2025

Annual NPDES MS4 Report

Prepared for:

Maryland Department of the Environment

Water Management Administration

1800 Washington Boulevard

Baltimore, Maryland 21230

Prince George's County,
Department of the Environment

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12/31/2025

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National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems

2025 Annual Report

Prepared for

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

Prepared by

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Effective December 2, 2022, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) renewed Prince George's County's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit, adding expanded responsibilities. This renewal represents the County's fifth (5th) MS4 permit, also referred to as the fifth generation (5th gen) permit.

This report summarizes the activities undertaken by various County departments and agencies in compliance with the 5th gen permit during Fiscal Year (FY) 2025, covering the period from July 2024 through June 2025.

Throughout FY 2025, the County continued its vigorous efforts to reduce pollutants entering local waterways in alignment with the MS4 permit objectives. These initiatives spanned multiple agencies and programs. Key accomplishments toward meeting the MS4 goals during FY 2025 included:

Restoration Accomplishments

- During the 5th Generation Permit term, the County has restored a cumulative total of approximately 1,725 impervious acres. Of this total, 1,216 impervious surface restoration (ISR) acres were completed in FY2025, and 509 ISR acres were completed prior to FY2025. An additional 454 ISR acres are currently in active planning or under construction to support compliance with the 5th Generation Permit requirements.

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Inspections (MS4 Regulated Land)

- County inspectors evaluated 151 outfalls in spring/summer 2025 to ascertain the presence of illicit discharges. Of these outfalls, 35 received chemical testing with two (2) sites recording parameters above pollutant thresholds. Property owners were notified of non-compliance and issued corrective action notices to resolve these discharge problems ensuring that all issues were resolved satisfactorily by the end of the reporting period.

- The County conducted inspections of 54 commercial and industrial complexes and identified 10 water quality concerns which the County staff then investigated and worked with property owners to satisfactorily resolve.

Litter Control

- In FY 2025, the County's litter reduction and cleanup programs removed 439,609 pounds of litter from the Anacostia River Watershed, exceeding the annual target of 170,628 pounds established by the Anacostia River Trash TMDL Implementation Plan. This achievement reflects the County's continued progress in reducing litter through a combination of source control and cleanup initiatives.

- This fiscal year, approximately 27,255 bags of litter were collected through County, contractor, and volunteer efforts. Roadside cleanup contractors removed 418,278 pounds of trash, and community cleanup initiatives removed an estimated 81,740 pounds countywide.

Outreach and Education

- The County hosted over 300 environmental education and outreach events to promote environmental awareness, green initiatives, and community involvement in reducing waterway pollution. These efforts included printed materials (brochures, newsletters), digital resources (website pages), mass media (newspaper articles, radio or TV public service announcements), and targeted public workshops on stormwater management.

Monitoring and Assessment

- Prince George's County joined the Chesapeake Bay Trust's BMP Effectiveness Pooled Monitoring Program through a formal cooperative agreement and memorandum of understanding (MOU). This year marks the shift from independent BMP monitoring to participation in the regional pooled program, with County funding supporting the initiative.

- The County advanced watershed assessment and monitoring using MBSS protocols for stream biology, habitat, bacteria, and chloride, with spring 2026 sampling preparations underway. It also conducted bacteria track down at 98 stations and continued chloride monitoring to assess water quality impacts.

- The County conducted targeted PCB monitoring and investigations in Lower Beaverdam Creek, focusing on potential sources near Pennsy Drive. Ongoing collaboration with EPA and MDE will guide remediation and adaptive management efforts.

Land Development and Storm Water Management Controls

- In FY 2025, 162 concept plans for stormwater control were approved.

Land Development Inspection Enforcement

- In FY 2025, the County staff performed 8,781 stormwater construction inspections and 11,417 sediment control inspections.

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Prince George's County Department of the Environment, Stormwater Management Division, has prepared this 2025 NPDES MS4 Annual Report on behalf of Prince George's County. The status of the County's NPDES programs is based upon information solicited from County agencies that administer jurisdiction-wide stormwater programs and accomplishments achieved in partnership with State and Federal agencies and non-profit organizations providing grant and SRF funding and general support. Primary administrative and technical personnel responsible for compliance with the NPDES MS4 Permit are referenced in the "Permit Administration" section, beginning on page 9 of this report. The following groups also provide the County with programmatic assistance, information and/or ancillary funding to assist the County's efforts in protecting and improving water resources:

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

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

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

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INTRODUCTION

This report provides a summary of the activities undertaken by various departments and agencies within Prince George's County in compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit during Fiscal Year (FY) 2025, covering the period from July 2024 through June 2025.

Following this introductory chapter, each section of the permit is outlined, with corresponding descriptions of the County's compliance activities—highlighting efforts carried out during FY 2025. The report is structured according to the four main parts of the permit: (1) Identification, (2) Definitions, (3) Water Quality, and (4) Standard Permit Conditions. The core of the report lies in the fourth section, where the County's extensive compliance activities related to numerous permit conditions are detailed.

Where applicable, readers are directed to additional information either within this report or in the accompanying flash drive, which contains the MS4 geodatabase and other supporting documentation.

On April 9, 2025, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) issued comments on the FY 2024 NPDES MS4 annual report and related submissions. The County's responses to those comments are provided in Appendix A. Additional references to this information are included throughout the report and within the MS4 geodatabase as needed.

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PART I: IDENTIFICATION

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

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PART II: DEFINITIONS

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

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PART III: WATER QUALITY

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

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

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

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PART IV: STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. PERMIT ADMINISTRATION

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

Jeff DeHan, Associate Director of the Stormwater Management Division within the Prince George's County Department of the Environment, serves as the current liaison for the implementation of this permit. Table A-1 lists the lead program managers and key technical staff. Table A-2 provides the addresses of coordinating agencies, while Figure A-1 through Figure A-14 present organizational charts outlining the personnel and teams responsible for major NPDES program activities.

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

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

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

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

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

Permit Condition	Department/ Division	Manager (s), Title/ E-mail Address, Telephone	Technical Personnel, Title/ E-mail Address, Telephone
Vegetation Management	DPW&T/OHM/ OSDM	Wesley C. Thompson, Associate Director, OHM wcthompson@co.pg.md.us 301-499-8520 Joanna Smith, Associate Director Office of Storm Drain Maintenance jmsmith@co.pg.md.us 301-499-8533	Lia Rogers, Chief of Special Services Division, OHM kprogers@co.pg.md.us 301-499-8520 Mary C. Sherrill, Chief of Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements Office of Storm Drain Maintenance mcsherrill@co.pg.md.us 301-324-2710
Roadside Litter Control	DPW&T/OHM	Wesley C. Thompson, Associate Director, OHM wcthompson@co.pg.md.us 301-499-8520	Lia Rogers, Chief of Special Services Division, OHM kprogers@co.pg.md.us 301-499-8520
Snow and Ice Control	DPW&T/OHM	Lia Rogers, Chief of Special Services Division, OHM kprogers@co.pg.md.us 301-499-8520	Mary L. Holden, Planning Chief Office of Highway Maintenance mlholden@co.pg.md.us 301-324-2705
Public Education			
Community Outreach and Education	DoE/SD	Mary Abe, Deputy Associate Director, Sustainability Division Natural Resources and Climate Resilience Programs mabe@co.pg.md.us 240-539-0511	Carole Barth, Planner IV Manager, Tree Conservation and Conservation Landscaping Programs cabarth@co.pg.md.us 240-532-1299
	DoE/Director Office	Linda Lowe, Public Information Specialist Communications and Community Engagement Section lmlowe@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5952	See program manager
	DPW&T/Director Office	Angela J. Rouson, MPA Chief of Communications Office of the Director ajrouson@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5600	See program manager
Restoration Plans and TMDL			
Watershed Assessments	DoE/SMD	Jerry Maldonado, Section Head Environmental Programs Section jgmaldonado@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5943	See program manager
Restoration Plans	DoE/SMD	Jerry Maldonado, Section Head Environmental Programs Section jgmaldonado@co.pg.md.us	Consultant Services

Permit Condition	Department/ Division	Manager (s), Title/ E-mail Address, Telephone	Technical Personnel, Title/ E-mail Address, Telephone
		301-883-5943	
Public Participation	DoE/SMD	Jerry Maldonado, Section Head Environmental Programs Section jgmaldonado@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5943	See program manager
TMDL Compliance			
Water Quality Retrofits	DoE/SMD	Frank Galosi, Section Head Capital Projects Design Section flgalosi@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5876 James M. Lyons, Administrator Clean Water Partnership jmlyons@co.pg.md.us 301-883-3634	See program manager
Construction of SWM Retrofits	DoE/SMD	Joanna Smith, Section Head Capital Projects Construction Section jmsmith@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5991	See program manager
Local and Bay TMDL Load Reduction and Tracking Program	DoE/SMD	Jerry Maldonado, Section Head Environmental Programs Section jgmaldonado@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5943	Chambal Pandey, Engineer IV Environmental Programs Section cpandey@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5175
Program Evaluation	DoE/SMD	Jeff DeHan, Associate Director Stormwater Management Division jmdehan@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5838	Sudhanshu Mishra, Assistant Associate Director Stormwater Management Division SPMishra@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5906
Assessment of Controls			
Watershed Restoration Assessment	DoE/SMD	Jerry Maldonado, Section Head Environmental Programs Section jgmaldonado@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5943	Chris Clark, Engineer IV Environmental Programs Section ckclark@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5824
Watershed Assessment Monitoring	DoE/SMD	Jerry Maldonado, Section Head Environmental Programs Section jgmaldonado@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5943	Chris Clark, Engineer IV Environmental Programs Section ckclark@co.pg.md.us 301-883-5824
Program Funding			
	DoE/SSD	Dawnita Smith, Budget Manager Department of the Environment drsmith@co.pg.md.us 301-883-6210	See program manager
	DPW&T/BMD	Kristy M. Cluster, Budget Manager Budget Management Division	See program manager

Permit Condition	Department/ Division	Manager (s), Title/ E-mail Address, Telephone	Technical Personnel, Title/ E-mail Address, Telephone
		Department of Public Works and Transportation KCluster@co.pg.md.us	

Table A-2. Department Addresses.

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

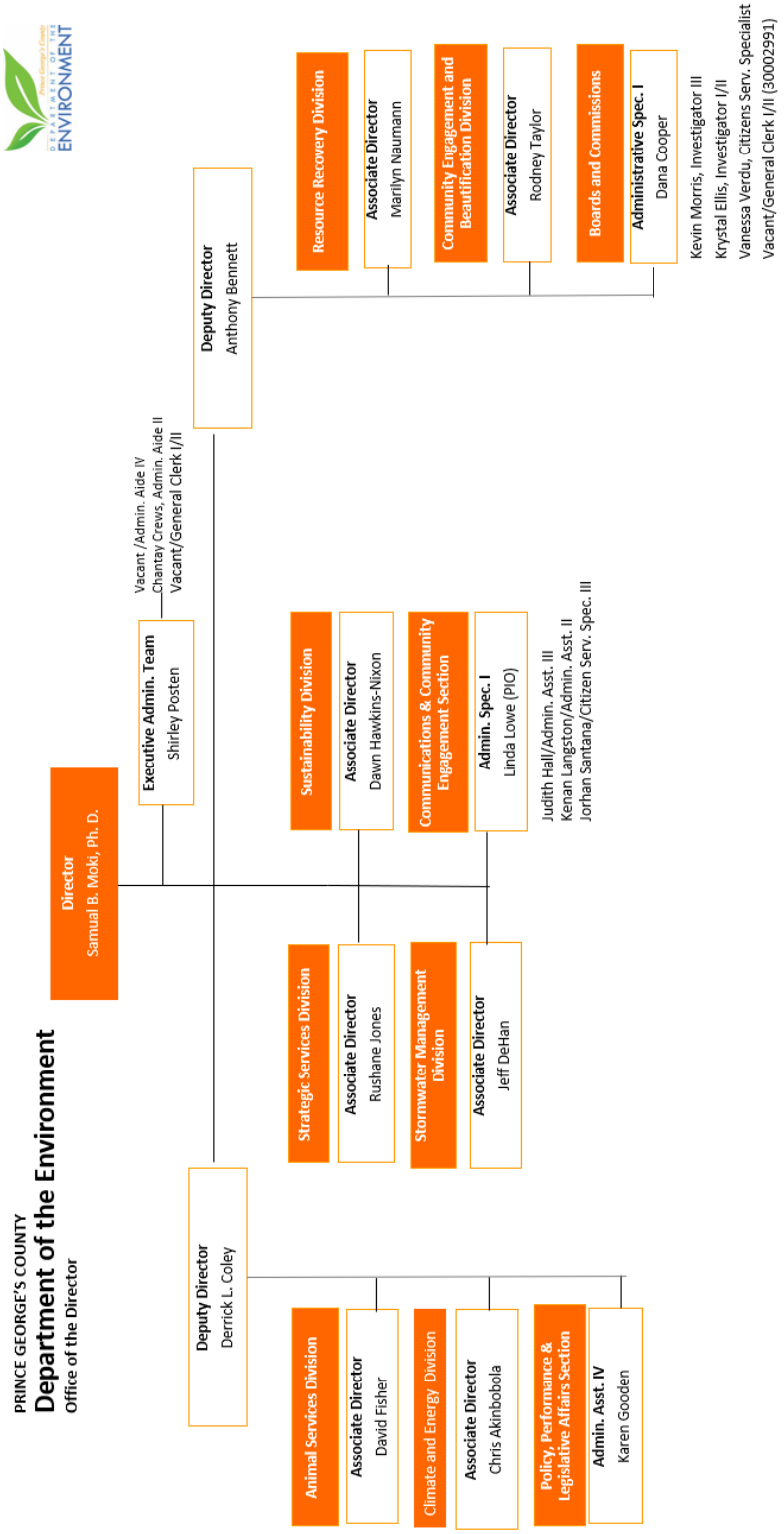

Figure A-1. Department of the Environment - Office of the Director Organizational Chart.

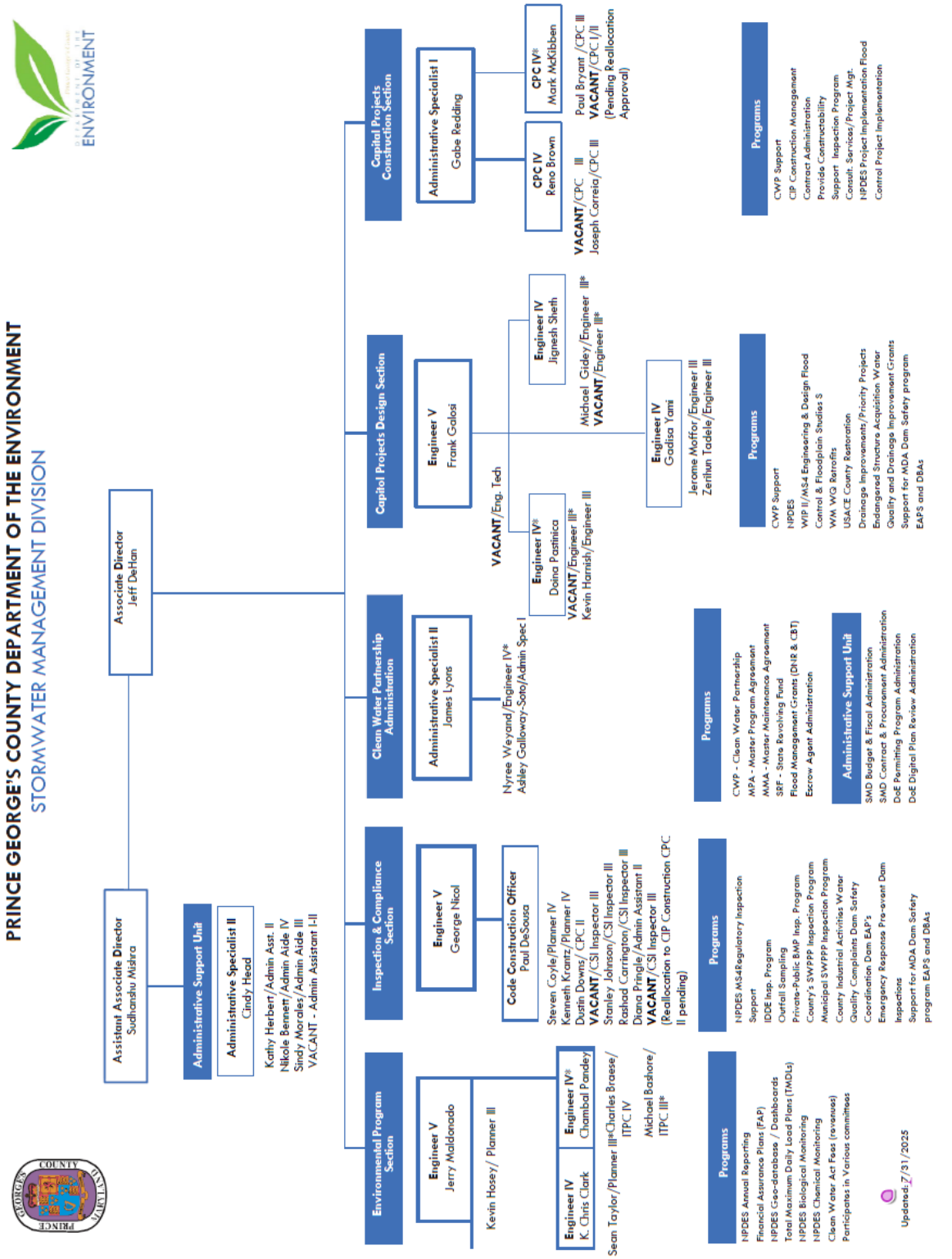

Figure A-2. Department of the Environment - Stormwater Management Division Organizational Chart.

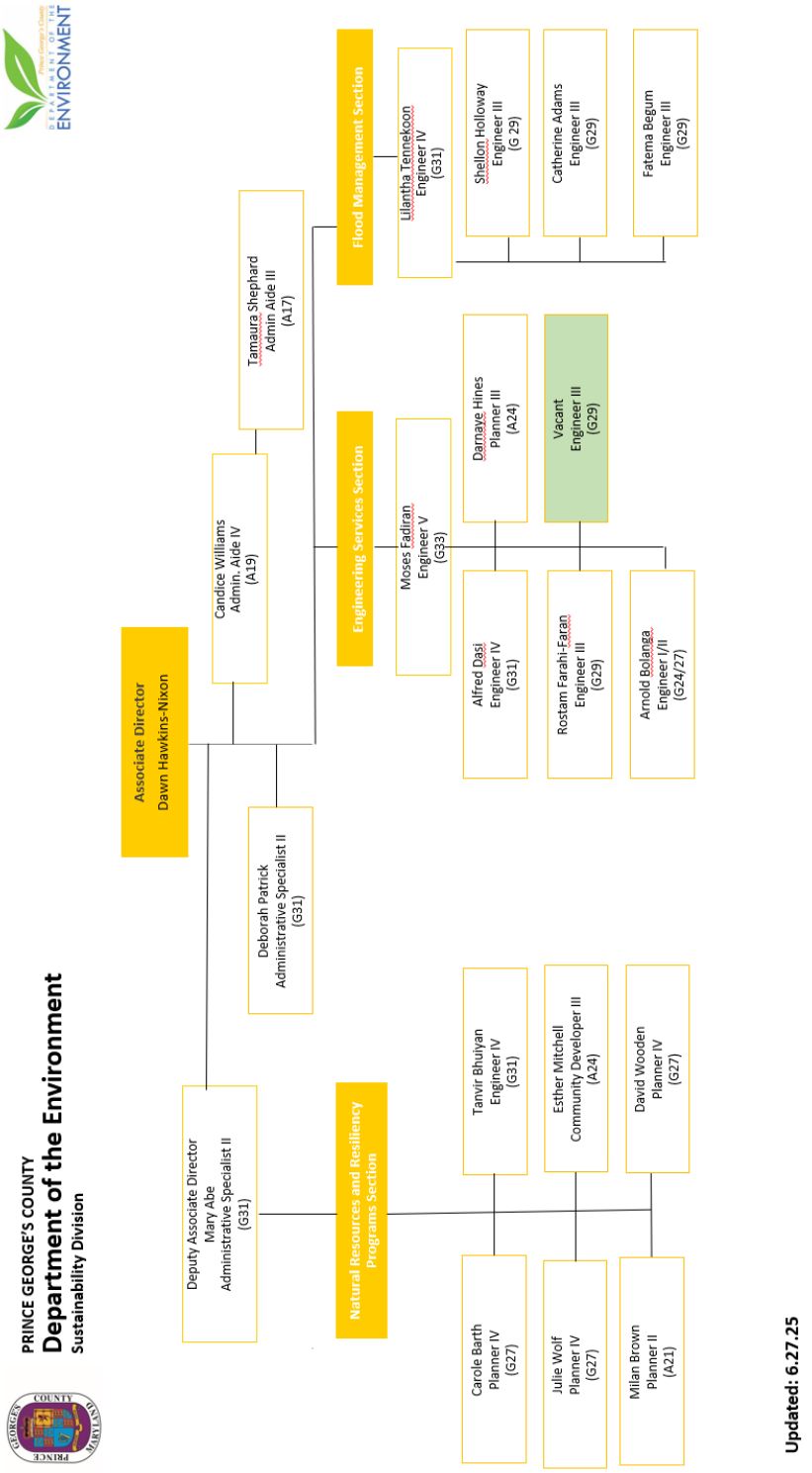

Figure A-3. Department of the Environment - Sustainability Division Organizational Chart.

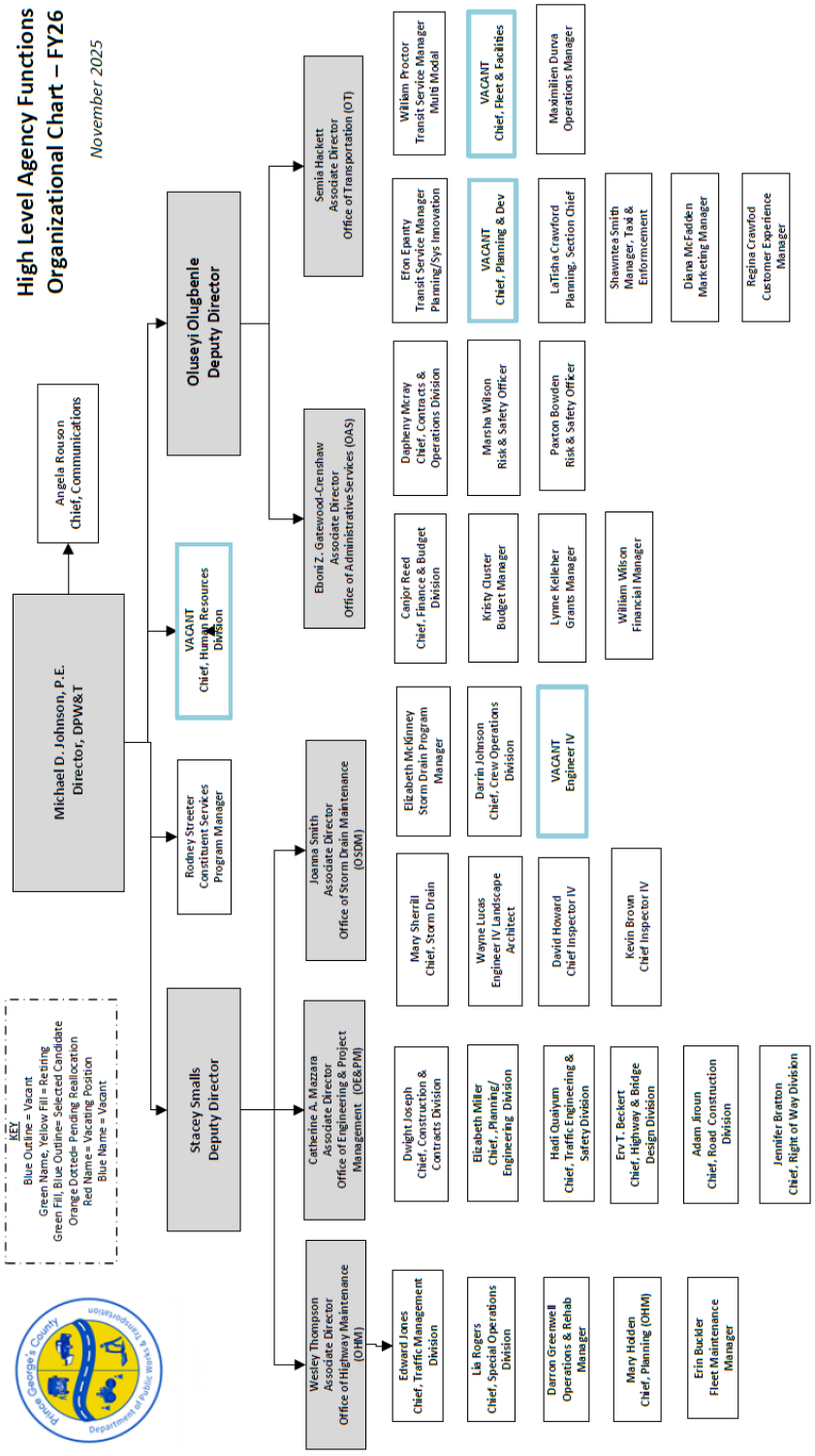

Figure A-4. Department of Public Works and Transportation - Office of the Director Organizational Chart.

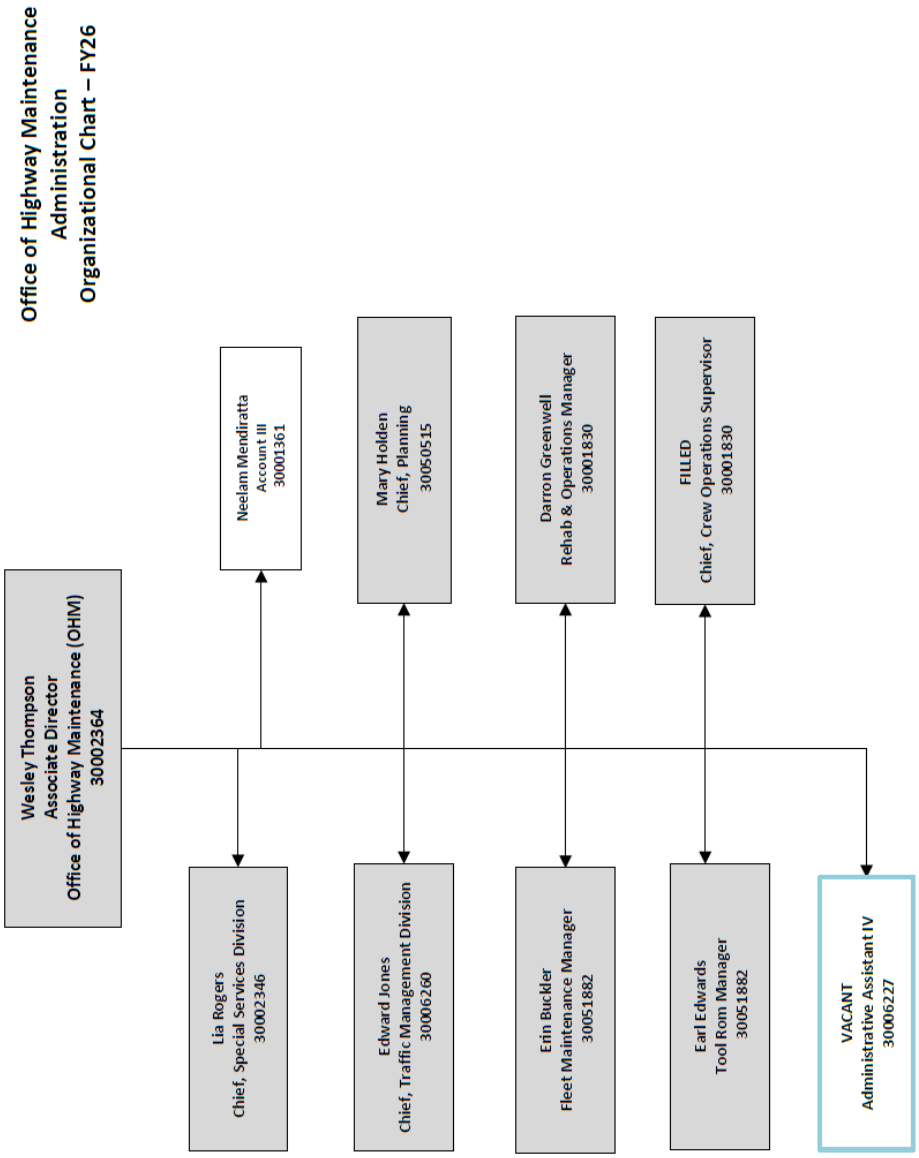

Figure A-5. Department of Public Works and Transportation - Office of Highway Maintenance (OHM) Organizational Chart.

