Terrace	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-5040
Belford Towers Apartments	6733 New Hampshire Avenue	Takoma Park	20912	301-270-6747
Bellefonte Lane 7912 Apts	7912 Bellefonte Lane	Clinton	20735	301-883-3635
Bellefonte Lane 8000 Apts	8000 Bellefonte Lane	Clinton	20735	301-883-3635
Bellefonte Lane 8204 Apts	8204 Bellefonte Lane	Clinton	20735	301-772-7571
Bellefonte Lane 8208 Apts	8208 Bellefonte Lane	Clinton	20735	301-856-2950
Bellefonte Lane 8212 Apts	8212 Bellefonte Lane	Clinton	20735	301-856-2950
Beltsville Gardens Apartments	4710 St. Marys Street, #10	Beltsville	20705	301-937-0100
Branchwood Towers Apartments	8600 Mike Shapiro Drive	Clinton	20735	301-856-1620
Brandywine Road 14135 Apts	14135 Brandywine Road	Brandywine	20613	301-883-3635
Brandywine Road 15710 Apts	15710 Brandywine Road	Brandywine	20613	301-883-3635
Briarwood Place Apartments	8800 Hunting Lane	Laurel	20708	301-497-8940
Brinkley House Apartments	3051 Brinkley Road, #T1	Temple Hills	20748	301-894-0700

Brinkley Manor Apartments	3022 Brinkley Road, #T1	Temple Hills	20748	301-894-8700
Calvert Hall Apartments	3817 64th Avenue	Landover Hills	20784	301-773-3240
Camden Largo Town Center Apartments	9701 Summit Circle	Largo	20774	301-336-3661
Camden Summerfield Apartments	8100 Gibbs Way	Landover	20785	301-350-8333
Cameron Pointe Apartments	1113 Nalley Road	Landover	20785	301-322-4422
Campus Gardens Apartments	2200 Phelps Road, #101	Hyattsville	20783	301-434-4983
Canonbury Square Apartments	508 Greenlawn Drive, #102	Hyattsville	20783	301-437-9579
Capital Crossing Apartments	3930 Suitland Road	Suitland	20746	301-420-4800
Capital View Mutual Townhomes	1258 Capital View Drive	Landover	20785	301-322-1226
Capitol House Apartments	5105 Southern Ave #104	Capitol Heights	20743	240-882-7666
Carleton East Apartments	9747-A Good Luck Road	Seabrook	20706	301-577-4188
Carlyle Village Apartments	5301 Hamilton St., Suite A-1	Hyattsville	20781	240-595-8739
Carmel Midtown Square Apartments	4400 Telfair Boulevard, Suite A	Camp Springs	20746	301-316-0780
Carriage Hill Apartments	3416 Curtis Drive	Suitland	20746	301-423-1994
Carrollon Manor Apartments	8621 Annapolis Road	New Carrollton	20784	301-577-7063
Cedarville Mobile Home Park	10505 Cedarville Road	Brandywine	20613	301-579-6118
Central Gardens I Apartments	1 Cindy Lane, #102	Capitol Heights	20743	301-350-1790
Central Gardens II Apartments	6804 Central Ave, # 102	Capitol Heights	20743	301-336-5270
Cherry Branch Townhomes Apartments	8800 Cherry Lane	Laurel	20708	301-776-5566
Chesapeake Landing Apartments	7509 Buchanan Street	Landover Hills	20784	301-577-6300
Chestnut Hill Apartments	3907 23rd Parkway	Temple Hills	20748	301-485-2450
Chestnut Knolls Apartments	10401 & 10403 46th Avenue	Beltsville	20705	301-937-1137 or Cell 240-508-8350
Chestnut Ridge Apartments	6872 Riverdale Road	Lanham	20706	301-577-4949
Cheval Court Apartments	2611 Luana Drive	Forestville	20747	301-736-0685
Cheverly Crossing Apartments	3839 64th Avenue	Hyattsville	20784	202-315-1105
Chevet Manor Apartments	4545 Wheeler Road	Oxon Hill	20745	301-894-1222
Chillum Gate Road 5912 Apts	5902 Chillum Gate Road	Hyattsville	20782	301-883-3635
Chillum Oaks Adventist Apartments	6305 Riggs Road	Hyattsville	20783	301-853-2755
Chillum Terrace Apartments	621-631 Sheridan Street	Hyattsville	20783	301-270-8088
Clinton Manor Apartments	8500 Mike Shapiro Drive	Clinton	20735	301-877-0444
Colebrook Manor Townhomes Apartments	3911 25th Avenue	Temple Hills	20748	301-423-1681
Colonial Village Apartments	908 Marcy Avenue	Oxon Hill	20745	301-773-3230

Columbia Park Apartments	2014 E. Marlboro Avenue	Landover	20785	301-484-1007
Communities at Arbor Vista Apartments	9408 Adelphi Road	Adelphi	20783	301-434-4303
Coral Gardens Apartments	1301 Coral Gardens Court	Capitol Heights	20743	240-286-1660
Coronado Apts Hyattsville	9004 Riggs Road, Suite 7	Hyattsville	20783	301-439-8682
Council House Apartments	3940 Bexley Place	Suitland	20746	301-423-0228
Courts at Walker Mill Apartments	6936 Walker Mill Road	Capitol Heights	20743	301-350-5900
Courts of Camp Springs Apartments	5327 Carswell Avenue	Suitland	20746	301-889-8800
Crest Apartments	5225 Marlboro Pike	Capitol Heights	20743	202-584-0190
Crestleigh Apartments	9556 Muirkirk Road	Laurel	20708	301-490-6222
Croom Manor Housing Apartments	15488 Mt. Calvert Road	Upper Marlboro	20772	301-807-0873
Cypress Creek Apartments	5603 Cypress Creek Drive	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-0320
Daniels Run Apartments	9228 Edwards Way	Adelphi	20783	301-439-8460
Dean Manor Apartments	3400-3404 Dean Drive	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-9111
Deerfield Run Apartments	13300 Deerfield Road	Laurel	20706	301-953-7244
Del Vista Apartments	5618 Whitfield Chapel Road, T3	Lanham	20706	301-577-8500
Delano Apartments	1811 Metzerott Road	Adelphi	20783	301-408-0018
Domain Apartments	3711 Campus Park Drive	College Park	20740	240-542-9954
Dunhill Village Apartments	5815 Marlboro Pike, #202	Forestville	20747	301-736-7870
East Pine Gardens Apartments	6000-6002 67th Avenue	Riverdale	20737	240-882-5443
East Pines Terrace Apartments	6747 Riverdale Road	Riverdale	20737	301-577-7917
Eastdale Apartments	6021 67th Avenue	Riverdale	20737	301-459-0591
Eaton Square Apartments	7874 Sheriff Road	Landover	20785	301-439-6611
Edmonston Road 5029 Apts	5029 Edmonston Road	Hyattsville	20781	301-883-3635
Esplanade at National Harbor Apartments	250 American Way	Oxon Hill	20745	301-744-0805
Evergreen at Laurel Apartments	11737 South Laurel Drive	Laurel	20708	240-297-9284
Evergreen Terrace Apartments	2016 Oglethorpe Street	Hyattsville	20782	301-853-2315
Fairview Ave 831 Apts	831 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912	301-559-1150 or 301-559-7500
Fairview Ave 833 Apts	833 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912	240-899-2655
Fairview Ave 835 Apts	835 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912	301-254-3277
Fairview Ave 901 Apts	901 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912	202-635-0534
Fairview Ave 903 Apts	903 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912	202-635-0534
Fairview Ave 904 Apts	904 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912	202-577-4567
Fairview Ave 905 Apts	905 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912	202-635-0534
Fairview Ave 906 Apts	906 Fairview Avenue	Takoma Park	20912	301-404-7653
Fernwood Mobile Homes	1901 Fernwood Drive	Capitol Heights	20743	301-336-6627

Finians Court Apartments	7740-7758 Finns Lane	Lanham	20706	202-315-1111
Fleetwood Village Apartments	721 Chillum Road	Hyattsville	20783	301-773-3230
Fletchers Field Apartments	5249 Kenilworth Ave	Hyattsville	20781	301-773-3230
Flower Village Mobile Home Park	9208 Columbine Lane	Upper Marlboro	20772	301-599-1931
Forest Hills Apartments	1439 Southern Avenue	Oxon Hill	20745	301-894-7800
Forest Lake Apartments	9869 Good Luck Road, #T-3	Lanham	20706	301-577-2096
Forest Village Apartments	4400 Rena Road, #104	Suitland	20746	301-735-0100
Fort Washington Adventist Apartments	11316 Fort Washington Road	Fort Washington	20744	301-203-7726
Fort Washington Manor Senior Apartments	10800 Indian Head Highway	Fort Washington	20744	301-203-7004
Fox Club Apartments	1935 Brooks Drive, #204	Capitol Heights	20743	301-736-3194
Fox Hills North Apartments	1108 Kennebec Street	Oxon Hill	20745	301-567-5525
Fox Rest Apartments	13913 Briarwood Drive	Laurel	20708	301-776-6300
Foxfire Apartments	8737 Contee Road	Laurel	20708	301-953-7755
Gates of Cipriano Apartments	8501 Greenbelt Road, Suite 101	Greenbelt	20770	301-552-1000
Gateway Square Apartments	4855 St. Barnabas Road	Temple Hills	20748	301-485-2499
Glen Willow Apartments	903 Glen Willow Drive	Seat Pleasant	20743	301-925-8075
Glendale Apartments	9971 Good Luck Road	Seabrook	20706	301-794-6565
Glenreed Apartments	3210 Reed Street, #2624	Lanham	20706	301-772-5108
Graduate Hills Apartments	3424 Tulane Drive	Hyattsville	20783	301-422-0148
Hampshire View II Apartments	953 East West Highway (address on next line) 6809,6811,6817,6819,6823,6825 Red Top Road	Takoma Park	20912	301-559-1150 or 301-559-7500
Hampshire Village Apartments	1319 Merrimac Drive	Hyattsville	20783	301-434-4349
Harbor Place Apartments	1101 Palmer Road, #7	Fort Washington	20744	301-248-5700
Harbor Terrace Apartments	1005 & 1007 Marcy Ave.	Oxon Hill	20745	240-427-3601
Harbour Manor Apartments	4513 23rd Parkway	Temple Hills	20748	301-630-3220
Harveys Apartments	16305-16309 Baden Westwood Rd.	Brandywine	20613	301-579-6219
Heather Hill Apartments	5837 Fisher Road	Temple Hills	20748	301-894-8524
Henson Creek Manor Apartments	5301 Haras Place	Fort Washington	20744	301-505-1064
Heritage Park Apartments	1818 Metzerott Road, Suite 18	Adelphi	20783	301-439-4464
Hickory Hill Apartments	3613 Silver Park Drive, Suite 102	Suitland	20746	301-423-1750
Highland Ridge Apartments	1201 Benning Road	Capitol Heights	20743	301-568-0770
Highview Terrace Apartments	7004 Highview Terrace	Hyattsville	20782	301-773-6300
Hillcrest Woods Apartments	5360 Quincy Place	Hyattsville	20784	301-927-3721

Hillside Heights Apartments	5237 Marlboro Pike, #201	Capitol Heights	20743	301-420-1010
Holly Spring Meadows Apartments	5521 Marlboro Pike	Forestville	20747	301-736-7100
Home for the Elderly Apartments	1100 Owens Road	Oxon Hill	20745	301-839-9311
Hunters Glen Apartments	14210 Slidell Court	Upper Marlboro	20772	301-627-0941
Huron Ave 4775 Apts	4775 Huron Avenue	Suitland	20746	301-440-3888
Huron Ave 4785 Apts	4785 Huron Avenue	Suitland	20746	301-440-3888
Huron Ave 4795 Apts	4795 Huron Avenue	Suitland	20746	240-296-6061
Imperial Gardens II Apts	3904 Regency Parkway	Suitland	20746	301-736-3699
Indian Head Hwy 18412 Apts	18412 Indian Head Hwy	Accokeek	20607	301-283-5400
Iverson Towers Apartments	4301 23rd Parkway	Temple Hills	20748	301-456-2000
Ivy Club Apartments	1127 Ivy Club Lane	Landover	20785	301-773-9191
Jericho Residences Apartments	1000 Brightseat Road	Landover	20785	301-841-6711
Kennedy House Apartments	5651 Kennedy Street	Riverdale	20737	240-882-7666
Kent Village Apartments	6707 Hawthorne Street	Landover	20785	301-773-3677
Kimberly Gardens Apartments	9214 Cherry Lane	Laurel	20708	301-839-9311
Kings Park Plaza Apartments	2600 Queens Chapel Road, #A1	Hyattsville	20782	301-864-1237
Kings Square Apartments	3402 Dodge Park Road	Landover	20785	301-773-3240 Ext-134
Lake Arbor Towers Apartments	11411 Lake Arbor Way	Mitchellville	20721	301-499-4940
Lalimba Properties Apartments	6821 Red Top Road, #T-1	Takoma Park	20912	301-452-0419
Langley Gardens Apartments	1100 Lebanon Street	Silver Spring	20903	301-431-1901
Langley Terrace Apartments	8007 14th Avenue, Suite 101	Hyattsville	20783	301-434-8007
Lansdowne Village Apartments	1720 Brightseat Road	Landover	20785	301-484-1000
Largo Landing Fellowship House Apartments	1077 Largo Road	Upper Marlboro	20774	301-249-2100
LaSalle Park Apartments	5443 16th Avenue, Suite T3	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-5444
Laurel Pines Apartments	14801 Bowie Road	Laurel	20707	240-554-0198
Lexington Apartments	8105-8111 Tahona Drive	Silver Spring	20903	301-559-1150
Lexington Court Apartments	5284 Marlboro Pike, Suite 303	Capitol Heights	20743	301-736-5003
Liberty Place Apartments	1352 University Boulevard East	Hyattsville	20783	301-434-3200
Lighthouse at Twinlakes Apartments	11932 Twinlakes Drive	Beltsville	20705	301-572-4600
Lindendale Drive 8412 Apts	8212 Lindendale Drive	Laurel	20707	301-883-3635
Lodge at Marlton Apartment	9590 Crain Highway, SW	Upper Marlboro	20772	301-599-5422
Lorring Park Apartments	2740 Lorring Drive	District Heights	20747	301-736-9000

Madison Gardens Apartments	3220 Swann Road, #101	Suitland	20746	301-736-4656
Manor Apartments	4907 Eastern Avenue	Hyattsville	20782	301-853-7787
Manor at Victory Park Apartments	3420 Rickey Avenue	Temple Hills	20748	301-630-0096
Maple Ridge Apartments	2252 Brightseat Road	Landover	20785	301-773-3240 Ext. 134
Marconi Apartments	5908 St. Moritz Drive	Temple Hills	20748	301-894-2828
Mark at Brickyard Apartment	12401 Brickyard Blvd	Beltsville	20705	240-264-1508
Marlboro Pike 5221 Apts	5221 Marlboro Pike	Capitol Heights	20721	301-967-0397
Marlborough House Apts	3001 Branch Avenue	Hillcrest Heights	20748	301-505-2220
Marlborough Towne Apartments	1849 Tanow Place	District Heights	20747	301-568-1687
Marlow Gardens/Plaza Apartments	2900 St Clair Drive, Suite 117	Temple Hills	20748	301-423-1115
Marlow Heights Apartments	4223 28th Avenue, #104	Temple Hills	20748	301-899-2644
Marlow Tower/Plaza Apartment	2900 St Clair Drive, Suite 117	Temple Hills	20748	301-423-1115
Marwood Senior Apartments	5605 South Marwood Boulevard	Upper Marlboro	20772	301-599-1700
Maryland Park Apartments	202 Maryland Park Drive	Capitol Heights	20743	240-882-7666
Maywood Lane 3518 Apts	3518 Maywood Lane	Suitland	20746	301-449-3300
Maywood Lane 3519 Apts	3519 Maywood Lane	Suitland	20746	301-449-3300
Maywood Lane 3522 Apts	3522 Maywood Lane	Suitland	20746	202-626-2799
Maywood lane 3523 Apts	3523 Maywood Lane	Suitland	20746	202-462-6557
Maywood Lane 3526 Apts	3526 Maywood Lane	Suitland	20746	301-604-7747
Maywood Lane 3601 Apts	3601 Maywood Lane	Suitland	20746	301-464-1988
Melwood Mobile Home Park	9115 Marlboro Pike	Upper Marlboro	20772	202-423-3220
Metro Place at Town Center Apartments	4300 Telfair Blvd	Camp Springs	20746	301-423-8180
Milano Apartments	1002 Kennebec Street	Oxon Hill	20745	301-839-4077
Millwood Townhomes	1418 Karen Blvd.	Capitol Heights	20743	301-350-6477
Montpelier Crossing Apartments	9523 Muirkirk Road	Laurel	20708	301-776-5044
Mosaic At Largo Station Apartments	8831 Lottsford Road	Upper Marlboro	20774	301-333-1280
Mrs Philippines Home for Senior Citizens	6482 Bock Road	Oxon Hill	20745	301-567-9537
New Carrollton Woods Apartments	6285 Fernwood Terrace	Riverdale	20737	301-577-7370
New Parkway Apartments	4403 23rd Parkway	Temple Hills	20748	301-423-7799
Newbury Square Apartments	6803 Riggs Road, #001	Hyattsville	20783	301-422-7180
Northampton Apartments	67 Harry S. Truman Blvd.	Largo	20774	301-305-4747
Northwest Park Apartments	475 Northampton Drive	Silver Spring	20903	301-439-2121

Oak Ridge Apartments(Riverdale)	5510 Madison Street	Riverdale	20737	301-927-4143
Oakcrest Towers Apartments	2100 Brooks Drive	Forestville	20747	301-736-4800
Oaks at Park South Apartments	5400 Livingston Terrace	Oxon Hill	20745	301-567-7700
Old Alexandria Ferry Road 8106 Apts	8106 Old Alexandria Ferry Road	Clinton	20735	703-647-8943
Overland Gardens Apartments	3119 75th Avenue	Landover	20785	301-322-8717
Overlook Apartments	1507 Ray Road	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-3800
Oxon Hill Village Apartments	2260 Alice Avenue	Oxon Hill	20745	301-423-1530
Park Forest Apartments	625 Audrey Lane, #101	Oxon Hill	20745	301-567-0700
Park Greene Apartments	2641 Shadyside Avenue	Suitland	20746	301-735-5000
Park View at Laurel I Apartments	9000 Briaircroft Lane	Laurel	20708	301-490-1526
Park View at Laurel II Apartments	9010 Briarcroft Lane	Laurel	20708	301-490-9730
Parke Cheverly Apartments	3400 55th Avenue	Hyattsville	20784	301-927-0256
Parke Laurel Apartments	13178 Larchdale Road, #3	Laurel	20708	301-776-5100
Parkland Station Apartments	2100 County Road # T2	District Heights	20747	301-736-5655
Parkland Village Apartments	6004 Parkland Court	Forestville	20746	301-735-2322
Parkview Gardens Apartments	6400 64th Avenue	Riverdale	20737	301-773-3240 Ext-134
Parkway Terrace Apartments	3415 Parkway Terrace Drive	Suitland	20746	301-735-5200
Penn Landing Apartments	6311 Pennsylvania Avenue	Forestville	20747	301-735-3200
Penn Mar Apartments	3747 Donnell Drive, #102	Forestville	20747	301-735-8645
Penn Southern Apartment Homes	4113 Southern Avenue	Capitol Heights	20743	301-735-3535
Pennbrooke Station Apartments	5042 Silver Hill Court	Forestville	20747	301-735-8883
Pickwick Square Mutual Homes	1574 Addison Road South	District Heights	20747	301-336-512
Pinebrook Apartments	2614 Pinebrook Avenue, #H3	Landover	20785	301-773-9426
Plaza Towers Apartments	6700 Belcrest Road, #117	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-9100
Portabello Apartments	6441 Livingston Road	Oxon Hill	20745	301-839-5600
Powder Mill Village Apartments	3625 Powder Mill Road	Beltsville	20705	301-937-9010
Prince Georges Avenue 4935 Apts	4935 Prince Georges Avenue	Beltsville	20705-2713	240-417-6101
Prince Georgetown Apartments	6306 67th Court	Riverdale	20737	301-459-0188
Princeton Estates Apartments	4637 Dallas Place	Temple Hills	20748	301-899-1515
Quebec Arms Apartments	8224 -14th Avenue	Hyattsville	20783	301-434-5000
Queens Park Plaza Apartments	2500 Queens Chapel Rd., #104	Hyattsville	20782	301-927-0990

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

Rollingcrest Commons Apartments	6060 Sargent Road	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-2225
Rollingcrest Village Apartments	5600 Blk Sargent Road and 1400-1500 Blk Chillum Road	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-2225
Rosecroft Mews Apartments	2428 Corning Avenue	Fort Washington	20744	301-630-1300
Serene Gardens Apartments	1801 Jasmine Terr.	Adelphi	20783	301-434-7900
Seven Springs Apartments	9310 Cherry Hill Road	College Park	20740	301-345-2441
Sheridan Apartments	620-630 Sheridan Street	Hyattsville	20783	301-270-8088
Silver Hill Apartments	3501 Silver Hill Road	Suitland	20746	301-423-3131
Silver Hill Road 4245 Apts	4245 Silver Hill Road	Suitland	20746	240-296-6061
Silver Hill Road 4301 Apts	4301 Silver Hill Road	Suitland	20746	301-899-9330
Silver Hill Road 5006 Apts	5006 Silver Hill Road	Suitland	20746	301-883-3635
Silver Park Drive 3801 Apts	3801 Silver Park Drive	Suitland	20746	301-883-3635
South Hill Apartments	4105 Southern Avenue	Capitol Heights	20743	301-735-3535
South Pointe Apartments	2603 Southern Avenue, # B1	Temple Hills	20748	301-894-3030
Southeast Mobile Estates	8601 Temple Hill Road	Camp Springs	20748	410-792-2127
Southern Terrace Apartments	607-613 Southern Avenue	Oxon Hill	20745	301-839-7237
Southview Apartments	1311 Southview Drive	Oxon Hill	20746	301-630-4800
Spanish Village Apartments	Attention: Leasing Office 1922 County Road	Forestville	20747	301-735-3871
St Paul Senior Living Apartments	1207 Addison Road South	Capitol Heights	20743	301-350-3721
Steeplechase Apartments	150 Steeplechase Way	Largo	20774	301-350-6232
Stevens Walk Apartments	10407-B 46th Avenue	Beltsville	20705	301-937-8398
Suburban Hill Apartments	8500 New Hampshire Avenue	Silver Spring	20903	240-602-3222
Summer Ridge Apartments	1829 Belle Haven Drive	Landover	20785	301-773-8484
Surrey Square Apartments	6024 Surrey Square Lane	Forestville	20747	301-735-9300 301-735-9300
Sussex Square Apartments	2316 Brooks Drive, #101	Suitland	20746	301-736-2666
Takoma Landing Apartments	790 Fairview Avenue, Suite 213	Takoma Park	20912	301-891-2020
Tapestry Largo Station Apartments	9300 Lottsford Road	Largo	20774	240-765-6190
Terrace Hill Apartments	5411-5433 56th Avenue	Riverdale	20737	301-773-3230
Toledo Plaza Apartments	3215 Toledo Place, # T1	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-2100
Top of the Hill Apartments	3200 Curtis Drive, #2	Temple Hills	20748	301-579-4390
Townley Apartments	11457 Cherry Hill Road	Beltsville	20705	301-937-5885
Trinity Terrace Senior Apartments	6001 Fisher Road	Temple Hills	20748	301-630-7717
Truman Park Apartments	601 Harry S. Truman Drive	Largo	20774	301-333-2032
Tudor Place Apartments	5801 Peabody Street	Hyattsville	20783	240-770-5367
University City Apartment Homes	2213 University Boulevard E.	Hyattsville	20783	301-434-2414

University Gardens Apartments	1501 Kanawha St. & 14th Ave.	Hyattsville	20783	301-434-7900
University Landing Apartments	1017 Merrimac Drive	Silver Spring	20903	301-445-3260/240-270-3913
Verona At Landover Hills Apartments	4085 Warner Avenue	Landover Hills	20784	301-772-3500
Verona at Silver Hill Apartments	3506 Silver Park Drive, #4	Suitland	20746	301-423-5882
Verona At Suitland Metro Apartments	3400 Pearl Drive	Suitland	20746	301-735-1300
Victoria Crossing Apartments	8201 New Hampshire Avenue Suite #101	Hyattsville	20783	301-445-4511
Victoria Station Apartments	1401 Merrimac Drive	Hyattsville	20783	301-439-6611
Victory Crest Apartments	6100 Sargent Road	Hyattsville	20782	301-559-3891
Victory House of Palmer Park Apartments	7801 Barlowe Road	Landover	20785	301-341-4995
Village Green Mutual Homes	7411 Village Green Terrace	Landover	20785	301-341-2925
Village of Churchills Choice Apartments	4530 Lords Landing Road	Upper Marlboro	20772	301-574-4745
Village Square North Apartments	9017 Contee Road	Laurel	20708	301-953-2653
Villages at Montpelier Apartments	11658 South Laurel Drive	Laurel	20708	301-953-1626
Villages at Morgan Metro Apartments	8251 Ridgefield Blvd.	Landover	20785	301-336-4060
Villas at Langley Apartments	8100 15th Ave, #102	Hyattsville	20783	301-439-2111
Vistas at Lake Largo Apartments	500 N. Harry S. Truman Drive	Largo	20774	301-350-4766
Walker Mill Apartments	1926 Rochelle Avenue	District Heights	20747	301-735-0507
Walters Lane 3105 Apts	3105 Walters Lane	District Heights	20747	301-883-3635
Westchester Tower Apartments	6200 Westchester Park Drive	College Park	20740	301-345-3880
Westwood Place Apartments	7200 Jaywick Avenue	Fort Washington	20744	301-248-7000
Whitehall Square Apartments	4110 Suitland Road	Suitland	20746	301-456-1199
Wildercroft Terrace Apartments	6815 Riverdale Road	Riverdale	20737	301-577-0300
Willow Lake Apartments	13010 Old Stagecoach Road	Laurel	20708	301-776-6600
Willows at Victoria Falls Apartments	14001 Belle Chasse Blvd	Laurel	20707	301-317-7701
Wilson Towers Apartments	7911 Indian Head Highway	Oxon Hill	20745	301-567-4922
Windham Creek Apartments	5123 Suitland Road	Suitland	20746	301-568-6400
Windsor Crossing Apartments	3000 Victory Lane	Suitland	20746	301-967-0600
Windsor Crossing Senior Community Apartments	5000 Lydianna Lane	Suitland	20746	301-669-6540

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Schedule for the Development and Implementation of the Program

The ABCR Program has already been implemented as of October 1, 2014.

2. Program Monitoring

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

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

3. Program Enforcement

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

VII. Special Event Recycling Program

In 2014, the Maryland General Assembly passed Senate Bill 781, Environment-Recycling-Special Events. The law requires organizers of special events meeting certain criteria to provide a recycling receptacle adjacent to each trash receptacle, ensure recycling receptacles are clearly distinguished from trash receptacles, and ensure that recycling materials are collected for recycling. Special event organizers must conduct recycling in accordance with the County's Solid Waste Management Plan. The law also requires each county to update its plan by October, 2015, to address the collection and recycling of recyclable materials from special events.

Special Events Subject to the Recycling Program

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

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

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

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

Materials and Obligations

SEO's are responsible for:

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

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

1. Contracting with a recycling hauler to collect the materials and transport them to a recycling processor;

2. Receiving prior agreement from the site owner to use an existing recycling collection system available at the site; or

3. If applicable, County personnel may transport collected materials to one of the County's recycling drop off sites.

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

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

Stakeholders

The following stakeholders will be involved in the SERP:

1. DoE is responsible for overseeing the Waste Management Division's activities and assuring that all properties that potentially host events falling under the recycling mandate in S9-1712 are included in the SERP. In cooperation with the County's Health Department, Park and Planning, and Board of Education, DoE is responsible for communicating the requirements of the law to prospective SEOs and owners or operators of publicly-owned sites in the County. The Waste Management Division may also assist in providing information to special events organizers on how to set up recycling programs.

2. The Special Events Organizer (SEO) is responsible for providing recycling bins and ensuring collection for recycling in accordance with the requirements outlined in section, beginning no later than October 2015.

Program Monitoring

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

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

1. Special events held at County owned buildings will include notification by the County's Office of Central Services, Facilities Operations and Management Division to the SEO of the Special Event Recycling of the requirements and will assure recycling is provided/set-up in accordance with the law.

2. Special events held at County owned fire stations will include notification by the County's Fire Department to the SEO of the Special Event Recycling of the requirements and will assure recycling is provided/set-up in accordance with the law.

3. The County will maintain, on the County's website, a fact sheet or other informational document such as a flyer outlining the requirements of the SERP.

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

Program Enforcement

The Waste Management Division will monitor the implementation of SERP and may conduct inspections of events from time to time to ensure compliance. If necessary, the County Office of Law will be consulted on any enforcement action contemplated as provided in the State Law.

COUNTY OFFICE BUILDINGS

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

Springdale Fire House	Glenarden
Hillcrest Heights Library	Hillcrest Heights
Boulevard Heights VFD	Suitland
District Heights VFD	District Heights
Spauldings Library	Suitland
Morningside VFD	Morningside
Accokeek Library	Accokeek
Forestville VFD	Forestville
Oxon Hill Library	Oxon Hill
Chillum VFD	Chillum
Kentland VFD	Largo
New Carrollton Library	New Carrollton
Bowie Library	Bowie
Capitol Heights VFD	Capitol Heights
Fairmount Heights Library	Fairmount Heights
Bunker Hill Fire Station	Hyattsville
Hyattsville VFD	Hyattsville
West Lanham Hills VFD	Lanham
Beltsville VFD	Beltsville
Calverton VFD	Beltsville
Upper Marlboro Library	Upper Marlboro
Upper Marlboro VFD	Upper Marlboro
Silver Hill VFD	Silver Hill

PARK & PLANNING (MNCPPC) FACILITIES

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

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

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

CHAPTER IV
ASSESSMENT

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

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

The following information is provided as an inventory of existing conditions and programs in the County that play a role in the assessment and may pose constraints on the establishment of a solid waste disposal/acceptance system.

II. Physical Characteristics of Prince George's County

A. Introduction

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

B. Topography

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

C. Soils

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

Map 4-1


Steep slopes
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
Montgomery County
Anne Arundel County
Washington D.C.
Potomac River
Charles County
Patuxent River
Legend
Major Roads
Steep Slopes = Slopes Between 15% and 25%
Severe Slopes = Slopes Greater than 25%
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
Created: 2016
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.
0 1.5 3 6 9 12
Miles

1. Manor-Glenelg Association - Deep, well-drained and somewhat excessively drained, nearly level to very steep soils of the Piedmont province.

2. Beltsville-Leonardtown-Chillum Association – Moderately deep, well-drained, dominantly gently sloping soils that have a compact subsoil or substratum.

3. Christiana-Sunnyside-Beltsville Association – Deep, level to steep, well-drained sandy and clay soils and level to sloping, moderately deep, moderately well-drained soils that have compact subsoil.

4. Collington-Adelphi-Monmouth Association – Deep, nearly level to strongly sloping, well-drained and moderately well-drained soils of the uplands that developed in sediments containing glauconite.

5. Bibb-Tidal Marsh Association – Poorly drained soils of the floodplains and soils in marshes that are subject to tidal flooding.

6. Sassafras-Keyport-Elkton Association – Nearly level to strongly sloping, well-drained to poorly drained soils on terraces along the Potomac River.

7. Sassafras-Croom Association – Gently sloping to steep, well-drained, dominantly gravelly soils, some of them with a compact subsoil and substratum.

8. Collington-Matapeake-Galestown Association – Deep, well-drained to excessively drained, nearly level to strongly sloping soils on terrace along the Patuxent River.

9. Westphalia-Marr-Howell Association – Deep, well-drained, nearly level to strongly sloping soils of the uplands.

10. Westphalia-Evesboro-Sassafras Association – Deep, well-drained to excessively drained soils of uplands that are mostly moderately sloping to steep.

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

D. Geology

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

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

1. Patuxent Formation – Consists of beds of unconsolidated or slightly cemented sand gravel, and large cobbles, and locally, thin lenses or clay cemented with iron oxides.

2. Patapsco Formation – Chiefly clay, but contains thin beds and lenses of sand and gravel. The clay beds are plastic, so that ingress of water along the sand and gravel lenses will promote slippage and instability along the interfaces on moderately steep slopes.

3. Magothy Formation – Mostly medium and fine sand, subordinately sand clay and clay; beds of sand commonly contain lenses and thin beds of gravel; locally lignite and pyrite are present; iron crusts (limonite) is in many places.

4. Aquia Formation – A fine to medium textured sand, maximum thickness of 100 to 120 feet. The formation contains a prominent amount of glauconite ("greensand"), which in some thin beds is the predominant material. The formation contains no gravel but in the lower beds just above the Monmouth formation, nodules of calcium phosphate are found. Some beds of the Aquia contain abundant shell fragments and may therefore be slightly cemented by calcium carbonate; in these beds clay minerals are also abundant.

5. Arundel Clay Formation – Chiefly clay with very minor amounts of sand. The formation characteristically contains organic matter of lignitic character. Locally contains iron concentrations as nodules and irregular discontinuous lenses.

6. Calvert and Nanjemoy Formations – Predominately fine sand and clay sand, including thin beds of diatomaceous earth and medium textured sand, in places cemented to sand stone.

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

E. Aquifers

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

1. The Patuxent Formation constitutes an important source of ground water for the northern, northwestern and the western part of the County, serving such prominent localities as the City of Bowie, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, and the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center. Yields as high as 1,200 gallons per minute (gpm) are not uncommon with this aquifer. Water quality of the Patuxent aquifer is generally soft, low in total dissolved solids, low in chlorides, and of moderate pH. High iron content is, however, often a problem that can result in extensive treatment for removal.

2. The Patapsco Formation is also an extremely important aquifer, which underlies the entire County. However, since it dips down dramatically in the southern portion of the County and is economically unfeasible for residential and small commercial users, it primarily services the north and north central portions of the County. It serves the City of Bowie and the Chalk Point Electrical Power Plant as one of their primary water supply sources and can provide yields as high as 1,200 gpm. The chemical quality of the water from this aquifer is generally good, but local treatment for iron removal and deacidification is normally required.

3. The Magothy Formation is one of the predominantly used aquifers within Prince George's County for individual water supplies. It has the potential to yield moderate to large quantities of ground water, especially in the southeastern part of the County. Yields as high as 1,200 gpm can be developed from this formation. Besides serving individual water supplies, this formation also serves the City of Bowie, Marlboro Meadows Subdivision, the Western Branch Sewage Treatment Plant and the Chalk Point Electrical Power Plant, each of which appropriates over 100,000 gallons per day. However, because of the extensive use of this aquifer in the southern portion of this County and in nearby Charles County, the resulting cone of depression has caused a significant lowering of the water level within this area. In order to guard against further overproduction, the Maryland Department of the Environment has limited future withdrawals to residential and small commercial users in the south and southeastern

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

4. The Aquia Formation yields small to moderate supplies of water to shallow dug wells in the east-central part of the County and potentially as much as 100 gpm for drilled wells in the southeastern part of the County. However, because the aquifer is not as productive as the Magothy Formation, it is often overlooked or bypassed as a water supply even though its water quality is often superior. In many locations of the County, where the Aquia is a confined source, it generally can be used with little or no treatment. However, as an unconfined source, especially in the recharge area, treatment for iron may still be required.

5. The Pliocene and Pleistocene Age deposits, forming irregularly bedded sands, gravel silts and clay, yield small to moderate amounts of water for shallow domestic and farm wells. Because the yield and bacteriological quality of the water are often very unpredictable, the County Health Department does not condone the use of this water source as a potable water supply.