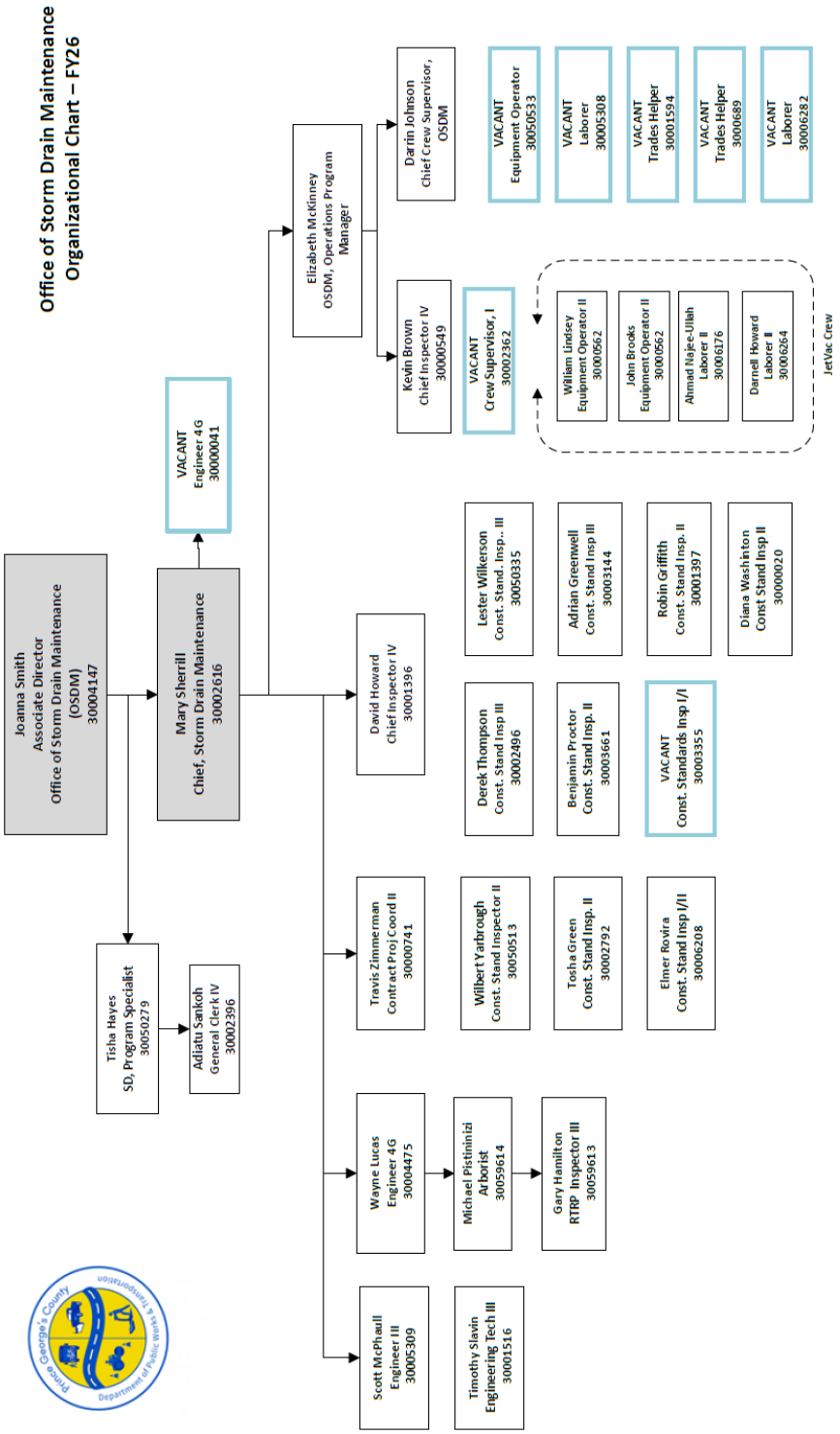

Figure A-6. Department of Public Works and Transportation, OHM - Storm Drain Maintenance Division Organizational Chart.

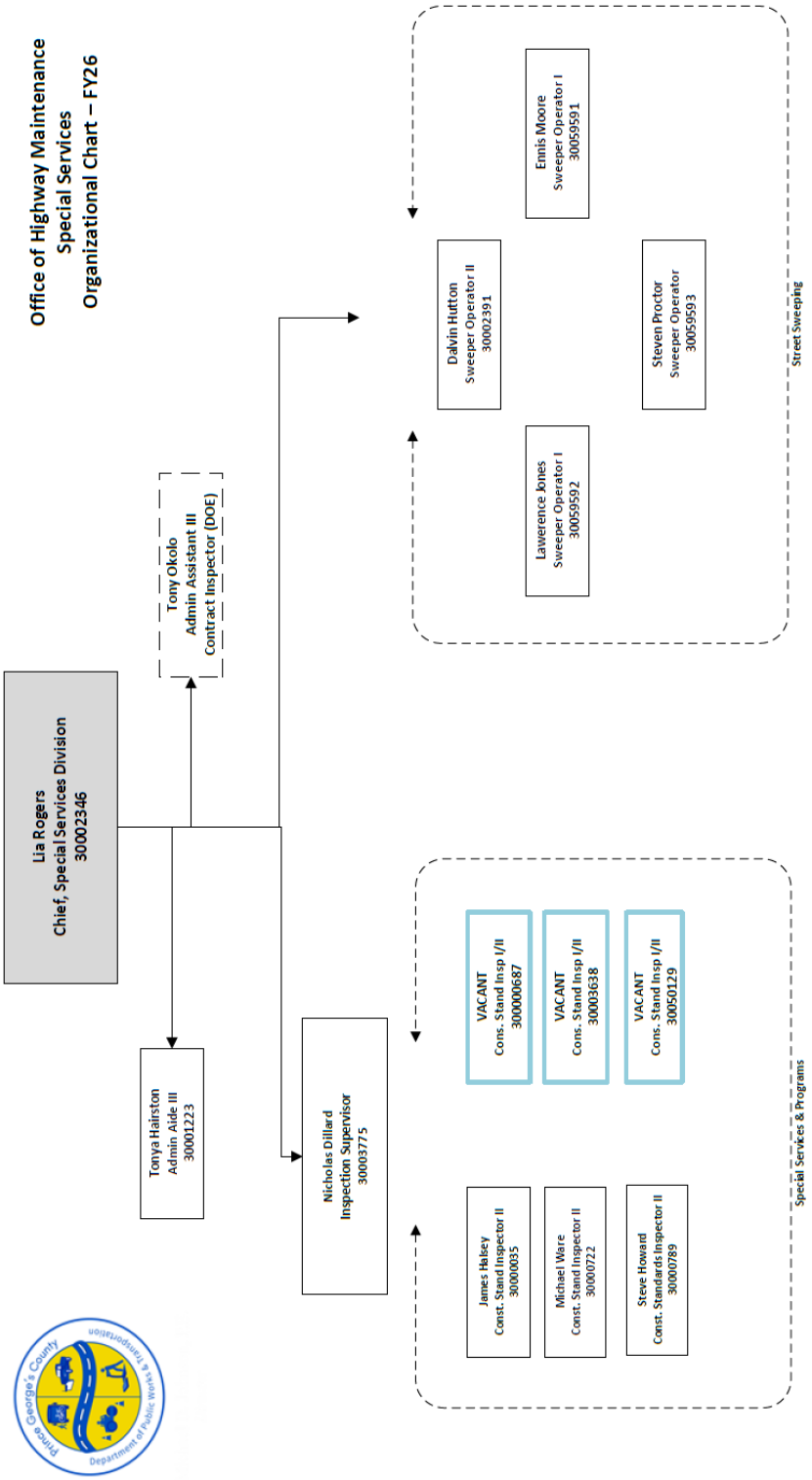

Figure A-7. Department of Public Works and Transportation (OHM) -Special Services Division.

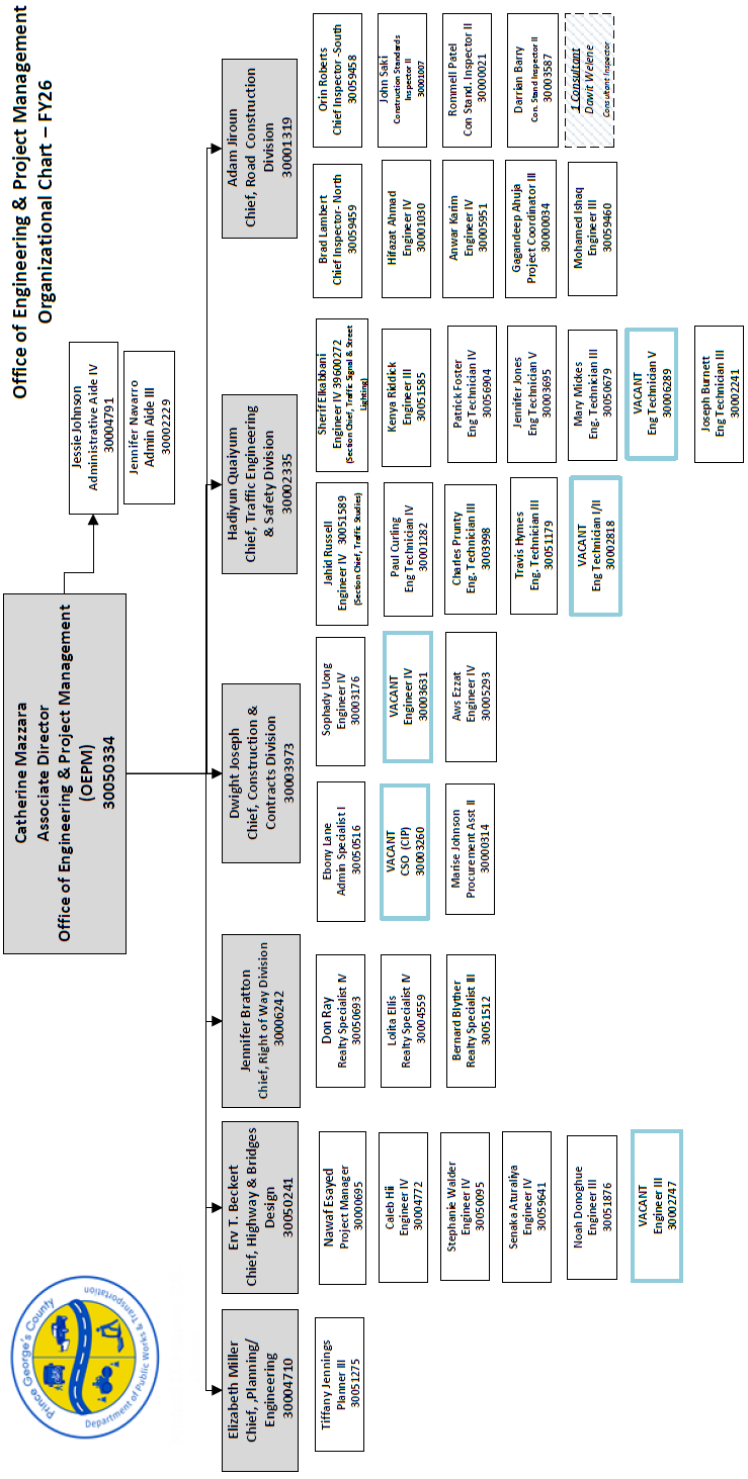

Figure A-8. Department of Public Works and Transportation - Office of Engineering and Project Management Organizational Chart.

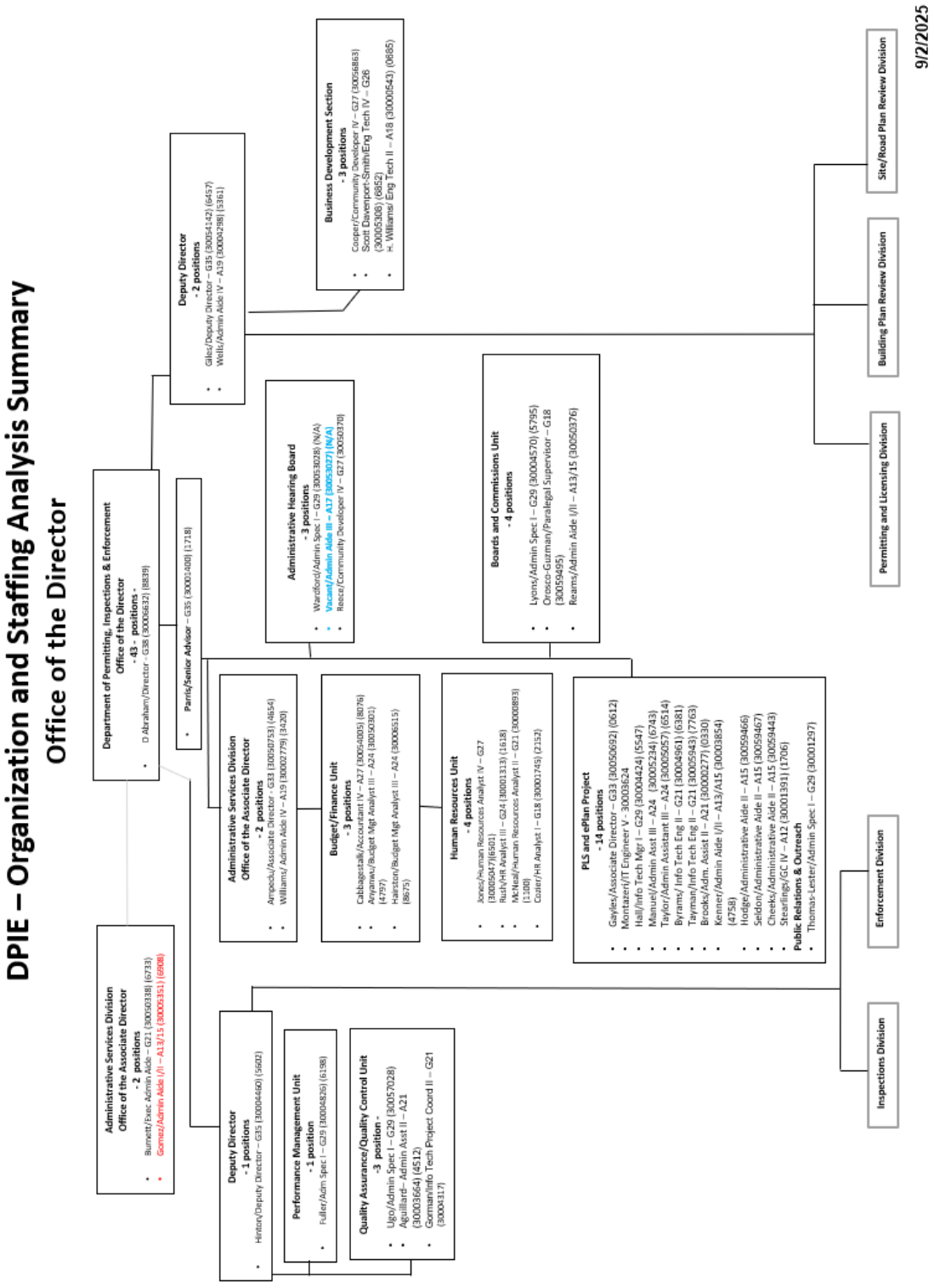

Figure A-9. Department of Permitting, Inspections and Enforcement - Organization and Staffing Analysis Summary, Office of the Director.

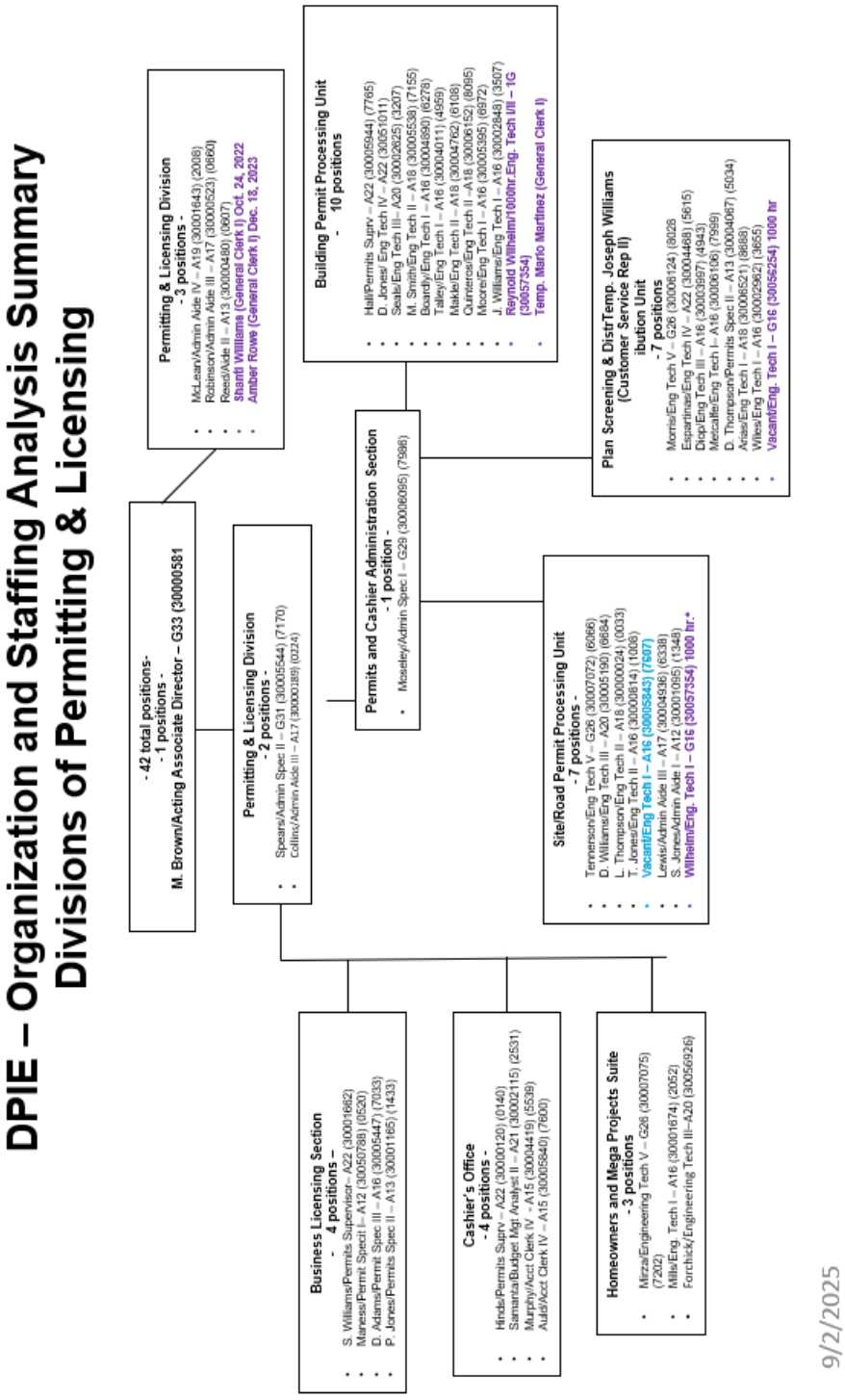

Figure A-10. Department of Permitting, Inspections and Enforcement - Organization and Staffing Analysis Summary, Division of Permitting and Licensing.

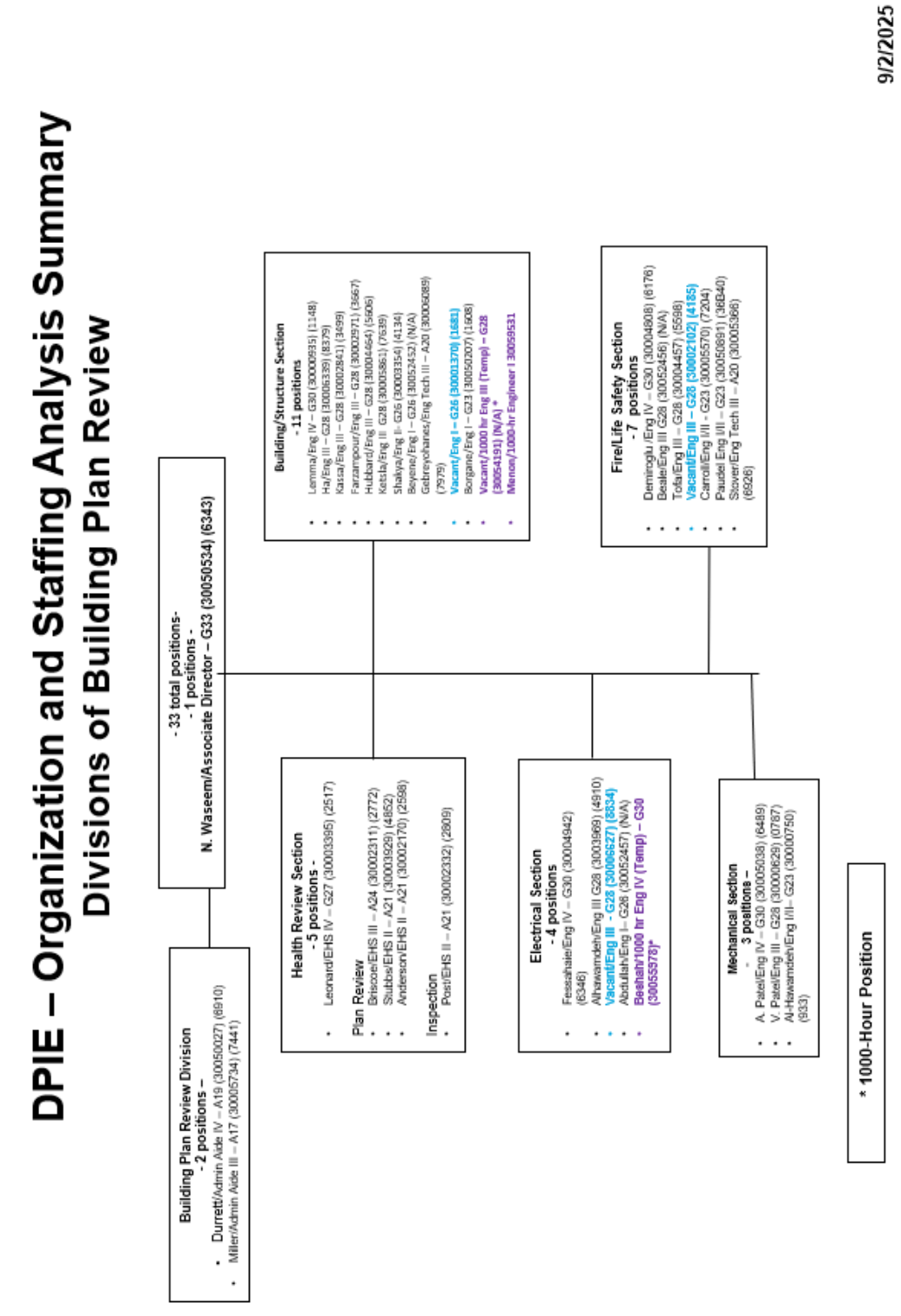

Figure A-11. Department of Permitting, Inspections and Enforcement - Organization and Staffing Analysis Summary, Division of Building Plan Review.

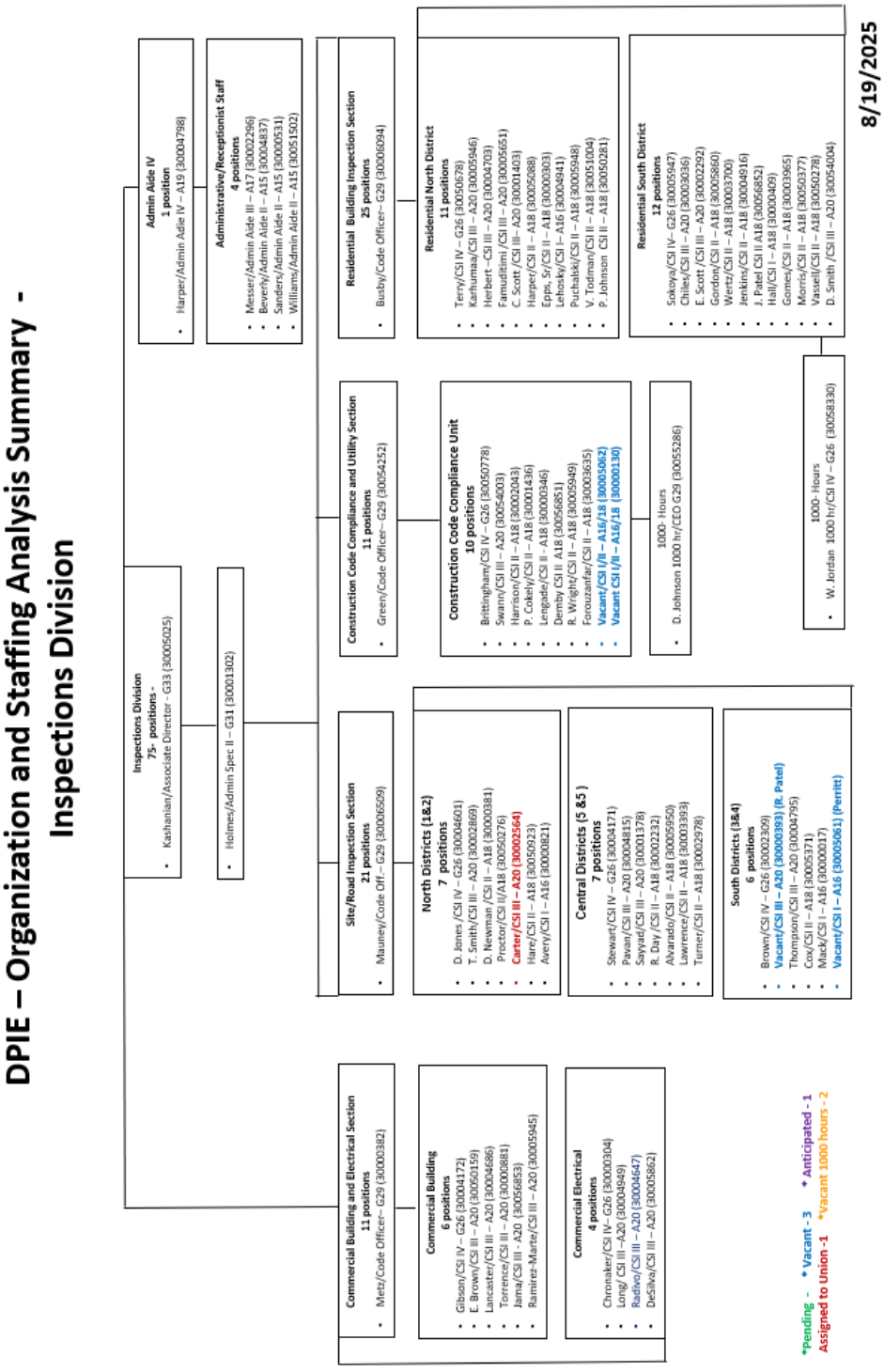

Figure A-12. Department of Permitting, Inspections and Enforcement - Organization and Staffing Analysis Summary, Inspections Division.

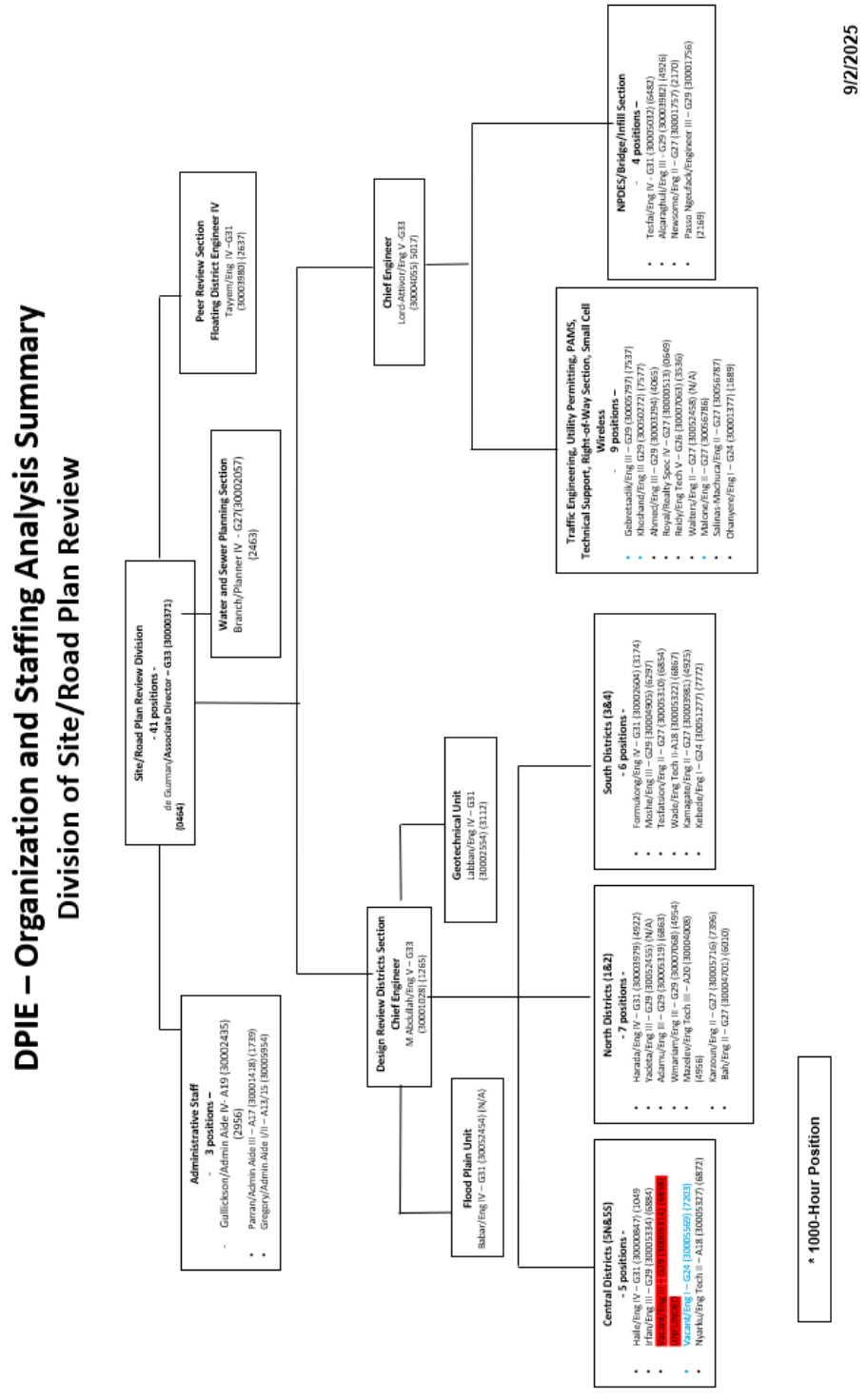

Figure A-13. Department of Permitting, Inspections and Enforcement - Organization and Staffing Analysis Summary, Division of Site/ Road Plan Review.

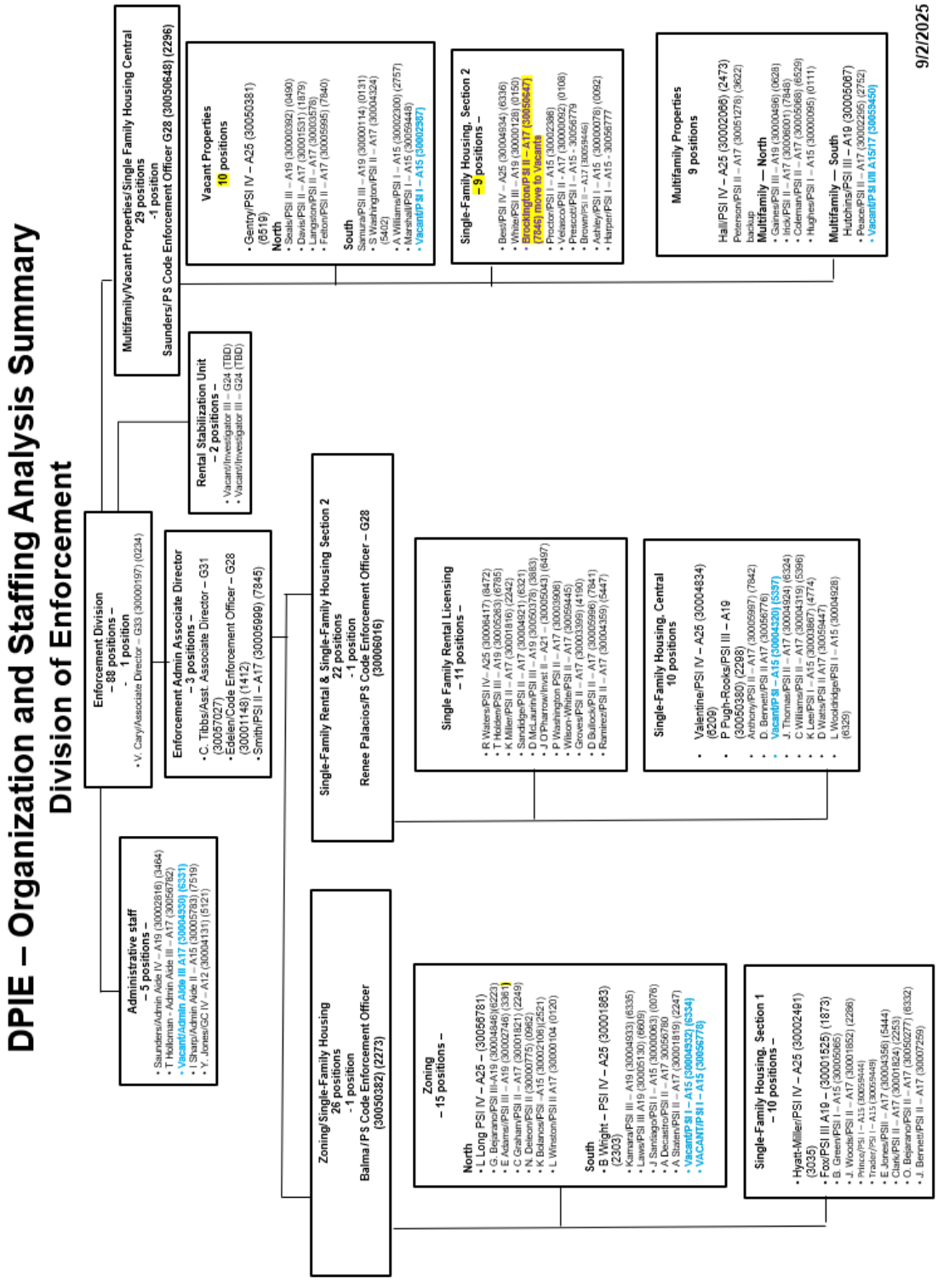

Figure A-14. Department of Permitting, Inspections and enforcement - Organization and Staffing Analysis Summary, Division of Enforcement.

B. LEGAL AUTHORITY

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

In 1993, Prince George's County revised its "Grading, Drainage, and Erosion Control" ordinance to establish sufficient legal authority to directly carry out the activities outlined in 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i). This legal authority was recertified by the County Attorney in 1999 and subsequently approved by the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). The ordinance, now known as the "Water Resources Protection and Grading Code (Subtitle 32)," was most recently updated in 2021.

Prince George's County continues to maintain adequate legal authority for the duration of its NPDES MS4 permit. No changes affecting this legal authority occurred during the current reporting period.

C. SOURCE IDENTIFICATION

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

Annual progress is discussed under each bulleted Items below.

1. STORM DRAIN SYSTEM

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

In FY 2025, Prince George's County's drainage infrastructure includes 54,983 inlet records and 5,485 outfall drainage areas, of which 3,907 are classified as major outfall drainage areas. The Department of Public Works and Transportation (DPW&T) received field-verified data from a consultant in FY 2023, which is still under analysis and being integrated into the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) geodatabase. A task order is in place to continue field verification efforts within the Inner Beltway during FY 2025.

As of this reporting year, the County reports the following outfall classifications:

- 9,850 total outfalls
- 2,482 major outfalls, which include:
  - 1,555 industrial outfalls (≥12" in diameter)
  - 919 outfalls (≥36" in diameter)
  - 1 outfall (≥36") with multiple pipes
  - 7 outfalls with drainage areas greater than 50 acres
- 7,368 minor outfalls

Additionally, the County has reclassified 2,539 records that were previously included in the Outfall feature class. These have been updated to 2,398 Culvert Endwall and 141 Pond Outfall records, as they do not meet the criteria for an outfall. These records have been removed from the Outfall feature class but remain accessible in the supplemental storm drain infrastructure geodatabase, which will be submitted with the MDE geodatabase.

The County continues to update legacy data while ensuring current information is maintained for closed storm drain permits. Field verification of storm drain infrastructure within the Inner Beltway is ongoing.

2. INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SOURCES

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

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

3. URBAN BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)

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

The urban BMPs along with their outfall locations and associated drainage areas have been provided on the flash memory drive in the MDE's MS4 geodatabase. For FY 2025, the inventory includes a total of 68,988 active urban BMPs. A summary of the records of each BMP types is provided in the Table C-1.

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

BMP Inventory	Geodatabase Table	Number of Records*	Records with Project Completed in Permit Term (2023-2025)**
BMPs	BMP	6,177	8
Stream Restoration and Outfall Stabilization	AltBMPLine	94	13
Land Cover Conversion	AltBMPPoly	61,929	266
Street Sweeping and Inlet Cleaning***	AltBMPPoly	23,659	0
Septic Denitrification or Connection to WWTP	AltBMPPoint	894	0
Total		92,753	287

**The number of records also include individual tree planting.*
*** The As-Built Date for the record is between 12/02/2022 – 06/30/2025.*
***Operational BMPs were replaced with a permanent BMP in FY 2024.

4. IMPERVIOUS SURFACES

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

An analysis of the MS4-regulated permit area and associated impervious surfaces was completed, and the methodology along with supporting GIS data was provided to MDE in the previous reporting period. In FY 2025, updated MS4 permit area and impervious surface data are being submitted to MDE on the flash memory drive as part of the MS4 geodatabase.

5. MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

The County is participating in the pooled monitoring program and is conducting the required biological monitoring. The FY 2025 report will be submitted to MDE by June 30, 2026. This timeline was approved by MDE to accommodate the newly added requirement for summer fish data collection.

6. WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

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

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

For FY 2025, the BMP inventory includes 24 restoration projects (with 290 BMPs). Of this inventory, 21 projects have been completed, while 3 projects were either in planning, design, or under construction. These projects are being implemented through various programs including the Capital Improvements Program (CIP) and the Clean Water Partnership (CWP). As of this fiscal year, the County has restored 1,724.81 impervious acres and another 454.36 are under active production towards the County's 5th generation permit term.

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D. MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

1. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

Table D-1. Stormwater Management Concept Plan Approvals by Watershed in FY 2025.

MDE 8-digit code	Watershed Name	Number of Plans	Proposed Impervious Area (Acres)	Disturbed Area (Acres)
2140205	Anacostia River	59	54.47	94.83
2140111	Mattawoman Creek	2	18.28	29.96
2140204	Oxon Creek	6	64.98	110.43
2131101	Patuxent River lower	5	0.91	19.06
2131102	Patuxent River Middle	2	0.85	5.89
2140111	Patuxent River upper	9	13.17	25.79
2140203	Piscataway Creek	18	141.87	376.31
2140102	Potomac River M tidal	2	3.42	5.87
2140201	Potomac River U tidal	16	13.18	21.84

MDE 8-digit code	Watershed Name	Number of Plans	Proposed Impervious Area (Acres)	Disturbed Area (Acres)
2131103	Western Branch	43	193.00	256.59
TOTAL		162	504.13	946.57

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

There were no updates to the County's Stormwater Management Design Manual during this reporting period. However, the Department of Permitting, Inspections, and Enforcement (DPIE) developed or revised four Techno-grams over the past year related to stormwater management procedures and policies. These include:

Techno-gram 002-2023: Polypropylene Pipe

Issued on May 12, 2025, this revised Techno-gram authorizes the use of polypropylene pipe in both public and private storm drain systems. It establishes specific requirements for the permitting, construction, and inspection of polypropylene storm drainpipes.

Techno-gram 003-2025: Standard Bioswale and Micro-Bioretention Details

Issued on August 1, 2025, this Techno-gram publishes the County's standard micro-bioretention and bioswale details, as developed by the Department of Public Works and Transportation (DPW&T). These standard details are to be used for the construction of stormwater management micro-bioretention and swale devices.

During FY 2025, DPIE also participated in the following initiatives:

- MDE Technical Advisory Group meetings, to discuss potential updates to stormwater management regulations related to flooding and flood risk.
- Climate Action Plan (CAP) Advisory Group meetings, to review and refine implementation strategies.

DPIE continues to ensure that Maintenance Agreements for private stormwater management devices are obtained prior to permit approval. These agreements are verified both during the Building Permit review process and at the time of as-built review.

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

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

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

iii. Number of stormwater exemptions issued; and

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

A summary of the stormwater controls during the concept plan approval phase in FY 2025 is provided below:

1. 162 Concept Plans approved.
2. 86 Site Development Plans reviewed.
3. 134 Final Plans reviewed.
4. 84 Redevelopment Projects received and approved.
5. 62 Stormwater Exemptions granted.
6. No waivers were granted.

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

Construction inspections are conducted by DPIE across three districts. In FY2025, a total of 20 site and road inspectors were assigned to these districts. During this reporting period, inspectors performed 8,781 stormwater inspections and issued 11 violations (Table D-2). The Site/Road Inspections Section continues to conduct both routine and on-demand inspections to ensure full compliance with approved plans and permit conditions.

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

Calendar year	Construction Inspection	Notice of Violation (NOV)	Stop Work Orders (SWO)	Citations
2025	8,781	11	14	27
2024	8,312	30	23	93
2023	8,101	15	33	15
2022	10,016	17	22	15
2021	11,417	10	25	10
2020	9,701	12	14	76
2019	9,527	19	25	145
2018	10,590	21	23	132

Calendar year	Construction Inspection	Notice of Violation (NOV)	Stop Work Orders (SWO)	Citations
2017	8,980	8	04	065
2016	7,111	13	02	102
2015	7,350	42	03	37
2014	7,957	30	20	55

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

During this reporting period, the County's Department of the Environment (DoE) and Department of Public Works and Transportation (DPW&T) conducted preventive maintenance inspections to ensure the continued functional operation of installed Best Management Practices (BMPs). Of the 68,216 BMPs inspected, 68,167 successfully passed, while 49 were identified for follow-up. A flash drive containing inspection records for all completed triennial BMP inspections, integrated into MDE's MS4 geodatabase, is being submitted with this report. A summary of the total inspection records is presented in Table D-3.

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

Inspection Inventory	Geodatabase Table	Number of Records
New Development, redevelopment, conversion, or restoration BMPs captured in the BMP feature class.	BMPInspections	6,196
Alternative BMP-Stream Restoration, Shoreline Stabilization, Outfall Stabilization, and Land Cover Conversion	AltBMPInspections	62,020
Total		68,216

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

BMP Inspection Program for Public Stormwater Management Facilities

The County recognizes that the effectiveness of its preventive maintenance inspection program relies on qualified and properly trained staff and consultants. The DPW&T Office of Storm Drain

Maintenance (OSDM) oversees inspections of publicly owned stormwater management (SWM) facilities, following Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) consistent with state requirements.

Inspections are conducted on a triennial cycle to identify deficiencies and maintenance needs. While inspections occur year-round, most are completed during the summer and fall. Findings from these inspections help prioritize projects in the County's five-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and guide timely maintenance activities, typically carried out within three to six months after inspection. Facilities are grouped to support efficient scheduling and management of the triennial inspection cycle. A map of facilities inspected is provided in Figure D-1.

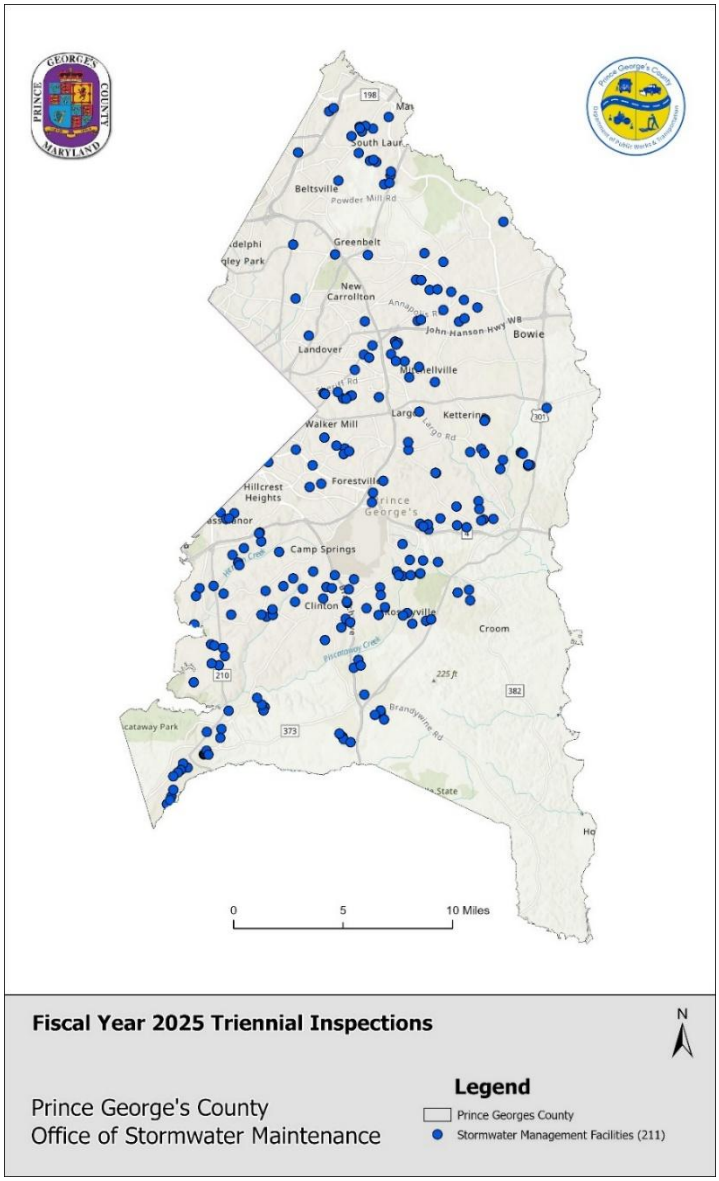

Figure D-1. FY 2025 Stormwater Management Facilities Triennial Inspections Map.

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

2. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

In a letter dated February 21, 2025, MDE delegated erosion and sediment control enforcement authority to the County through June 30, 2027.

Under this delegated authority, inspections are conducted across three districts. In FY 2025, a total of 21 site and road inspectors were assigned to these districts. During this reporting period, inspectors performed 11,417 sediment control inspections and issued 95 violations. The DPIE Site/Road Inspections Section continues to carry out both routine and on-demand inspections to ensure full compliance with approved plans and permit conditions.

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

The County's Inspections Division scheduled Responsible Personnel Certification courses during this reporting period. However, with the availability of the online training course hosted by the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), no participants registered for the County's in-person class. In a letter dated April 13, 2015, MDE advised the County that completion of its online training satisfies the County's MS4 permit training requirements. The County will continue to ensure that all on-site operators complete this certification as required.

The following County inspectors have obtained Responsible Personnel Certification:

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

** Working as Chief Union Stewart*

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

During the 2025 reporting period, Prince George's County reported a total of 77 projects with earth disturbances of an acre or more. The total earth disturbance for these 77 projects was 887.56 acres. Copies of the disturbed area databases were forwarded to MDE on a quarterly basis throughout the year. Overall grading permit information for FY 2025 is provided on the flash memory drive in the MS4 geodatabase.

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

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

3. ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

For the FY 2025 inspections, DoE contracted Consultant services to perform field screening of 151 major storm drain outfalls throughout the County. Using the County's IDDE Prioritization Plan which outlines the procedures the County schedule outfall screenings, outfalls are identified and scheduled for

screening in areas of the County with the greatest potential for polluted discharges. The County is submitting a proposed IDDE Outfall Selection and Prioritization Plan scope.

Presently the County operates an IDDE program that performs outfall screening as required by the permit annually, this program has been operating and is in place since the issuance of the 5th Generation NPDES Permit December 2022. The County will identify new prioritization sites from the current program once the County receives feedback comments from MDE on the attached IDDE Outfall Selection and Prioritization Plan scope.

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

Outfall screening began in June 2025, during which 153 inspections were completed at 151 outfalls. A two-person field crew visited each site following at least 72 hours of dry weather. The physical condition of each outfall was documented using the web-based field inspection tool. When dry-weather flow was observed, a sample was collected and analyzed using a Hach chemical test kit. Tests included temperature, pH, ammonia, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, detergents, chlorine, copper, phenols, and fluoride. If any analyte showed an elevated concentration, the site was retested within four hours and no later than 24 hours to confirm the results.

It is important to note that a dry-weather flow does not indicate an illicit discharge. Groundwater intrusion into storm drains is common; additionally, permitted discharges may be occurring. To determine if an illicit discharge was present, the results of the chemical tests performed were compared with the accepted statewide averages described in Dry Weather Flow and Illicit Discharges in Maryland Storm Drain Systems (MDE, 1997). Using the statewide averages, the 1997 study provides a threshold for each constituent, based on watershed land use. The results from the chemical tests performed during the 2025 reporting year were compared with this threshold to determine which results are considered abnormal for each constituent, and to make recommendations as to which storm drain systems should be investigated further as having possible illicit connections. Numerical thresholds for dissolved oxygen, turbidity, and fluoride are not published. The need for follow-up investigations based on these parameters was determined on a case-by-case basis. The thresholds used for the investigations are as follows:

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

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

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

The results show that, of the 153 inspections, 35 observed dry-weather flow. A chemical test was performed for all 35 inspections observing dry-weather flow. Two (2) sites were found to be generating pollutants higher than the threshold limits on at least one of the two inspection chemical tests. The outfall reports for these sites were forwarded to DoE's Code Enforcement Officer to investigate further and determine the source of the possible illicit discharge. Table D-4 below shows the details of the investigation and corrective actions taken to eliminate the illicit discharge observed at the two (2) outfalls.

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

Outfall ID	Corrective Actions
PG67OUT030013	At the time of the consultant's initial inspection, this outfall was found to have a discharge that exceeded the chlorine and detergent threshold. The discharge was also cloudy and gray. During the follow-up inspection, the consultant conducted another test on the flow, and it exceeded the threshold for ammonia, detergents, phenol, turbidity, temperature, and pH. The consultant followed the storm drain system upstream and found a discharge pipe in the curb, discharging into the roadway and flowing into the nearest inlet structure. The discharge pipe is from a private drain system on the Berliner Specialty Distributors property located at 5101 Buchanan Street in Hyattsville. The Code Enforcement Officer investigated the discharge pipe and observed the source of the discharge was from ice cream trucks being washed on the property. The Code Enforcement Officer met with the facility manager and required the manager to seal off the discharge pipe in the curb. The manager was also informed that washing of vehicles on the property must be contained on-site with an underground treatment structure and discharged into the sewer system or discontinue washing vehicles on the property. The manager complied with the County's request. The issues have been resolved.
PG17OUT058396	At the time of the consultant's initial inspection, this outfall was found to have a discharge that exceeded the detergent threshold. During the second test, no detergents were found in the water sample. Iron flocculent was also observed at the outfall. The Code Enforcement Officer conducted an inspection of the outfall and followed the storm drain system upstream to an apartment complex but was unable to locate the possible source of the detergent from the initial inspection of the outfall. There is a possibility a resident had washed their vehicle in the apartment complex's parking lot during the initial inspection. The Code Enforcement Officer met with the manager of the apartment complex and informed the manager that all vehicle washing is not to be done in the apartment complex's parking lot. The manager complied with the County's request. The iron flocculent is due to ground water seepage into the storm drain system. The issue has been resolved.

Outfall ID	Corrective Actions
PG21OUT001349	Response to MDE comment: The Code Enforcement Officer conducted a follow-up inspection on the outfall for any possible illicit discharge. At the time of the inspection, the water flow in the storm drain system was tested and was negative for containments. No illicit discharge was found at the outfall. The water flow in the storm drain system is due to groundwater intrusion through the pipe joints. The issue has been resolved.

The County also investigated the problems observed during the FY 2025 illicit discharge screening concerning structural problems, sediment deposits, erosion, and floatables. Below are the details of our investigation and the actions taken to address these problems.

- Structural problems: The cases were referred to the County's DPW&T to investigate the outfall for structural problems. DPW&T investigated the outfalls and addressed the structural problems. The issue has been resolved.
- Sediment Deposits: The cases were referred to the County's DPW&T to investigate the sediment deposition at the outfall and in the storm drain systems. DPW&T investigated these outfalls and removed the sedimentation. They also investigated the storm drain systems to determine if sedimentation infiltrated the system through cracks in the storm drainpipes or through pipe separation of the joints. No cracks or pipe separation were found during their investigation. The issue has been resolved.
- Vegetative Overgrowth: The cases were referred to the County's DPW&T to investigate the vegetative overgrowth around storm drain outfall structures for accessibility. DPW&T investigated the outfalls and removed the vegetative overgrowth from around the outfalls. The issue has been resolved.
- Erosion: The cases were referred to the County's DPW&T to investigate the outfall with erosion issues. DPW&T repaired the erosion and placed additional riprap at the end of the outfalls to eliminate the erosion problems. The issue has been resolved.

Commercial and Industrial Visual Surveys

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

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

A total of 54 commercial and industrial complexes were inspected over the course of the inspections. A total of 10 potential water quality concerns were identified and reported to the County for follow-up investigation and/or enforcement. Of these potential water quality concerns, six (6) were trash & debris around the property; three (3) were vehicle washing; and one (1) was an abandon vehicle. The County investigated each site and contacted each property owner to address these potential water quality concerns. The results of these investigations are noted below:

- Trash & Debris: The property owners were informed of the trash and debris around their property. The property owners were required to clean up their property. When the properties were re-inspected, it was observed that the property owners complied with the request. The County also worked with the property owners to educate them on good housekeeping practices and to develop a routine maintenance schedule to eliminate trash & debris on their property. The issues have been resolved.
- Vehicle washing: The property owners were informed about the water runoff from washing vehicles on their property and flowing into the nearby storm drain inlet structure. The property owner was required to stop using detergents when washing their vehicles and wash their vehicles within their facility. Also, recommended the property owner use waterless car washing methods to eliminate any discharge into the storm drain inlet structure. The property owner complied with the request. The issue has been resolved.
- Abandoned Vehicle: The property owner was informed of the abandoned vehicle in the parking lot. The property owner informed the County the vehicle was being stored on the property until new tires could be placed on the vehicle and removed from the property. At the time of the investigation, the County observed no automotive fluid leaking from the vehicle. The issue has been resolved.

Investigation and Enforcement Program

The County utilizes the full enforcement authority authorized by the County Code to investigate and eliminate illicit discharges. The County Code assigns the authority and responsibility for responding to and eliminating illicit discharges by type, activity or location. For instance, enforcement actions associated with violations involving the improper storage of materials and/or dumping on private property are governed under the zoning ordinance and housing and property codes. Environmental enforcement, including disturbed area, grading, sediment and erosion control, is authorized under the County Code, "Subtitle 32. Water Resources Protection and Grading Code." All of these enforcement responsibilities fall within the authority of the Inspection and Enforcement Divisions of DPIE. The Health Department administers the prevention of human exposure to sewage in accordance with the on-site sewage disposal systems regulations. County's Fire/Emergency Medical Services Department, Hazardous Materials Division (HMD) handles the initial response to all hazardous material spills.

Illicit Discharges

DoE's Stormwater Management Division's Inspection and Compliance Section (ICS) receives illicit discharge/water quality complaint referrals through the County's Customer Call Center 311 system, through e-mails from State and local government agencies, through correspondences from the director's office, and through direct phone calls or e-mails from County residents. DoE also maintains close communications with environmental organizations throughout the County. In this capacity, ICS

staff received seven (7) complaints during this reporting period. Site investigations are performed on all incoming complaints except for complaints that fall within the purview of another agency, such as sediment and erosion control. To expedite a county response to those complaints, DoE staff immediately refers the investigation and corrective action, if warranted, to the responsible agency.

- DoE received an e-mail from MDE's Brad Metzger concerning a complaint he received from a concerned resident in Lanham, MD about the stream near Folly Branch Trail being black with a strong sewage odor. During the investigation, the inspector observed the discoloration in the stream and smelled the sewage odor. The inspector followed the discoloration and sewage odor up the stream channel and through the upstream storm drain system to a shopping center at 9464 Lanham Severn Road in Lanham. The inspector observed sewage backing up through the property's sewer cleanout pipe. The inspector spoke to the property owner of the shopping center and informed the inspector he had contacted a contractor to repair the sewer backup. Later that day, the inspector re-inspected the property and observed the contractor repairing the clogged sewer line. The sewage was no longer flowing into the storm drain system. The complaint was resolved.
- DoE received an e-mail from MDE's Kate Ansalvish concerning a sewer overflow in the rear of a shopping center at 5715 Robert S. Crain Hwy in Upper Marlboro, MD. During the investigation, the inspector observed sewage overflowing from two sewer manholes in the rear of the building. The inspector spoke to the property management company and informed them of the sewer overflow. The management company then contacted a contractor to unclog the blockage in the sewer line. Later that day, the inspector re-inspected the property and observed the contractor had unclogged the sewer line. The sewage was no longer flowing into the storm drain system. The complaint was resolved.
- DoE received an e-mail from MDE's Oladapo John concerning a complaint he received from a concerned resident about a possible sewer overflow near Phelps Road & University Boulevard in Hyattsville, MD. During the investigation, the inspector located the sewage overflowing coming from a sewer manhole at 2230 University Boulevard. The inspector notified WSSC of the sewer overflow. Later that day, WSSC notified the inspector the sewer line was unclogged. The complaint was resolved.
- DoE received an e-mail from MDE's Greg Hazzard concerning greywater and suds discovered by contractors of the Purple Line, in SHA's inlet structure on University Boulevard in Hyattsville, MD. The Purple Line contractors determined the greywater was coming from the shopping center at 1508 University Boulevard. During the investigation, the inspector inspected the sewer manhole and storm drain manhole located in the rear of the shopping center property, which are located adjacent to each other. Both manhole structures were constructed in the early 60s with brick and mortar. From the inspector's investigation of the manhole structures, it appeared there was a possible structural issue with the bottom of the sewer manhole which was allowing wastewater to seep out through the bricks, infiltrate into the surrounding ground, and seep through the bricks of the storm drain manhole. The owner of the shopping was instructed to parge the bottoms and walls of both manhole structures. After the work was completed by the owner, the inspector re-inspected SHA's storm drain system and observed there was no longer any greywater in SHA's system. The complaint was resolved.
- DoE received an e-mail from MDE's Greg Hazzard concerning a complaint he received from a concerned resident about an unknown cloudy white liquid coming from a storm drain outfall

pipe into the Patuxent River along Riverfront Park in Laurel, MD. During the investigation, the inspector observed white residue at the pipe's outfall. The inspector followed the storm drain system upstream, inspecting each structure but was unable to locate the source of the white liquid/residue. It appears someone was possibly doing home improvements and dumped the white liquid into the storm drain system. The inspector also did not observe any active home improvement work being done. The inspector contacted the complainant who contacted MDE and informed her to contact him directly if it occurs again. The complaint was resolved.

- DoE received an e-mail from MDE's Greg Hazzard concerning white/gray water in the concrete drainage channel located near 11251 Old Baltimore Pike in Beltsville, MD. During the investigation, the inspector inspected the channel but did not observe any discoloration of the water. The inspector also inspected the surrounding commercial properties and did not observe any activity that would cause the water to turn white/gray. The inspector contacted the complainant who contacted MDE and informed him to contact him directly if it occurs again. The complaint was resolved.
- DoE received an e-mail from MDE's Greg Hazzard concerning the water in the stream channel, Collington Branch turning black behind the complainant's property at 1422 Perrell Street in Bowie, MD. During the investigation, the inspector observed the water in Collington Branch had a cloudy grayish color but was not black and did not have an odor. The inspector followed the discolored water up the stream channel but was unable to locate the possible source. The inspector contacted WSSC to investigate the stream channel for any possible sewer line breaks or overflows. During WSSC investigation of the stream, they found no greywater in the stream and there were no reports of any sewer line breaks or overflows in the surround neighborhoods. The inspector contacted the complainant who contacted MDE and informed her to contact him directly if it occurs again. The complaint was resolved.

Environmental Engineering Program

The Prince George's County Health Department responds to sanitary sewer overflows, failing and malfunctioning sewage disposal systems, solid waste and hazardous materials spills and dumping complaints that may impact the waters of the State. During this reporting period the Health Department responded to 101 complaints/notifications to assess potential threats to local streams and waters of the state. This is a 38% increase over last year.

Illegal Dumping and Spills

DPW&T responds to illegal dumping occurring along the public road right-of-way. Additional information on the County's Road maintenance litter control is found under "Litter Control" on page 60.

The Hazardous Material Division (HMD) of the Fire/Emergency Medical Services Department is responsible for handling the initial response to all hazardous material spills within the County. In FY 2025, the Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) team responded to 148 calls for assistance. The number of responses per month is provided in Table D-5. Within each month, the HAZMAT responses have been subdivided into four categories: fuel, carbon monoxide (CO), chemical, and other. The details of these records can be obtained by contacting the Fire and EMS Department.