F. Wetland Banking

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

G. Surface Waters of Prince George's County

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

1. Class 1 – Water contact recreation, aquatic life, and water supply;

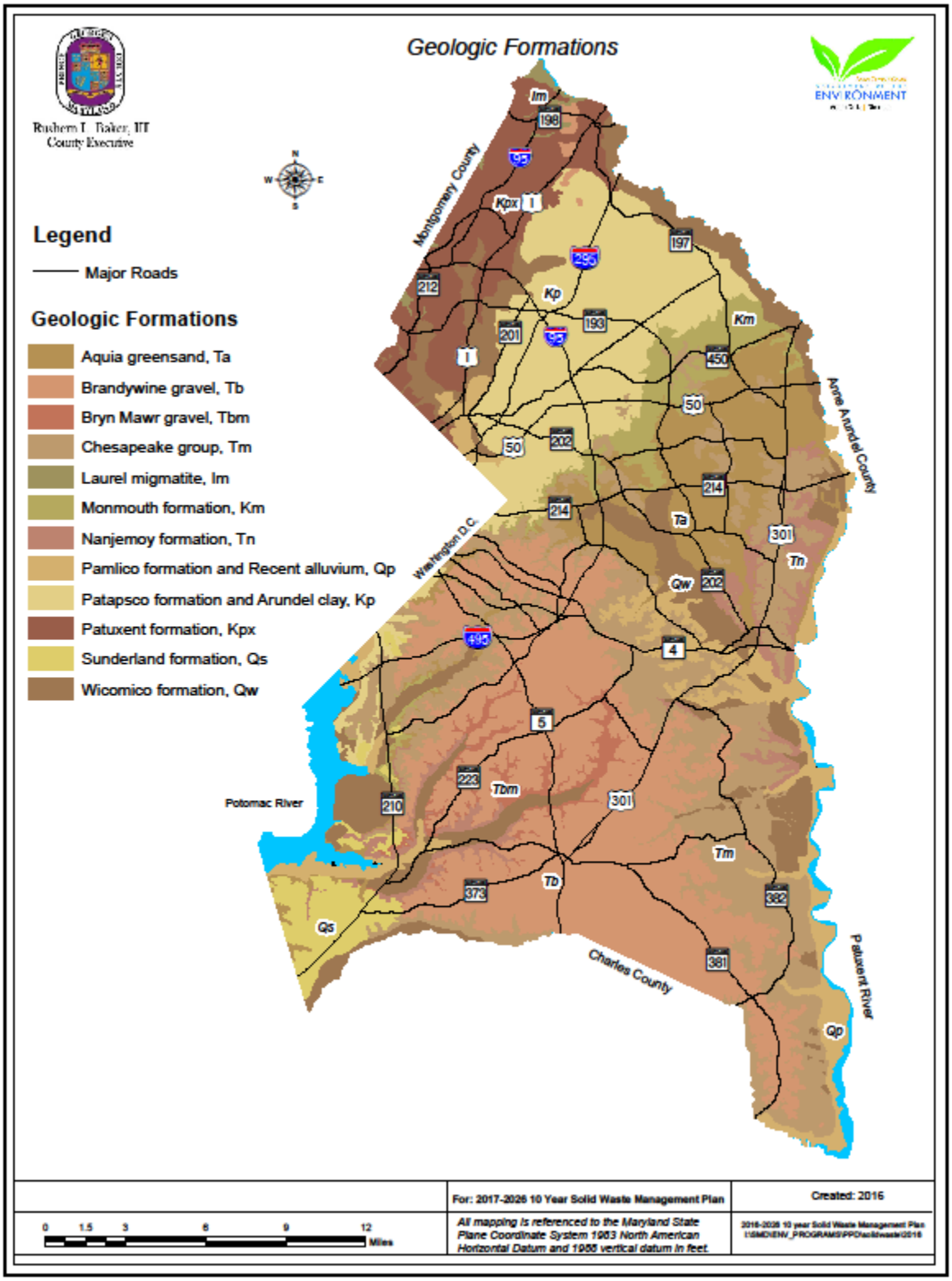
2. Class 2 – Shellfish harvesting waters;

3. Class 3 – Natural trout waters; and

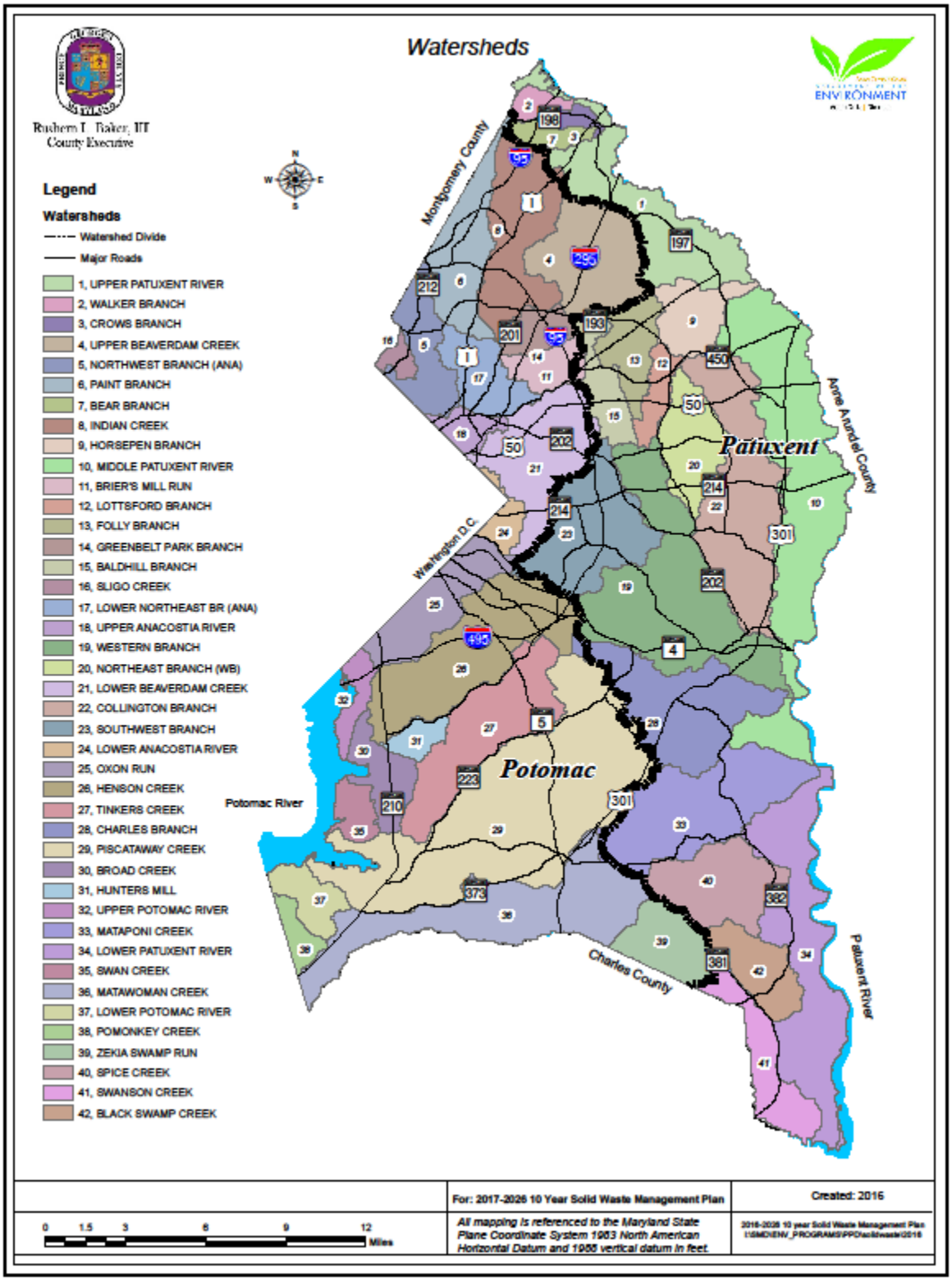
4. Class 4 – Recreational trout waters.

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

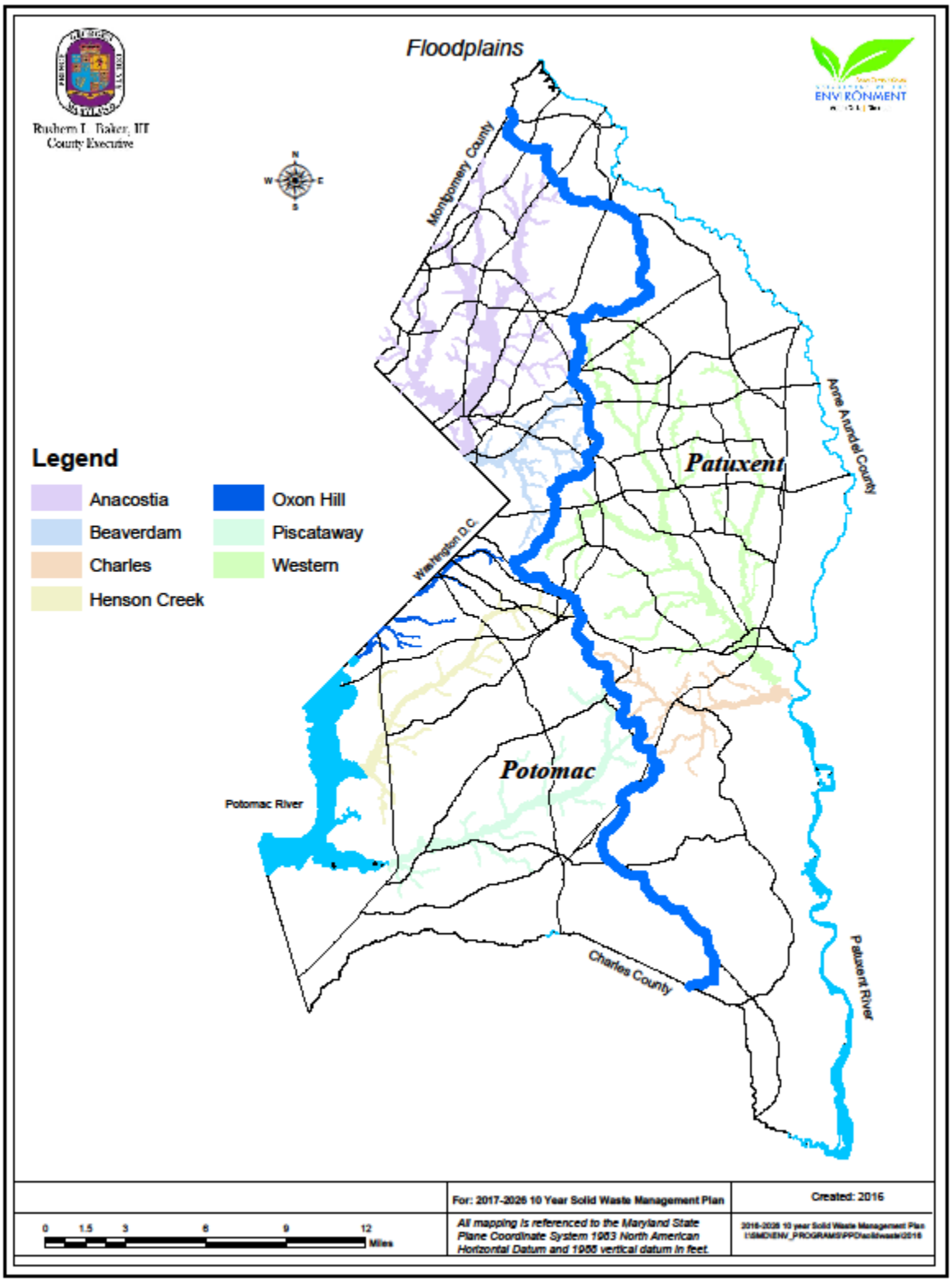
Map 4-2


Geologic Formations
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
Legend
Major Roads
Geologic Formations
Aquia greensand, Ta
Brandywine gravel, Tb
Bryn Mawr gravel, Tbm
Chesapeake group, Tm
Laurel migmatite, Im
Monmouth formation, Km
Nanjemoy formation, Tn
Pamlico formation and Recent alluvium, Qp
Patapsco formation and Arundel clay, Kp
Patuxent formation, Kpx
Sunderland formation, Qs
Wicomico formation, Qw
Montgomery County
Anne Arundel County
Charles County
Prince George's County
Washington D.C.
Potomac River
Patuxent River
Im
Kpx
Kp
Km
Ta
Tn
Qw
Tbm
Tm
Tb
Qs
Qp
0 1.5 3 6 9 12
Miles
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
Created: 2016
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

Map 4-3


Watersheds
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
Legend
Watersheds
Watershed Divide
Major Roads
1, UPPER PATUXENT RIVER
2, WALKER BRANCH
3, CROWS BRANCH
4, UPPER BEAVERDAM CREEK
5, NORTHWEST BRANCH (ANA)
6, PAINT BRANCH
7, BEAR BRANCH
8, INDIAN CREEK
9, HORSEPEN BRANCH
10, MIDDLE PATUXENT RIVER
11, BRIER'S MILL RUN
12, LOTTSFORD BRANCH
13, FOLLY BRANCH
14, GREENBELT PARK BRANCH
15, BALDHILL BRANCH
16, SLIGO CREEK
17, LOWER NORTHEAST BR (ANA)
18, UPPER ANACOSTIA RIVER
19, WESTERN BRANCH
20, NORTHEAST BRANCH (WB)
21, LOWER BEAVERDAM CREEK
22, COLLINGTON BRANCH
23, SOUTHWEST BRANCH
24, LOWER ANACOSTIA RIVER
25, OXON RUN
26, HENSON CREEK
27, TINKERS CREEK
28, CHARLES BRANCH
29, PISCATAWAY CREEK
30, BROAD CREEK
31, HUNTERS MILL
32, UPPER POTOMAC RIVER
33, MATAPONI CREEK
34, LOWER PATUXENT RIVER
35, SWAN CREEK
36, MATAWOMAN CREEK
37, LOWER POTOMAC RIVER
38, POMONKEY CREEK
39, ZEKIA SWAMP RUN
40, SPICE CREEK
41, SWANSON CREEK
42, BLACK SWAMP CREEK
Montgomery County
Anne Arundel County
Charles County
Prince George's County
Washington D.C.
Potomac River
Patuxent River
Patuxent
Potomac
0 1.5 3 6 9 12 Miles
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
Created: 2016
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

Map 4-4


Floodplains
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
Montgomery County
Anne Arundel County
Prince George's County
Washington D.C.
Patuxent
Potomac
Potomac River
Charles County
Patuxent River
Legend
Anacostia
Beaverdam
Charles
Henson Creek
Oxon Hill
Piscataway
Western
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
Created: 2016
0 1.5 3 6 9 12
Miles
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

III. Water Quality

A. Introduction

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

Existing water quality monitoring programs for the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill and the Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project (Sandy Hill Landfill or Sandy Hill) are described below. Water quality monitoring of these landfills will continue to provide data on existing landfill impact on ground and surface water quality.

B. Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill

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

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

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

C. Sandy Hill Landfill

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

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

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

The Sandy Hill Ground Water Investigation Report was developed by RUST Environment & Infrastructure in response to the1992 CO. The report summarizes findings from implementing the MDE-approved Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project Ground Water Investigation Plan dated April 1993 (revised June 1993). The objectives of this investigation were to determine the source of VOCs in ground water samples and to determine whether remediation is necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Identify the nature and extent of any off-site groundwater quality impacts;

2. Determine whether any off-site impacts present any potential risk to Human health and/or the environment; and

3. Determine the appropriate remedial measures necessary to address risks to human health and/or the environment (if necessary).

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

Upon completion of any additional groundwater corrective action required by MDE, the facility will enter into a post closure care monitoring period. Monitoring of the groundwater, surface water, and soil gas will be performed on a regular basis to determine the effectiveness of the closure system. The details of the post closure care monitoring, including duration, will be provided in a Post Closure Care Plan reviewed and approved by MDE.

IV. Areas of Critical Concern

A. Introduction

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

B. Chesapeake Bay Critical Area

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

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

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

1. Solid or hazardous waste collection or disposal facilities; or

2. Sanitary landfills

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

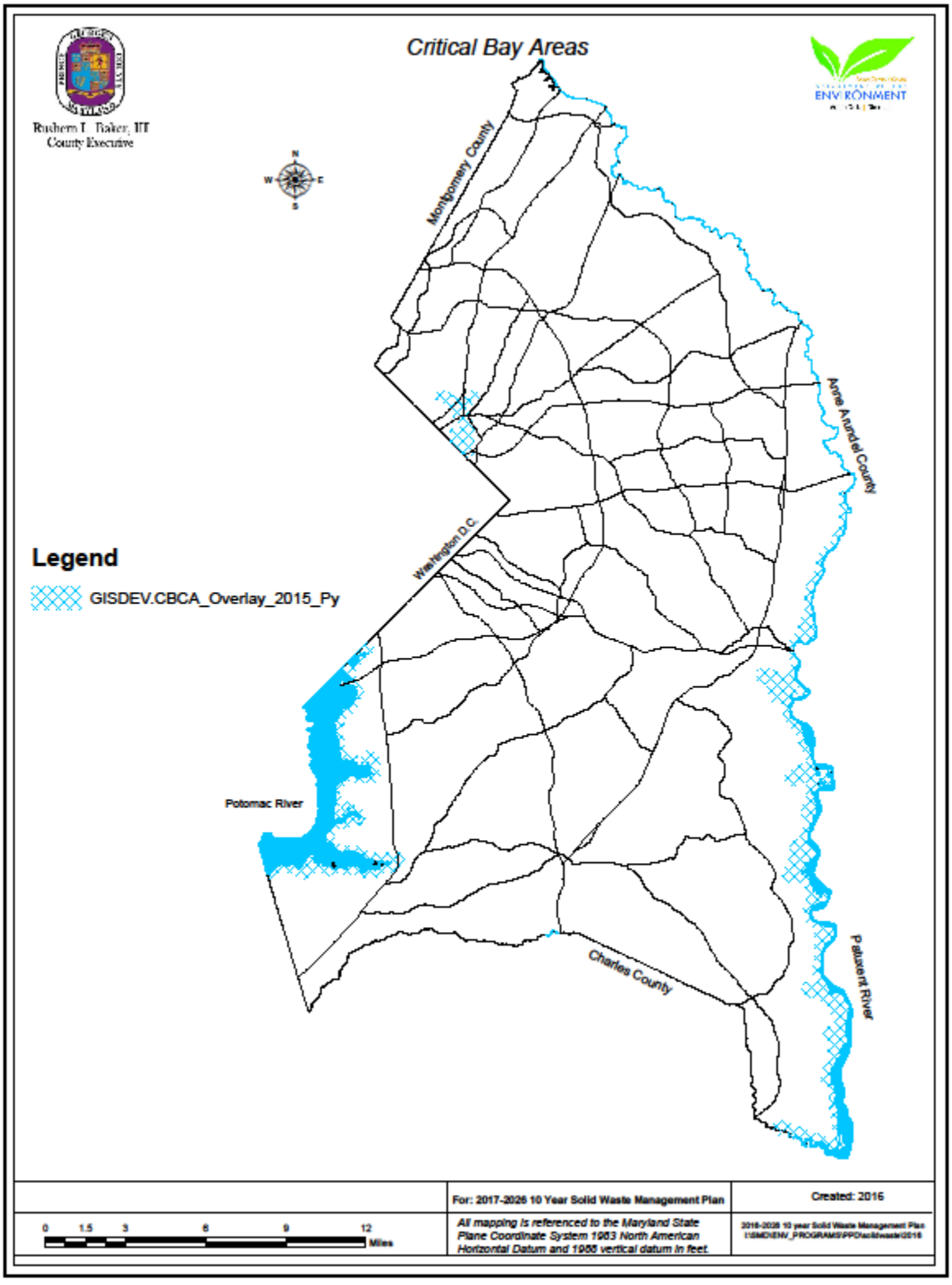
The County has no plans to locate solid or hazardous waste collection or disposal facilities or sanitary landfills in the Critical Area.