The fuel category indicates that the incident involved a response to a potential release of petroleum material. On calls involving the release of petroleum materials the responsible party is put on notice

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

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

The chemical category indicates that the incident involves a response to a potentially hazardous material other than petroleum. This could include materials from any of the nine Department of Transportation hazard classes. There are four levels of response, with resources dispatched in accordance with the potential hazard or quantity of material involved. In all cases, the HAZMAT team does not leave the scene until the hazard has been abated, controlled, removed, or a third party has been contracted to handle the release.

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

Table D-5. Hazmat Calls in FY 2025.

Month	Number of Hazmat Responses	Number of Actions Taken	Response Types				Resolved	Number of Cases Referred to MDE*
			Fuel	CO	Chemical	Other		
Jul-24	17	9	6	0	1	3	9	0
Aug-24	10	4	2	0	0	2	4	0
Sep-24	8	4	3	0	0	1	4	0
Oct-24	17	10	6	0	1	3	8	1
Nov-24	15	8	2	0	2	4	5	0
Dec-24	18	7	3	0	0	4	7	0
Jan-25	6	3	2	0	0	1	3	0
Feb-25	6	4	2	1	0	1	4	0
Mar-25	12	2	1	0	1	0	2	1
Apr-25	13	5	1	0	1	3	5	1
May-25	11	6	4	0	0	2	6	0
Jun-25	15	3	1	0	0	2	3	0
Total	148	65	33	1	6	26	60	3

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

4. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

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

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

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

In FY 2025, the County continued to provide compliance assistance for the County-owned and municipal-owned industrial properties listed in Table D-6. This reporting year, the County's consultant, KCI Technologies assisted the County in meeting MDE's requirements of renewing the General Permit for Discharges from Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities (Permit 20-SW) for the nine (9) County facilities and nine (9) Municipal facilities, a total of eighteen (18) facilities. On July 31, 2023, KCI delivered all 20-SW NOI and updated the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

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

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

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

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

The County has developed a good housekeeping plan for the County owned properties including the property owned or operated by the affiliated agencies within the County jurisdiction that are not covered under Maryland's SW Industrial permit. Over 800 properties were analyzed in a desktop analysis and a geodatabase was created and forwarded to the County consultant for the further analysis of the potential activates warrant good housekeeping plan. With this report, the County is submitting good housekeeping plans for over 180 facilities using the MDE approved GHP plan template dated April 18, 2024.

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

i. Street sweeping in the amount identified in Appendix B and annually updated thereafter in accordance with PART IV.E.8;
ii. Inlet and conveyance inspection and cleaning in the amount identified in Appendix B and annually updated thereafter in accordance with PART IV.E.8; and
iii. Reducing the use of pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and other pollutants associated with vegetation management. This can include, but is not limited to:
- *Developing and implementing an Integrated Pest Management Plan according to EPA guidelines;*
- *Custom fertilizer property management plans based on soil testing;*
- *Targeted application or "spot application" of pesticides;*
- *Alternative and organic fertilizers;*
- *Manual weed removal, mowing, and trimming;*
- *Annual training and applicator certification and licensing as required by Maryland Department of Agriculture to ensure accurate application of chemicals according to manufacturer's recommendations;*
- *Subcontracting to a certified pest control applicator licensed business for some or all of properties;*
- *Piloting biological pest control programs; and*
- *Establishing "no mow" areas.*

Street Sweeping

In FY 2025, Prince George's County DPW&T purchased a Regenerative Air Street Sweeper to provide additional service capacity to our street sweeping program. Prior to 2023, all street sweeping services were provided through a vendor. Regenerative air street sweepers are the most environmentally friendly street sweepers. Since these machines air-blast the pavement across the entire width of the sweeping head, regenerative air sweepers tend to do a better job of cleaning over the entire covered surface. The amount of exhausted pollutants in the air is typically much less than that from a vacuum sweeper. Since regenerative-based sweepers also tend to pick up the small-micron particles across the entire sweeping head, they are generally considered a better choice for those programs designed to improve both water and air quality. See Table D-7 for accomplishments realized through the County by 30 crew members.

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

Month	Tonnage	Miles Swept	No. of Streets Swept
July 2024	163.2	991	1044
Aug 2024	123	697	859
Sept 20234	109.8	500.9	1623
Oct 2024	121	366.8	1456
Nov 2024	25	50.8	270
Dec 2024	0	0	0
Jan 2025	0	0	0
Feb 2025	0	0	0
Mar 2025	0	0	0
Apr 2025	171.5	604.2	1232
May 2025	119.8	448.2	882
June 2025	168	556.8	1104
Total	1,001	4,216	8,470

Mowing

The County's mowing operation was accomplished by 148 crew members and contractors. The mowing responsibilities are divided between OHM and OSDM. Office of Highway Maintenance (OHM) is responsible for mowing the Contracted Mowing Areas (CMA's) which typically consist of open spaces along ROW or single parcels under the maintenance of DPW&T. Office of Stormdrain Maintenance (OSDM) is responsible for mowing the SWM facilities (twice per year) and the 7.8 miles of levee systems (2-3 times per year). The vegetation maintenance crews also repair any erosion issues during mowing activities. See Table D-8 for accomplishments realized through the County.

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

Mowing	FY 2025 Totals
Tonnage Collected	322.8
Total Acreage Completed	2,739.02

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

Storm drains maintenance is typically targeted in two focus areas, the 21 communities annually served by the Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program and in response to citizen complaints for clogged and/or malfunctioning systems. During this reporting year, the County received 2,700 service requests from constituents, inspected 1,429 inlets, and cleaned 74,065 linear feet of storm drainpipe and replaced 4,600 linear feet of stormdrain pipes.

DPW&T's Office of Storm Drain Maintenance (OSDM) is also responsible for significant channel maintenance. 69 major stormwater conveyance channels were inspected during this reporting period. DPW&T, OSDM performed maintenance on 19,057 linear feet of channels and removed 1,200 tons of sediment, preventing sediment from entering the waterways.

OSDM is also responsible for the pumping stations and trash racks which are cleaned prior to and after storm events. These account for heavy debris and trash removals. In addition, post storm events, culverts with any blockages are cleared and sediment removed.

Pump Stations:

OSDM has completed multiple upgrades at the pumping stations. The following upgrades have occurred in the last two fiscal years (FY 2024 and FY 2025) with additional upgrades planned for FY 2026. In addition, DPW&T has created an annual budget item within the CIP for pump station upgrades. The following upgrades have been completed:

- Temporary Repaired slope failure at Colmar Manor
- Bladensburg Pump Station – Installed new pump
- Calibration Board
- Switch to LED for Indicator bulbs
- Add monthly time frame to SCADA Reports* Need to confirm with IMACS
- Replace Stairs (Brentwood, Edmonston OLD)
- Collection Area Sluice Gates Inspection
- Removal and Replacement of High-Speed Channel Railings
- Completed 2024 Annual (FY 2025) Electrical and Mechanical Inspection
- Addressed Bar Screen Cleaner Sensor Issues

OSDM is in the process of updating the Operating and Maintenance Manuals (O&M Manuals). These manuals are critical to the operation and safety of the pumping stations (Figure D-2).

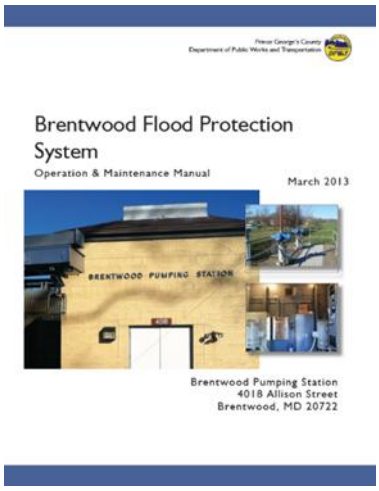

Figure D-2. Levee and Pump Station Maintenance & Operations Manual

OSDM is responsible for operating the pump stations during storm events to reduce flooding and any impact. OSDM has staff trained to operate the pump stations and updates the operating manuals as needed. OSDM uses SCADA which can be viewed on phones and tablets remotely in the event staff is not at a pump station and if automated processes fail (Figure D-3).

OSDM monitors the weather daily and stays informed about forecasts from multiple sources, primarily NOAA. OSDM will implement a Rain Response Plan (RRP) whenever the forecasted rainfall amounts could activate the pumping stations. The RRP includes essential information about the staff assigned to the pumping station and the field personnel responsible for handling flooding events. Depending on the forecast timeline, this may involve multiple 12-hour shifts. Field staff are deployed to various areas throughout the county to address flooding issues and secure roads known for high water. OSDM has compiled a list of flood-prone regions based on historical data and locations identified by our BlueSpot dashboard. Additionally, the field staff also clean trash racks and low points prior to storm event, field staff during storm event to remove blockages, and post storm clean ups.

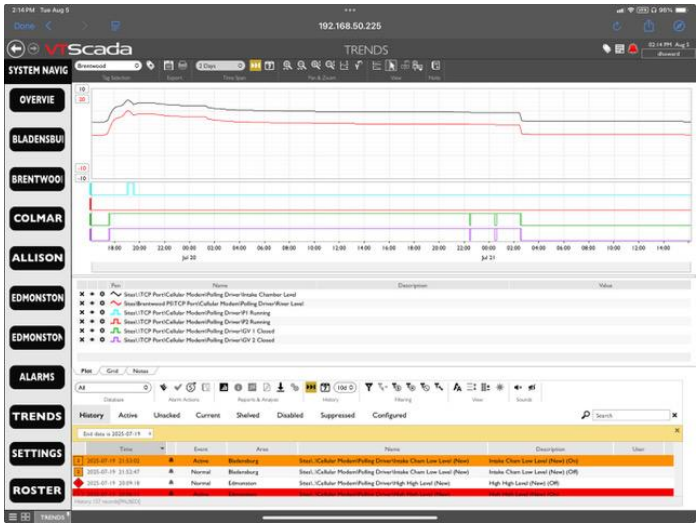

Figure D-3. Pump Station SCADA System.

Storm Drain Cleanup - Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program (CCCP) and Maintenance Requests

Inlet Restoration and Cleaning:

The inlet cleaning program consists of two jet vac crews and one to two contract crews that service all reported inlets via PGC311 platform. In addition to the PGC311 requests, in-house crews also participate in community clean up locations which target specific subdivisions. The crews also have utilized the storm drain inventory which noted sediments to target the inlets with the most sediments. The crews have cleared all inlets noted as blocked more than 50%.

OSDM utilizes an on-call contract with two contractors to address failed inlets structures and storm drainpipe segments. The inlet restoration improves conveyance capacity and reduces the flood risk associated with a failed inlet, particularly in low points. The restorations typically increase capacity as older inlets constructed 50 years ago or more are replaced standard inlets that can intercept more flow.

Additionally, OSDM also participates in the Cleanup Activities under the Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program. Further information about this program in section in chapter IV.D.4 on page 133. Through these activities, OSDM removed 438.28 Tons of debris from the storm drainpipes and structures (Table D-9).

Table D-9. Storm Drain Cleaning operation by DPW&T.

Month	In-House Cleanup (Tonnage)	Contractor Cleanup (Tonnage)	Total (Tonnage)
Jul-24	16.50	24.75	41.25
Aug-24	11.00	27.50	38.50
Sep-24	0.00	22.80	22.80
Oct-24	11.00	23.20	34.20
Nov-24	5.50	22.00	27.50
Dec-24	5.50	22.00	27.50
Jan-25	0.00	16.50	16.50
Feb-25	0.00	17.60	17.60
Mar-25	22.00	27.50	49.50
Apr-25	55.00	22.68	77.68
May-25	16.50	24.75	41.25
Jun-25	16.50	27.50	44.00
Total			438.28

In FY 2025, OSDM purchased a third Vac Con Sewer Cleaner, Model VPD3612HE/1500; which will be integrated into the operations in FY 2026- Quarter 3.

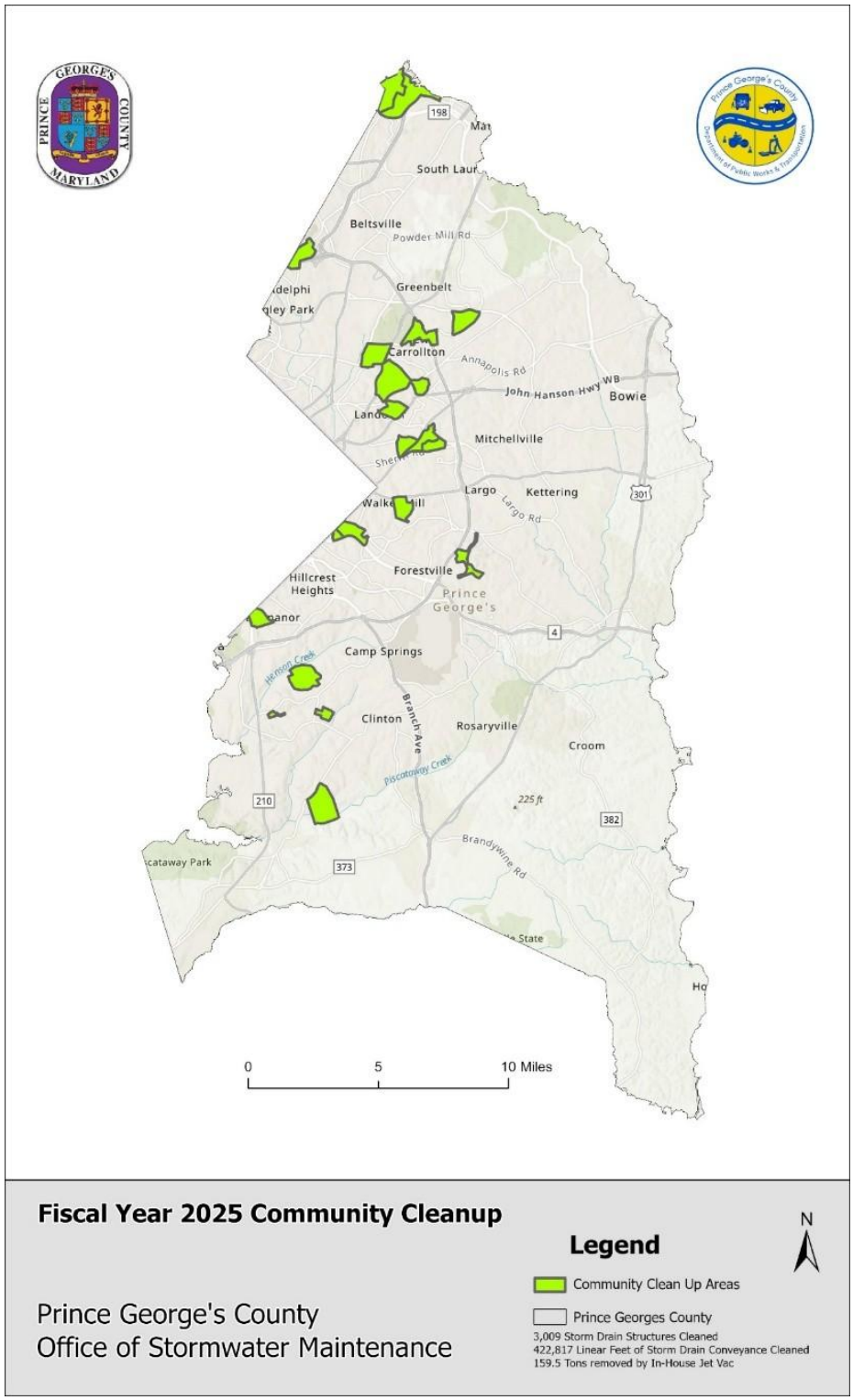

Figure D-4. FY 2025 Community Cleanup Map.

SWM Facilities Maintenance:

OSDM has also used in-house crews and contractors to remove sediments from SWM facilities (primarily ponds) and ensure these facilities are functioning as designed. The ponds are drained and sediment accumulation removed; structural repairs are completed. Additionally, OSDM ensures that any erosion or vegetation within the critical components of these facilities are addressed. OSDM uses three on-call contractors and one in-house crew to complete this work. The sediment removal also ensures the maximum flood control capacity. It reduces the risk of failure for embankments as well. In FY25, OSDM rehabilitated 55 SWM facilities and removed 37,929 Tons of sediment from these SWM facilities.

Channels:

OSDM is also responsible for maintaining the channels. There are multiple activities that are completed: maintenance including repairs and sediment removal, increasing capacity and vegetation maintenance. The concrete channels where concrete has been washed away or is in disrepair has been replaced in multiple channels. Channel segments that have capacity issues have been repaired and where possible the embankment has been raised to ensure freeboard is met.

The primary channel reconstructions are as follows:

- Wells Run (Riverdale) – Added curb along home side where primary backwater and flooding occurs. The reconstruction also removed dead vegetation and vegetation that lowered capacity
- Indian Head East (Fort Washington) – The channel outfall was reconstructed. Nearly 375 linear feet of concrete channel were lost as the outfall eroded. The outfall pool was restored and stabilized to stop any future erosion.
- Owens Channel (Forest Heights) – OSDM reconstructed nearly 1,000 LF of the concrete channel where the channel had failed and was in disrepair. The reconstruction efforts ensured there would be no future erosion and adjacent structures were safe. The reconstruction stabilized the existing conveyance system.

For FY 2025, OSDM completed the following improvements and sediment removals:

- Minor Flood Control Projects (EA) 83
- Inlet Replacement/ Improvements (EA) 335
- Storm Drainpipe Replacement/ Improvements (LF) 4600
- Channel Conveyance Maintenance (LF) 19,057
- Major Flood Control Projects (EA) 5
- Inlet Maintenance (jet-vacuum) (EA) 670
- Sediment/ Debris Removal (Tons) 1,200

Unpaved Shoulder Maintenance

DPW&T's Office of Highway Maintenance (OHM) Division administers roadside mowing/ maintenance programs to eliminate standing water, enhance green space, and reduce herbicide usage.

Litter crews utilize small equipment to cut the tight areas, and roadside shoulders are mowed in a 6-week cycle during the growing season (March 15 through October 15). Roadside vegetation is maintained mechanically.

Herbicide use is restricted to the spraying of sidewalk joint, monolithic concrete median areas, fence lines, guard rail areas and riprap areas that cannot be mowed. Herbicide is applied by licensed contractors in accordance with contractual application rates. DPW&T does not utilize pesticides or fertilizers on any lands under their maintenance purview. In FY 2025, the County followed these protocols.

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

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

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

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

Snow and Ice Control Program

Per the permit condition, the County is submitting the Salt Management Plan (SMP) with this annual report. The County will report on the implementation of the SMP in the next annual reporting year. Currently the County's Snow and Ice Removal Program manages salt by utilizing a wide source of information to determine when the application of anti-icing and/or de-icing materials is warranted, including, temperature probes, weather forecasts via an Accuweather subscription service, and individuals monitoring the road conditions.

Temperature probes embedded in the roadways are continually monitored as they provide key information used to determine an appropriate treatment for snow and ice control. Roadway temperature is a more reliable indicator of icy roadways conditions then air temperature. Conference calls with all snow districts are conducted at a minimum of three times per shift. During this time, real time road conditions, roadway temperatures and the latest Accuweather forecast are discussed. Modifications to operational goals are continually adjusted in response to current and project conditions.

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

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

During this reporting year the County mobilized for 14 snow and ice control events and used a total of 19,401.5 tons of salt, a 121.5 percent increase over the salt usage from the 2023-24 snow season. The County received 4 accumulating snow events; events that began on 1/5/25, 1/10/25, 1/19/25 and 2/11/25. Three trace events also occurred where the precipitation measured less than 0.1 inches. An additional 5 events the County mobilized but the forecasted precipitation did not materialize, and salt was not utilized. A summary of all events is included in Table D-10.

Table D-10. Snow Operations Events by DPW&T.

Event No.	Date	Date	Accumulation	Salt Tonnage	Salt use per lane mile *
	Event started	*End of event*	*Snow in Inches*	*per event*	*Pounds per mile assuming center line road miles of 3,693*
1	12/5/2024	12/5/2024	0.0	0.00	0
2	12/24/2024	12/24/2024	0.0	234.50	126.9
3	1/3/2025	1/4/2025	0.0	0.00	0
4	1/5/2025	1/9/2025	9.0	7,246.00	3,924.20
5	1/9/2025	1/10/2025	0.0	0.00	0
6	1/10/2025	1/12/2025	1.0	3,384.50	1,832.90
7	1/16/2025	1/17/2025	0.0	0.00	0
8	1/18/2025	1/19/2025	0.0	0.00	0
9	1/19/2025	1/21/2025	3.0	3,414.00	1,848.90
10	2/5/2025	2/6/2025	0.1	430.00	232.9
11	2/8/2025	2/8/2025	0.1	203.00	109.90
12	2/11/2025	2/13/2025	5.5	3,885.00	2,103.90
13	2/19/2025	2/19/2025	0.1	488.00	26.4
14	2/20/2025	2/20/2025	0.0	116.00	62.8
Total			18.8	19,401.00	

**Lane Mile is an estimate utilizing the center line and width for each section of the roads including areas with medians. The lane miles estimate was calculated by multiplying the road lengths of snow routes in miles by the number of lanes. Note that County GIS data may be incomplete or inaccurate, so the calculated lane miles should be regarded as an estimate. Prince George's County intends to have a more accurate calculation of lane miles in the county by the next permit term.*

When an accumulating ice or snowstorm is predicted in advance, Prince George's County conducts pre-treatment of roadways with brine as a snow fighting strategy. Salt brine is applied before a winter storm to help delay the accumulation of snow and ice on the roadway and increase efficiency to reduce the tonnage of salt used on the roadway for de-icing. Locations of the De-icing routes are shown in Figure D-5. Pre-treatment was utilized 9 of the 14 events. For each application, with the exception of the magnesium treated brine utilized on January 9, 2025 and January 20, 2025, 610 miles of primary and collector roadways were pretreated to protect the traveling public. The County used 272,140 gallons of salt brine and 4,000 gallons of magnesium treated salt brine during the 2024-2025 snow season, a 384.5 increase over the 2023-2024.

A summary of the brine usage for this winter season is provided in Table D-11.

Table D-11. Brine Usage FY 2025 Winter Season by DPW&T.

Event No.	brine service date	gallons of brine	gal of mag brine
1	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	12/23/24	28,500	0
3	1/2/25	28,500	0
4	1/4/25	28,500	0
5	1/9/25	9,000	3,850
6	1/10/25	28,500	0
7	N/A	0	0
8	1/20/25	350	150
9	2/4/25	28,500	0
10	2/7/24	28,500	0
11	2/9/25	28,500	0
12	2/10/25	18,515	0
13	2/17/25	28,500	0
14	2/18/25	16,275	
Total		272,140	4,000

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

Litter Control

The County continues to maintain an aggressive litter control and collection program along County-maintained roadways. The litter service schedule is based on historical collection data, where the most highly littered roadways are serviced including the major arterial, and primary roadways on a bi-weekly basis. In FY 2025, contractors walked 27, 744.17 miles of roadways and collected 771.91 tons of trash. All tonnage was taken to the Brown Station Road landfill for disposal. Table D-12 provides monthly breakdown of the work completed by vendors, county crews and county crew removal of debris. Locations of the litter pickup routes are shown in Figure D-6.

The County maintains multiple programs and partnerships to address trash along roadways. In addition to contractors that are hired specifically to pick up trash along the roadside, volunteers and the State Highway Administration (SHA) also collect roadside litter. Roadway collection programs include roadside cleanup on landfill approach roads, removal of litter from the County roadsides, Adopt-a-Road and Adopt-a-Median programs, removal of illegal dumping along the roadside and on publicly owned property and litter from non-roadside County property by DPW&T. The County is responsible for some non-roadside cleanups of trash, debris (including debris resulting from evictions) and abandoned items from properties and right-of-way's other than roadsides. Household trash is taken to the sanitary landfill for disposal and heavy bulky non household trash items such as broken concrete, asphalt shingles, asphalt are taken to a class three landfill for disposal. Tonnage for organic debris with disposal at the Western Branch Composting facility, is not included in the trash and debris figures.

Table D-12. Tonnage of Litter and Debris Collected Monthly.

Month	Litter collected by contractors (tons)	Litter collected by County crews (tons)	Debris removed from roadway (tons)	Monthly total
Jul-24	182.51	216.7	155.63	554.84
Aug-24	139.05	290.21	115.35	544.61
Sep-24	126.58	195.51	160.28	482.37
Oct-24	138.56	191.57	279.32	609.45
Nov-24	39.56	71.15	438.39	549.1
Dec-24	21.63	90.23	109.3	221.16
Jan-25	13.47	19.88	3.77	37.12
Feb-25	19.77	42.32	58.21	120.3
Mar-25	23.68	234.21	192.27	450.16
Apr-25	25.59	183.21	0	208.8
May-25	17.51	58.17	7.09	82.77
Jun-25	24	45.05	36.36	105.41
Total	772	1,638	1,556	3,966

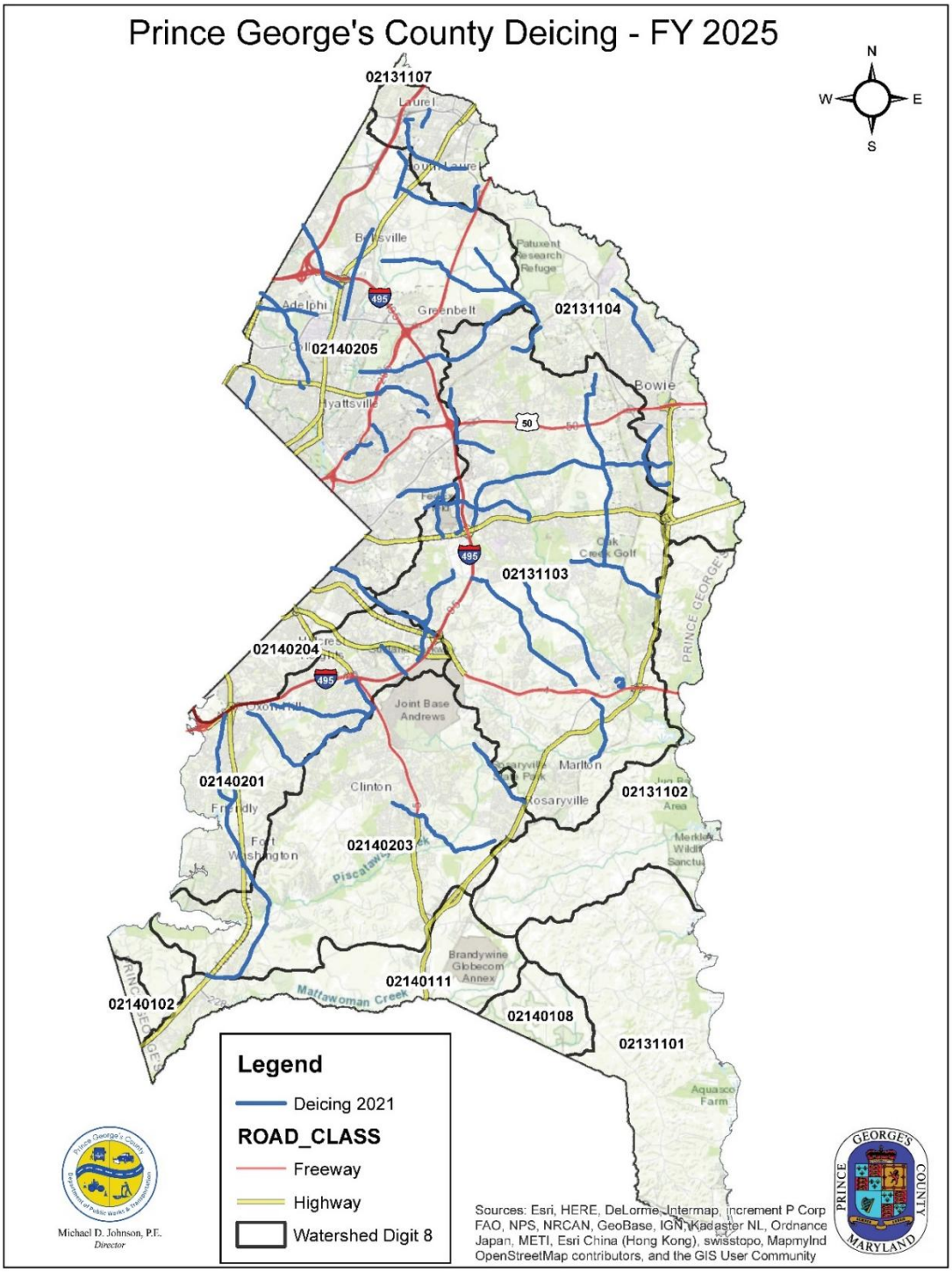

Figure D-5. De-Icing Map.

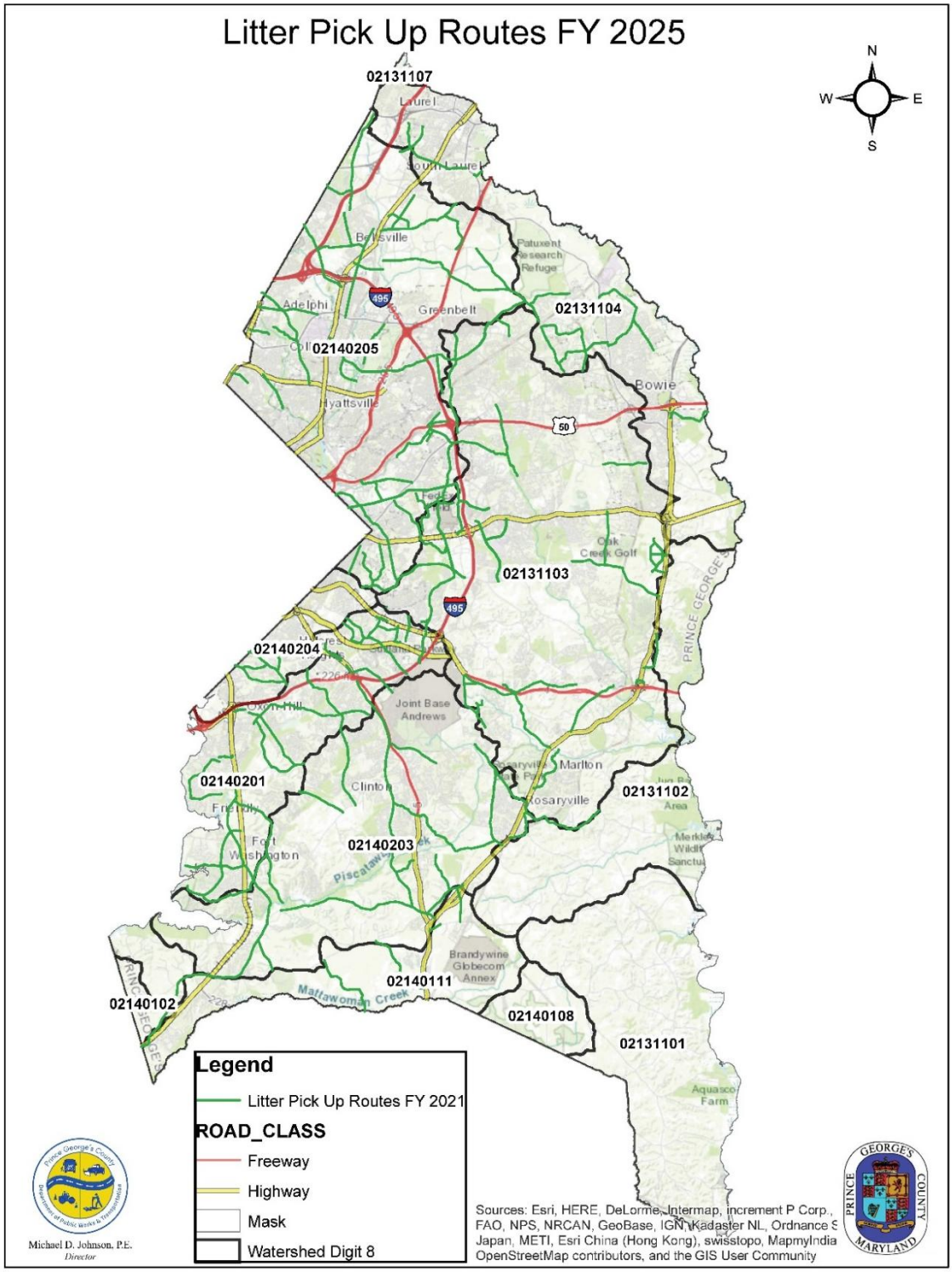

Figure D-6. Litter Pick Up Routes.

5. PUBLIC EDUCATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

stormwater pollution, and to restore watersheds. The County also integrates water quality outreach as a vital component of watershed restoration projects. With printed materials such as brochures or newsletters; electronic materials such as website pages; mass media such as newspaper articles or public service announcements (radio or television); and conducting targeted workshops on stormwater management for the public, the total outreach events by the County were around 300 that covered one or more topics from the list below:

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

A list of the FY 2025 DoE outreach events, a brief description, and participants count are provided in the flash memory drive under Management Programs/Public Outreach and Education folder.

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

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

Of note, NRCR has moved towards more direct implementation related activities versus outreach and education which still involving outreach and education but with a more focused approach to support implementation of residential climate resilience projects.

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

In this reporting period, DoE, through its Sustainability Division and partners, participated in or held 305 events / touches reaching over 10,000 people to engage communities and individuals in restoration, promoting sustainable solutions and leveraging community action. These were a mix of both virtual and in person events.

Climate Resilience Programs

In FY 2025, the County's Climate Action Plan (CAP) continued moving toward the implementation phase as mandated by Executive Order NO. 5 – 2022, Implementing Climate Action: Urgent Action Directive for All County Agencies and County Funded Operations to Initiate and Support Immediate Action to Implement Climate Solutions for Prince George's County. The resulting Climate Action Implementation Strategies focus on actions the County can take toward leadership, mitigation, and adaptation. In FY 2025, DoE also hired a climate resilience officer.

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

In July of 2024, DoE's Summer Youth Enrichment students came to Fairmount Heights to take infrared camera readings, water the trees, and practice tree identification skills. These experiences gave them insight into citizen science opportunities as well as exposing them to multiple career paths relating to natural resources and climate resilience. They also went to the Master Garden Demonstration Garden in Clinton, where they learned about composting, stormwater management, NPDES program, and water quality concerns. Other topics included sustainable gardening using native plantings to ward off the extreme weather conditions for this area, and to provide habitat for native insects. They also learned about native trees and the role they play in stormwater management, carbon sequestration, and culture.

In FY 2025, DoE's Community Garden Mini Grant continued to support local food security. The program aligns with Adaptation Implementation Strategy 10: Promote a climate-resilient food system supported by low carbon, climate-smart agriculture, and sustainable farming practices. Community gardens present an excellent opportunity to increase access to fresh and healthy foods while achieving land cover change to reduce stormwater runoff. In addition to vegetable gardening, the grant supports food forests and community orchards, which reduce erosion and stormwater runoff.

Grantees are required to maintain cover crops or winter crops (e.g., collards) to reduce runoff from vegetable beds after harvesting summer / fall produce. In addition, grantees are required to practice regenerative agriculture which minimizes soil disturbance and improves soil quality, thus promoting infiltration. Other sustainable practices such as Integrated Pest Management keep pollutants out of stormwater.

To date, the community garden mini-grant program has spoken with over 40 interested applicants, received 5 completed applications, and distributed 4 awards. The awards total $38,000 and were all made to communities within EJ40 areas. Two community gardens are located within food deserts, and all community gardens donate their excess produce to local food banks.

The new program has greatly impacted surrounding communities. Many established community gardens have a 2-5 year waiting list for plots, so opening new gardens and expanding existing gardens can help meet this need. Community gardens not only provide food to those in need, but also serve as community gathering and placemaking locations, provide educational opportunities, and support healthier neighborhoods and pollinator populations. Community gardens are also a training ground for the next "crop" of urban farmers, helping the County scale up local food production. The mini grant also

acts as a gateway for applicants, awardees, and volunteers to learn about other programs that DoE provides such as Raincheck Rebate, the Stormwater Stewardship grant, and the Urban Tree Grant program.

Two grants were awarded in FY 2025: The Forest Heights Community Garden in Forest Heights was awarded $9,500. Cultivating Community in Temple Hills was also awarded $9,500. There was a funding hiatus toward the end of FY 2025, which limited participation, but we expect the program to grow in FY 2026, as more communities become aware of the opportunity.

Master Gardener Programs

The Master Gardener Demonstration Garden in Clinton contributed 300 pounds of produce to two local food pantries. Relevant classes included Growing Native Plants for Pollinators, Heat Tolerant and Disease Resistant Vegetables, How to Start Growing Veggies and Herbs, Beekeeping workshops for kids, and Envirothon lectures on climate change impacts. Master Gardeners (MGs) also provided free vegetables seeds and seedlings at different events, as well as offering solutions to residents experiencing problems growing vegetables. The MG coordinator assisted the Hyattsville Library in starting a seed library and she is working with two more interested libraries.

Urban Tree Program

In FY 2025 DoE and its grantees planted 1,830 trees benefitting approximately 10,000 residents in equity areas while maximizing stormwater reduction, carbon storage, and cooling co-benefits. The program aligns with Mitigation Implementation Strategy 11, Maintain a climate-resilient equitable forest and tree canopy cover as well as Adaptation Implementation Strategy 7: Reduce Exposure of vulnerable populations to extreme heat. Trees were planted in the City of District Heights, the Town of Berwyn Heights, Barnaby Vally Park HOA in Temple Hills, Vista Estates West HOA in Bowie, and St. Stephens Baptist Church in Temple Hills.

District Heights, population 5,888, received 1,330 trees. DoE planted shade trees (2”-2.5” caliper), understory/ornamentals (1”-1.5” caliper), and slope stabilization trees around the City Hall / Senior Center. Previous thermal imaging of the grass slopes at City Hall showed that surface temperatures of these slopes in summer equals that of concrete. The added tree cover will shade spectators watching games, as well as reducing mowing. NRCR also completed a riparian buffer naturalization planting along Marbury Drive, an area that has been overrun by invasives. Healthy native riparian buffers help mitigate urban heat islands, provide habitat for pollinators, and sequester carbon in soil. Native trees and shrubs also shade the stream and stabilize banks, thus helping to manage stormwater and benefiting the water quality of Southwest Branch which flows through the Town.

The Town of Berwyn Heights (population 3,306) received a Stormwater Stewardship Grant for residential education, arborist services, and planting yard trees. This project was in response to a large storm which took out many of the community’s trees and left residents fearful of trees. The project was very successful and generated a waiting list for trees. In FY 2025, DoE funded the planting of an additional 73 trees in Berwyn Heights.

In FY 2025, NRCR planted 120 trees in the common areas of Barnaby Vally Park HOA (population 136). Building on our FY 2024 planting, understory trees were planted in the large common area off

Sayan Court, trees were planted around the Community's entrance sign, and trees were planted to reduce runoff from a steep slope and to soak up water in a wet area.

Vista Estates West HOA (population 450) received a Stormwater Stewardship Grant to remove invasives from its wooded common areas. In FY 2025, DoE completed a post-removal reforestation planting in Common Area 1 of 140 trees. Vista Estates envisions woodland trails linking different parts of the community. Paw Paws were featured in DoE's planting for place making and to support wildlife.

Twenty trees were planted at St. Stephens Baptist Church in Temple Hills. (St. Stephens is also the recipient of an FY 2024 Community Garden Grant.) There is great potential for planting trees and gardens on the grounds of houses of worship within the County. DoE hopes this project will inspire other houses of worship to convert at least a portion of lawn to a functional landscape.

In FY 2025 DoE completed a bespoke George's County Tree Equity Tool. This tool combines census socioeconomic data, tree canopy data, and ownership data to help the NRCR better target and prioritize planting opportunities. Also, in FY 2025, the tree canopy data within the tool was updated. We expect to utilize the tool in FY 2026 to compare potential planting sites as well as to estimate the impacts (such as stormwater reduction) of our tree planting efforts.

Pet Waste Campaign

The pet waste management initiative aims to educate residents about the issue, change personal behaviors, and implement best practices at the individual, community, and municipal level. The program started in 2017 and has worked with over 35 municipalities and HOAs. More than 200 pet waste stations have been installed in communities across the County. In FY 2025, DoE continued distributing the pet waste video, brochures, posters, and game to communities seeking to educate residents about the problems caused by pet waste and to encourage them to pick up after their pets.

Rain Check Rebate Program

In FY 2025, NCRC's two pilot "blitz" programs – one in Tantallon and one in Brentwood / North Brentwood impacted a combined population of over 10,000. The goal is to provide Rain Check Rebate Practices in a focused area to measurably reduce the amount of stormwater generated by residences. Part of this project also seeks to determine if higher rebate amounts will boost participation in the Rain Check Rebate program and thus result in more stormwater management. The process was also simplified for residents in that they did not need to find a contractor. One of our findings from the Tantallon pilot is that residents are willing to pay cost share to have these projects installed. However, both pilots documented the high cost of plant material, which limits the effectiveness of the Rain Check Rebate program. DoE is looking at establishing a county nursery to make Rain Check rebates (and NCRC tree plantings) more affordable.

In FY 2025, DoE continued to offer an enhanced rebate to Rain Check Rebate applicants within the Urban Tree Program area. To qualify for an enhanced rebate, applicants must plant larger sized trees (2-2.5-inch caliper for shade trees or 1.5-inch caliper for small/understory trees). The enhanced rebate is $300 per tree. Twelve enhanced rebates were approved in FY 2025 totaling 65 trees. There was a funding hiatus toward the end of FY 2025, which limited participation, but we expect the program to grow in FY 2026, as more residents become aware of the opportunity.

Adopt-A-Road

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

BMP Inspection Program for Private Stormwater Management Facilities

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

Household Hazardous Waste

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

- Hazardous Waste Solids (FY2025, July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025)
  - 11,953 lbs. (one shipment of petroleum/freon gas cylinders)
- Solids (FY2025, July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025)
  - No shipments
- Hazardous Waste Bulk Liquids (FY2025, July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025)
  - No shipments
- Electronics (FY2025, July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025))
  - 160.83 tons
- Residents served
  - Lot closed for collection starting April 2024, no residents were served.

Conservation Landscaping

New Rain Check Rebate for Conservation Landscaping

In FY 2025, NRCR launched the new conservation landscaping rebate, with three tracks: Native Plant Landscape, Edible Conservation Landscape, and Reforestation or Meadow Creation. Each practice requires participants to use regenerative techniques to minimize runoff and achieve land cover change. To date, 10 projects totaling 4,400 square feet have been completed. There was a funding hiatus toward the end of FY 2025, which limited participation, but we expect the program to grow in FY 2026, as more residents become aware of the opportunity.

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

University of Maryland (UMD) Extension Bay-Wise Landscape Management Program is a statewide program operated by UMD Extension Master Gardeners in (24) counties. Recent changes were made to the checklist to be inclusive of all of Maryland Counties and to emphasize cleanup of waterways. The new Checklist is now called Maryland Living Landscapes to be inclusive of all watersheds in Maryland and approaches the Chesapeake Bay from a wholistic viewpoint to cleaning the Bay and other watersheds. Yards are certified by BayWise Master Gardeners.

The new Checklist highlights eight essential habits that Maryland residents can adopt today to support healthy Maryland watersheds:

1. Recycle organic yard and kitchen waste on-site.
2. Capture and use precipitation where it falls.
3. Plant and conserve a wide variety of native plants.
4. Protect pollinators and beneficial insects.
5. Reduce hazards to fish & wildlife.
6. Shrink your lawn footprint.
7. Protect our waterways and shorelines.
8. Educate friends, family, and neighbors about MD Living Landscapes practices.

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

Yard Certifications in Stormwater Management for FY 2025

Staff changes at UME HGIC and the reworking of the new checklists which required input from the Master Gardener Coordinators and BayWise Coordinators, yard certifications were suspended during

this timeframe until the new staff, development of the new checklist, and training of the new Checklist could be completed. Thirty Master Gardeners have been trained on the new checklist.

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

Community Events

- Other BayWise FY 2025 Master Gardener activities that focused on stormwater management include:
- 430 hours of volunteer service to residents on BayWise education
- 305 hours of volunteer service by 30 MGs judging residents' yards for sustainable practices for the Prince George's Sustainably Beautiful Awards
- 12 MGs volunteered 5 volunteer hours each to help children at Oxon Hill ES plant 14 native trees and shrubs for Arbor Day
- 10 MGs volunteered at least 2 hours providing information and discussing Baywise landscaping and yard certification at the 2025 Chesapeake Natives Native Plant festival.
- 15 Ask A Master Gardener Plant Clinics were held at the Bowie, Cheverly, Riverdale Park, Hollywood, and Gateway Farmers Markets where BayWise materials and free vegetable seeds were disseminated to, and stormwater issues and concerns were discussed with, the general public and residents.
- 473 hours of volunteer service in Native Plants education and plantings which included in person and zoom talks/demonstrations and workshops to 150 participants. Native seedlings were provided at Master Gardener meetings.
- The coordinator responded to 10 calls on stormwater problems providing sustainable solutions such as planting native plants that like wet feet, creating a rain garden, using water barrels and soaker hoses, amending compacted soil so water can soak in.

Summer Youth Enrichment Program (SYEP)

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

Right Tree, Right Place Program

DWP&T has managed the Right Tree, Right Place (RTRP) program for thirteen years. Under this program, the County has planted over 78,700 trees and partnered with over 300 civic/homeowner associations to coordinate large-scale, neighborhood-wide tree installations within the public right-of-way using county contractors and nonprofit partners.

The Right Tree, Right Place program, seeks to increase the urban tree canopy along County roads. The Neighborhood Design Center (NDC) serves as a design and outreach consultant to DPW&T, working directly with community members and organizations to provide designs and recommendations that are relevant to each unique neighborhood. Choosing the right tree for the right place safely and sustainably improves the tree canopy and transforms communities.

The program does extensive community outreach which includes virtual meetings with HOA's, field meetings with HOA's and individual residents. Each year, the program conducts over 30 virtual meetings and additional 40 site meetings. These outreach efforts reach over 3,000 residents annually.

Healthy street trees beautify neighborhoods, support human health, increase property values, and benefit our environment. In FY2025, the program planted 5,498 native trees at different locations within the County (Figure D-7)

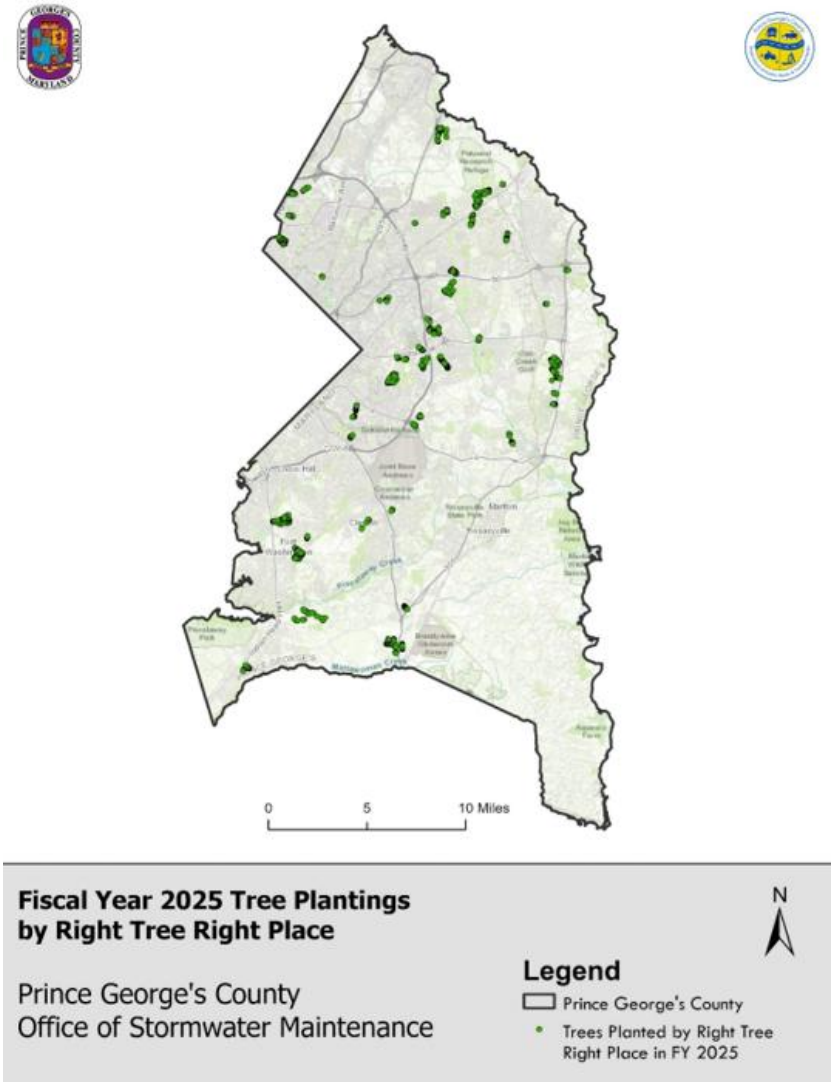

Figure D-7. FY 2025 Right Tree, Right Place Planting Project Areas.

DPW&T utilizes advanced geospatial analysis to identify potential tree planting locations. Prince George's County has a GIS tree inventory hosted by Tree Plotter © that identifies over 200,000 trees. From this field-verified dataset, areas can be identified that require planting. Analysis of the datasets considers income and unemployment data available through the American Community Survey (ACS), to identify areas for expanded tree planting programs. Tree planting sites within the jurisdiction of Prince George's County DPW&T are identified by a combination of the following approaches:

- Planting accessibility of trees within the public ROW (i.e., the existence of level, sufficiently wide (at least 4 ft-wide) curb strip or planting space) as ascertained through Google Street View and windshield surveying.
- Urban tree canopy (UTC) percentages, based on GIS data analysis from the Chesapeake Conservancy's 2016 1-m resolution classification of 2013-2014 land cover throughout the Chesapeake Bay Watershed (Chesapeake Conservancy, 2016).
- Recommendations from program staff and related public sector employees (e.g., DPW&T Special Services and Storm Drain Maintenance).
- Socioeconomic need (e.g., using household income maps based on the American Communities Survey.
- Requests from residents and community partners.

The Right Tree, Right Place program incorporates urban and community forestry engagement strategies that increase public participation and impact through community engagement strategies, partnership building, and awareness-raising efforts. The RTRP engagement strategies all aim to link urban forestry to critical community issues. Please refer to the supporting documents for examples of engagement materials that will be shared with the public, including:

- Informational Postcards
- Tree Benefits Brochure
- Tree Benefits Door Hanger
- RTRP Community Approval Letter
- RTRP Public Meeting Educational Slides

Building strong community partnerships and alliances is fundamental for successfully administrating the RTRP program. Oftentimes, the partners are representatives on behalf of organizations, including Homeowners Associations (HOA), Community Associations, Civic Associations or Citizens Associations (all abbreviated as CA), and Neighborhood Watch Groups. The goal is to partner with groups representing people (as opposed to CDCs representing businesses). Collaborating with a partner representing their community gives the community agency within the decision-making process, allowing the program to best serve the community's needs. Furthermore, a community contact can become an advocate for the program and often voluntarily lends their social capital to ensure the program's acceptance and success within their neighborhood. Strong allies who champion the RTRP can facilitate a greater understanding of the benefits of trees amongst their neighbors. Additionally, they can leverage the urban forest's place-making capabilities and guide practitioners to design spaces that support heritage narratives, respect the community's character, and strengthen community spirit. DPW&T and Neighborhood Design Center representatives regularly meet with communities and communicate with the public through community presentations, face-to-face encounters, phone calls, emails, and postcard mailings.

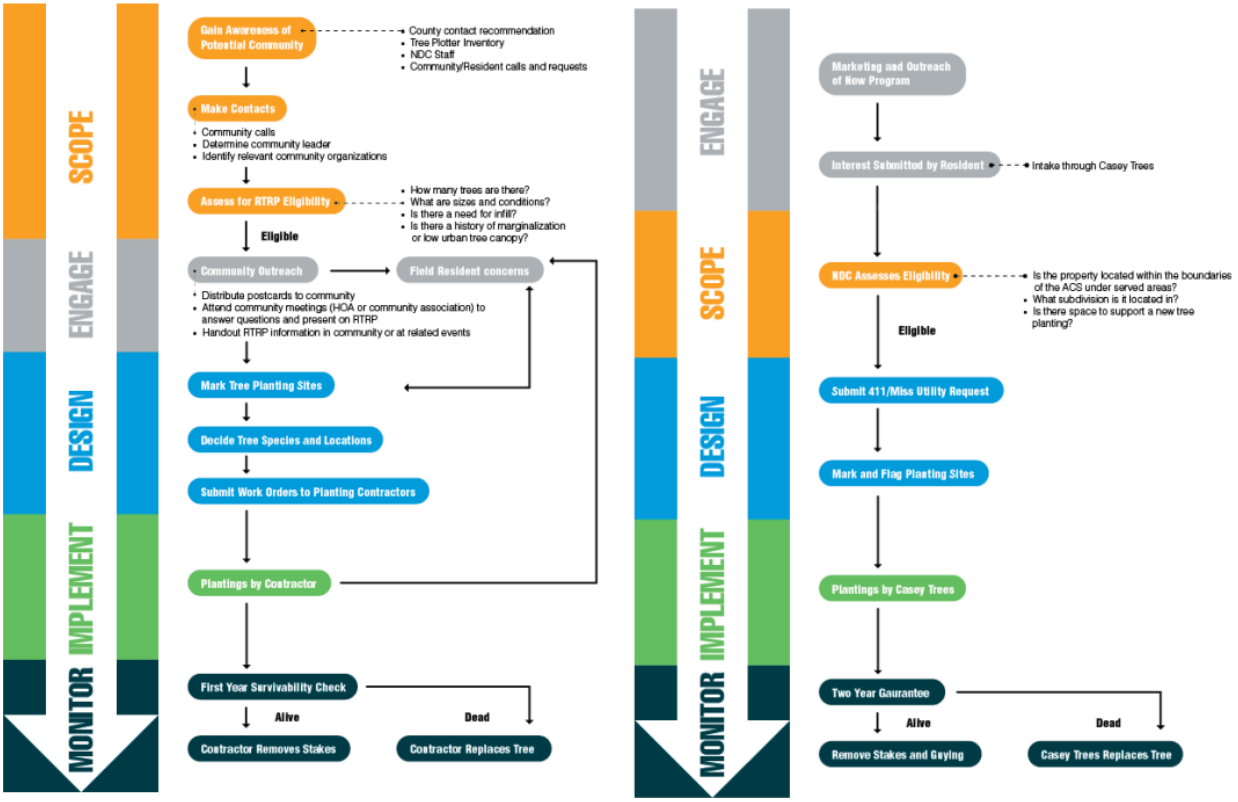

Figure D-8. RTRP Program Collaboration Flow Chart.

The following is our maintenance commitment:

- Before planting, trees are pruned to eliminate any damaged/poorly formed branches and/or to ensure correct form based on species if needed.
- Trees are planted, watered-in and mulched. Trunk guard, stakes, and guys are installed.
- Homeowners are provided information on proper watering procedures. Tree watering alerts are provided throughout the summer and fall months via Casey Trees' online system.
- NDC's tree maintenance crew periodically inspects trees.
- After one year, mulch/stakes/guys/trunk guard and deer protection are checked, replaced, or replenished as needed.
- After two years, mulch is replenished if needed, and stakes/guys are removed. Trunk guard left if required.
- Any trees that are found to be dead/dying by year two are replaced.
- DPW&T provides long-term maintenance (pruning, disease control) and eventual removal.

In addition, the Right Tree, Right Place Program is an urban risk management tree program developed by DPW&T to systematically remove and replace dead, dying, and high-risk street trees. Many of these trees were Bradford Pears and Ash trees killed by the Emerald Ash Borer. RTRP completed 545 tree removals, 675 tree pruning and 604 stump grindings in FY 2025.

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

OSDM was awarded the Urban Tree Grant for approximately $1,000,000 in FY22, FY 2023, and FY 2024, and $976,000 in FY 2025. This grant was applied to approximately 4,000-5,000 tree plantings in each fiscal year for areas located within equity justice zones. The grant allowed the Right Tree Right Place program to increase capacity and focus on equity zones dramatically. Tree planting is another tool used by OSDM to combat the increase runoff from intense summer storms and target areas with high heat indexes.

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

The Growing Green with Pride Cleanups program, sponsored by DPW&T's Office of Highway Maintenance and Office of Storm Drain Maintenance, has made significant strides in community beautification. Groups across the County are urged to participate and recruit volunteers to plant, beautify, and clean up the County on selected dates in the spring and fall of each year. In the spring, the program's primary focus is on maintaining plant beds and removing roadside litter and illegal dumping in the communities. Volunteers are equipped with litter grabbers, trash bags, safety vests, and gloves and are assigned locations throughout the County to pick up trash. These cleanup events have been remarkably successful, cleaning several areas in a relatively short time. In FY 2025, the Growing Green with Pride activities resulted in the removal of an estimated 25.49 tons of litter and illegal dumping from communities across Prince George's County, a testament to the program's impact and success.

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

NDC partners with DPW&T and other agencies by providing design and technical assistance to any interested groups. FY 2024 Growing Green with Pride events were held on October 19, 2024, and April 26, 2025. The achievement realized through this partnership is detailed in Table D-13, the table includes both Spring and Fall Events.

Table D-13. Growing Green with Pride Program Achievements in FY 2025.

Achievement	Amount
Sites	185
Volunteers	5,424
Schools	31
Communities	55
Community Engagement Planting Workshops	3
Municipalities	2

Achievement	Amount
Faith Based Groups	4
Trees Installed	240
Shrubs Installed	240
Perennials and Grasses Installed	2,280
Bulbs Installed	10,000
Litter and Debris Collected	24.5 tons

Arbor Day & Tree City

Arbor Day 2025 was celebrated at Oxon Hill Elementary School at 7701 Livingston Road Oxon Hill, MD 20745. Volunteers (including DoE staff, Master Gardeners and members of the Beautification Committee) planted 14 trees. At the ceremony, students performed environmentally themed raps and Prince George's County received the Tree City Award as it has every year since 1983.

Prince George's Beautification/Tree Planting Committee

Prince George's County Beautification Committee held the 54th annual Sustainably Beautiful Award ceremony on September 25, 2024. The Prince George's County Committee is an all-volunteer organization dedicated to honoring the landscaping efforts of those in the community who make a difference through landscape beautification and sustainability. Entries are judged on landscape sustainability by Prince George's Master Gardeners Volunteer Judges, who have previously undergone an eight (8) hour training with a one-day practicum.

Median Beautification

The median beautification initiative started in FY 2023 and FY2024 has installed over 10,000 native plants across all nine Councilmanic districts in the county. The 22 native species planted provide increased habitat and biodiversity for critical pollinators and birds in the area and reduce air and water pollution, reduce heat island effect, all which is critical for a healthy ecosystem in the County. These native plant installations not only benefit the environment, but beautification has been proven to increase local business, boost local economic growth, and increase property values. Access to natural environments, like these native plant medians, is vital for human health and contributes to reducing the impacts of environmental inequity by improving mental health concerns as well as decreasing illnesses caused by pollution. Because these medians are situated throughout the County in lively neighborhoods and commercial districts, they provide a unique opportunity for community gathering, engagement, and environmental education as residents can support future planting and maintenance efforts. These medians serve as a template and inspiration for installing native species throughout the County on residential, commercial, and government properties that will all work together to support a beautiful, healthy, and sustainable Prince George's County. Due to funding issues in FY2025, the program was paused but will resume in FY2026.

Tree ReLeaf Grant Program

Tree ReLEAF is a countywide program that provides up to $5,000 to civic, neighborhood, community, homeowner organizations, schools and libraries to plant native trees and shrubs in public or common areas. A municipality can receive up to $10,000 for plantings. The program requires a 50-

percent match, which in turn provides a hands-on opportunity for applicants to learn how to properly plant and care for trees and shrubs.

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

Arbor Day Every Day Program

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

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

In FY 2026, through its Urban Tree Program, NRCR will be focusing on opportunities to plant school cooling groves to lessen heat island impacts and benefit the communities in which the schools are located. In municipalities, NRCR will also be targeting rights of way plantings along routes children walk to school.