C. Areas of Critical State Concern

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

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

Map 4-5


Critical Bay Areas
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
Montgomery County
Anne Arundel County
Washington D.C.
Potomac River
Charles County
Patuxent River
Legend
GISDEV.CBCA_Overlay_2015_Py
0 1.5 3 6 9 12
Miles
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.
Created: 2016

2. Zekiah Swamp Drainage Basin: This includes the upper portions of the drainage basin for Zekiah Swamp. Zekiah Swamp itself, which is entirely within Charles County, is the largest natural hardwood swamp in Maryland. It is a valuable habitat for a large variety of plants and animals, including rare species such as the southern bald eagle and the redheaded woodpecker. It also serves as nesting and over-wintering habitat for many species of birds. Although the portion of the drainage basin in Prince George's County does not include any of the swamp itself, some protection is needed. Impacts have already occurred through the discharge or poorly treated sewage in the basin.

3. Mattawoman Creek: This area includes the 100-year floodplain of Mattawoman Creek and its major tributaries. Mattawoman Creek is part of the boundary between Prince George's and Charles Counties. For this reason, development which impacts the Creek is of inter-jurisdictional concern. The Mattawoman Creek floodplain, with its extensive wooded swamps, has been recognized by the scientific community as an important natural area.

4. Piscataway Creek: This area consists of the 100-year floodplain of Piscataway Creek and its major tributaries. The stream itself has been noted as a significant herring run. In addition, the fresh water marshes and wooded swamps contained within the floodplain provide habitat for numerous plant and animal species. Future development in the basin could increase erosion, runoff, flooding and sedimentation in Piscataway Creek.

5. Broad/Henson Creek Wetlands: The wetlands at the mouth of Broad Creek have been noted by the Smithsonian Institution as a prime wildlife habitat worthy of protection. These wetlands provide significant habitat for muskrat, opossum, fox, rabbit, and deer.

6. Jug Bay: This site embraces several distinctive ecological communities and includes tidal wetlands, non-tidal wetlands, and an impact or buffer area equivalent to the 100-year floodplain. Most notable of the communities are the freshwater marshes, some of the largest in the State. This variety of ecological communities supports abundant and varied animal and plant life. Since the area lies within the Atlantic flyway, Jug Bay is a haven for bird life and is important for waterfowl reproduction and feeding.

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

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

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

7. National Heritage Areas have been designated by COMAR 08.03.08.

8. Wetlands of Special State Concern were delineated in the 1989 Non-tidal Wetlands Guidance Map by the State of Maryland, Department of Natural Resources, Water Resources Administration.

D. Areas of Critical County Concern

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

1. Patuxent River: This area includes the main stem of the Patuxent River and its adjacent 100-year floodplain and wetlands, and is a significant wildlife habitat.

2. Belt Woods: This area is a portion of the Seton Belt "Home Farm" and was designated a Registered Natural Landmark by the National Park Service in 1974.

3. Potomac River Shoreline: The Potomac River shoreline is a valuable asset to both Prince George's County and the State of Maryland for its natural areas, scenic vistas and historical background. Tidal wetlands located at Fox Ferry Point, Broad Creek, and Piscataway Creek are prime wildlife habitats for mink, opossum, otter, and muskrat, nesting areas for wood duck and osprey, and spawning areas for anadromous fish.

4. Patuxent River Reservoirs: The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) operates two water supply reservoirs on the Patuxent River: Tridelphia Lake (Brighton Dam) and Rocky Gorge Reservoir (T. Howard Duckett Dam). Each covers approximately 800 acres of water surface. The WSSC also owns approximately 6,000 acres of the surrounding watershed as a protective buffer. Storage behind the two dams at normal levels amounts to approximately 12.5 billion gallons, allowing a daily maximum withdrawal of 67 million gallons. The reservoirs are a vital source of raw water for the WSSC service area, which includes Montgomery and Prince George's Counties.

5. Beltsville Agriculture Research Center/Patuxent Wildlife Research Center: The Beltsville Agriculture Research Center (BARC) is a 9,800 acre Federal Reserve located in northern Prince George's County. The Patuxent Wildlife Research Center (also Federal) comprises an additional 2,800 acres.

6. Beaverdam Creek: This area consists of the 100-year floodplain of Beaverdam Creek, which flows through the Agricultural Research Center and its major tributaries.

E. General Area Recommendation

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

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

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

V. Source Reduction and Recycling

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

A. Source Reduction Efforts and Recyclables Procurement

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

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

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

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

Another Source Reduction effort was initiated in 2008. The County developed energy strategies and took the first significant step with the development of the County Government Energy Policy. The policy focuses on energy reduction in all County-maintained facilities and adopts several energy reduction goals including identifying both mandatory and voluntary energy reduction measures for County departments and agencies to achieve energy savings of 20% by 2015 as compared to a fiscal year 2007 baseline, reduction of generation of greenhouse gas emissions, and an increase in the County Government's use of renewable energy by 2% annually to reach a 10% goal by 2013. In 2009, the County reduced paper usage by implementing electronic timesheets. During 2012, DoE established a Sustainability Work Group committee to identify and implement opportunities for a sustainable work place. Such initiatives include energy saving policies, methods for paper reduction, encouragement of reusable bottles, reduction of trash and increase in recycling, and carpooling incentives. In 2014 the Prince George's County Council passed a resolution, CR-29-2014, implementing an Environmentally Preferred Purchasing Policy in Prince George's County departments and agencies. Additionally, a County resolution passed banning polystyrene food and beverage containers and some packaging materials such as Styrofoam peanuts effective July 2016.

B. Prince George's County Recycling Plan

The Maryland Recycling Act, (Section 9-505 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland) requires the preparation of specific plans to reduce the solid waste stream through recycling. In 2012, the Maryland General Assembly passed House Bill (HB) 929: Environment – Recycling Rates and Waste Diversion – Statewide Goals, Chapter 692, Acts of 2012 (the "law"). With an effective date of October 31, 2012 the law revises the MRA and requires the County to revise its recycling plan by July 1, 2014. The plan must include a provision that provides for a reduction through recycling of at least 35% for a county with a population greater than 150,000. With a population greater than 150,000, Prince George's County must demonstrate a 35 percent reduction in the waste stream by 2014. The County surpassed this rate in Fiscal Year 2001 with a 35.12 percent recycling rate. Subsequent reporting periods demonstrate that the County has continued to surpass the State's mandated rate (Table 4-1). The County's Recycling Plan 2015, as required by the State, is hereby incorporated by reference into the Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan.

TABLE 4-1

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY RECYCLING RATES

Calendar Year	Recycling Rate
2004	39.30%
2005	43.95%
2006	46.03%
2007	43.21%
2008	43.67%
2009	42.57%
2010	45.35%
2011	49.11%
2012	54.44%
2013	59.53%
2014	59.03%

In 1989, DoE's Recycling Section, formally the Office of Recycling and also formally known as the Recycling Team, was

established and charged with the responsibility for preparing, maintaining and carrying out the County's Recycling Plan.

The County's Solid Waste Recycling Act (County Code, Section 21-142 et seq.) was adopted concurrently with the formation of the Office of Recycling. Furthermore, the legislation established the concept that recycling would remain voluntary, with the exception of mandatory recycling for multifamily properties, as long as the County was able to achieve a series of progressively higher waste reduction goals. If the goals were not achieved, a mandatory program could be implemented. Ultimately, the County's goal was to achieve 35 percent waste reduction from the landfills through recycling by 1999. This goal has been surpassed, but it remains the County's intention to minimally maintain this level of recycling, while striving to continue to increase recycling initiatives during this planning period. Through recycling and source reduction efforts, as detailed in the yearly Maryland Recycling Tonnage Act Report, the County has surpassed the State's voluntary recycling goal of 35 percent enacted in 2000, through a joint resolution creating a voluntary statewide waste diversion goal of 40 percent by 2005. This goal consisted of a 35 percent recycling goal and up to 5 percent credit for source reduction activities. The Recycling Section has worked diligently and through a planned and organized outreach program has been able to obtain and maintain the full 5 percent credit. This was accomplished through developing educational programs directed towards the residential and business communities. The County continues to maintain source reduction information on its Website and promotional items and source reduction tips are disseminated and presented each year. Electronic dissemination of information is also being vastly utilized in an effort to reduce paper sources of information. Twitter, Facebook, and website links are just some of the technologies currently being used. The development and launching of a Recycling App will be explored during this planning period as an additional method to engage and inform the public.

In 2012, the State passed HB 929 which includes a voluntary statewide recycling goal of 55% by the year 2020, and a voluntary statewide waste diversion goal of 60% by the year 2020. During the 2012 Legislative Session, the Prince George's County Council passed Council Bill (CB) 87-2012. This Bill includes the most significant updates to the County's Recycling goals since 1990. The Act concerning the County Recycling Program amends the recycling program provisions in Prince George's County to establish updated recycling goals; sets forth the time for compliance; amends the residential recycling program for multifamily facilities, establishes a commercial and industrial recycling program and a pilot food composting program. The goals of the Countywide voluntary recycling program established in Subtitle 21, Division 4 of the County Code are to achieve a recycling rate in the County waste stream of at least 45% by July 1, 2015; at least 55% by July 1, 2018; and at least 60% by July 1, 2020. If the goals of the Countywide voluntary recycling program have not been met, the DoE Director shall develop a Countywide mandatory recycling program, including mandatory source separation, or propose additional policy changes for consideration by the County Council and the Solid Waste, Resource Management and Recycling Advisory Commission. The addition of food scraps in its Recycling Program complement, and emphasis on multifamily and commercial sector recycling education and enforcement, are being

implemented by the Recycling Section to meet the goals set forth in CB-87-2012 and HB 929. The Recycling Section also has dedicated staff specifically for multifamily and business recycling to ensure compliance with recycling requirements.
In summary, the Recycling Plan includes the following information:

1. Description of the components of the recycling program including residential curbside collection and processing; multifamily and commercial recycling initiatives; County Office Recycling Program, Source Reduction, Convenience Centers, Household Hazardous Waste Collection, Electronics Recycling; yard waste material collection and composting; food scrap composting project, white goods (appliance) and scrap metal recovery; scrap tire recovery; Special Event Recycling, education/public information, and Keep Prince George's County Beautiful.

2. Identification of the materials selected for recycling in each of the programs listed above. For example, in the curbside program, all paper products, wide mouth and narrow neck food and beverage containers made from plastic, glass, aluminum, tin, bimetal, empty aerosol cans, aseptic or gable-top containers such as milk and juice cartons, frozen food packaging including the plastic trays, aluminum pie plate and small rigid plastic items such as small broken toys and small nursery flower pots have been targeted for collection and processing.

3. Description of the collection, processing and marketing for each component identified above.

4. Public information and education efforts for each recycling program.

5. Incentive opportunities to increase recycling participation.

The Recycling Section periodically updates the Recycling Plan with reports to the County Executive and County Council, as well as the State, on activities of the programs and the rate of source reduction occurring through the recycling efforts. Calendar Year 2015 Recycling Report is presented in Appendix D.

For the most part, recycling activities in Prince George's County have been established based upon the requirements of the 1988 Maryland Recycling Act, and updates as pertaining to HB 929 and CB-87-2012. The most commonly recycled materials have been collected in the County for over two decades. Other recycling options have been reviewed and assessed to determine the feasibility of implementing new programs to maximize the County's recycling efforts. Some of the options explored or being explored include the following:

Once Per Week Residential Trash Collection

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

Textile Recycling

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

Single-Stream Collection

In 2007, Prince George's County converted the County owned Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) to a single-stream processing facility and the curbside recycling program was significantly changed. The Recycling Section embarked upon a program of obtaining new recycling collection contracts, and began to phase in 64-gallon wheeled recycling carts for the collection of recyclables. By the end of 2010, over 165,000 new carts were in use. Today, over 172,000 recycling carts are in use by residents. The new MRF sorting equipment, easier method (single-stream collection) of preparing the recyclables and the ability to collect the recyclables with packer trucks coupled with the new containers enabled the County to greatly expand the types of materials now accepted in the curbside program. In addition to what has been collected in the past, County residents may now recycle corrugated containers, paper board, wrapping paper, junk mail, hard and soft bound books, wide mouth plastic containers to include yogurt and butter containers, rigid plastic such as flower pots, pill bottles, broken plastic toys, plastic cups, plastic shrink wrap, aseptic/gable top food and beverage containers, frozen food containers as well as aluminum foil and food trays. All of these changes have had a very positive effect on the residential curbside recycling program. Since November of 2010, when the changes were fully implemented, there has been an 11% increase in the residential curbside recycling participation rate and a 41% increase in the amount of residential materials collected and recycled. Effective July 1, 2015, the County banned plastic bags, with the exception of clear plastic liners, and plastic shrink wrap from the Single-Stream Recycling Program and Materials Recycling Facility and

strongly urges the use of reusable bags and the return of plastic bags to grocery stores where recycling collection of the bags is robust. Plastic bags and film within a single-stream collection program where all materials are mixed become too dirty and manufacturers will not buy or use the material. Also, the material clogged the sorting equipment and also posed safety concerns. During this planning period, the County will continue to explore other materials that may lend themselves to being collected curbside. The commercial sector also has the ability to tailor their recycling programs to include single-stream recycling collection, making it much more convenient and adding many of the newly accepted materials to their programs.

Food Waste Composting

The County has been successfully composting yard waste for over two decades. Nationally, food waste composting programs are sometimes accomplished in conjunction with successful yard waste composting activities in order to increase overall compost production volumes, and to incorporate additional nutrients into the compost. During the past several years, the Recycling Section has explored options for collecting and composting food scraps. Several private food waste composting facilities in the State of Maryland did emerge over the past several years, but regulatory issues forced the facilities to close. Newly updated 2015 State regulatory requirements outlined permit conditions entities must meet in order to open and operate a facility. After much work and time, application was made to MDE for the Prince George's County's Composting Facility. With the successful receipt of the MDE permit, a food scrap composting program, implemented during 2013, was expanded in 2015, and will be expanded again during 2017. Composting food scraps will further reduce waste sent to BSRSL and increase the County's recycling rate.

Electronics Recycling

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

residents and businesses find the nearest location to take their old electronics to be recycled for free. The County will continue to promote recycling and reuse of as much of this waste as is economically feasible.

C. Rubble and Construction & Demolition Material Recycling

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

The quantities of materials recycled at these facilities are included in the County recycling reports under Non MRA recycling tonnages. The County will continue to gather as much information as possible as these operations provide a valuable service by conserving space in County rubblefills and reducing consumption of natural resources.

D. Asbestos

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

VI. Brown Station Road Landfill – Gas Recovery Project

In November 1982, the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory completed an assessment on landfill gas recovery at Brown Station Road Landfill. Landfill gas is a decomposition product of decaying organic waste in the landfill. Their study evaluated quantities of recoverable gas at the landfill and the economics of recovery. The results of this study were favorable, and at the County Correctional Center, the County installed two projects

for landfill gas utilization: a 2.55-MW electricity generating facility and two dual fuel fired boilers (rated @ 14.645 million Btu per hour each).

The landfill consists of a closed area (Area "A") and an active area (Area "B"). Areas "A" and "B" both have a landfill gas collection system comprised of vertical extraction wells, horizontal collectors, condensate traps and sumps, and gas collection piping. In accordance with regulatory requirements, the County expands the landfill gas collection system in Phases. In Area B, Phase I through IV gas collection system expansions have been constructed and Phase V expansion is at design stages. Area A was closed in the mid 90's and has a comprehensive landfill collection system.

The County expanded its landfill gas utilization by adding a 4.2-MW electricity generating facility at the landfill and by fueling two boilers (rated @ 1.01 million Btu per hour each) at the landfill garage and two additional boilers (rated @ 2.4 million Btu per hour each) at the County Correctional Center. With the addition of a new generator facility at the landfill, the County's electricity generation capacity increased to 6.75 MW. The new generating facility started service in April 2003. Surplus electricity is sold to PEPCO generating a revenue stream of approximately $400,000 per year.

VII. Sandy Hill Landfill – Gas Recovery Project

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

VIII. Public Involvement Programs

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

A. Solid Waste Resource Management and Recycling Advisory Commission

Public involvement committees were active during both the permitting and operation of the County facilities. These committees eventually became inactive. The Adopted FY 2002-2011 County Comprehensive Ten Year Solid Waste Plan recommended the formation of a Solid Waste Advisory Commission. In November of 2004, CB-84-2004 was enacted and Subtitle 21. Division 1. Refuse Collection and Disposal of the Prince George's County Code was amended to add Subdivision 2. Section 21-125.01 which established the Prince George's County Solid Waste Advisory Commission. This body was tasked with providing community input, guidance and advice to the County Executive and County Council on matters relating to solid waste management within the County. In 2012, Council Bill CB-87-2012 changed Subtitle 21. Division 1, Subdivision 2, to rename the Solid Waste Advisory Commission to the Solid Waste Resource Management and Recycling Advisory Commission and Section 21-125.03 added the requirement that at least one member shall be appointed from the communities surrounding BSRSL.

B. Citizens Concerned for a Cleaner County (CCCC), Inc. Now Doing Business As Keep Prince George's County Beautiful (KPGCB)

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

The adopted FY 1977-1986 County Solid Waste Management Plan recommended the establishment of a task force to formulate and carry out a continuous litter reduction program and to promote "selective recycling" efforts such as the Reynolds Aluminum container collection program, waste oil reclamation, and community newspaper recycling programs. Based on that recommendation, the Prince George's County Council established by resolution in 1976 a task force, which later became known as The Citizens Concerned for a Cleaner County. In 1980, CCCC incorporated as a 501(c)(3) enterprise. To date, 27 municipalities, numerous civic organizations, citizens, County and bi-county agencies, businesses and industry, as well as the Prince George's County Public Schools have participated in KPGCB activities.

The goal of KPGCB is to provide continuous educational programs on litter reduction and the promotion of recycling and good solid waste management. KPGCB also offers programs to create community awareness and implementation of various methods of proper litter disposal and the eventual elimination of litter. The organization encourages and provides networking and technical assistance to community-based litter reduction and recycling.

CCCC was accepted in l995 as an affiliate of Keep America Beautiful (KAB), the first in Maryland. In 2005, the organization began doing business as Keep Prince George's County Beautiful. Since that time, the organization has been recognized nationally and has received the KAB President's Award for Excellence annually from 2005 – 2015. In addition to maintaining all of the programs under CCCC, KPGCB has initiated additional litter prevention programs such as Prince George's County Public

Schools Green Team which promotes school recycling and educates Prince George's County students about the harmful effects of littering, and also supports a more comprehensive School Green Team Program and the KAB – Cigarette Litter Prevention Program. In addition, KPGCB continues to promote KAB programs such as the Annual Great American Cleanup.

IX. Emergency Response Plans

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

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

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

X. Landfill Siting Criteria

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

A. Primary Screening

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

1. Existing housing: Established subdivisions can be identified and eliminated using the most recent Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning (M-NCPPC) Census Population and Housing Distribution.

2. Floodplain and wetland areas: Large areas of the 100-year floodplain and wetlands can be eliminated by utilizing the Maryland Non-Tidal Wetland Inventory Maps and FEMA Floodplain Maps.

3. Restricted airport zones: Airport zones include airport property and property within the Federal Aviation Administration's restricted zones. For landfills, under FAA Order Number 5200 the restricted zones are within 10,000 feet of turbojet aircraft runways and within 5,000 feet of piston type aircraft runways.

4. Parklands: Parklands owned and operated by the M-NCPPC, State and Federal Government (see Figure 2-3) are identified by the most recent M-NCPPC "Park and Recreation Inventory – Prince George's County" and the "Prince George's County Street Locator" prepared by the ADC of Alexandria, Inc.

5. Chesapeake Bay Critical Areas: The Critical Area includes the Bay and all of its tributaries to the head of tide, and all land and water within 1,000 feet of heads of tide or within 1,000 feet of wetlands designated under Title 9 of the Natural Resources Article, Annotated Code of Maryland. According to the 1986 criterion promulgated by the Chesapeake Critical Area Commission, solid or hazardous waste collection or disposal facilities are not permitted in the Critical Area, unless no environmentally acceptable alternative exists outside the Area and are needed to correct an existing water quality or wastewater management problem. Prince George's County has no requirements or plans to site a facility in the Critical Area.

6. Drinking water reservoir watersheds: There is one drinking water reservoir located in Prince George's County in Laurel.

7. Historic Sites, Historic Resources, Historic Districts: These properties are identified in the Prince George's County Historic Sites and Districts Plan and in Map 4-6. The Historic Preservation Section should be consulted as the inventory is updated constantly and should be consulted as part of the ongoing site selection.

8. Sensitive use areas: These areas include schools, churches, cemeteries, nursing homes and hospitals and can be identified by a street locator map and United States Geological Survey topographic maps.

9. Unique plant or animal habitats/Areas of Critical State or County Concern: This criterion includes botanical, zoological, and ornithological habitat areas noted on County Master Plans or State Department of Natural Resources Sensitive Species Project Review Areas. Also, the criterion includes County and State designated Areas of Critical Concern as identified in this Plan.

B. Secondary Screening

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

1. Existing/Future Site Land Use – Vacant, undeveloped parcels are considered most favorable for landfill sites, while farmlands are considered acceptable. Areas currently being used for other purposes, such as commercial, industrial and residential use areas are not considered favorable.

2. Existing/Future Adjacent Land Use – The existing land uses within a one mile radius of each site should be considered to establish potential future conflicts.

3. Proximity to Protected Areas or Sensitive Uses – Determine if the site is close enough to these areas of uses to affect them.

4. Ground Water Quality Impacts – Large areas of Prince George's County have been identified by the Maryland Geological Survey as outcrop areas for major ground water aquifers, which provide drinking water to some residents. These outcrop areas are regions where aquifer recharge might occur. Because aquifers might be used to meet future drinking water demands, sites located outside the outcrop areas are more favorable for landfilling.

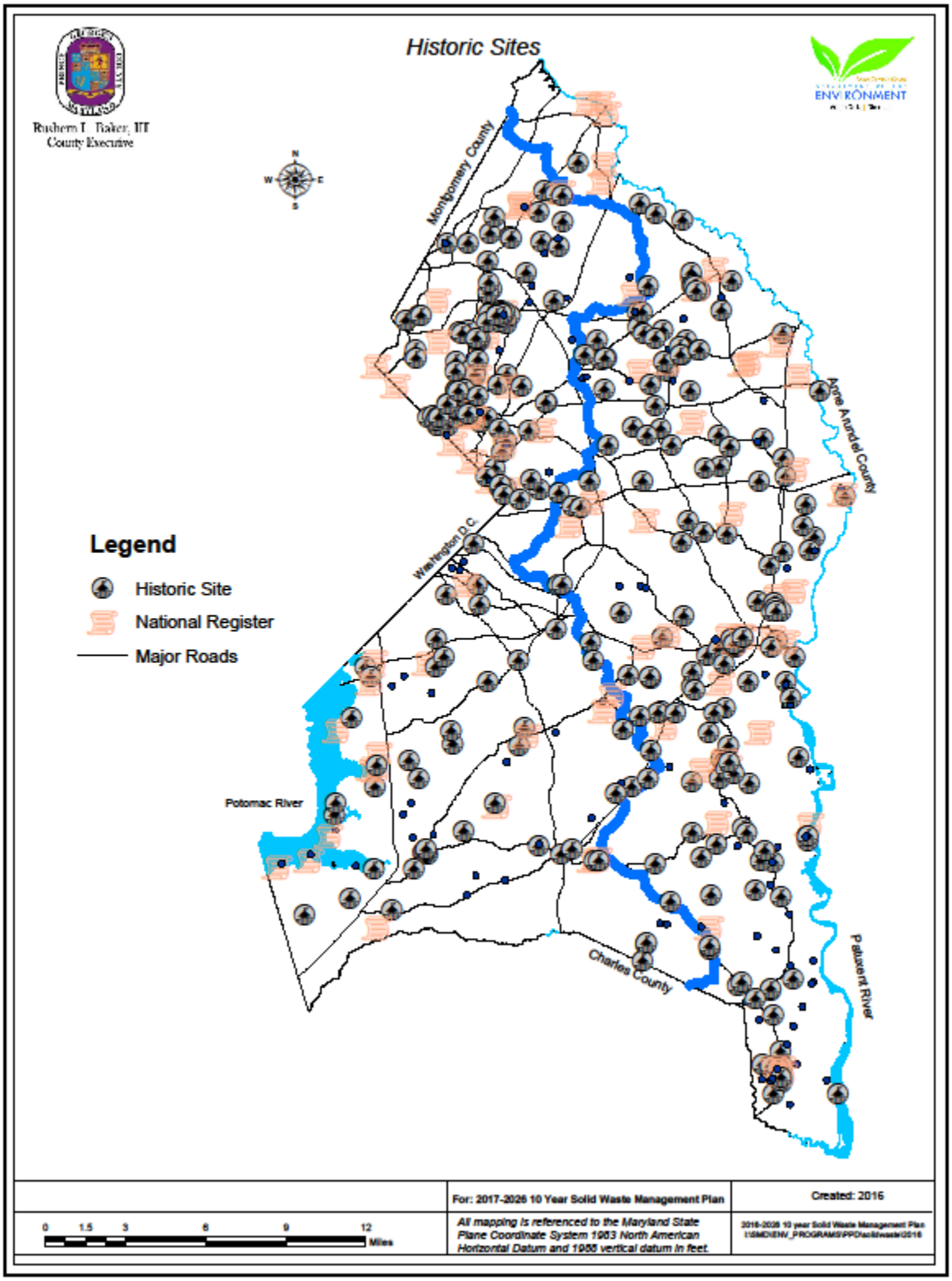
   In addition to proximity to aquifer recharge zones, sites may be evaluated for proximity to a high water table, as defined by the Maryland Geological Survey. Landfill construction within a water table can be complex and costly.

5. Site Access/Traffic – Landfill development may cause significant changes in traffic patterns. Collection vehicle travel distances and routes will be modified. Traffic volume of some streets will change as old routes are

abandoned and new routes developed. These changes may result in problems when increased traffic volumes exceed street capacity or changes in solid waste transportation routes cause collection trucks to travel on primarily residential streets. Landfill sites can be evaluated to determine their effects on existing traffic patterns. Sites that are accessible using existing roadways without requiring significant upgrading and without causing unacceptable traffic impacts are considered most favorable as a landfill site.

6. Site Acquisition – Depending on the current ownership of a site, acquisition may involve no cost or delay as with County-owned property. Conversely, substantial cost or delay is possible if there are numerous private owners, or if parcels have high property values. If a site cannot be acquired without unreasonable cost or delay, it is considered an unfavorable candidate under this criterion.

Map 4-6


Historic Sites
Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive
ENVIRONMENT
Montgomery County
Anne Arundel County
Washington D.C.
Potomac River
Charles County
Patuxent River
Legend
Historic Site
National Register
Major Roads
0 1.5 3 6 9 12
Miles
For: 2017-2026 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
Created: 2016
All mapping is referenced to the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System 1983 North American Horizontal Datum and 1988 vertical datum in feet.

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

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

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

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

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

IX. Feasibility of Solid Waste Composting

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

CHAPTER V
PLAN OF ACTION

I. Introduction

In recognition of the wide range of environmental, economic, and social conditions in Prince George's County, this Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan provides a multifaceted solid waste management program. Under this program, immediate problems related to solid waste management will be resolved while steps will be taken to comprehensively address the County's future solid waste management needs.

The plan of action to fulfill the County's solid waste management needs to include a role for the private sector. The private sector will be involved in providing collection services; operation of rubblefills and recycling centers; and recyclables marketing services. Beyond these services, the private sector, which generates over one half of the waste in the County, contributes significantly to the County's recycling rate and source reduction efforts. They will also contribute, through the Non-Residential System Benefit Charge, to the costs of maintaining the County's solid waste infrastructure. Finally, the County looks forward to innovative approaches to solid waste management as a result of the entrepreneurial accomplishments of the private sector.

II. Solid Waste Acceptance Systems

Because the Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project (Sandy Hill Landfill or Sandy Hill) reached capacity and closed, waste which was previously being delivered there is now coming to Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill (BSRSL). Current estimates project BSRSL capacity to be available through the end of this planning period. To conserve landfill space and help satisfy increasing environmental concerns surrounding solid waste management, the County implemented a recycling program twenty years ago which has averaged a 58.33% diversion rate over the past five years, and for 2014 was calculated at a 64.53% rate of diversion. This impact will continue to preserve the remaining capacity at BSRSL. The County has modified its operational techniques at BSRSL to further conserve airspace through increased levels of waste compaction and the State-approved side slope modification, which increases airspace without increasing the footprint of BSRSL.

Recycling is a realistic approach to managing the County's solid waste and using it as a resource. Recycling will reduce, but not eliminate the need for solid waste disposal facilities. Disposal of non-recyclables and residual materials will continue to require alternative disposal options including landfilling and/or transferring to other locations. Increasing the amounts of recycling will reduce the cost for these disposal options and allow the County to preserve valuable landfill space.

A comprehensive strategy for managing solid waste in the County will include:

* Implementing a comprehensive recycling program which includes waste reduction, reuse, recycling, composting, and recyclables procurement;
* Investigating alternative management practices and/or markets for hard-to-recycle materials, and;
* Taking measures to conserve the County's existing landfill capacity;

III. Solid Waste Collection Systems

The present systems of solid waste collection (i.e., County, Municipal, and private) will be continued into the foreseeable future without basic change. Current methods of combined public and private collection allow for maximum flexibility within a controlled and regulated environment, and permit the continuation of a basic competitive structure that has the added advantage of keeping cost to the individual resident comparatively low. Commercial waste collection historically has been quite competitive. County contracted collection provides residential customers with the benefits of competition, which might otherwise be unavailable. Municipal collection provides efficient service because it allows municipalities to efficiently use existing staff.

Recyclables collection for single family homes (including townhouses) are provided through County contracts, except in those municipalities that choose to provide this service directly. County recyclables collection services will be provided as new homes are constructed within the established recyclables collection districts. Recyclables from business and apartment multifamily dwellings are collected through private contracts. These systems are expected to remain unchanged for the planning period. Condominium multifamily properties are either collected by private collection services, or may be included in the County contracted service. County solid waste collection contract services will also be offered to areas that experience urban development during the subsequent ten year planning period.

Separate collection of recyclables and yard waste has substantially reduced the amount of solid waste collected each week. Beginning in May 2016, trash changed from twice a week collection to once a week collection and trash and recycling are now collected on the same day. Additionally, a homeowner can also arrange for a bulky waste, appliance or tire collection. With single-stream collections for recycling, distribution of larger recycling containers, and changing to once a week trash collection, the County will be in a better position to reduce collection expenses.

IV. Public Education and Involvement Program

Information programs are intended to improve community awareness of County solid waste, litter, recycling programs, source reduction and maximize citizen participation and involvement. The Recycling Section and the Department's Communications Office continually provides for educational materials through the County's website, email, Facebook page, printed

materials such as brochures, flyers and advertisements, and through displays and presentations. Additionally, the County's Organics Composting Facility and Materials Recycling Facility both have visitors educational centers on the premises and offers public tours.

The ongoing efforts of Citizens Concerned for a Cleaner County, Inc. (CCCC) d/b/a Keep Prince George's County Beautiful (KPGCB) provide for audits of public educational efforts, recommendations for environmental education curriculums in public schools, and reviews of ordinances and regulations aimed at curbing indiscriminate and illegal dumping. In addition, KPGCB will publish and disseminate information on solid waste management and recycling activities, including waste minimization, source reduction, and "buy recycled" programs. KPGCB continues to provide speakers to community groups to describe recycling programs and to emphasize the importance of solid waste management, and will continue the comprehensive community cleanup program to coordinate existing cleanup programs on targeted areas.

V. Recycling and Source Separation

Recycling, source reduction and source separation programs provide a means of extending landfill capacity and conserving natural and nonrenewable resources. The County has implemented its Recycling Program which:

- Provides County-wide residential curbside collection and rural drop-off convenience centers for recyclables;
- Provides household hazardous waste and electronics recycling drop-off collection sites;
- Provides residential curbside collection of yard waste for composting;
- Implements food scrap composting;
- Educates the public on how to reduce waste before it starts and encourages reuse;
- Provides for scrap metal, white goods and scrap tire recycling;
- Provides for County office recycling;
- Offers municipalities the option to participate in the County recycling curbside collection program;
- Requires approved recycling plans for apartments and condominium properties;
- Requires all multifamily properties to recycle;
- Requires all commercial and industrial properties to recycle;
- Requires all collectors/haulers licensed by the Department of the Environment (DoE) and all solid waste and recycling contracts executed by the County to provide for the opportunity for recycling or show evidence to the DoE Director of an agreement or contract for providing recycling services through another entity;
- Prohibits unauthorized pickup (scavenging) of recyclables;
- Provides technical recycling program assistance to the commercial sector; and
- Makes single-family home recycling voluntary as long as the following goals are achieved:

> 45% recycled by July 1, 2015
> 55% recycled by July 1, 2018
> 60% recycled by July 1, 2020

Refer to Appendix D of this Plan for a more detailed outline of programs and policies including Curbside Single-Stream Recycling, Multifamily Recycling, Commercial and Industrial Recycling, County Office Recycling Programs, Source Reduction, Convenience Centers, Household Hazardous Waste, Electronics Recycling, Yard Waste and Food Scrap Composting, White Goods and Scrap Metal Recycling, Scrap Tires, Special Events Recycling, Public Outreach and Education, Municipalities, and Keep Prince George's County Beautiful.

VI. Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill

Because the Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project (Sandy Hill Landfill or Sandy Hill) reached capacity and closed, waste which was previously being delivered there is now coming to Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill (BSRSL). Current estimates project BSRSL capacity to be available through the end of this planning period. The active section of BSRSL is identified as Area B. Area B is a 134 acre lined disposal footprint that consists of eleven (11) contiguous disposal cells. Waste has been placed within the limits of disposal cells 2 through 10. Disposal cells 1 and 11 were constructed in 2008 but no waste has been placed within the limits of these cells to date. Their combined footprint is 28.5 acres. Estimated annual incoming waste tonnage is 275,905 TPY. The following table displays future disposal capacity based upon updated site topography:

Cells	Air Space Capacity – Cubic Yards	Site Life
2 - 10	960,000	July 2017
1 and 11	4,140,000	June 2028

VII. Rubble Disposal

There is one private rubble recycling facility in the County owned and operated by Ritchie Land Reclamation Limited Partnership permitted to continue until 2045.

Cell	Airspace Capacity – Cubic Yards	Site Life
Cell D	425,000	January 2018
Cell E 1a	850,000	July 2021
Phase III	7,719,009	January 2045

VIII. Construction and Demolition and Transfer Facilities

There are three privately owned Construction /Demolition (C&D) and Transfer Facilities in Prince George's County: Recycle One Processing Facility and Transfer Station located in Hyattsville; Sheriff Road Processing and Transfer Station located in Fairmount Heights; and, Sun Services Processing and Recycling Center located in Beltsville. Each accept the following

materials: C&D debris, asphalt, tires, soil, lumber, concrete, land clearing debris and scrap metal.