Stormwater Stewardship Grants

In FY 2025, DoE awarded the following tree-related Stormwater Stewardship grants:

- Tree canopy outreach, maintenance, and preservation in Cottage City
- Removing invasive vines from a common area owned by HOA East Pines Community Assciation, planting trees, and creating a comprehensive forest management plan
- Invasive removal and outreach in Riverdale
- Assessment of tree canopy on private properties and engagement with residential communities in the Town of Berwyn Heights
- Season's HOA for invasive species removal, tree pruning, native tree planting, educational workshops and a community-led maintenance plan
- City of New Carrolton for invasive species management and tree maintenance at three key locations
- Fairmount Heights for native underplanting in cooling park and maintenance training for staff
- Tree Canopy preservation and invasive species management in Riverdale Park

In addition to the awards listed above, a separate document titled "*Grant Project Highlights for DoE Green Scene Newsletter_120125*" is included on the flash memory drive with key highlights from the projects completed in 2025.

Clean Water Program Guidebook

In early spring 2015, DoE initiated the publication of the Clean Water Program guidebook series for the regulated community in general and in particular for municipalities to: (1) understand the role and responsibilities for implementing robust, effective local stormwater programs, and (2) build effective, local public education and community engagement programs. Sample cover pages from the guidebook series are shown in Figure D-9. The guidebook provides information on the following:

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

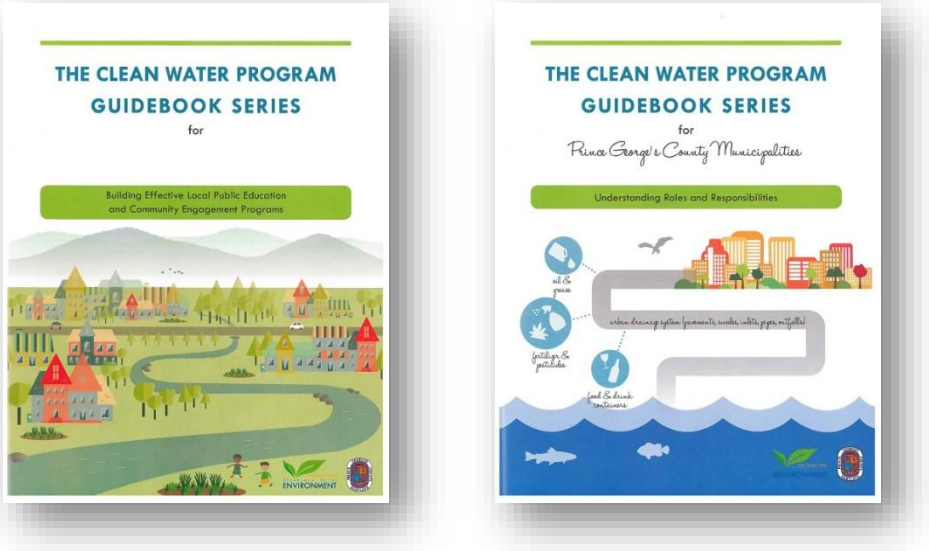

Figure D-9. The Clean Water Program Guidebook Series.

Litter Control, Recycling, and Composting

Litter Control

Storm Drain Stenciling

Information on the County's storm drain stenciling efforts was provided in the "Trash and Litter Program: Anacostia Trash TMDL/Storm Drain stenciling" section on page 136.

Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program (CCCP)

Information on this program was provided in the "Trash and Litter Program: Anacostia Trash TMDL/Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program" section in chapter IV.F.3 on page 133.

Recycling

The RRD of DoE administers County services and programs to reduce solid waste, including recycling, composting, and hazardous materials recovery and disposal. The County continues to host countywide recycling events, as listed in Table D-14 , to shred documents and dispense free mulch recycled from Christmas trees. These events offer residents of the County an opportunity to conserve natural resources, save energy, and reduce the amount of waste going to the landfill, all positive actions that help to protect the environment. In FY 2025, approximately 10,660 individuals participated in the events.

Table D-14. FY 2025 Countywide Waste Reduction Participation Events.

Name of Event (Participant)	Date of Event	No. of Participants
Delegate Regina Boyce – Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	2-Jul-24	6
Sagarika Srivastava -Materials Recycling Facility Tour	9-Jul-24	1
Atlantic Supermarket- Mini Outreach Event	11-Jul-24	114
SWANA -Materials Recycling Facility Tour	12-Jul-24	24
Megamart Adelphi -Mini Outreach Event	18-Jul-24	114
MD Sea Grant -Materials Recycling Facility Tour	24-Jul-24	6
Department of the Environment (OMB) staff – Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	25-Jul-24	3
Atlantic Supermarket- Mini Outreach Event	25-Jul-24	102
Largo Government Center- Household Hazardous Waste Event	27-Jul-24	479
Berwyn Heights -Materials Recycling Facility Tour	31-Jul-24	13
Department of the Environment Summer Youth Enrichment Program – Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	31-Jul-24	8
Bestway- Mini Outreach Event	1-Aug-24	82
Megamart Adelphi- Mini Outreach Event	8-Aug-24	114
MD Sea Grant -Materials Recycling Facility Tour	8-Aug-24	9
Family -Materials Recycling Facility Tour	9-Aug-24	5
Shaconna Gorham-Materials Recycling Facility Tour	14-Aug-24	4
Laura Vendetta -Materials Recycling Facility Tour	15-Aug-24	4
City of Laurel Sustainability Division – Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	15-Aug-24	10
Bestway- Mini Outreach Event	15-Aug-24	112
Riverdale Green Team -Materials Recycling Facility Tour	16-Aug-24	9
MLK Jr. Middle School- Household Hazardous Waste Event	17-Aug-24	431

Name of Event (Participant)	Date of Event	No. of Participants
National Cathedral Gardening Division– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	21-Aug-24	1
Bestway- Mini Outreach Event	22-Aug-24	112
Sustainable Generation/NOPE Compost Co.– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	27-Aug-24	4
Megamart Adelphi- Mini Outreach Event	29-Aug-24	114
Greenbelt Recreation -Materials Recycling Facility Tour	5-Sep-24	14
MLK Jr. Middle School- Household Hazardous Waste Event	7-Sep-24	375
Adelle Berlinger- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	12-Sep-24	8
Takoma Park- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	17-Sep-24	16
City of New Carrollton- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	18-Sep-24	28
City of New Carrollton- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	18-Sep-24	32
City of New Carrollton– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	18-Sep-24	75
Climate & Clear Air Coalition (CCAP)– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	25-Sep-24	10
Paul Ruffins- Streetcar Suburb News Interview & Tour– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	26-Sep-24	1
Sierra Club- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	27-Sep-24	20
Fort Washington Civic Association– PGC Composts Speaking Engagement	30-Sep-24	12
John Hopkins University– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	2-Oct-24	18
Laurie Pickard- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	3-Oct-24	3
Largo Government Center- Household Hazardous Waste Event	5-Oct-24	550
High Point High School- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	11-Oct-24	34
Megamart Adelphi- Mini Outreach Event	12-Oct-24	214
UMD Students– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	18-Oct-24	24
10th Annual Green Summit Event at Driskell Park (PGC Compost Promo Table)	19-Oct-24	250
Sierra Club– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	23-Oct-24	20
Steve Tomachesky– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	23-Oct-24	1
Oxon Hill High School- Document Shredding Event	26-Oct-24	375
St. Patrick's School– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	29-Oct-24	34
MLK Jr. Middle School- Document Shredding Event	2-Nov-24	250
Happy Go Lucky's Senior Group- PGC Composts Program Open Discussion	6-Nov-24	15
Northern VA Conservation Advocate for Nature Forward- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	7-Nov-24	23
EPA- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	7-Nov-24	9
The Union Center Mall- Mini Outreach Event	9-Nov-24	202
EPA, MDE, DE- DNR, DC- DPW– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	13-Nov-24	24

Name of Event (Participant)	Date of Event	No. of Participants
District Dept. of Transportation- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	14-Nov-24	13
CMIT North- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	19-Nov-24	50
IDB Bank– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	19-Nov-24	12
SOL Learning Center- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	20-Nov-24	28
Washington New Church School- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	26-Nov-24	22
Washington New Church School- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	26-Nov-24	15
Largo Government Center- Household Hazardous Waste Event	7-Dec-24	430
High Point High School- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	11-Dec-24	24
Bob McCarty- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	12-Dec-24	4
PAX Academy- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	14-Jan-25	30
Robert Brice- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	23-Jan-25	1
DoE (New Hires)- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	28-Jan-25	3
Mundo Verde Charter School- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	29-Jan-25	27
Mundo Verde Charter School- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	30-Jan-25	26
Mundo Verde Charter School- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	30-Jan-25	23
Randolph Chase– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	4-Feb-25	2
Opportunities Inc.- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	13-Feb-25	9
DC Synagogue- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	17-Feb-25	4
Jewish Woman's Group– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	17-Feb-25	4
William Wirt Middle School- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	19-Feb-25	24
Compost Crew– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	25-Feb-25	7
Andrew Mullin and Arthur Kustuch- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	5-Mar-25	2
Casa Organization– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	6-Mar-25	7
High Point High School- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	12-Mar-25	19
Mundo Verde Charter School– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	13-Mar-25	100
Largo Government Center- Household Hazardous Waste Event	15-Mar-25	580
George Washington University– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	17-Mar-25	12
PGC Composts Q&A Discussion/Presentation- Victoria Falls Community	18-Mar-25	20
Thomas Ainsley- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	20-Mar-25	2
Solid Waste Advisory Commission (SWAC)– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	20-Mar-25	10
PGC Composts Q&A Discussion/Presentation- Marlboro Meadows HOA	20-Mar-25	8
Megamart Adelphi- Mini Outreach Event	20-Mar-25	114
Opportunities Inc.- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	25-Mar-25	5
MDE/DGS Green Purchasing Committee– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	1-Apr-25	15

Name of Event (Participant)	Date of Event	No. of Participants
St. Philips School– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	3-Apr-25	56
PGC Residential Site Showcase– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	4-Apr-25	4
DuVal High School- Document Shredding Event	5-Apr-25	350
City of Greenbelt Senior Group- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	8-Apr-25	8
PG DoE (New Hires)– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	10-Apr-25	4
Riderwood Village- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	15-Apr-25	12
Atlantic Supermarket- Mini Outreach Event	17-Apr-25	112
World Bank (St. Martin's Associates)– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	18-Apr-25	7
North Canterbury Estates Civic Association (NCECA)- PGC Composts Q&A Discussion/Presentation	18-Apr-25	20
2025 Mulch Madness Event	19-Apr-25	398
Collington Senior Community- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	22-Apr-25	10
2025 Riderwood Earth Day Festival Tabling/Promo	22-Apr-25	60
PGCPS Student Environmental Alliance Summit	24-Apr-25	150
PG DoE Inspectors- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	24-Apr-25	2
Greenbelt Middle School- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	24-Apr-25	43
Bestway- Mini Outreach Event	24-Apr-25	114
Friendly High School- Household Hazardous Waste Event	26-Apr-25	455
PG DoE RRD Collections Team (New Hires)– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	30-Apr-25	10
International Finance Corporation– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	5-May-25	13
La Colonia International Supermarket- Mini Outreach Event	8-May-25	110
UMD Graduate Student Class (Dr. Suhana Chattopadhyay)– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	12-May-25	15
MES Manager/Supervisor– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	13-May-25	50
Megamart Adelphi- Mini Outreach Event	15-May-25	114
Recycling Partnership- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	15-May-25	16
Bowie Baysox Stadium- Household Hazardous Waste Event	17-May-25	603
College Park Committee- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	20-May-25	6
Lynne Larkin- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	22-May-25	3
OCR Lunch & Listen- PGC Composts Presentation & Q/A Session w/Camp Springs Civic Association	22-May-25	20
Atlantic Supermarket- Mini Outreach Event	22-May-25	112
Sustainable Generation Customer– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	23-May-25	5
Washington Latin PCS- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	28-May-25	25

Name of Event (Participant)	Date of Event	No. of Participants
Bestway- Mini Outreach Event	29-May-25	114
Berwyn Heights Elementary School– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	5-Jun-25	80
La Colonia International Supermarket- Mini Outreach Event	6-Jun-25	83
British Broadcast Channel– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	9-Jun-25	4
Megamart Adelphi- Mini Outreach Event	12-Jun-25	134
Largo Government Center- Household Hazardous Waste & Document Shredding Event	14-Jun-25	966
PGC Resident– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	20-Jun-25	2
Schmidt Learning Center/PGCPS staff– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	24-Jun-25	20
PGCPS (Sara Gillespie)- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	25-Jun-25	25
Alice Ferguson Foundation- Materials Recycling Facility Tour	26-Jun-25	21
Bestway- Mini Outreach Event	26-Jun-25	114
Alice Ferguson Foundation– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	26-Jun-25	17
Ecoverse Customer– Western Branch Composting Facility Tour	26-Jun-25	3
Total		10,660

Single-Stream Recycling

The County's single stream recycling program is promoted through direct mail, press releases, newspaper advertisements, displays, and speaking engagements. The County's MRF processes glass bottles and jars, plastic containers, aluminum, steel and bi-metal cans, paper, aseptic containers, and newspaper from 184,772 residences served by the residential curbside single-stream recycling program and merchants (commercial sector). Today, the County's MRF operates with the latest state-of-the-art equipment to accommodate single-stream recycling, processing over 69,000 tons annually.

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

County Office Recycling Program

On October 1, 2011, the County Office Recycling Program (CORP) began single-stream recycling in County offices. An outreach campaign was developed to educate employees on the transition from dual-stream to single-stream collection and increase the amount of recycling collected from County offices. The CORP, which has existed since 1990, now serves 89 local County offices; all locations are serviced on a regular pickup schedule. All forms of paper and commingled materials are collected from these facilities by a county contractor. A recent expansion to the CORP includes the addition of exterior

side by side recycling and trash collection containers being placed at the entrances of eleven County office buildings. Nearly 1 ton of toner cartridges are recycled annually through a agreement with PMK Toner.

Source Reduction & Recycling

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

Business Recycling and Source Reduction

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

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

Composting

Food Scraps

During this reporting period, the County entered the final phase of its PGC Composts Program to service more than 184,772 additional households. It is favorable that residential participation will continue to grow as a result of the positive feedback generated during the current phase of expansion. In FY 2025, the Prince George's County Organics Compost Facility (PGCOCF) diverted 15,714.81 tons of food scraps from the landfill into 100% organic compost.

Yard Waste

The Prince George's County Organics Compost Facility (aka Western Branch), operated by the Maryland Environmental Service (MES), accepts yard waste from more than 180,000 households in the County. As shown in Figure D-10, the OCF received over 19,192 tons of yard waste in FY 2025.

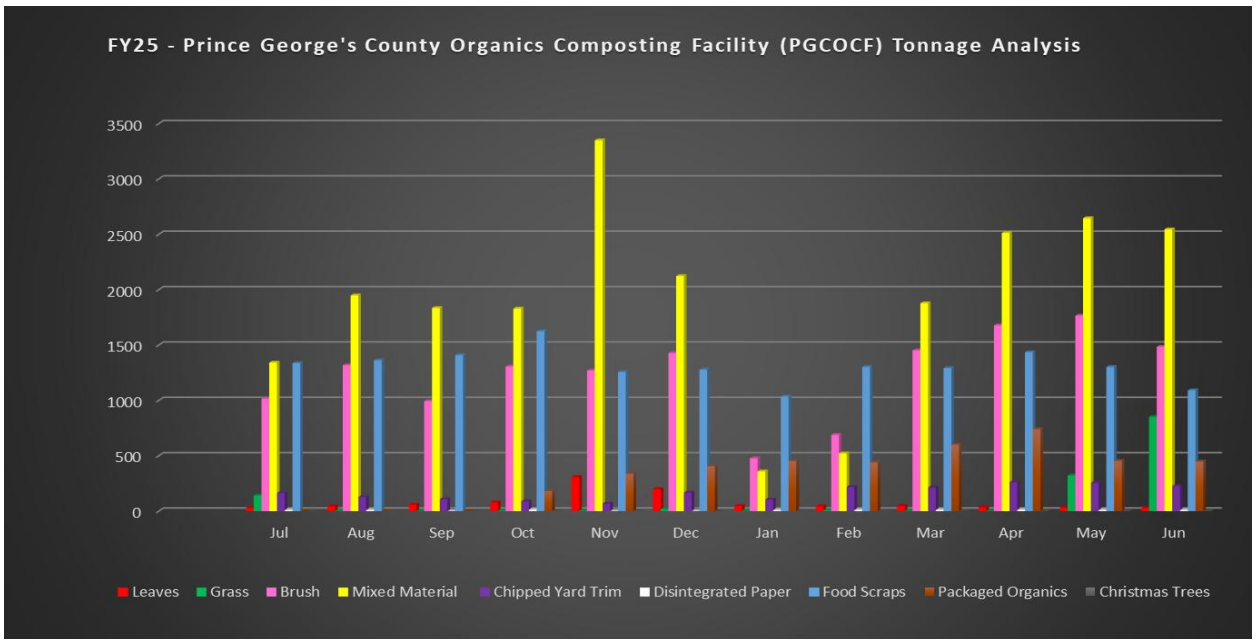

Figure D-10. Yard Waste Composting – FY 2025.

Car Care, Mass Transit, and Alternative Transportation

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

Commuter Connections

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

Ride Matching Network

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

Biking to Work

The Prince George's County Department of Public Works & Transportation (DPW&T) in partnership with the M-NCPPC Department of Parks and Recreation, Prince George's County co-hosted a Bike to Work Day Pit Stop at the Largo/Kettering/Perrywood Community Center in Upper Marlboro, MD on Thursday, May 15, 2025. DPW&T and Vision Zero Prince George's were Bike to Work Day 2025 Gold Sponsors of and Capital Bikeshare was a Bronze Sponsor.

The event was a great success! There were 59 persons that registered in advance for the Largo/Kettering/Perrywood Community Center Bike to Work Day pit stop and 47 persons registered onsite. Additionally, students, teachers and the guidance counselor from the adjacent Perrywood Elementary School and seniors from Perrywood Community Center stopped by to support Bike to Work Day and obtain information and giveaways from the numerous county agencies and community groups that tabled during the Bike to Work Day event.

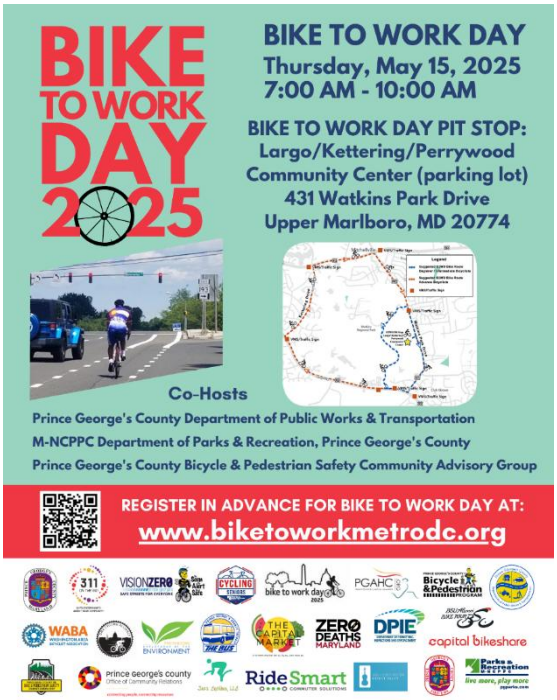

Figure D-11. Bike to Work Brochure.

Bike Share

Capital Bikeshare is a public bikeshare system, which provides residents, employees and visitors access to over 5,000 pedal bicycles and eBikes at 800+ bikeshare docking stations across the Washington, DC Metropolitan region. Capital Bikeshare is owned and operated by 8 member jurisdictions: Prince George's County and Montgomery County in Maryland; Washington, DC; and Fairfax City, Fairfax County, Falls Church, Arlington and Alexandria in Virginia.

Figure D-12. Bike share.

On June 1, 2018, Prince George's County joined the Capital Bikeshare System as an owner. Today, the County owns and operates 35 Capital Bikeshare docking stations and 8 of the 35 stations, were recently installed between October of 2024 and February of 2025.

Prince George's County along with the 7 other member jurisdictions that own Capital Bikeshare launched a CaBi-for-All equity program, in February 2020. The program provides low and moderate-income qualifying individuals a $5 annual membership to use Capital Bikeshare. In August of 2025, the Capital Bikeshare pricing structure was modified. In addition to offering Capital Bikeshare's low and moderate income/equity members a $5 annual membership, qualified CaBi-for-All members also receive a $40 credit per month to assist in covering Capital Bikeshare usage and parking fees.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Program

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

Figure D-13. Safety Approach.

Vanpool Subsidy Program

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

Park and Ride

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

1. Bowie Fringe Parking: MD Route 197 and Northview Drive
2. South Laurel: MD Route 197 and Briarcroft Lane
3. Montpelier: MD Route 197 and Brock Bridge Road
4. Clinton Fringe Parking: MD Route 5 and Woodyard Road
5. Equestrian Center: MD Route 4 in Upper Marlboro
6. Fort Washington: MD Route 210 and East Swann Creek Road

7. Oxon Hill Fringe Parking: MD Route 210 and Oxon Hill Road
8. Beltway (I-494/I-95): I-95 and the Capital Beltway
9. Laurel Fringe Parking: Sandy Spring Road and Van Dusen Road
10. Accokeek Fringe Parking: MD Route 373 and MD Route 210
11. Bowie Market Place: MD Route 450 and Stoneybrook Drive
12. Penn Mar Shopping Center: Donnell Drive and Marlboro Pike

Metrorail

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

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

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

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

The Taxicab Licensing Section of the Office of Transportation (formerly in the Department of Environmental Resources) licenses 1,062 taxicab operators to provide fee-based services to residents and visitors in the County. A subsidy service provided by the County via Maryland state grants is the Call-A-Cab coupon service for seniors and disabled patrons. This program enables seniors and disabled patrons to purchase reduced-price taxicab coupons.

Clean Water Partnership Outreach Activities

The Clean Water Partnership regularly conducts outreach events and activities to educate community members about proposed stormwater management and involve stakeholders in the process. During FY 2025, outreach staff, along with the CWP designers, contractors, and CWP leadership, participated in 72 outreach events involving approximately 2,527 participants and distributed 3,453 outreach materials such as flyers, brochures, and doorknockers. These events included project-related meetings for approximately 32 projects, which are typically held at the 30, 60, and 90 percent design levels. Flyers were distributed for 7 projects before and during construction. Additional Clean Water

Partnership social-economic development programs, inclusive of public outreach and community involvement, are described below.

In addition to these events, the CWP organized an Arbor Day event at Woodmore Elementary School and an Earth Day event at the Lake Arbor Community Center. In collaboration with MGM National Harbor, the CWP also participated in a shoreline cleanup along the Potomac River. The CWP showcased environmental careers for young adults at a Teen Career Expo and the Student Environmental Alliance Summit. As the school year concluded, students at Surrattsville High School gained valuable insights from a contractor who detailed their role in constructing the BMP at the school.

Mentor-Protégé Program

The Clean Water Partnership's Mentor Protégé Program (MPP) began in February 2016. On June 27, 2024, the Clean Water Partnership (CWP) hosted the graduation of Cohort 7. This was the first cohort delivered in collaboration with Prince George's County Office of Central Services and the Office of Procurement. For this cohort, the CWP expanded participation to include Prince George's County Target Class firms not only in Green Infrastructure but also in vertical construction and facilities management. To reflect this broader scope, the program was rebranded as the Capacity Development Program (CDP).

The Office of Central Services hosted several workshops at their location, with County leadership participating in each session. Eleven companies completed the program: five specializing in Green Infrastructure and six in facilities management and vertical construction.

Green Infrastructure Firms (Cohort 7):

- DEGLB2 Contractors, LLC (Capitol Heights)
- USource Services, LLC (Largo)
- Malill, LLC (Ellicott City)
- Potomac Services, Inc. (Fort Washington)
- Bengal Engineers, LLC (Laurel)

Facilities Management & Vertical Construction Firms (Cohort 7):

- Southern Belle Cleaners, LLC (Upper Marlboro)
- JL Terrell Construction, LLC (Washington, DC)
- J&J Plumbing, Inc. (Washington, DC)
- M&S Enterprises, Inc. (Upper Marlboro)
- Griffin Solutions, LLC (Temple Hills)
- Roofing, Inc. (Bowie)

The graduation was well attended by County leadership, including the Directors of Central Services and the Department of the Environment.

Continuing Support from Cohort 7

As FY2025 began, CWP focused heavily on contractor development to meet its Consent Decree milestone deadlines. Our team continued coaching and mentoring USource Services, LLC as they navigated their first horizontal construction project in partnership with the Low Impact Development Center on the Memorial Park Streetscapes Project in Mount Rainier. USource formally acknowledged the CWP for its advocacy, training, contractor referrals, and overall support.

Potomac Services, Inc., another Cohort 7 graduate, also credited CWP for helping them secure opportunities with general contractors, which led to their participation in the Key Bridge Project in Baltimore.

Preparing for Cohort 8

With CDP on pause to focus on contractor support, CWP assessed the results of Cohort 7 and worked with the Office of Central Services and the new Office of Procurement to refine the program's direction. Based on feedback and success, we agreed to expand eligibility for Cohort 8 to all County-based firms, regardless of industry.

On February 27, 2025, the CWP and Office of Procurement hosted an outreach session for Cohort 8. Nineteen firms attended, and fifteen were selected to participate. Firms were onboarded in March, and the first workshop was held on April 17, 2025.

Table D-15. Cohort 8 Firms.

Firm Name	Location	Type
LuLu General LLC	Lanham	General Construction
Sonell Group LLC	Riverdale	General Merchandise, Cleaning Services
ID3 Trucking LLC	Clinton	Trucking, Excavation, Snow Removal
Hayward's Private Chef & Catering	Waldorf	Catering, Meal Prep, Events
3A Enterprises LLC	Upper Marlboro	Corporate Wellness & Assessments
Green Forever Landscaping & Design, Inc.	Upper Marlboro	Landscaping, Design, Maintenance
Casey & Company LLC	Washington, DC	Green Infrastructure – Fine Gardens
Lamb Consulting Group LLC	Upper Marlboro	Administrative Professional Services
Cynthia Cephas Photography	Mitchellville	Photography
Capital T Solutions LLC	Waldorf	Auditing, Risk Management, CPIC
Focused Training Solutions LLC	Upper Marlboro	Employee Onboarding Services
Ascendant Materials II LLC	Capitol Heights	Trucking
Bengal Engineers, LLC	Laurel	Civil Engineering
US Refuse	Capitol Heights	Waste Management Services
Johnson Educational & Professional Service consulting Group	Largo	Educational & Professional Services

Clean Water Partnership Schools Program – Treating & Teaching

The Treating & Teaching Program began in FY 2016 and is designed to assist Prince George's County Public Schools (PGCPS) in treating stormwater runoff by constructing BMPs on school property. Treating & Teaching incorporates a community-based approach to engage school facilities staff, educators, students, and community members in every element of the BMP process. Educators and students gain

experience and confidence while using the BMP projects to inform classroom learning. Students and volunteers participate in mulching and planting native plants to complete a BMP installation. Interpretive signage provides BMP information, BMP benefits, visuals, and illustrations that describe the most common pollutants affecting stormwater runoff in the area.

In FY 2025, the CWP retrofitted an existing BMP at Central High School and finalized outdoor classroom designs for seven schools: Ardmore Elementary School, Columbia Park Elementary School, Eleanor Roosevelt High School, Frederick Douglass High School, Kenilworth Elementary School, Seat Pleasant Elementary School, and Surrattsville High School. These schools are scheduled for construction in the summer of 2025.

Currently, there are 62 schools with BMPs, yet only half of them have an accompanying outdoor classroom. To bridge the gap between the number of schools with BMPs and those lacking outdoor classrooms—while continuing to foster environmental education in PGCPS—the CWP must adopt a strategic approach to planning, scheduling, and implementing the Treating & Teaching Program.

This year, the CWP selected five schools with existing BMPs to have an outdoor classroom designed, and three schools to have both new BMPs and an outdoor classroom designed at the same time, making this a very aggressive number of schools to put into the pipeline for one year.

The schools where a combination of the BMP and outdoor learning space will be designed and built at the same time are Bladensburg HS, Chillum ES, and James Ryder Randall ES. The schools where the outdoor learning space is being designed to accompany an existing BMP device are Allenwood ES, Clinton Grove ES, District Heights ES, Duval HS, and Northwestern HS.

Many lessons were learned throughout the years since the start of the Treating and Teaching Program, the CWP has begun to standardize the process, material selection and timeline to become more efficient to reach as many students in the public schools system before they graduate though program activities such as student-volunteer tree planting sessions, educational signage, and development of a hands-on learning component to the program that can support existing Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) activities at the schools.

CWP Urban Trees Program

In FY 2025, CWP continued its support of the DoE by implementing a transformative county-wide tree installation program. The Partnership planted trees both inside and outside the beltway in District Heights and carried out a stream restoration project in Oxon Hill, resulting in the planting of over 2,100 trees.

The Urban Tree Program has improved the environment and the well-being of the community. Its primary goal is to increase the tree canopy within the County and foster carbon-friendly green spaces. With each planting initiative, CWP is moving the County closer to this objective. This program not only enhances the urban forest but also encourages healthy tree growth, strengthening the community's resilience to climate change through nature-based solutions. This successful achievement this year lays a strong foundation for future funding opportunities through the Chesapeake Bay Trust and other grant sources.

Student Enrichment

The Clean Water Partnership continued its support of End Time Harvest Ministries (ETHM) in FY 2025. ETHM is a Prince George's County-based non-profit established to empower youth through providing opportunities to build educational, social, and economic life skills. ETHM programs include a six-week Jobs For Youth (JFY) Summer Employment Program where students learn about the importance of workforce development, a cornerstone of the CWP program.