Construction and Demolition (C & D) Facilities					
Name	**2014** Total Accepted Tons	**2015** Total Accepted Tons	**2020** Projected Tons	**2025** Projected Tons	**2030** Projected Tons
Recycle One Processing Facility and Transfer Station	65,809	57,166	58,366	59,178	60,000
Sheriff Rd Processing & Transfer Station	69,584	78,288	79,932	81,611	82,745
Sun Services Processing and Recycling Center	45,513	75,241	76,821	78,434	79,524

Projected tons based on estimated population growth

IX. Residential Recycling

The County has a very successful and robust residential single-stream recycling program. The County contracts with private haulers for the curbside collection of recyclables from nearly 172,000 households, including single family homes, townhomes and some condominium properties. The County also provides for residential curbside recycling to participating municipalities. Other municipalities within the County also provide curbside recycling pick-up services for their residents and most if not all utilizes the County owned Materials Recycling Facility located in Capital Heights. The residential recycling program has helped the County achieve a high recycling rate within the state. County curbside service is planned to continue through the next ten years and beyond.

X. Commercial, Industrial and Institutional Recycling

It is expected that the business sector will continue to contribute extensively to the overall recycling rate within the County. Mandatory commercial, industrial and institutional recycling will remain within the County as the business sector generates over half of the overall waste. The Recycling Section will continue to educate, inspect, and enforce the County's mandatory recycling laws.

XI. Material Recycling Facility

The Prince George's County Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) opened in October of 1993 and is a 65,000-foot facility. Renovations to convert the MRF into a processing facility for single-stream collection was completed September 2007. The County accepts and processes materials from the residential sector, as well as from the commercial and institutional sectors. The County contracts with the Maryland Environmental Service for the operations and

maintenance of the facility. It should be noted that there are several smaller privately owned recycling facilities located within Prince George's County, as well (see Table 3-4).

XII. Yard Trim

The County owned Organics Composting Facility is a 200+ acre site located in Upper Marlboro. Both residential and commercial yard trim is accepted for composting. The finished product, Leafgro, is an organic soil amendment. The County provides curbside pick-up service to residents and also maintains two residential drop-off convenience centers for the acceptance of yard trim, which is delivered to the composting facility for processing. Yard trim from commercial entities is also accepted at the facility. The County contracts with the Maryland Environmental Service for the operations and maintenance of the facility. The facility is one of largest composting operations in the state. The City of College Park also operates a Tier 1 composting facility which accepts yard trim and leaves from municipal sources.

XIII. Food Scraps

The County added food scraps to the Organics Composting Facility during 2013. Since then, the project has experienced two successful expansions. During fiscal year 2017, the County will provide for a third expansion which allow for additional food scraps to be processed into compost increasing the capacity to accept an additional 4,000 tons of food waste per year for a total of 8,000 tons annually. Food scraps are accepted from the residential, commercial and institutional sectors, and is recognized as a significant contributor of diverting waste from the landfill.

XIV. Scrap Tires

The County continues to accept automobile and light truck scrap tires from residents and businesses. The County also provides for special collection events when state grant funding is available, which has also included acceptance of agricultural scrap tires.

XV. Household Hazardous Waste and Electronics

The County's Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection Program is important in reducing the amount of hazardous materials that might otherwise inadvertently end up in the County's waste disposal facilities. The materials collected at this site are those materials typically used by homeowners to clean their homes, control household pests or garden insects, and fertilize their yards. In addition to cleaning agents, and pesticides, insecticides and herbicides, the County contracts with a licensed hazardous materials contractor to also collect items such as, lead and mercury batteries, used oil and petroleum products, inoperative smoke detectors, empty propane tanks, and other potentially hazardous materials found in and around the home. The Recycling Section works with non-profit organizations for the acceptance of latex paint for reuse which assists the financially disadvantaged households. County residents may also dispose of their old and or unwanted electronics at the facility for recycling. Since 2007, the County has maintained the Household Hazardous Waste Acceptance Facility located at the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill. It is open three days a week for County residents to properly dispose of

their potentially household hazardous materials. The County also provides front door pickup of hazardous materials to seniors and physically challenged who are unable to deliver their materials to the facility. This site will continue to be managed through the County's hazardous waste contractor.

XVI. Controlled Hazardous Substances

Industries and commercial establishments in the County that generate and ship controlled hazardous substances, including special medical wastes, are regulated by the Hazardous Waste Division of the Maryland Department of the Environment and are not under the jurisdiction of this Plan. No additional actions for hazardous waste management are recommended under this Plan.

XVII. Bulky Waste

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

Bulky items are also delivered to solid waste disposal or recyclables acceptance facilities by private citizens and municipalities. In addition, bulky trash items have been collected during various cleanup campaigns initiated by both the County Government and citizens' groups. It is anticipated that the County's bulky trash collection service will continue.

XVIII. Sewage Sludge, Biosolids and Septage

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

XIX. Special "Other" Wastes

Other waste categories that must be managed include special wastes such as asbestos, dead animals, explosives, radioactive materials, agricultural wastes, as well as motor oils and cooking grease. Information regarding special waste collected in Prince George's County is not substantial, either because data is not available or the volume of such waste is very small.

Nevertheless, the management of these waste materials important to the County from the standpoint of public health and safety. Management practices for these wastes are described in Chapter 3.

XX. Options for Further Consideration

As noted in the Plan Summary, the County is considering development of a Resource Recovery Park (RRP). The RRP may include handling capabilities of multiple waste types while maximizing end use. Waste sorting, waste and recycling commodity sales, re-use, and beneficial uses of by-pass wastes may be considered. The RRP would minimize waste volumes normally directed to the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill while maximizing recycling and diversion. These efforts, coupled with the ongoing zero waste evaluation and the recently completed waste characterization report, will further increase environmental benefits.

XXI. Multi-Jurisdictional Solutions

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

XXII. Financing

A. Revenue Sources

Operation, maintenance and development of solid waste management systems are financed by the Solid Waste Enterprise Fund. The fund receives no County General Fund revenues. All of its revenue is derived from landfill tipping fees and services fees.

1. Background

In July 1989, the County's decision to use land filling and recycling to manage all of the County's waste caused an expansion of the infrastructure needed to handle all municipal solid waste generated within the borders of Prince George's County. Revenue bonds were sold to pay

for the capital costs of building and expanding these facilities. The costs of the revenue bonds, as well as the costs of other environmental programs in the County, historically were funded from the tipping fees charged to users of the two landfills owned by the County. The County was able to fund the programs from the tipping fee because of a County law ("Flow Control Ordinance") requiring waste haulers in the County to dispose of all waste collected within County borders at the two County-owned landfills.

In 1994, a Supreme Court ruling, in the case of C.A. Carbone vs. the Town of Clarkstown, N.Y., invalidated the County's Flow Control Ordinance. The County was no longer able to direct waste generated within its border to County-owned facilities. The result of this decision was an immediate sharp decline in the tonnage delivered to County landfills and a commensurate decline in revenues from tipping fees.

Since the County could no longer fund the cost associated with its Solid Waste Programs solely from tipping fee revenues, the County was faced with one of two options: discontinue the programs funded from the tipping fees or find alternative ways to fund the programs. Because many of the programs are mandated by law, discontinuing the programs was not an option. Therefore, several service charges were implemented to help fund the system. These charges, which appear as the "Solid Waste Service Charge" on County tax bills, provide a more stable revenue source and decrease the fluctuations in revenues available for solid waste programs. This helps to ensure that the County maintains its excellent bond rating, which results in significant long-term savings to County taxpayers. The service charges are assessed to all single family and multifamily dwellings in the County, without exception, depending on the level of service provided. Since the curbside recycling program and bulky trash program are voluntary in nature, the cost of providing these services is distributed among all eligible properties. In Fiscal Year 2002, the County instituted a Solid Waste System Benefit Charge on all non-residential properties in the County in order to allocate the costs of funding the solid waste system among all of the users.

B. Definition of Residential Charges

1. Base Benefit Charge: This covers the cost of capital improvements to the solid waste system infrastructure, which the County must maintain to handle solid waste in the County. Main components are the construction and expansion of BSRSL and the Sandy Hill Creative Disposal Project and the environmental controls required at both facilities, such as the leachate conveyance system; the leachate pretreatment plant; the wetland mitigation area; the gas recovery and flaring system; and landfill closure and post closure costs. It also includes items such as the two public

Convenience Centers, garage facilities, scale house facilities and administrative offices at BSRSL. This fee is charged annually.

2. Bulky Trash Charge: This covers the cost of providing bulky trash collection to all single family residences throughout the County, excluding those located within incorporated municipalities.

3. Recycling Charge: This covers the cost of providing curbside collection of recyclables from single family residences throughout the County including eight of the incorporated municipalities. It also covers the cost of the two public Convenience Centers at Missouri Avenue and Brown Station Road as well as costs for other programs such as separate yard material processing, household hazardous waste and electronic collection programs and public education.

4. Refuse Collection Charge: This covers the cost of providing contracted curbside refuse collection to single family residences in designated areas of the County.

C. System Benefit Charge (Non-Residential)

In FY 2002, the County implemented the System Benefit Charge, which was applied to all non-residential properties in the County. The fee was instituted to more fairly distribute the burden of providing for solid waste management facilities, which were previously supported solely by residential property owners through the Base Benefit Charge detailed above.

The System Benefit Charge is based upon waste generation rates for individual types of non-residential properties. Waste generation is categorized in three levels, high, medium, and low, with corresponding charges, which are based upon square footage of improved areas. These generator categories and building types are:

Generator Category	Building*
High	Restaurant, Auto Dealership, Convenience Store, Fast Food Restaurant, Retail Store
Medium	Bank Branch, Day Care Center, Industrial, Shopping Center, Department Store, Theater
Low	Post Office, Group Home, Church, Hotel, Warehouse,

Home for the Elderly,
Skating Rink

*Building Types shown are partial listing only

D. Expenditures

1. Disposal Systems: Prince George's County solid waste disposal system's total operating expenditures includes operational costs, debt service, closure, cost reserves and municipal rebates. The municipal rebate was established in order to ensure that residents or incorporated areas pay for only those services which are provided to them by the County. The municipal rebate provides a direct payment to these areas for tipping fee-funded services, including bulky trash pickup and recycling programs, which the County does not provide in municipalities.

2. Solid Waste Collection: Solid waste collection includes the cost of curbside residential trash. .

3. Recycling: Recycling costs cover operating contracts including residential recycling, disposal of household hazardous waste and recycling of scrap tires. Also included are costs for staffing and operational expenses such as telephone, utilities, and printing services.

E. Planned Capital Improvement Projects (CIP)

Planned capital projects for the County are depicted on the County's webpage at http://www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/DocumentCenter/Home/View/3456

These projects include:

1. Brown Station Road Landfill
2. Materials Recycling Facility
3. Organics Composting Facility
4. Resource Recovery Park
5. Rural Convenience Centers
6. Sandy Hill Sanitary Landfill
7. Western Branch Renovations

XXIII. Facilities added to the 2017 – 2026 Prince George's County Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan

A. Resource Recovery Park

The Prince George County Resource Recovery Park (RRP) is a proposed government owned comprehensive waste handling park that may be developed on the

216-acre site located on SE Crain Highway in Upper Marlboro. The RRP would share the site with the Organics Composting Facility (aka Western Branch). The proposed RRP may include handling capabilities of multiple waste types while maximizing end use. Waste sorting, waste and recycling commodity sales, re-use and beneficial uses of by-pass waste may also be considered. The RRP would minimize waste volumes normally directed to BSRSL while maximizing recycling and diversion. The development of a RRP would replace the development of the proposed Transfer Station Facility that was added to the County's prior (2012 – 2022) Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan.

APPENDIX A

Glossary

APPENDIX A
Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B

COMAR 26.03.03

Title 26
DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

.01 Definitions.

A. In this chapter, the following terms have the meanings indicated.

B. Terms Defined.

(1) "County" means any of the 23 Maryland counties or Baltimore City.

(2) County Plan.

(a) "County plan" means a comprehensive plan for adequately providing throughout the County (including all towns, municipals corporations, and sanitary districts) the following facilities and services by public or private ownership:

(i) Solid waste disposal systems;

(ii) Solid waste acceptance facilities; and

(iii) Systematic collection and disposal of solid waste, including litter.

(b) "County plan" includes all revisions to the plan.

(3) "Department" means the Department of the Environment.

(4) "Governing body" means the Board of County Commissioners, or the County Executive and Council, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

(5) "Litter" means any waste materials, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals, or other discarded material.

(6) "Refuse" means any solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations, or from community activities, which:

(a) Is discarded, or is being accumulated, stored, or physically, chemically, or biologically treated before being discarded; or

(b) Has served its original intended use and sometimes is discarded; or

(c) Is a manufacturing or mining by-product and sometimes is discarded.

(7) "Revision" means either an adopted amendment to, or a periodic update of, a County plan.

(8) "Solid waste" means any garbage, refuse, sludge, or liquid from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage or in irrigation return flows.

(9) "Solid waste acceptance facility" means any sanitary landfill, incinerator, transfer station or plant, whose primary purpose is to dispose of, treat, or process solid waste.

(10) Solid Waste Disposal System.

(a) "Solid waste disposal system" means any publicly or privately owned system that:

(i) Provides a scheduled or systematic collection of solid waste;

(ii) Transport the solid waste to a solid waste acceptance facility; and

(iii) Treats or otherwise disposes of the solid waste at the solid waste acceptance facility.

(b) A solid waste disposal system includes each solid waste acceptance facility that is used in connection with it.

(11) "Solid waste management" means the systematic administration of activities which provide for the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment, re-use, or disposal of solid waste.

.02 General Provisions.

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

B. Each county plan shall include all or part of the subsidiary plans of the towns, municipal corporations, sanitary districts, privately owned facilities, and local, State and federal agencies having existing, planned, or programmed development within the county to the extent that these inclusions shall promote the public health safety, and welfare. These subsidiary plans may be incorporated by reference into the county plan.

C. The Department may require the installation of a solid waste disposal system, if deemed necessary, after considering the factors listed in Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 5, Annotated Code of Maryland. The Department may permit the establishment of a solid waste acceptance facility without a collection and transportation system if a solid waste disposal system is either not available or not required to be installed in the area.

.03 Plan Content.

A. The introduction shall contain:

(1) A statement certifying that the plan has been prepared in accordance with these regulations and that it has been officially adopted by the governing body of the county; and

(2) The letter of approval from the Department.

B. Chapter One shall contain a:

(1) Statement of the county's goals regarding solid waste management, the objectives and policies necessary to achieve these goals, and a discussion of the conformance of these objectives and policies with those of State, regional, and local comprehensive land use plans and programs;

(2) Brief discussion, with charts, of the structure of the county government as it relates to solid waste management; and

(3) Brief discussion of State, federal and local agencies, laws, and regulations which affect the planning, establishment, and operation by the county of solid waste disposal systems.

C. Chapter Two shall contain a:

(1) Table which shows the county's present and projected population (if more than one set of projections is shown, the set upon which the plan is based shall be noted);

(2) Map which shows the location of municipalities and federal facilities within the county;

(3) Discussion of current county zoning requirements as they relate to solid waste management activities; and

(4) Discussion of the current status of the county comprehensive land-use plan, including the date that the plan was adopted and last updated.

D. Chapter Three shall contain:

(1) A table that shows the existing and projected, for at least the succeeding 10-year period, annual generation (in tons, cubic yards, or gallons, as appropriate) of:

(a) Residential (household, domestic) wastes;

(b) Commercial wastes;

(c) Industrial (nonhazardous) solids, liquids, and sludge;

(d) Institutional (schools, hospitals, government buildings) waste;

(e) Land clearing and demolition debris (rubble);

(f) Controlled hazardous substances (CHS);

(g) Dead animals;

(h) Bulky or special wastes (automobiles, large appliances, etc.);

(i) Vehicle tires;

(j) Wastewater treatment plant sludges;

(k) Septage; and

(l) Other wastes (water treatment plant sludges, residues collected by a pollution control device, agricultural wastes, mining wastes, litter, street sweepings, recreational wastes, etc.) unless they are generated in insignificant quantities. However, the Department may require the county to substantiate any omission.

(2) A discussion of the bases for the data presented in the table required by D (1).

(3) A discussion of the types and quantities of solid waste, if significant, which are entering or leaving the county for processing, recovery, or disposal.

(4) A description of existing solid waste collection systems, including service areas.

(5) Information concerning each existing public or private solid waste acceptance facility (incinerators, transfer stations, major composting sites, sanitary and rubble landfills, dumps, major resource recovery facilities, CHS facilities, injection wells, and industrial waste liquid holding impoundments) including:

(a) Its location on a map;

(b) Its Maryland grid coordinates;

(c) Its size in acres;

(d) The types and quantities of solid wastes accepted;

(e) Ownership;

(f) Permit status; and

(g) Anticipated years of service life remaining.

E. Chapter Four.

(1) Chapter four shall contain an assessment (using a narrative description, maps, charts, and graphs as appropriate) of the county's needs to alter, extend, modify, or add to existing solid waste disposal systems during the next 10 years.

(2) The assessment above shall use, when appropriate, the background information contained in chapters one, two, and three.

(3) The assessment shall consider the constraints imposed upon the establishment of solid waste acceptance facilities by:

(a) Topography;

(b) Soil types and their characteristics;

(c) Geologic conditions;

(d) Location;

(e) Use and depth of aquifers;

(f) Location of wetlands;

(g) Location of surface water sources and their flood plains and watersheds;

(h) Existing water quality conditions;

(i) Incompatible land use;

(j) Planned long-term growth patterns;

(k) Federal, State, and local laws and areas of critical State concern (as designated by the Department of State Planning).

(4) The assessment shall evaluate:

(a) The use of source separation and source reduction programs to reduce the quantities of solid wastes which shall be collected for disposal.

(b) Resource recovery options to reduce land disposal capacity needs;

(c) Consumer education programs, and cooperation with appropriate suppliers for the purchase of recycled products to encourage and help create a market for resource recovery and source separation programs;

(d) The need for disposal capacity for asbestos;

(e) Programs and procedures needed to respond to the unplanned (emergency) spillage or leaking of hazardous wastes within the county; and

(f) Whether existing local master plans and zoning regulations provide for the appropriate siting, operation, or both, or solid waste management systems or facilities.

F. Chapter Five.

(1) Chapter five shall contain the county's plan of action with respect to all types of solid waste and all phases of solid waste management.