This year, the CWP supported the Junior Achievement of Greater Washington through the Junior Achievement Finance Park, where staff and delivery partners participated in a one-day experience at the facility. Junior Achievement Finance Park provides students with a vigorous, hands-on budgeting experience and exposure to an environmental solution to managing stormwater runoff. The CWP also supported the Boys and Girls Club of Greater Washington, Prince George's County's Center of Transformation (CoT). Currently in its third year, CoT promotes a pathway for social impact, with an emphasis on elevating the voices of black and brown youth from predominantly historically marginalized communities to champion the protection of our planet.

Municipal Engagement

The CWP conducted numerous activities within municipal boundaries during FY 2025. This permit covers several restoration projects located in the county's 26 municipalities that were completed during this fiscal year. Projects like the one that completed a stream restoration in Cheverly, another that continues the development of solutions to reduce the risk of flooding in Bladensburg, and planting trees in District Heights. The CWP continues to have impactful engagement with the municipalities.

CWP Stream & Outfall Restoration Program

As development continues and heavy rains become more frequent, our streams, especially in urban settings are inundated with erosive flows. Restoring and stabilizing streams and outfalls to make them more resilient has become an important strategy for managing sediment loads. In FY 2025 the Clean Water Partnership completed four (4) stream and outfall restoration projects.

CWP Maintenance and Litter Reduction

Two very important and measurable aspects of the Clean Water Partnership's maintenance program are trash and sediment collection. In addition to structural and landscape maintenance, Clean Water Partnership crews regularly remove trash and sediment from project sites to support BMP performance and appearance. During routine maintenance work conducted during FY 2025, the Program maintained 577 assets (BMPs) encompassing 8,100 acres of restoration credit and removed 62 total tons of trash.

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E. STORMWATER RESTORATION

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

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

A letter by MDE dated April 16, 2025, confirmed that the County has met its prior MS4 permit's impervious acre restoration requirement including the conditions of the Consent Decree. The county has replaced 309 acres of restoration credits obtained through the street sweeping operational program under fourth generation permit with 342 acres of restoration credits through the stormwater management BMP (Site Name: Bear Branch Stream Restoration Phase II, MDE ID: PG17ALN000012).

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

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

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

BMP Name	BMP Type	Number of BMPS	Impervious Acres Treated	Length Restored (Ft)/ Lane Miles (MI)/ Mass Loading (Lbs.)
Capital Projects - New Restoration completed during FY 2023 - FY 2025 (toward 5th gen. Permit)				
PG17RST000309	Wet Extended Detention Pond	1	115.17	
PG18RST102020	Wet Pond	1	137.31	
PG25BMP026229	Wet Pond	1	37.98	
PG17RST000132	Wet Extended Detention Pond	1	28.43	
PG21BMP005571	Wet Pond	1	40.15	
PG17RST108060	Wet Pond	1	25.22	
PG20BMP011389	Wet Pond	1	93.82	
PG21BMP017394	Wet Pond	1	14.69	
PG21ALN000315	Stream Restoration	1	55.80	1282
PG20ALN002454	Stream Restoration	1	129.02	780
PG21ALN000313	Stream Restoration	1	20.40	575
PG21ALN000320	Stream Restoration	1	288.88	3600
PG21ALN000312	Stream Restoration	1	43.55	1195
PG24ALN001397	Stream Restoration	1	89.44	2041
PG20ALN002455	Stream Restoration	1	37.18	775
PG22ALN000527	Stream Restoration	1	162.00	3494
PG24ALN001387	Stream Restoration	1	270.70	4474
PG20ALN000002	Stream Restoration	1	22.12	2204
PG22ALN000524	Stream Restoration	1	45.23	496
PG22ALN000526	Stream Restoration	1	18.46	839
PG22ALN000525	Stream Restoration	1	21.97	480
PG22APY062427	Forest Conservation	1	12.58	
PG22APY062426	Forestation on Pervious Urban (i.e., Forest Planting)	1	13.73	
Multiple BMPs	Street Trees	201	0.80	
Multiple BMPs	Urban Tree Canopy (i.e., Pervious Turf to Tree Canopy over Turf)	63	0.18	
Subtotal		*287*	*1724.81*	
Capital Projects - New Restoration Proposed (toward 5th gen. Permit)				
PG19BMP024564	Wet Pond	1	82.47	
PG21ALN000317	Stream Restoration	1	356.00	7594
PG20ALN000012	Stream Restoration	1	15.89	945
Subtotal		*3*	*454.36*	
TOTAL		***290***	***2,179.17***	

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

The County has not opted nutrient trading option as of the FY 2025 reporting period.

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

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

The County is on track to meet this suggested benchmark. To date the County has already restored 1,725 acres towards this permit term, surpassing the Year 3 benchmark of 20% or 427 acres.

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

a. Submit to the Department a list of BMPs, programmatic initiatives, and alternative control practices to be completed in the following year to work toward meeting its impervious acre restoration benchmark:
  i. The list of BMPs, programmatic initiatives, or alternative control practices shall be submitted in the Year 1 BMP Portfolio format provided in Appendix B; and
  ii. Prince George's County may replace individual practices listed in its annual BMP Portfolio as long as the total implementation rate at the end of each year meets the annual restoration benchmark schedule in Table 1.

b. Evaluate progress toward meeting its annual restoration benchmark according to the schedule in Table 1 and adjust the benchmark appropriately based upon:
  i. Actual BMP implementation rates; and
  ii. Anticipated implementation rates and annual restoration benchmark schedule needed in the remaining years of this permit for meeting the final impervious acre restoration requirement by December 1, 2027.

For FY 2025, a spreadsheet with the list of BMPs, programmatic initiatives, or alternative control practices in the BMP Portfolio format per Appendix B is provided in a flash memory drive. The County's 5th generation NPDES permit requires the County to restore 2,137 impervious acres between December

2022 and December 2027. Table E-2 presents the permitted benchmarks per permit year in both percentages and acres for the 5th generation permit. The table also presents equivalent impervious areas (in acres) of BMPs that are currently in planning, design, and construction through 2027. As the year progresses, the County will evaluate the progress and adjust the benchmark based on the actual and anticipated BMP implementation rates in subsequent reports.

Table E-2. Benchmark and schedule of restoration.

Metric	Year 1 (FY 2023: 12/02/22-06/30/23)[1]	Year 2 (FY 2024: 07/01/23-06/30/24)	Year 3 (FY2025: 07/01/24-06/30/25)	Year 4 (FY2026: 07/01/25-06/30/26)	Year 5 (FY2027: 07/01/26-06/30/27)
Permit Required Cumulative Percent Impervious Acre	2.92%	10%	20%	40%	100%
Permit Required Cumulative Impervious Acres	62	214	427	855	2,137
Annual Impervious Acres	193.95	315.15	1,215.71	454.36	-
Cumulative Impervious Acres	193.95	509.1	1,724.81	2,179.17	

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

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

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

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

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

F. COUNTYWIDE TMDL STORMWATER IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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

The TMDL restoration plans were developed and submitted to MDE in December 2014, with revisions based on MDE comments submitted in 2015. These plans were for the following: Anacostia River (biological oxygen demand, bacteria, nutrients, sediment); Mattawoman Creek (nitrogen); Upper Patuxent River (including Rocky Gorge Reservoir) (bacteria, phosphorus, sediment); Piscataway Creek (bacteria); PCB-Impacted Water Bodies (Anacostia, Mattawoman, Piscataway, Potomac); and countywide trash. Additional plans were submitted in 2019 for the Lower and Middle Patuxent River (sediment) and tidal Patuxent River (PCBs). In 2022, the County submitted a restoration plan for sediment in the Piscataway Creek watershed. There are currently no additional County MS4 WLAs requiring restoration plans.

In 2024, the County updated its nutrient and sediment restoration plans based on MDE's 2022 guidance and the 2023 comments on the Piscataway Creek sediment TMDL restoration plan. These updated plans were included as appendices to the 2024 MS4 annual report. In the same year, the County developed separate bacteria and PCB track-down documentation and implementation plans based on the 2022 MDE guidance. These documents were submitted to MDE in 2024, prior to submission of the annual MS4 report, and received MDE approval in FY2025.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A summary of the completed BMPs, programs, and initiatives to meet the established pollutant reduction goals is provided in Table F-1. Completed restoration activities are also itemized on the flash memory drive accompanying this report, within the MDE geodatabase under the feature classes RestBMP, AltBMP Line, AltBMP Point, AltBMP Polygon, and the Impervious Surface Associated Table. To date, the County has restored 8,110 acres under the NPDES MS4 permit between FY2014 and FY2025. This progress reflects the completion of more than 845 projects with estimated costs exceeding $427 million.

Table F-1. Summary of Completed Projects between FY 2014 through FY 2025.

Watershed Code	Watershed Name	Number of Projects	Impervious Acres Restored[a]	Implementation Cost ($)[b]
Restoration BMPs through CIP and CWP Projects, and Redevelopment (see Geodatabase Record: BMP)				
02131101	Patuxent River lower	3	0.88	$755,227
02131102	Patuxent River middle	5	1.45	$767,796
02131103	Western Branch	68	1,008.1	$78,118,144
02131104	Patuxent River upper	26	228.7	$19,432,051
02131107	Rocky Gorge Dam	0	0.0	$0
02140102	Potomac River M tidal	0	0.0	$0
02140111	Mattawoman Creek	4	54.2	$4,199,754
02140201	Potomac River U tidal	35	89.7	$10,978,150
02140203	Piscataway Creek	27	157.1	$17,183,155
02140204	Oxon Creek	11	6.2	$3,751,975
02140205	Anacostia River	246	1,021.0	$87,285,780
		425	**2,567**	**$222,472,031**
Septic System Upgrade or Removal (see Geodatabase Record: AltBMPPoint)				
02131101	Patuxent River lower	5	1.3	$70,000
02131102	Patuxent River middle	18	4.7	$252,000
02131103	Western Branch	53	17.2	$364,000
02131104	Patuxent River upper	24	7.7	$182,000
02131107	Rocky Gorge Dam	1	0.39	$0
02140102	Potomac River M tidal	4	0.0	$0
02140111	Mattawoman Creek	26	1.4	$14,000

Watershed Code	Watershed Name	Number of Projects	Impervious Acres Restored[a]	Implementation Cost ($)[b]
02140201	Potomac River U tidal	34	9.9	$28,000
02140203	Piscataway Creek	8	11.9	$140,000
02140204	Oxon Creek	58	3.1	$0
02140205	Anacostia River	5	22.6	$0
		231	**80.34**	**$1,050,000**
Tree Planting and Impervious Surface Removal (see Geodatabase Record: AltBMPPoly)				
02131101	Patuxent River lower	2	8.8	$413,692
02131102	Patuxent River middle	2	6.6	$539,576
02131103	Western Branch	10	90.6	$14,505,733
02131104	Patuxent River upper	6	21.0	$4,087,338
02131107	Rocky Gorge Dam	1	0.3	$55,803
02140102	Potomac River M tidal	1	0.0	$1,947
02140111	Mattawoman Creek	1	7.1	$1,145,904
02140201	Potomac River U tidal	5	28.8	$5,184,559
02140203	Piscataway Creek	5	71.0	$9,595,341
02140204	Oxon Creek	6	5.7	$1,560,696
02140205	Anacostia River	77	59.1	$15,265,639
		116	**299.1**	**$52,356,229**
Stream Restoration and Outfall Stabilization Projects (see Geodatabase Record: AltBMPLine)				
02131101	Patuxent River lower	4	600.7	$22,610,275
02131102	Patuxent River middle	0	0.0	$0
02131103	Western Branch	14	1,096.0	$27,082,771
02131104	Patuxent River upper	5	695.9	$18,373,497
02131107	Rocky Gorge Dam	1	55.8	$1,829,822
02140102	Potomac River M tidal	0	0.0	$0
02140111	Mattawoman Creek	1	98.5	$4,318,041
02140201	Potomac River U tidal	6	214.3	$4,390,040
02140203	Piscataway Creek	25	1,821.0	$52,601,056
02140204	Oxon Creek	2	21.2	$1,155,324
02140205	Anacostia River	15	560.4	$18,935,537
		73	**5,164.2**	**$151,296,363**
Grand Total		**845**	**8,110**	**$427,174,624**

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

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

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

The County continues to carry out a range of restoration activities as outlined in its approved restoration plans. The Clean Water Partnership (formerly the Public-Private Partnership) remains actively involved in the design and construction of water quality restoration projects. In parallel, the County is implementing additional projects across various locations. As of this reporting period, active projects address over 450 acres of impervious surface, which will be credited toward meeting MS4 permit requirements (see Table F-36).

The County has updated its TMDL load reduction accounting methodology to align with the Maryland Department of the Environment's (MDE) latest guidance and datasets, specifically the April 2022 TMDL Implementation Progress and Planning Tool (TIPP Tool) and the 2021 Accounting for Stormwater Wasteload Allocations and Impervious Acres Treated document. Accordingly, the TMDL compliance tables in this report reflect the revised methodology and data from the TIPP Tool and WLA guidance.

Due to these updates, the baseline, target, and progress loads presented in this annual report are not directly comparable to those in previous reports. These revised baseline and target loads will be incorporated into future updates of the County's restoration plans, which MDE will have the opportunity to review. Additionally, the County has reassessed past restoration progress and updated annual load reduction estimates.

Since the calculations in this report are based on the most current guidance and data, future reports may reflect minor adjustments if MDE updates its TIPP Tool or WLA methodology. Until reviewed and accepted by MDE, the baseline and target loads included in this report should be considered provisional.

County progress towards local TMDLs

As noted above, nutrient and sediment loads were calculated using the methodology and data provided in MDE's TIPP Tool and its 2021 guidance. However, the TIPP Tool and associated guidance do not include loading rates or BMP efficiencies for bacteria, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), or polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

In coordination with MDE, it was confirmed that progress toward meeting bacteria and PCB TMDLs will be assessed through programmatic measures—including watershed monitoring, source tracking and elimination, and public outreach efforts—rather than through quantitative load reduction estimates. MDE's 2022 guidance on bacteria TMDL watershed implementation plans highlights the limitations and inaccuracies in quantifying bacteria loading rates and BMP performance. As a result, the guidance emphasizes source identification and elimination over traditional BMP implementation for addressing bacteria TMDLs. Consequently, bacteria load reduction tables are not included in this annual report.

Similarly, MDE's 2022 PCB restoration guidance outlines a source tracking-based approach for addressing PCB TMDLs and does not require permittees to report PCB load reductions.

Regarding BOD, MDE has stated that it does not intend to develop loading rates or BMP efficiencies for this parameter. Instead, MDE has indicated that achieving nutrient reduction goals for a watershed will be considered sufficient to address BOD requirements. Therefore, BOD load estimates are also not included in this report. Table F-2 lists the local TMDLs and their associated tables.

Table F-2. Local TMDLs and Associated Tables.

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

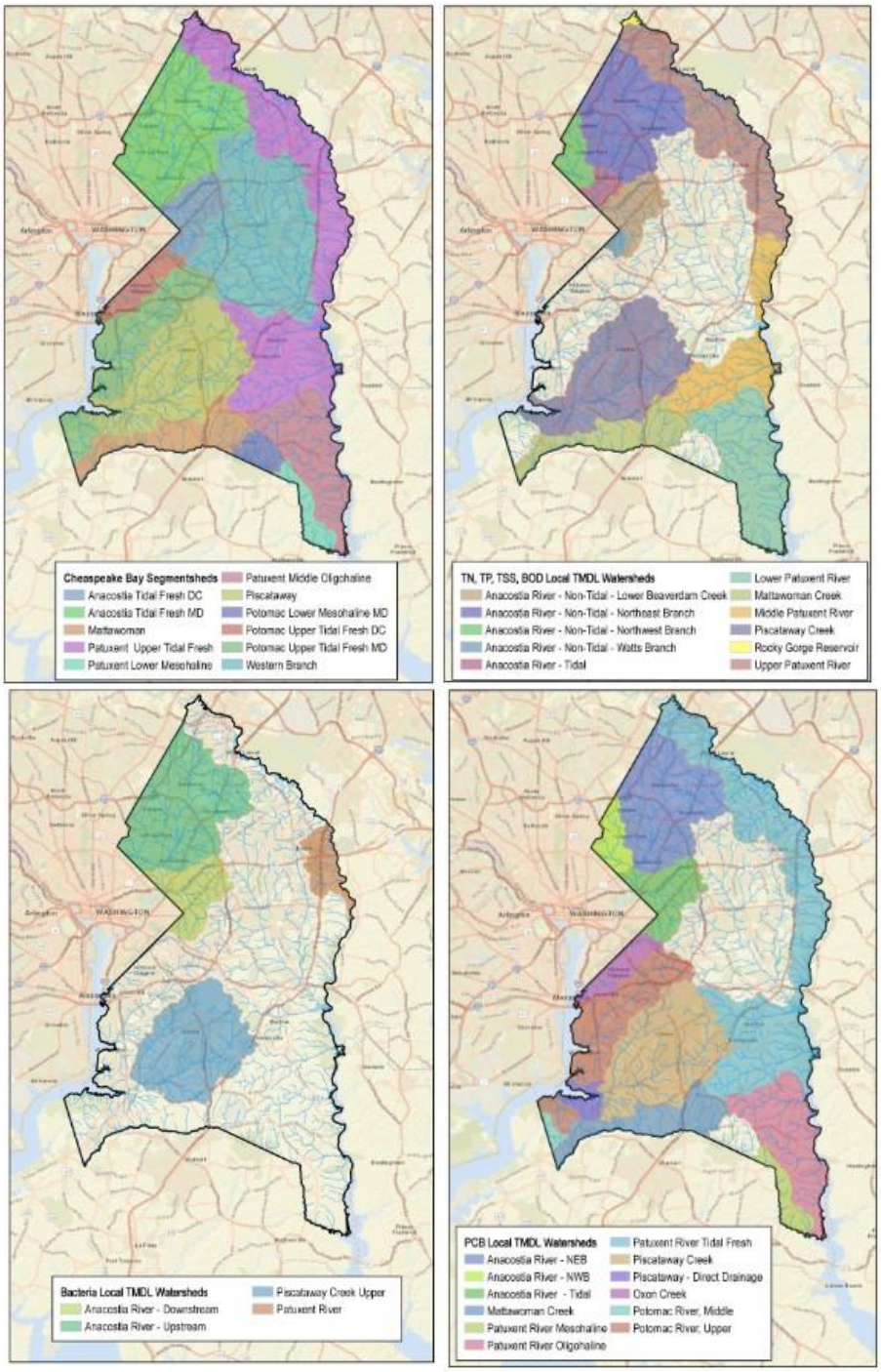

Figure F-1. Local TMDL and Chesapeake Bay Allocation Watersheds.

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2008	2008	2007
Target Load Reduction[a]	16,341	2,006	5,887,253
BMP Reduction – FY 2008	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2009	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	4.86	0.59	2,315
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.00	0.00	0
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.70	0.09	328
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.73	0.08	412
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	0.60	0.09	232
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	40.5	7.32	23,760
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	0.55	0.08	222
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	2.69	0.21	1,479
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	296.30	87.4	169,561
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	141.50	24.1	104,458
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[b]	1.68	0.23	597
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	0.00	0.00	0
Total BMP Reduction	**490.1**	**120.2**	**303,364**
Percent Reduction of Target	**3.0%**	**6.0%**	**5.2%**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2008	2008	2007
Target Load Reduction[a]	44,683	5,471	15,647,365
BMP Reduction – FY 2008	0.00	0.00	0

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
BMP Reduction – FY 2009	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.76	0.12	279.0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	29.14	14.70	51,810
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	32.40	3.93	15,479
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.03	0.00	14.0
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.22	0.03	103
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	4.30	0.58	1,877
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	284.31	52.22	181,363
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	153.84	27.64	82,933
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	2.37	0.19	1,314
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	162.17	34.39	128,828
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	448.57	248.07	116,998
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	31.60	27.58	100,425
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[b]	41.88	16.1	59,843
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	0.87	0.17	230
Total BMP Reduction	**1,192.43**	**425.62**	**741,495**
Percent Reduction of Target	**2.7%**	**7.8%**	**4.7%**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2008	2008	2007
Target Load Reduction[a]	83,575	10,424	28,918,853
BMP Reduction – FY 2008	0.74	0.10	309
BMP Reduction – FY 2009	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	79.71	16.43	52,214
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	105.17	95.35	347,755
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.36	0.04	174
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	37.45	32.62	118,810

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	11.42	1.99	6,670
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	1,264.56	259.56	820,204
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	2,706.99	524.73	1,863,890
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	67.81	14.39	39,728
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	536.66	105.18	343,778
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	2,698.47	648.29	1,613,641
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	221.91	197.05	722,657
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[b]	259.32	51.31	169,757
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	24.43	3.30	14,369
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	1,323.39	248.91	939,409
Total BMP Reduction	**9,338.38**	**2,199.27**	**7,053,362**
Percent Reduction of Target	**11.2%**	**21.1%**	**24.4%**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2008	2008	2007
Target Load Reduction[a]	29,321	3,749	10,200,025
BMP Reduction – FY 2008	6.44	0.96	3,220
BMP Reduction – FY 2009	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	6.03	0.73	2,907
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	24.85	4.75	14,331
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.27	0.01	176
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.40	0.03	213
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	1.93	0.28	767
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	34.51	5.03	12,721
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	2,166.27	217.0	88,145
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	56.04	9.39	39,569
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	10.67	1.43	4,698
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	761.74	232.1	180,969
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[b]	22.71	3.18	7,729
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.00	0.00	0

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	0.00	0.00	0
Total BMP Reduction	**3,091**	**475**	**355,445**
Percent Reduction of Target	**10.5%**	**12.7%**	**3.5%**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2008	2008	2007
Target Load Reduction[a]	6,454	835	2,243,496
BMP Reduction – FY 2008	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2009	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	165.08	149.67	545,855
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.00	0.00	0
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.10	0.01	51
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	0.03	0.00	12
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	3.31	0.41	1,473
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	208.16	51.08	159,515
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[b]	0.58	0.08	208
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	215.10	27.90	558,600
Total BMP Reduction	**592.36**	**229.15**	**1,265,714**
Percent Reduction of Target	**9.2%**	**27.4%**	**56.4%**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2005	2005
Target Load Reduction[a]	9,358	1,109
4th and 5th Generation Permit		
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.00	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.00	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	0.00	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	13.75	2.22
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	495.79	113.79
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	0.00	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	109.83	25.71
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	369.48	335.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0.00	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[b]	10.36	1.67
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.00	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	348.59	81.17
Total BMP Reduction	**1,347.79**	**559.57**
Percent Reduction of Target	**14.4%**	**50.4%**

[a] TMDL required load reduction for MS4 areas.

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

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

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2019
Target Load Reduction[a]	17,398,169
4th and 5th Generation Permit	
BMP Reduction – FY 2014[b]	0[b]
BMP Reduction – FY 2015[b]	0[b]
BMP Reduction – FY 2016[b]	0[b]
BMP Reduction – FY 2017[b]	0[b]
BMP Reduction – FY 2018[b]	0[b]
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	36,696
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	39,605
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	2,352,036
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	1,725,731
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[c]	203,972

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	1,100,841
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	4,297,908
Total BMP Reduction	**9,756,790**
Percent Reduction of Target	**56.1%**

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

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

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

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

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2018
Target Load Reduction[a]	3,609,050
4th and 5th Generation Permit	
BMP Reduction – FY 2014[b]	0[b]
BMP Reduction – FY 2015[b]	0[b]
BMP Reduction – FY 2016[b]	0[b]
BMP Reduction – FY 2017[b]	0[b]
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	4,137
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	3,677,419
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[c]	219.0
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	168,538
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	946,000
Total BMP Reduction	**4,796,313**
Percent Reduction of Target	**>100%[d]**

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

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

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

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

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

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2018
Target Load Reduction[a]	3,613,455

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
4th and 5th Generation Permit	
BMP Reduction – FY 2014[b]	0[b]
BMP Reduction – FY 2015[b]	0[b]
BMP Reduction – FY 2016[b]	0[b]
BMP Reduction – FY 2017[b]	0[b]
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	6,752
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[c]	2,584
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	0
Total BMP Reduction	**9,336**
Percent Reduction of Target	**0.3%**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2011
Target Load Reduction[a]	1,943,158
3rd Generation Permit	
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	79,142
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	897,802
4th and 5th Generation Permit	
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	33,930
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	483
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	14,561
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	309,751
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	4,312
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	2,116,408
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	660,220
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[b]	622,209
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	379,855
Total BMP Reduction	**5,118,673**
Percent Reduction of Target	**>100%[c]**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)
TMDL Issue Date	2008
Target Load Reduction[a]	12.5
3rd Generation Permit	
BMP Reduction – FY 2008	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2009	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.00
4th and 5th Generation Permit	
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	0.02
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[b]	0.05
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	155.00
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	0.00
Total BMP Reduction	**155.06**
Percent Reduction of Target	**>100%**

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

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

Table F-14 through Table F-24 present the County's anticipated annual restoration targets to meet local TMDLs, along with the actual pollutant load reductions achieved and those expected from BMPs currently in planning, design, or construction. The planned BMP reductions reflect projects in these development phases.

The difference between the actual and planned BMP load reductions represents the remaining reduction gap. The estimated annual load reductions indicate the additional reductions needed each year to close this gap, based on treating approximately 2% of the untreated impervious area within each watershed annually. Using this implementation rate, the projected completion date for full WIP implementation is determined.

The projected annual reductions and corresponding end dates have been updated from last year's report using the average annual reductions achieved and anticipated in each watershed to revise the estimated TMDL completion dates. As noted earlier, the County will continue to reevaluate and update the local restoration plans with guidance from MDE, which will include revising restoration plan end dates. Target loads were recently recalculated as part of an ongoing County effort and remain in draft form pending MDE review.

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2007 (Actual)	N/A	N/A	0	Reduced
2008 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2009 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2010 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2011 (Actual)	4.86	0.59	2,315	Reduced
2012 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2013 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2014 (Actual)	0.70	0.09	328	Reduced
2015 (Actual)	0.73	0.08	412	Reduced
2016 (Actual)	0.60	0.09	232	Reduced
2017 (Actual)	40.49	7.32	23,760	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	0.55	0.08	222	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	2.69	0.21	1,479	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	296.32	87.43	169,561	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	141.52	24.09	104,458	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	1.68	0.23	597	Reduced
2024 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2025 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2026 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[a]

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2027 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[a]
2028 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[a]
2029 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[a]
Total Restoration	490.14	120.21	303,364	Planned[a]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	180 (2114)	50 (2063)	211,263 (2052)	Estimated
Target Reduction	**16,340**	**2,006**	**5,887,253**	**Target**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2007 (Actual)	N/A	N/A	0	Reduced
2008 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2009 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2010 (Actual)	0.76	0.12	279	Reduced
2011 (Actual)	29.14	14.70	51,810	Reduced
2012 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2013 (Actual)	32.37	3.93	15,479	Reduced
2014 (Actual)	0.03	0.00	14	Reduced
2015 (Actual)	0.22	0.03	103	Reduced
2016 (Actual)	4.30	0.58	1,877	Reduced
2017 (Actual)	284.31	52.22	181,363	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	153.84	27.64	82,933	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	2.37	0.19	1,314	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	162.17	34.39	128,828	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	448.57	248.07	116,998	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	31.60	27.58	100,425	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	41.88	16.01	59,843	Reduced
2024 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2025 (Actual)	0.87	0.17	230	Reduced
2026 (Planned)	184.76	36.84	115,375	Planned[a]
2027 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[a]
2028 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[a]
2029 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[a]
Total Restoration	1,626	663.6	1,588,607	Planned[a]

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
Estimated annual reduction through (YEAR)	490 (2114)	129 (2064)	539,193 (2053)	Estimated
Target Reduction	**44,683**	**5,471**	**15,647,365**	**Target**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2007 (Actual)	N/A	N/A	0	Reduced
2008 (Actual)	0.74	0.10	309	Reduced
2009 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2010 (Actual)	79.71	16.43	52,214	Reduced
2011 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2012 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2013 (Actual)	105.17	95.35	347,755	Reduced
2014 (Actual)	0.36	0.04	174	Reduced
2015 (Actual)	37.45	32.62	118,810	Reduced
2016 (Actual)	11.42	1.99	6,670	Reduced
2017 (Actual)	1,264.56	259.56	820,204	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	2,706.99	524.73	1,863,890	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	67.81	14.39	39,728	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	536.66	105.18	343,778	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	2,698.47	648.29	1,613,641	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	221.91	197.05	722,657	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	259.32	51.31	169,757	Reduced
2024 (Actual)	24.43	3.30	14,369	Reduced
2025 (Actual)	1,323.39	248.91	939,409	Reduced
2026 (Planned)	2.95	0.38	1,418	Planned[a]
2027 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[a]
2028 (Planned)	1,545.65	1,401.39	5,110,937	Planned[a]
2029 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[a]
Total Restoration	10,886.97	3,601.04	12,165,718	Planned[a]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	840 (2112)	216 (2057)	814,897 (2046)	Estimated
Target Reduction	**83,575**	**10,424**	**28,918,853**	**Target**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2007 (Actual)	N/A	N/A	0	Reduced
2008 (Actual)	6.44	0.96	3,220	Reduced
2009 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2010 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2011 (Actual)	6.03	0.73	2,907	Reduced
2012 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2013 (Actual)	24.85	4.748	14,331	Reduced
2014 (Actual)	0.27	0.010	176	Reduced
2015 (Actual)	0.40	0.035	213	Reduced
2016 (Actual)	1.93	0.279	767	Reduced
2017 (Actual)	34.51	5.029	12,721	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	2,166.27	217.006	88,145	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	56.04	9.388	39,569	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	10.67	1.430	4,698	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	761.74	232.103	180,969	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	22.71	3.182	7,729	Reduced
2024 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2025 (Actual)	0.00	0.000	0	Reduced
2026 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[a]
2027 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[a]
2028 (Planned)	1,762.16	874.80	2,921,289	Planned[a]
2029 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[a]
Total Restoration	4,854.02	1,349.69	3,276,733	Planned[a]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	300 (2107)	87 (2053)	374,705 (2044)	Estimated
Target Reduction	**29,321**	**3,749**	**10,200,025**	**Target**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2007 (Actual)	N/A	N/A	0	Reduced
2008 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2009 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2010 (Actual)	165.08	149.67	545,855	Reduced
2011 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2012 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2013 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2014 *(Actual)*	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2015 (Actual)	0.10	0.01	51	Reduced
2016 (Actual)	0.03	0.00	12	Reduced
2017 (Actual)	3.31	0.41	1,473	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	208.16	51.08	159,515	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	0.58	0.08	208	Reduced
2024 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	0	Reduced
2025 (Actual)	215.10	27.90	559	Reduced
2026 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[a]
2027 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[a]
2028 (Planned)	41.97	38.05	138,766	Planned[a]
2029 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	0	Planned[a]
Total Restoration	592.36	229.15	1,265,714	Planned[a]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	68 (2120)	16 (2065)	51,687 (2053)	Estimated
Target Reduction	**6,454**	**836**	**2,243,496**	**Target**

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

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year) [2]	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year) [2]	Status
2011 *(Actual)*	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2012 *(Actual)*	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2013 *(Actual)*	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2014 *(Actual)*	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2015 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2016 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2017 (Actual)	13.75	2.22	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	495.79	113.79	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	109.83	25.71	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	369.48	335.00	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	10.36	1.67	Reduced
2024 (Actual)	0.00	0.00	Reduced
2025 (Actual)	348.59	81.17	Reduced
2026 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	Planned[a]
2027 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	Planned[a]
2028 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	Planned[a]
2029 (Planned)	0.00	0.00	Planned[a]
Total Restoration	1,347.79	559.57	Planned[a]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	100 (2106)	24 (2048)	Estimated
Target Reduction	**9,359**	**1,110**	**Target**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2014 *(Actual)*	0	Reduced
2015 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2016 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2017 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	36,696	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	39,605	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	2,352,036	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	1,725,731	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	203,972	Reduced
2024 (Actual)	1,100,841	Reduced

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2025 (Actual)	4,297,908	Reduced
2026 (Planned)	2,524	Planned[a]
2027 (Planned)	0	Planned[a]
2028 (Planned)	607,600	Planned[a]
2029 (Planned)	0	Planned[a]
Total Restoration	10,366,914	Planned[a]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	775,062 (2035)	Estimated
Target Reduction	**17,398,169**	**Target**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2014 (Actual)[a]	0[a]	Reduced
2015 (Actual)[a]	0[a]	Reduced
2016 (Actual)[a]	0[a]	Reduced
2017 (Actual)[a]	0[a]	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	4,137	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	3,677,419	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	219	Reduced
2024 (Actual)	168,538	Reduced
2025 (Actual)	946,000	Reduced
2026 (Planned)	0	Planned[b]
2027 (Planned)	0	Planned[b]
2028 (Planned)	0	Planned[b]
2029 (Planned)	0	Planned[b]
Total Restoration	4,796,313	Planned[b]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	Target Met[c]	Estimated
Target Reduction	**3,609,050**	**Target**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2014 (Actual) [a]	0[a]	Reduced
2015 (Actual) [a]	0[a]	Reduced
2016 (Actual) [a]	0[a]	Reduced
2017 (Actual) [a]	0[a]	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	6,752	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	2,584	Reduced
2024 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2025 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2026 (Planned)	0	Planned[b]
2027 (Planned)	0	Planned[b]
2028 (Planned)	0	Planned[b]
2029 (Planned)	0	Planned[b]
Total Restoration	9,336	Planned[b]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	126,203 (2054)	Estimated
Target Reduction	**3,613,455**	**Target**

[a] Prior to development of TMDL. Not included in restoration totals.