(2) The plan of action in F (1), above, shall cover at least the succeeding 10-year period and, at a minimum, shall:

(a) Discuss the solid waste disposal systems and solid waste acceptance facilities, both public and private, which will be in use during the planning period, including proposed systems and facilities;

(b) Provide a mechanism for managing each of the waste streams identified in D(1);

(c) Demonstrate, through tables, charts and graphs, that the sizing, staging, and capacity of all systems and facilities in F(2)(a) and (b), above, will be adequate for the county's needs during the planning period;

(d) Establish schedules for placing new public or private solid waste disposal systems or solid waste acceptance facilities into operation, including a description of necessary actions and their timing, to bring the County's solid waste disposal systems into compliance with the mandates of pertinent federal and State laws, and any permits or orders issued under these laws;

(e) Describe provisions and methods for financing existing and proposed solid waste disposal systems, including planning and implementation;

(f) Include a projected closure date for each public solid waste acceptance facility which is scheduled to cease operations during the planning period, the projected use of each closed site, and the relationship of that use to the County's comprehensive land use plan; and

(g) Discuss changes in programs, plans, regulations, and procedures as a result of the assessment conducted under E, above.

.04 Technical Requirements Applicable to County Plans.

A. Maps in the County plans shall be of sufficient scale and clarity to clearly show the required information.

B. Projections in the County plans shall be given for at least the succeeding 10-year period at intervals of not more than 5 years.

.05 Plan Revisions.

A. Except as provided in B, below, each county plan shall be:

(1) Revised if deemed necessary by the Department;

(2) Reviewed in its entirety at the interval specified by Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 5, Annotated Code of Maryland; and

(3) Revised to include the installation or extension of either a solid waste acceptance facility, or solid waste disposal system, before the issuance of a permit by the Department under Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 2, Annotated Code of Maryland.

B. Exceptions. A revision for the sole purpose of including a private facility is not necessary if the:

(1) Facility accepts only wastes generated by the owner's operations;

(2) Facility is in general conformance with the management mechanism described in Regulation .03F(2)(b); and

(3) Information listed in Regulation .03D(5) is provided for the facility when the County plan is reviewed and revised in accordance with A(2), above.

C. Revisions pertaining to County plans shall be adopted and submitted in accordance with the following process:

(1) The County shall solicit input concerning the proposed revision from each of the entities listed in Regulation .02B, above, and from any other entity likely to be affected by the proposed revision.

(2) The County shall provide a reasonable opportunity for a public hearing concerning the proposed revision to the County plan. Prince George's County and Montgomery County are required by Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 5, Annotated Code of Maryland, to conduct a public hearing. The Department, the public, and the entities listed in Regulation .02B shall receive prior notice of a hearing.

(3) Following the public hearing or public meeting, or a decision not to conduct a public hearing or public meeting, the governing body of the County shall adopt the revisions and submit seven copies of it to the Department. This submittal shall be accompanied by a discussion of substantive issues raised at the public hearing or public meeting, and how they were resolved.

D. The Department shall distribute copies of the adopted revision to the Departments of Natural Resources, State Planning, and Agriculture, for review and comment.

E. The Department shall, within 90 days after receiving the submission, approve, disapprove, or approve in part, the adopted revision unless the review period has been extended under Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 5, Annotated Code of Maryland. If the submittal is disapproved in whole, or in part, the Department shall, in a written notice to the County, clearly define the inadequacies of the submittal, and provide a suggested outline of the tasks needed to improve the submittal so that it can be approved by the Department.

F. The governing body shall, for 6 months following the disapproval, have the right to appeal the Department's action by sending a written notice of appeal to the Department's Office of Hearings at 201 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Administrative History

Effective date: January 1, 1971

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

Chapter recodified from COMAR 10.17.08 to COMAR 26.03.03

APPENDIX C

Re-Use and Recycling Processors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX D

2015 Calendar Year Recycling Report

Prince George's County
Department of the Environment
Waste Management Division
2015 Recycling Report

The primary agency responsible for the County's recycling programs is the Department of the Environment, Waste Management Division's Recycling Section. Recycling in Prince George's County remains voluntary for single-family homes because the County is exceeding recycling goals; however, the opportunity to recycle within multifamily, commercial and industrial properties is mandatory. Furthermore, the organizers of special events meeting certain criteria are required to provide a recycling receptacle adjacent to each trash receptacle and ensure that recycling materials are collected for recycling.

In Calendar Year 2014, Prince George's County achieved a recycling rate of 59.03% and a waste diversion rate of 64.03%, surpassing the State's mandate under the Maryland Recycling Act to recycle 35%. The County has also surpassed the required 45% recycling rate, as mandated under County Law (CB-87-2012). The County continues to expand ways to promote source reduction initiatives and has received the maximum 5% waste diversion credit in 2014.

CURBSIDE SINGLE-STREAM RECYCLING PROGRAM

The County curbside recycling program now services approximately 171,255 single family households. From 1990 to 2007, the recycling services included dual stream collection, whereby residents had to separate paper products from bottles and cans. In 2007, Prince George's County made a significant commitment to increase recycling in the County by embracing single-stream recycling. The County invested time and resources to ensure that this decision would be a step forward in diverting waste from being landfilled and increasing its robust recycling program. In 2007, the County's Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) was converted from a dual stream processing plant to a single-stream processing facility. A 6.5 million dollar investment was made in new state-of-the-art processing equipment. The County also made a significant investment in new 64-gallon recycling carts over a three year period between 2008 and 2010, increasing the container size by 42 gallons. In 2010, new collection contracts were awarded for the collection of single-stream recyclables and the County completed the final phase of delivering the new wheeled carts with lids to residents for curbside collection service. The 22-gallon recycling bins may still be used in conjunction with or instead of the carts. Additionally, residents may use a box or any receptacle marked with an "X" or the word "Recycling" as a recycling collection container. Corrugated cardboard boxes are collected along with their contents. Results indicated that the initial change to single-stream collection along with the new larger sized recycling carts increased the participation rate by 11% and the overall curbside recycling rate by 51%. The types of materials collected at curbside include:

- All paper products including paper, newspaper with inserts, paper board, corrugated cardboard, wrapping paper, craft paper and bags, hard and soft bound books, catalogs, magazines, and telephone books

- Food and beverage containers (aluminum and bi-metal cans, glass bottles and jars, all plastic containers #1 through # 7)
- Aluminum foil and trays
- Aseptic/gable top milk and juice cartons
- Small sized rigid plastics such as nursery flower pots and small toys
- Empty aerosol cans

Residents are encouraged to return coat hangers to the dry cleaners and or bundle hangers together with a tie if placing into the recycling container- as hangers must be hand sorted out without passing through the equipment as the wire may cause equipment jams

Prior to July 1, 2015, the County accepted plastic disposable bags (bags in a bag) and plastic film within the single-stream recycling program. Due to several factors, the County banned plastic film and bags, with the exception of clear / transparent liners from the single-stream recycling program. Reasons for banning the material includes: plastic film becomes dirty during the collection process while being mixed with all recyclables and hence there is no viable market for the material; plastic bags and film caused significant equipment jams and down-time, resulting in high repair costs; and finally, non-transparent bags led to safety concerns on the sorting line as workers have to tear open the bags manually to release materials while not being able to see what was contained within the bags. Sharps and other dangerous contents could puncture through durable gloves. Instead, the County encourages residents to use reusable shopping bags, reuse or repurpose plastic bags, or return plastic bags to many of the participating local stores where plastic bags are specifically collected for recycling. When collected separately from all other types of materials, the plastic film remains clean and is marketable to manufacturers who make recycled / composite lumber products.

The County contracts with three recycling hauling companies to make weekly collections between the hours of 6:30 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. All materials collected in the curbside program are delivered to the County owned MRF located in Capitol Heights, Maryland. The facility is operated under an Intergovernmental Agreement between the County and the Maryland Environmental Service (MES). Prior to November 1, 2015, the County was in contract with Waste-Management Recycle America. The MRF was closed for a one month period during November 2015 for required safety and equipment repairs to the facility. During this timeframe, the County's recyclables were diverted to a privately owned recycling facility located within the County. On December 1, 2015, the County's MRF reopened for business and MES began actively processing County materials and accepting new Agreements for merchant (commercial) tons.

MULTIFAMILY RECYCLING PROGRAM (APARTMENT BUILDING AND CONDOMINIUM RECYCLING)

Prince George's County has had mandatory Apartment Recycling since July 1, 1992. Effective July 1, 2014, the Prince George's County Code was revised in accordance with County Council Bill CB-87-2012, County Recycling Program, requiring recycling opportunities to be provided in the same manner as solid waste disposal, including convenient and assessable

location with signage, to be provided all single and multifamily rental facilities, commonly referred to as apartments, and all condominium properties, regardless of number of dwelling units, along with reporting requirements. Additionally, the Maryland General Assembly passed House Bill 1, Environmental-Recycling – Apartment Buildings and Condominiums, requiring recycling in all apartment buildings and condominiums that contain 10 or more dwelling units.

Over 615 properties throughout the County are monitored for compliance. While the DoE, WMD, Recycling Section, has enforcement authority over 438 multifamily properties, staff provide assistance to municipal official and property owners / managers within the 27 municipalities located within Prince George's County for the remaining 177 properties.

The Recycling Section provides education and outreach to multifamily property management companies, resident agents, and owners. Technical assistance is provided to assist with recycling program establishment. Inspections are routinely performed to enforce the mandatory recycling requirements and issuance of violation notices and monetary citations for non-compliance are in effect. To date, over 80% of the properties that are within the County Governments' purview of enforcement are in compliance.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RECYCLING PROGRAM

Commercial recycling continues to contribute over two-thirds of all of the recycling tonnages reported to the State throughout the years. Over 340,123 tons of Maryland Recycling Act (MRA) recyclable material and over 791,732 tons of Non-MRA recyclable material were recovered from the commercial waste stream in Prince George's County in calendar year 2014. This includes large portions of MRA materials of white goods, corrugated containers, mixed paper, newspaper, wood, yard trim, office paper, manure, textiles, and lead acid batteries recovered from business, institutional and industrial sources, and non-MRA materials including soils, C & D debris, scrap metal, concrete, scrap automobiles, asphalt and waste oil.

Effective July 1, 2014, County Council Bill CB-87-2012, County Recycling Program, required changes in the County Code requiring the owners of commercial and industrial properties to provide an opportunity at their properties and for tenants, if any, to voluntarily recycle designated recyclable materials, and designated DoE as the enforcement Agency to oversee mandatory commercial recycling. Furthermore, the Code requires the business, commercial and industrial sectors to provide recycling reporting data to the DoE. Commercial recycling efforts sponsored by the Recycling Section also includes providing technical assistance to businesses on how to start recycling programs. Staff from the Section visit the business site and assesses the recyclability of the waste stream and provide information concerning materials that can be recycled. Information is also provided concerning local recycling haulers and ways to reduce their overall waste stream through source reduction practices. The most significant change to business recycling has been the promotion of single-stream recycling programs for the commercial sector. The principles of single-stream collection apply to businesses as well as the residential sector. By allowing all materials to be collected in one container, recycling programs for smaller businesses are easier to plan and more convenient for users. The Recycling Section also provided educational materials and or resources, and offers suggestions concerning procurement of products made from recycled materials. Should a business fail to start a

recycling program after measures to assist the business with education and outreach have taken place, it will be assigned to a Recycling Inspector for Code Enforcement.

COUNTY OFFICE RECYCLING PROGRAM

The County Office Recycling Program (CORP) was expanded in October 2011 and is now using a single-stream collection system similar to the County's curbside program. The program not collects from over 88 County and some State facilities located in the County Offices were equipped with new single-stream containers. An educational and awareness global email was distributed electronically to County personnel and a newly designed single-stream CORP program poster was strategically placed within office buildings. In Calendar year 2015 over 265 tons of recyclables were collected from these facilities. In addition to the single stream program, approximately 1,000 pounds of used toner cartridges are also collected in County facilities for reuse and recycling. During this planning period, the DoE plans on providing new interior side-by-side 33 gallon sized recycling receptacles and 23 gallon sized trash receptacles throughout the County offices. These containers will be paired to encourage more recycling and less refuse disposal and will be branded, color coded, clearly labeled and will provide for a consistency in identifiable recycling versus trash disposal in an aesthetically pleasing manner. Furthermore, the DoE plans on providing new exterior recycling receptacles at the entry ways of the County buildings. Prior to this planning period, many County buildings lacked exterior recycling collection containers, due to financial constraints. Posters, Town Hall meetings, Tuesday Tips global email, and other forms of outreach will be part of the CORP new receptacles education and awareness campaign to boost recycling participation and the recycling rate and reduce and or eliminate contamination within the recycling program.

SOURCE REDUCTION

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

The Department of the Environment is committed to reducing and eliminating waste before it is ever started. Source reduction can result in substantial savings through reduced purchasing and disposal costs. Waste prevention also has environmental benefits including reduced energy consumption and pollution, conservation of natural resources, and less dependency on landfilling. Specifically, the Recycling Section includes source reduction educational information in all of its public outreach materials including the Division's webpage, advertisements, and brochures, includes source reduction tips within special displays, and discusses source reduction in presentations. The business sector is also provided assessment, technical assistance, and recommendations on how to reduce waste. The Recycling Section coordinates and partners with the County's Procurement Office and Reuse centers to notify County contractors, residents and businesses where they can donate unwanted building materials

for reuse. The Recycling Section is committed to working County-wide in incorporating source reduction education and implementing source reduction.

Through continued source reduction efforts, the County has earned the maximum 5% Source Reduction Credit from the Maryland Department of the Environment within the Annual Maryland Recycling Act Report. Of notable mention, the County had the number one waste diversion rate in the State of Maryland for calendar years 2013 and 2014. To maintain this high achievement, the DoE must continue to provide for education and outreach and plan programs and initiatives to incorporate the minimization of waste.

CONVENIENCE CENTERS (DROP-OFF CENTERS)

With the expansion of curbside recycling throughout the County, the importance of both private for-profit and non-profit drop-off facilities has diminished. Still, the County operates two drop-off locations for residents at the Brown Station Road and Missouri Avenue Convenience Centers. The County continues developing a business plan to manage municipal solid waste and may include conception for a North County convenience center and a South East County convenience center. An expanded Brown Station Road Convenience Center and an expanded Missouri Avenue Convenience Center are planned. The two existing convenience centers allow for single stream collection of all recyclable materials currently being accepted in the County's curbside program and yard trim that is accepted within the curbside yard waste collection program. These centers also provide residents with the opportunity to recycle their Christmas trees, car batteries, used oil and antifreeze, and large rigid plastic materials, such as large toys and outdoor furniture. Ultimately, the convenience centers serve to complement the County's curbside collection program. Most of the materials collected at the County sponsored drop-off centers are processed at the County’s Materials Recycling Facility or composting facility.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTIONS

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

front door pickup of hazardous materials to seniors and physically challenged who are unable to deliver their materials to the facility. This site is managed through the County's hazardous waste contractor. The County removes an average of 200 tons of household hazardous waste per year from the waste stream.

ELECTRONICS RECYCLING

The County continues to operate an electronics recycling program to deal with the problem of outdated computers, monitors, televisions, and other related electronic equipment. As technology advances, obsolete equipment is being replaced with new devises, increasing the amount of old electronics that are being discarded. Since the television industry changed from analog to digital broadcasting, the impact on the waste stream has been alarming. While the land filling of these items has not been banned, the County continues to help reduce the flow of this waste to the landfill. The electronics drop-off is located inside the Household Hazardous Waste Acceptance Facility at the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill. Electronic materials collected here that include televisions, monitors, CPU's, copiers, fax machines, mice, keyboards etc. are either reused through charitable donations or recycled. County residents may take their obsolete equipment to the site three days per week (Thursday-Saturday). In 2015, over 243 tons of electronics were collected at this location.

YARD WASTE

Composting of leaves and grass, and wood waste recycling contributed nearly 41,000 tons of recyclable materials in 2015. Approximately 75% of this total came from the residential sector. Curbside collection of leaves, grass, small brush, and Christmas trees is accomplished through County contracted waste haulers. Over 162,000 homes receive yard waste curbside collection.

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

Effective January 2014, in accordance with County Council Bill CB 87-2012, the County’s composting facility no longer accepts yard waste delivered in plastic bags. The County conducted an outreach campaign in advance of the plastic bag ban to notify the public. Post-cards were mailed to all residents within the curbside collection program, notification was mailed

with the annual property tax bills, and advertisements were placed in the newspapers. Yard waste contained in paper yard bags or loose may be delivered to the facility.

FOOD SCRAP COMPOSTING

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

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

During the 2013 pilot period, 111 tons of food waste was processed through the GORE Cover system. Testing of the final product, now marketed and sold as "Leafgro Gold", proved that a high quality product was made in 8 weeks, from a combined feedstock of food scraps and yard waste, using the GORE technology. Due to the success and the demand from waste generators and haulers, an extension was requested/granted for another full year in 2014. 2,065 tons of food scraps were processed through the system in 2014 and another 5,851 tons during 2015. An additional heap was added in late 2015 to enable the processing to become continuous.

Currently materials are received as part of the project from institutional, residential and commercial food waste sources. Two municipalities, Hyattsville and University Park have residential curbside collection programs and are delivering food scraps to the County's composting facility. During this planning period, several Prince George's County public schools have expressed interest and plan on piloting food scrap composting in their cafeterias during the 2016-2017 school year.

Expansion of the existing four heap food scrap composting pilot to an eight heap project is planned/proposed during this planning period. The demand for food waste processing by a waiting list of customers who would annually bring 10,000 tons of food scraps to Western Branch and Leafgro Gold customers desiring the superior product serve as justification for the transition/expansion. Last year, MES sold 5,800 cubic yard of Leafgro Gold until the supply was depleted in late spring. DoE proposes to meet the demand in part by processing an additional 3,380 tons/year via purchase of an additional four heap system and a portable winder to cover and uncover the compost piles.

WHITE GOODS, SCRAP METAL AND SCRAP TIRES

Additional programs, which contribute to the County's recycling rate, include white goods (appliances) and scrap metal recycling. White goods and scrap metal collected in the County, through the County's bulky trash collections and those delivered by municipalities or by the private sector to the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill staging area, are delivered to a metal processing facility where the items are shredded and sold to an end user. The County has a contract with a vendor, which provides the safe removal of CFCs and other potentially hazardous materials from the white goods before they are shipped for processing. This program provided over 978 tons to the recycling rate for 2015. Residents may also deliver scrap metal to the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill for recycling. In addition to the County's facility, there are privately owned scrap metal recycling facilities located throughout the County. During Calendar year 2015, over 390 tons of tires were collected for recycling or disposal at the Brown Station Road Sanitary Landfill. Tires are transferred from the staging area at the landfill to be transported to a waste to energy facility to be used as fuel.

SPECIAL EVENT RECYCLING

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

Over the past couple of years, there have been an increasing number of requests made to the County to provide recycling services at special events hosted by community organizations and/or non-profit organization for events such as community clean ups, Earth Day celebrations, and festivals. Most of the requests are directed to the Waste Management Division's Recycling Section and Collections Section to coordinate containers and collection for recyc1ables. These requests have been very popular and typically roll-off containers for recycling are now reserved a year in advance.

PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

Central to an educational program is the development of consistent, easily identifiable themes and logos. One such theme, the universal recycling chasing arrows and the Department of the Environment logo, have been used on the educational and promotional pieces produced. The County utilizes various media, including newspaper advertisements, radio, Facebook, and the internet, to promote its programs and educate the public about the benefits of recycling, source reduction and minimizing waste. Specially designed post cards and flyers, where appropriate, are utilized to help get the message out. Other methods for dissemination of information includes presentations to community, civic and school groups, providing staff at local fairs and special events to talk about recycling and source reduction, and providing tours of the County's recycling facilities.

MUNICIPALITIES

The following municipalities participate in the County's Curbside Single-Stream Recycling Program:

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

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

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

All of the listed non-participating municipalities, except for Eagle Harbor, provide recycling collections for their residents. Nearly all of the municipalities deliver their materials to the County's Materials Recycling Facility. Eagle Harbor residents may now recycle by taking their materials to the County's Missouri Avenue Convenience Center. It is anticipated that an additional drop off facility may be sited in the southern portion of the County, which has experienced significant housing development growth during recent years.

KEEP PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY BEAUTIFUL

Keep Prince George's County Beautiful (KPGCB) is a community driven, non-profit, volunteer based organization affiliated with the national Keep America Beautiful (KAB). The KAB affiliate offers the citizens of Prince George's County a means to improve their environment through its educational and outreach programs. KPGCB coordinates and participates in the Keep America Beautiful Great American Cleanup on a County-wide basis. The annual event is held over a period of time in the spring. KPGCB is also instrumental in the Green Team School Program (formally Litter Free Schools) in partnership with Prince George's County Public School and the system’s William S. Schmidt Outdoor Education Center, an environmental education training facility located in Brandywine, Maryland. Additionally, KPGCB is in partnership with the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission - Bladensburg Park in the KAB Cigarette Litter Prevention Program (CLPP) to reduce cigarette litter. The Recycling Section staffs the coordinator for KPGCB and works very closely in efforts to assist in achieving success and viability of the organization.

.

APPENDIX E

Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan and Procedure

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

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

POLICY

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

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROCEDURES / RESPONSIBILITIES

1. General Information

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

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

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

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

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

2. HAZMAT Coordinator

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

3. HAZMAT Team Metrics

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

a. Field Testing for Known Chemicals; Unknown Chemicals; and Known or Suspect Weapons of Mass Destruction Chemical/Biological Substances

- The presumptive testing and identification of chemical substances using a variety of sources to be able to identify associated chemical and physical properties. Sources may include printed and electronic reference resources, safety data sheets, field testing kits, specific chemical testing kits, chemical testing strips, data derived from detection devices, and air-monitoring sources.

b. Air Monitoring for Basic Confined Space Monitoring; Specific Known Gas Monitoring; and WMD Chem/Bio Aerosol Vapor and Gas

- The use of devices to detect the presence of known gases or vapors. The basics begin with ability to provide standard confined space readings (oxygen deficiency percentage, flammable atmosphere Lower Explosive Limit [LEL], carbon monoxide, and hydrogen sulfide).

- The use of advanced detection equipment to detect the presence of known or unknown gases or vapors. Advanced detection and monitoring may incorporate more sophisticated instruments that differentiate between two or more flammable vapors, and may directly identify by name a specific flammable or toxic vapor.

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

- Advanced detection and monitoring includes WMD Chem/Bio detection Instruments.

c. Sampling (Capturing, Labeling, Evidence Collection) for Known Industrial Chemicals; Unknown Industrial Chemicals; and WMD Chem/Bio

- Known industrial chemicals standard evidence collection protocols required for each include capturing and collection, containerizing and proper labeling, and preparation for transportation and distribution, including standard environmental sampling procedures for lab analysis.
- Consistent with established chain of custody protocols.
- Known and unknown industrial chemicals standard evidence collection protocols.
- Ability to sample liquid and solids.
- Special resources may be required for air sample collection.

d. Radiation Monitoring/ Detection for Alpha, Beta; and Gamma Detection

- The ability to accurately interpret readings from the radiation-detection devices and conduct geographical survey search of suspected radiological source or contamination spread.
- Basic criteria include detection and survey capabilities for alpha, beta, and gamma.
- Identify and establish the exclusion zones after contamination spread (this does include identification of some, but not all, radionuclides).
- Ability to conduct environmental and personnel survey.
- Ensure all members of survey teams are equipped with accumulative self-reading instruments (dosimeters).

e. Protective Clothing Ensembles for Liquid Splash-Protective CPC; Vapor-Protective CPC; Flash Fire Vapor- Protective CPC; and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Vapor-Protective CPC; WMD Liquid Splash-Protective CPC)

- Chemical Protective Clothing (CPC) includes complete ensembles (suit, boots, gloves) and may incorporate various configurations (encapsulating, non-encapsulating, jumpsuit, multi-piece) depending upon the level of protection needed.
- Liquid Splash-Protective, which must be compliant with NFPA Standard 1992, Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies (current edition).

- Vapor-Protective, Flash Fire Protective option for Vapor-Protective, and Chemical/Biological-Protective option for Vapor-Protective, all of which must be compliant with NFPA Standard 1991, Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies (current edition).

f. Technical Reference (Printed and Electronic; Plume Air Modeling; Map Overlays, and WMD Chem/Bio)

- Access to and use of various databases, chemical substance data depositories, and other guidelines and safety data sheets, either in print format, electronic format, stand-alone computer programs, or data available via telecommunications. The interpretation of data collected from electronic devices and chemical testing procedures.

- At a minimum, technical references will have the ability to outsource additional capabilities and have one source for air-modeling capability.

g. Special Capabilities. Additional resources that augment the capabilities of the team. This includes:

- Gloves and other specialized equipment based on local risk assessment;

- Heat sensing capability; light amplification capability; and

- Digital imaging documentation capability.

h. Intervention. Ability to implement the following techniques:

- Diking, Damming, Absorption. Employment of mechanical means of intervention and control such as plugging, patching, off-loading, and tank stabilization. Environmental means such as absorption, dams, dikes, and booms.

- Liquid Leak Intervention, Neutralization, Plugging, Patching, and Vapor Leak Intervention. Chemical means such as neutralization and encapsulation of known and unknown chemicals. Mechanical means include specially designed kits for controlling leaks in rail car dome assemblies and pressurized containers, to pneumatic and standard patching systems.

- Advanced capabilities should include ability to intervene and confine incidents involving WMD Chem/Bio substances.

i. Decontamination of Known Contaminants Based on Local Risk Assessment; Unknown Contaminants; and WMD Chem/Bio

- Must be self-sufficient to provide decontamination for members of their team.

- Must be capable of providing decontamination for known and unknown contaminants and WMD Chem/Bio.

j. Communications (In-Suit; Wireless Voice; Wireless Data; and Secure Communications)

- Personnel utilizing CPC shall be able to communicate appropriately and safely with one another and their team leaders

k. Staffing (5 Personnel)

l. Training

- All personnel must be trained to the minimum response standards in accordance with the most current editions of NFPA 471, Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents, NFPA 472, Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents, and NFPA 473, Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents, as is appropriate for the specific team type.

m. Sustainability

- Capability to perform three (3) entries in a 24-hour period.

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

4. Preparedness

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Response – Dispatch Procedures

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

6. Operational Procedures

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

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

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

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

First Arriving Unit and Initial Command Officer

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

ALL Other Operations Level Companies

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

Hazardous Materials Technician Level Companies

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

Operations Level Companies

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

Scene Management and Control

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

Recognition and Identification of the Problem from a Safe Distance

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

Hazard and Risk Assessment

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

Selection of Protective Clothing

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

Information and Resource Coordination

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

Execute Response Objectives

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

<u>Technician Level Companies/Hazardous Materials Response Team</u>

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

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

Scene Management and Control

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

Recognition and Identification of the Problem from a Safe Distance

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

Hazard and Risk Assessment

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

Selection of Protective Clothing

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

Information and Resource Coordination

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

Execute Response Objectives

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

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

Decontamination

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

Termination

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

REFERENCES

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

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

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

FORMS / ATTACHMENTS

Addendum 1- Training

Addendum 2- Minimum Equipment Requirements

Addendum 3- Dispatch Procedures

Addendum 1 - Training

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

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

First Responder at the Operational Level (HAZMAT Operations)

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

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

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

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

Continuing Education/Refresher Requirements:
- Annual Regulatory Competency Requirement: Minimum 4 hours

Hazardous Materials Technician (HAZMAT Tech)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Primary Hazardous Material Company and Response Team

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

Pre-requisite Training Requirements:
- Completion of Technician Level training as specified above.

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

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

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

Continuing Education/Refresher Requirements:
- Annual Regulatory Competency Requirement: Minimum 32 hours

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

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

Hazardous Materials Response Team Leaders

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

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

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

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

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

Hazardous Materials Incident Commanders

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

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

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

Continuing Education/Refresher Requirements:

- Annual Regulatory Competency Requirement: Minimum 4 hours

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

Refresher Training

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

APPENDIX F

Public School Recycling Plan

Prince George's County Public School Recycling Program

1. (a) Program

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

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

1. (b) Materials Included in Program

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

1. (c) Collection of Materials

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

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

1. (d) Marketing of Materials

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

2. Stakeholders

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

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

3. Schools in Program

<u>Elementary Schools</u>

Adelphi	8820 Riggs Road, Adelphi 20783
Allenwood	6300 Harley Lane, Temple Hills 20748
Andrew Jackson Academy (K-8)	3500 Regency Parkway, Forestville 20747
Apple Grove	7400 Bellefield Avenue, Fort Washington 20744
Ardmore	9301 Ardwick-Ardmore Road, Springdale 20774

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

James Ryder Randall	5410 Kirby Road, Clinton 20735
John H. Bayne	7010 Walker Mill Road, Capitol Heights 20743
John Hanson French Immersion	6360 Oxon Hill Road, Oxon Hill 20745
John Hanson Montessori	6360 Oxon Hill Road, Oxon Hill 20745
Judge Sylvania W. Woods	3000 Church Street, Glenarden 20706
Judith P. Hoyer Montessori	2300 Belleview Avenue, Cheverly 20785
Kenilworth	12520 Kembridge Drive, Bowie 20715
Kenmoor	3211 82nd Avenue, Landover 20785
Kettering	11000 Layton Street, Upper Marlboro 20774
Kingsford	1401 Enterprise Road, Mitchellville 20721
Lake Arbor	10205 Lake Arbor Way, Mitchellville 20721
Lamont	7101 Good Luck Road, New Carrollton 20784
Langley Park-McCormick	8201 15th Avenue, Hyattsville 20783
Laurel	516 Montgomery Street, Laurel 20707
Lewisdale	2400 Banning Place, Hyattsville 20783
Longfields	3300 Newkirk Avenue, Forestville 20747
Magnolia	8400 Nightingale Drive, Lanham 20706
Marlton	8506 Old Colony Drive South, Upper Marlboro 20772
Mary Harris “Mother” Jones	2405 Tecumseh Street, Adelphi 20783
Mattaponi	11701 Duley Station Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
Melwood	7100 Woodyard Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
Montpelier	9200 Muirkirk Road, Laurel 20708
Mount Rainier	4011 32nd Street, Mt. Rainier 20712
North Forestville	2311 Ritchie Road, Forestville 20747
Northview	3700 Northview Drive, Bowie 20716
Oakcrest	929 Hill Road, Landover 20786
Oaklands	13710 Laurel-Bowie Road, Laurel 20708
Overlook	3298 Curtis Drive, Temple Hills 20748
Oxon Hill	7701 Livingston Road, Oxon Hill 20745
Paint Branch	5101 Pierce Avenue, College Park 20740
Panorama	2002 Callaway Street, Temple Hills 20748
Patuxent	4410 Bishopmill Drive, Upper Marlboro 20772
Perrywood	501 Watkins Park Drive, Largo 20774
Phyllis E. Williams	9601 Prince Place, Upper Marlboro 20774
Pointer Ridge	1110 Parkington Lane, Bowie 20716
Port Towns	4351 58th Avenue, Bladensburg 20710
Potomac Landing	12500 Ft. Washington Road, Fort Washington 20744
Princeton	6101 Baxter Drive, Suitland 20746
Ridgecrest	6120 Riggs Road, Hyattsville 20783
Riverdale	5006 Riverdale Road, Riverdale Park 20737
Robert Frost	6419 85th Avenue, New Carrollton 20784
Robert Goddard French Immersion	9850 Good Luck Road, Seabrook 20706
Robert Goddard Montessori	9850 Good Luck Road, Seabrook 20706
Robert R. Gray	4949 Addison Road, District Heights 20743
Rockledge	7701 Laurel-Bowie Road, Bowie 20715
Rogers Heights	4301 58th Avenue, Bladensburg 20710
Rosa L. Parks	6111 Ager Road, Hyattsville 20782
Rosaryville	9925 Rosaryville Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
Rose Valley	9800 Jacqueline Drive, Fort Washington 20744
Samuel Chase	5700 Fisher Road, Temple Hills 20748
Samuel P. Massie Academy (K-8)	3301 Regency Parkway, Forestville 20747
Scotchtown Hills	15950 Dorset Road, Laurel 20707
Seabrook	6001 Seabrook Road, Seabrook 20706
Seat Pleasant	6411 G Street, Seat Pleasant 20743
Skyline	6311 Randolph Road, Suitland 20746
Springhill Lake	6060 Springhill Drive, Greenbelt 20770

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

Middle Schools

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

High Schools

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

Fairmont Heights	1401 Nye Street, Capitol Heights 20743
Forestville Military Academy	7001 Beltz Drive, Forestville 20747
Frederick Douglass	8000 Croom Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
Friendly	10000 Allentown Road, Fort Washington 20744
Gwynn Park	13800 Brandywine Road, Brandywine 20613
High Point	3601 Powder Mill Road, Beltsville 20705
Largo	505 Largo Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
Laurel	8000 Cherry Lane, Laurel 20707
Northwestern	7000 Adelphi Road, Hyattsville 20782
Oxon Hill	6701 Leyte Drive, Oxon Hill MD 20745
Parkdale	6001 Good Luck Road, Riverdale 20737
Potomac	5211 Boydell Avenue, Oxon Hill 20745
Suitland	5200 Silver Hill Road, Forestville 20747
Surrattsville	6101 Garden Drive, Clinton 20735

Alternative Schools

Community-Based Classroom	5150 Annapolis Road, Bladensburg 20710
Annapolis Road Academy (Alternative HS)	5150 Annapolis Road, Bladensburg 20710
Green Valley Academy (Alternative MS/HS)	2215 Chadwick Street, Temple Hills 20748
Edgar Allan Poe Academy (Alternative ES)	2001 Shadyside Avenue, Suitland 20746

Charter Schools

EXCEL Academy	5811 Riverdale Road, Riverdale 20737
Imagine Foundations Public Charter	4605 Brown Station Road, Upper Marlboro 20772
Turning Point Academy	7800 Good Luck Road, Greenbelt 20706
Lincoln Public Charter School	3120 Branch Avenue, Marlow Heights 20748
Possibility Prep Public Charter School	610 Largo Road, Largo 20774

Early Childhood Centers

Chapel Forge ECC	12711 Milan Way, Bowie 20715
Frances Fuchs ECC	11011 Cherry Hill Road, Beltsville 20705
H. Winship Wheatley ECC	8801 Ritchie Drive, Capitol Heights 20743

Environmental/Science

Howard B. Owens Science Ctr.	9601 Greenbelt Road, Lanham 20706
William S. Schmidt Environmental Ed. Ctr.	18501 Aquasco Road, Brandywine 20613

Evening High Schools

Crossland Evening HS	6901 Temple Hills Road, Temple Hills 20748
Northwestern Evening HS	7000 Adelphi Road, Hyattsville 20782
Largo Evening HS	505 Largo Road, Upper Marlboro 20774

Special Schools

C. Elizabeth Rieg School	15542 Peach Walker Drive, Mitchellville 20716
Jessie B. Mason School	2710 Iverson Street, Temple Hills 20748
James E. Duckworth School	11201 Evans Trail, Beltsville 20705
Margaret Brent School	5816 Lamont Terrace, New Carrollton 20784
Tanglewood School	8333 Woodyard Road, Clinton 20735

Vocational

Croom Vocational	9400 Surratts Road, Cheltenham 20623
Tall Oaks Vocational	2112 Church Road, Bowie 20721

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

4. Program Monitoring

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

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

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

The Prince George's Community College

The Prince George's Community College (PGCC), located in Largo, has an extensive recycling program. The recycling program shall continue in full force. This facility is currently recognized as a PGCC Maryland Green Registry Member. This designation was established in November of 2009.

The College launched a college wide recycling program in 1997. This program recycles all paper products (cardboard, newspaper, books, and periodicals/magazines), aluminums, and plastics. Glass products are not recycled for safety reasons; thus glass vending products are discouraged and are severely limited on campus. The recycling program has been implemented using only in-house resources (no contracted services) for aluminum, plastic, and unsecured paper. Secured paper (paper with sensitive or confidential information) recycling is vendor supported; service includes security and containment of confidential information, collection and destruction on campus, transport to a recycler where it is baled and sent to a paper mill. This process generates revenue to help offset the cost of the contracted services. Comingled paper is collected and transported to a central location using in-house resources; a local contracted vendor retrieves these recyclables.

Quantities recycled are as follows:
Aluminum and plastics: 2.75 tons/year
Unsecured paper: 22.30 tons/year
Secured Paper: 18.40 tons/year
Co-mingle paper products: 186.2 tons/year

Prince George's Community College disposes of used computer equipment and parts/components through a firm that guarantees any and all harmful chemicals and elements are extracted and recycled. None of the components end up in landfills. Under the current vendor, more than 1,400 electronic devices have been disposed of in this manner.

The PGCC Facility Manager monitors the Recycling Program. Other conservation and green registry responsibilities are monitored by PGCC Manager for Environmental Services. The County will continue to monitor this program thorough frequent contact with the Facility Manager.