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

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

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2011 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2012 (Actual)	79,142	Reduced
2013 (Actual)	897,802	Reduced
2014 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2015 (Actual)	33,930	Reduced
2016 (Actual)	483	Reduced
2017 (Actual)	14,561	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	309,751	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	4,312	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	2,116,408	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	660,220	Reduced

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)	Status
2022 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2023 (Actual)	622,209	Reduced
2024 (Actual)	0	Reduced
2025 (Actual)	379,855	Reduced
2026 (Planned)	0	Planned[a]
2027 (Planned)	0	Planned[a]
2028 (Planned)	0	Planned[a]
2029 (Planned)	652,415	Planned[a]
Total Restoration	5,771,088	Planned[a]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	Target Met[b]	Estimated
Target Reduction	**1,943,158**	**Target**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Status
2014 *(Actual)*	0.00	Reduced
2015 (Actual)	0.00	Reduced
2016 (Actual)	0.00	Reduced
2017 (Actual)	0.02	Reduced
2018 (Actual)	0.00	Reduced
2019 (Actual)	0.00	Reduced
2020 (Actual)	0.00	Reduced
2021 (Actual)	0.00	Reduced
2022 (Actual)	0.00	Reduced
2023 (*Actual*)	0.05	Reduced
2024 (*Actual*)	155.0	Reduced
2025 (Actual)	0.00	Reduced
2026 (Planned)	0.00	Planned[a]
2027 (Planned)	0.00	Planned[a]
2028 (Planned)	0.00	Planned[a]
2029 (Planned)	0.00	Planned[a]
Total Restoration	155.06	Planned[a]
Estimated Annual Reductions Through (YEAR)	Target Met[b]	Estimated
Target Reduction	**12.5**	**Target**

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

County progress towards the Bay TMDL

Table F-25 through Table F-35 present the County's progress toward meeting the Chesapeake Bay TMDL goals under the Phase II Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP) for the 2025 target year. These tables summarize results for each of the Chesapeake Bay allocation watersheds within the County. Target loads were recently recalculated as part of an ongoing County initiative and remain in draft form pending review by MDE.

The loads reported in the Chesapeake Bay progress tables represent edge-of-tide loads—nutrient and sediment loads that ultimately reach the Bay. For most Prince George's County watersheds, the edge-of-tide loads are lower than the edge-of-stream loads reported for local TMDLs. However, in some cases, such as the Mattawoman Creek watershed for phosphorus and sediment (but not nitrogen), the edge-of-tide and edge-of-stream loads are equivalent.

For the Chesapeake Bay TMDL, MDE did not establish local target reductions for Total Suspended Solids (TSS). As stated in Maryland's Phase II Chesapeake Bay WIP, "In meeting its nutrient targets, the State will also achieve its sediment goals. Because phosphorus attaches to sediment, practices that reduce phosphorus tend to drive sediment reductions as well." Consequently, in the following tables, the TSS target reduction and percent reduction are identified as "N/A."

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[a]	13,288	2,243	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	133.23	104.99	240,257
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	23.41	10.30	22,793
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	26.01	2.75	6,809
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.02	0.00	6
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.26	0.03	68
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	3.47	0.41	831
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	231.06	36.9	80,434
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	290.82	55.2	106,658
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	1.90	0.13	578
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	130.28	24.1	56,674
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	360.37	173.9	51,470
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	25.39	19.3	44,179

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[b]	34.11	11.3	26,418
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	173.51	19.7	245,842
Total BMP Reduction	**1,434**	**459**	**883,017**
Percent Reduction of Target	**10.8%**	**20.5%**	**N/A**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[a]	22,124	7,547	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	61.07	15.84	42,075
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	8.35	1.27	4,208
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	99.61	96.48	291,777
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	1.02	0.13	546
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	29.55	31.56	96,243
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	10.67	2.28	6,179
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	1,026.30	262.08	690,336
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	3,734.05	715.02	1,573,173
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	94.89	22.92	63,900
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	421.39	102.96	282,002
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	2,878.05	932.9	1,582,774
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	278.44	213.16	666,508
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[b]	217.36	52.75	143,503
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	18.72	3.18	11,579
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	1,013.91	239.92	756,997
Total BMP Reduction	**9,893**	**2,692**	**6,211,801**
Percent Reduction of Target	**44.7%**	**35.7%**	**N/A**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[a]	1,426	771.9	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.00	0.00	0
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	10.98	2.22	5,821
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	396.16	113.79	316,427
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	87.76	25.71	66,080
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	295.24	335.00	1,221,760
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[b]	8.29	1.67	4,388
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	278.54	81.17	224,580
Total BMP Reduction	**1,077**	**560**	**1,839,055**
Percent Reduction of Target	**75.5%**	**72.5%**	**N/A**

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

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[a]	857.7	261.7	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.00	0.00	0
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.00	0.00	0

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	0.09	0.02	42
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	3.17	0.66	1,276
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[b]	0.06	0.01	28
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	0.00	0.00	0
Total BMP Reduction	**3.33**	**0.69**	**1,347**
Percent Reduction of Target	**0.4%**	**0.3%**	**N/A**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[a]	3,685.7	839.4	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.00	0.00	0
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.07	0.01	15
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	143.58	21.05	12,374
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	5.79	0.88	1,090
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	1,006.64	639.10	1,401,306
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[b]	0.35	0.06	73
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	233.45	58.30	64,223
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	500.83	469.75	360,480

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
Total BMP Reduction	**1,891**	**1,189**	**1,839,559**
Percent Reduction of Target	**51.3%**	**141.7%**	**N/A**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[a]	14,510	4,997	0
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	11.77	2.13	1,448
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	35.46	17.13	20,923
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	167.40	171.74	237,352
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.17	0.02	36
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	6.98	6.55	8,970
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	1.32	0.24	155
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	107.20	21.34	10,743
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	1,587.79	645.59	347,346
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	9.03	1.62	1,140
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	2,918.85	770.28	559,738
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	802.52	468.36	482,378
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[b]	724.69	244.60	166,904
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	205.28	114.43	175,153
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	333.89	87.42	100,422
Total BMP Reduction	**6,912**	**2,551**	**2,112,707**
Percent Reduction of Target	**47.6%**	**51.1%**	**N/A**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[a]	19,013	28,801	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	140.2	144.2	515,042
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.00	0.00	0
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.05	0.05	26
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.04	0.04	22
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	22.51	22.43	48,352
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	163.76	202.29	103,971
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	1,109.65	1,504.16	796,040
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	59.42	57.90	30,829
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	75.89	70.64	33,273
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	4,243.15	826.59	1,975,956
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	1,163.07	559.89	1,449,794
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[b]	261.17	249.31	171,358
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	868.27	455.80	924,822
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	2,579.23	1,252.25	3,610,691
Total BMP Reduction	**10,686**	**5,346**	**9,660,174**
Percent Reduction of Target	**56.2%**	**18.6%**	**N/A**

[a] TMDL-required load reduction for MS4 areas

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[a]	377.9	162.0	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.00	0.00	0
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	0.00	0.00	0

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[b]	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	0.00	0.00	0
Total BMP Reduction	**0**	**0**	**0**
Percent Reduction of Target	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**N/A**

[a] TMDL-required load reduction for MS4 areas

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[a]	7,274.6	12,623.6	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.00	0.00	0
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.12	0.16	36
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	26.45	35.53	6,692
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	9.75	11.17	10,232
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	48.96	55.09	49,703
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[b]	6.54	11.17	1,351
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	513.70	765.15	321,790
Total BMP Reduction	**605.5**	**878.1**	**389,805**
Percent Reduction of Target	**8.3%**	**7.0%**	**N/A**

[a] TMDL-required load reduction for MS4 areas

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[a]	19,740	4,394	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	0.00	0.00	0
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	12.34	3.01	8,051
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	0.08	0.01	34
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	43.01	14.07	39,276
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	115.21	48.53	152,634
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	938.00	186.95	508,772
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	79.87	14.97	47,595
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	298.30	67.71	195,404
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	449.11	119.16	235,051
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	231.50	40.51	134,973
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[b]	35.33	4.76	10,574
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	0.00	0.00	0
Total BMP Reduction	**2,203**	**500**	**1,332,363**
Percent Reduction of Target	**11.2%**	**11.4%**	**N/A**

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

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

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
TMDL Issuance Date	2010	2010	2010
Target Load Reduction[a]	20,865	15,763	N/A
3rd Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2010	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2011	8.92	14.19	29,009
BMP Reduction – FY 2012	0.00	0.00	0
BMP Reduction – FY 2013	2.70	4.30	8,785

Pollutant	Total Nitrogen (lbs./year)	Total Phosphorus (lbs./year)	Total Suspended Solids (lbs./year)
4th and 5th Generation Permit			
BMP Reduction – FY 2014	1.89	0.95	730
BMP Reduction – FY 2015	6.83	10.46	21,188
BMP Reduction – FY 2016	42.16	64.23	129,771
BMP Reduction – FY 2017	405.36	258.97	208,963
BMP Reduction – FY 2018	1,353.61	966.86	765,873
BMP Reduction – FY 2019	96.47	67.76	51,031
BMP Reduction – FY 2020	933.30	668.58	517,747
BMP Reduction – FY 2021	346.51	245.68	201,035
BMP Reduction – FY 2022	565.88	369.15	447,079
BMP Reduction – FY 2023[b]	993.32	821.02	884,278
BMP Reduction – FY 2024	791.56	563.76	463,776
BMP Reduction – FY 2025	2,941.95	2,896.28	1,962,338
Total BMP Reduction	**8,490**	**6,952**	**5,691,606**
Percent Reduction of Target	**40.7%**	**44.1%**	**N/A**

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

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

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

Table F-36 provides a summary of the proposed BMPs in the County's inventory that are currently in planning, design, or construction. These BMPs are expected to contribute toward meeting the 5th Generation Permit requirements. The County's inventory reflects future projects identified as viable for achieving its restoration goals. Impervious acre credits associated with these projects may change as they progress from planning through completion.

Table F-36. Summary of Projects under Planning, Design, or Construction in FY 2025.

BMP Name	BMP Type	Number of BMPS	Impervious Acres Treated	Implementation Year
PG19BMP024564	Wet Pond	1	82.47	2026
PG21ALN000317	Stream Restoration	1	356	2026
PG20ALN000012	Stream Restoration	1	15.89	2026

BMP Name	BMP Type	Number of BMPS	Impervious Acres Treated	Implementation Year
Total			454.36	

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

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

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

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

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

Trash and Litter Program: Anacostia Trash TMDL

The County continued practices for litter removal in FY 2025 with expanded prevention efforts through messaging. We recognize that source reduction and the capture of disposable items, before such items become litter, are ultimately the most effective approach to reducing the litter load on the Anacostia River and its communities. The Litter Reduction Program has devoted much of its effort to building capacity for litter prevention, messaging and capture over this fiscal year.

This reporting year, the litter reduction efforts resulted in the removal of 439,609 pounds of litter in the Anacostia River Watershed which exceeds the target annual load reduction of 170,628 pounds per year. The County's investments in litter prevention and capture measures have positioned the County to increase our litter load reduction efforts in FY 2025 and beyond. By continuing to implement a countywide anti-litter marketing campaign, utilizing trash traps along three Anacostia tributaries, producing grade-specific activity books that focus on litter reduction and marine debris, and partnering with Prince George's County Public Schools (PGCPS) to host virtual environmental classes for students, and an expanded roadside litter removal program, the County continued to maintain steady progress towards the litter reduction goals.

The County continued to conduct countywide trash reduction efforts through contracted services for in-stream cleanups that extend into overbank areas. County staff is also standing up virtual educational programs promoting litter reduction strategies and recycling in-lieu of in- person clean-up events. The virtual educational programs will continue to raise awareness for the adverse impact of litter on the environment and encourage environmental stewardship. Summaries of several programs and respective accomplishments are included in this reporting.

Cleanup Activities

Table F-37 outlines the enacted FY 2025 measures and shows the respective accounting for load reductions for the Anacostia River. The County will continue to update and include this table in future MS4 annual reports to MDE.

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

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

The County continued the services of contractors to assist with roadside litter removal and in-stream cleanups in FY 2025. Roadside Litter Removal contractors removed 418,278 pounds of trash (actual pounds without deductions). These contractors performed cleanups within adjacent riparian buffers within road right of way and along roadways at various locations within the Anacostia watershed.

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

Table F-37 summarizes the trash reduction resulting from litter reduction activities in the Anacostia watershed during FY 2025. Approximately 27,255 bags were collected from various locations within the watershed which included municipalities. Within the County jurisdictional boundaries, 681,375 pounds of litter was collected. Factoring in reductions for non-point source items and partially full beverage

bottles and cans, the County claims a load reduction of 439,609 pounds for all efforts in FY 2025 within the Anacostia River Watershed.

Table F-37. Estimated Anacostia Watershed Trash Reduction in FY 2025.

Activity Category	Activity/Location	Number of Bags of Trash Collected	Actual Amount (pounds)	Annual Load Reduction Counted (pounds)	Calculation Methodology
Community Cleanups	Various Individual clean ups in the Anacostia River Watershed	156	3,900	2,503.41	Total number of bags X 0.7 X 25 lbs. X 0.917 (accounts for liquid in bottles (glass and plastic) and cans
Additional Roadside Litter Removal-Contracted	Anacostia River Watershed	26,065	651,625	418,278	
Corvias BMP Clean Ups	Various locations in Anacostia River Watershed (specific locations recorded in PGCLitterTRAK)	207	5,175	3,321.83	Total number of bags X 0.7 X 25lbs X 0.917 (accounts for liquid in bottles (glass and plastic) and cans
Contractor Services - Stream Area Cleanups	Lower Beaver Dam	360	9000	6750	Total load x 0.75 to account for non-MS4 items (exclusive of tires) which were disposed with bags at landfill
	Northwest Branch	218	5450	4087.5	
	Sligo Creek	177	4425	3318.75	
	Northeast Branch	72	1800	1350	
Bandalongs	Arundel Canal Bandalong	0	0	0	Total number of bags X 0.7 X 25lbs X 0.917 (accounts for liquid in bottles (glass and plastic) and cans
	Cabin Branch Bandalong		0	0	
	Guilford Run Bandalong		0	0	
TOTAL		27,255	681,375	439,609	

The Implementation Plan for the Anacostia River Watershed Trash Total Maximum Daily Load in Prince George's County, dated March 2015, set a trash reduction benchmark of 170,628 pounds per year. FY 2025 marks the 11th year of the County's NPDES MS4 permit cycle under this implementation plan. As the County moves into a new permit cycle, the County will continue to conduct community and stream cleanups, promote the adoption of additional stream segments under the Adopt-a-Stream Program, install "No Dumping Signage," and add Big Belly trash and recycling stations at bus stops. The County ramped up anti-litter outreach and education efforts in FY 2020 with the kickoff of the County's anti-litter marketing campaign. This campaign was built in partnership with the PGCPS green schools' program to complement the environmental education curriculum with anti-litter activity books, Spencer the Sprout. Permitting and installation of the County's three Bandalong™ trash traps ended in FY 2023. These traps will further reduce the litter load on the Anacostia River by capturing floatables along the

Cabin Branch, Arundel Canal and Guilford Run streams of the Anacostia River Watershed. With the successful implementation of Bandalong™, increased roadside litter removal by contractors, the County expects to meet the current annual trash load reduction target.

The results of instream monitoring performed by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (MWCOG) from 2011 to 2024, are shown in Table F-38 and Table F-39. MWCOG monitors twice a year and conducts a bottle count at fifteen in-stream stations within the County; however, in FY 2025, the county did not take place due to lack of contract. The table below illustrates the number of bottles surveyed at fifteen locations within the Anacostia watershed.

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

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

Year	Number of Surveys per Year	Total Number of Items	Total Number of Plastic Bottles	Percent Plastic Bottles
2011	2	1,569	263	16.8
2012	1	288	62	21.5
2013	2	725	136	18.8
2014	2	817	93	11.4
2015	2	882	95	10.7
2016	2	1,755	185	10.5
2017	2	2,020	286	14.1
2018	2	2,436	705	28.9
2019	2	4,007	1,014	25.3
2020	2	2,935	637	21.7
2021	2	3,547	520	14.7
2022	2	3,147	628	20.0
2023	2	3,405	849	24.9
2024	2	3,191	878	27.5
2025	--	--	--	--

(Monitoring data was provided by MWCOG)

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

Year	Number of Surveys per Year	Total Weight (grams)	Total Plastic Bottle Weight (grams)	Percent Weight Plastic Bottles
2011	2	292,713	15,731	5.4
2012	1	19,037	4,320	22.7
2013	2	93,158	8,300	8.9
2014	2	73,758	7,410	10.0
2015	2	73,448	8,480	11.5
2016	2	158,153	15,065	9.5
2017	2	182,950	20,550	11.2
2018	2	209,318	38,645	18
2019	2	405,261	62,070	15.3
2020	2	215,729	33,747	15.6

Year	Number of Surveys per Year	Total Weight (grams)	Total Plastic Bottle Weight (grams)	Percent Weight Plastic Bottles
2021	2	274,531	26,820	9.8
2022	2	226,061	25,330	11.2
2023	2	207,640	52,150	25.1
2024	2	249,223	43,110	17.3
2025	--	--	--	--

(Monitoring data was provided by MWCOG)

Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program

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

Table F-40. Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program performance.

Community	Zoning Housing Code Enforcement		Bulky Trash		Vehicle Audit	
	Housing Code Violations Issued	Zoning Code Violations Issued	Tires Collected	Trash Collected (Tons)	Violations Issues	Vehicles Towed
Columbia Park		0	1	3.59	19	5
Glassmanor	35	5	3	2.19	11	1
Apple Grove – Squires Woods		0	0	1.49	2	3
Kingswood/ Dresden Green	70	0	3	2.48	7	4
Woodlawn Community	10	0	0	2.10	16	5
West Lanham Hills/ Hanson Oaks	6	0	0	2.24	1	
Wilburn Ests		0	2	1.20	6	2
Little Washington/Westphalia Ests.		0	1	2.32	1	2
Maplewood		0	0	3.29	0	11
Windbrook		0	4	3.00	11	9
Presley Manor	29	0	0	2.49	5	0
Lynnalan		0	1	2.06	3	0
Riverdale Hgts/Crestwood/ Riverdale Hills		0	5	1.39	18	0
Boulevard Hgts./ Bradbury Hgts. (Phase 1)		0	0	2.06	5	4
Boulevard Hgts./ Bradbury Hgts. (Phase 2)		0	0	2.89	6	0
Palmer Park (Phase 1) / Kenmoor		0	0	1.71	11	1
Palmer Park (Phase 2)		0	1	2.52	11	3
Hillandale/Knollwood		0	0	2.37	2	3
West Laurel (Phase 1)		0	0	0.83	0	0

Community	Zoning Housing Code Enforcement		Bulky Trash		Vehicle Audit	
West Laurel (Phase 2)		0	0	1.75	0	4
Radiant Valley			0	2.01	21	1
Total	150	0	21	45.98	156	58

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

The Clean Up, Green Up (Going Green with Pride) program is sponsored by DPW&T's Office of Highway Maintenance and Office of Stormdrain Maintenance. Groups across the County are encouraged to sign up and recruit volunteers to plant, beautify, and clean up the County on chosen dates in the spring and fall of each year. In the spring, the major focus of the program is to maintain plant beds and clean up trash in the communities. The volunteers are provided with supplies of bags and gloves and sent to locations throughout the County to pick up trash. The event has been successful in cleaning several areas in a relatively short amount of time. The estimated trash capture for the Clean Up, Green Up (Going Green with Pride) activities in FY 2025 was 40.87 tons or 81,740 pounds of litter removed from communities across Prince George's County.

Roadside Cleanups

The County maintains multiple programs and partnerships to address trash along roadways. The litter pick up is performed by DPW&T and Department of Corrections crews, volunteers, and the State Highway Administration (SHA). Roadway collection programs include roadside cleanup on landfill approach roads, removal of litter from the County roadsides, Adopt-a-Road and Adopt-a-Median programs, removal of litter from non-roadside County property by DPW&T and a community service program by Department of Corrections. In addition, the County is responsible for some non-roadside cleanups of trash, debris (including debris resulting from evictions) and abandoned items from properties and right-of-way's other than roadsides. During this reporting period, DPW&T serviced 9,000 miles of roadway and collected and disposed of 1,866,975 pounds of trash and debris at the landfill.

Trash Monitoring Program

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

MWCOG employs the MDE-approved Anacostia tributary trash surveying field checklist for annually surveying 16 stream sites. These monitoring sites are depicted in Figure F-2. In-stream baseline trash surveys are performed two times per year (i.e., late spring/summer and early fall). Upstream and

downstream coordinates are provided for each site. As part of the survey, the total number of trash items is recorded and cataloged according to 20 general types. Also, at five of the sites, MWCOG removes and weighs trash items from the first 250 feet of the survey reach. This task enables MWCOG to develop a very reasonable estimate of general instream trash accumulation/loading rates. Also, precipitation data is obtained from the nearest weather station. Stream by stream top trash item comparisons are graphically depicted. Photographic documentation of representative trash level conditions is also provided, and existing trash can be mapped using GIS software.

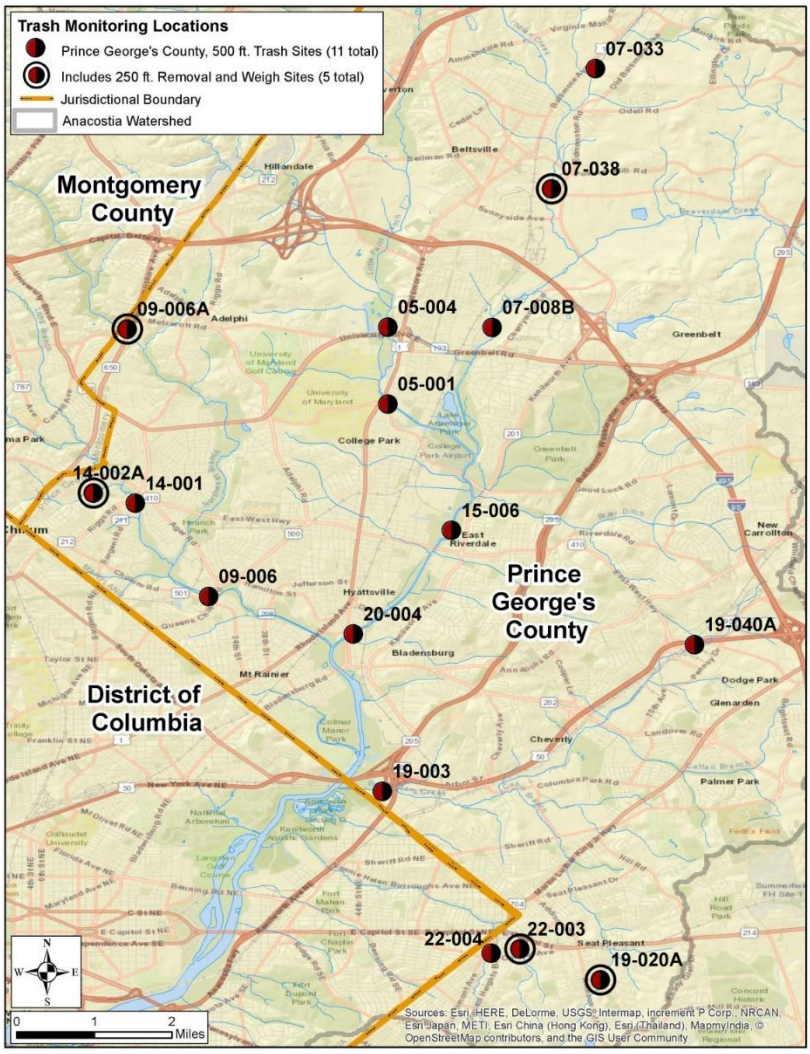

Figure F-2. Anacostia TMDL-Related Trash Monitoring Locations.

Education and Outreach on Litter

The County engages in many education and outreach events focused on schools and the general public. These events include activities attempting to prevent litter through behavioral change. Such activities seek to generally inspire environmental stewardship while other activities explain the negative

consequences of litter to foster the need for community litter control. Informational topics include some of the following issues: How to manage litter, how long trash remains in streams or land, and information about upcoming recycling and cleanup events. Other communication methods include printed flyers, brochures, promotions, and newsletters. School presentations have resumed, and staff are educating PGCPS students on marine debris prevention with the assistance Spencer the Sprout activity books.

Storm Drain Stenciling

The Storm Drain Stenciling Program raises community awareness and alerts community members of the connection between local storm drains and the Chesapeake Bay. While the County's stormwater management (SWM) program requires stenciling on all stormdrain inlets for new developments, this program focuses on stencils to educate residents of older communities. The County purchases the paint, tools, and stencils used by volunteers to stencil the "Don't Dump – Chesapeake Bay Drainage" message. In some communities, environment-centric murals have been painted on storm drain covers. In FY 2025, no stenciling activities took place due to staffing changes.

Recycling

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

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

Realizing the importance of environmental sustainability, Prince George's County continues to prepare for the future. Keep Prince George's County Beautiful, Inc. (KPGCB), the local affiliate of the nationally recognized Keep America Beautiful, in partnership with Prince George's County Public Schools (PGCPS), remains instrumental in supporting teachers and students in environmental education. KPGCB serves as a major resource to assist schools in litter reduction, recycling, and composting. In addition, KPGCB serves as a resource to assist schools in becoming Maryland Green Schools. The Maryland Green Schools Program (MDGS) is a sustainable school program that is nationally recognized as having a significant impact on students and schools. The program is aligned with the goals of the 2014 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement and supports Maryland State Department of Education graduation requirements and standards. It should be noted that Prince George's County Public Schools continues to lead the State with 149 certified Maryland Green Schools and has piloted 24 institutions in the Prince George's County compost program. KPGCB partners with the Department of the Environment to recognize schools that have exemplified the best environmental practices through the PGCPS Envirothon Program and the school system's environmental curriculum. Last year KPGCB celebrated PGCPS by recognizing 47 schools in Prince Georges County at the Annual Waste Diversion Awards Program.

Tours of Facilities

Public education opportunities also include tours of County facilities, including the Brown Station Road Landfill and MRF. The intent of the tours is to provide information about proper solid waste disposal, how and where the County's municipal solid waste is disposed, and the availability of services and convenience centers for disposal of items that might otherwise be illegally dumped. Publicly available publications associated with these facilities also provide additional public outreach. A total of 50 tours were organized during FY2025 with 736 persons visiting the MRF. A detail of the tours is provided in a spreadsheet in a flash memory drive with this report.

Enforcement

Illegal Dumping Enforcement

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

Other related functions include:

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

In FY 2025, issued 3,233 violation notices, 1,736 administrative citations, and 363 civil citations in response to trash-related complaints. The Division cleaned 64 vacant properties through the Clean Lot Program. Contractors were hired to remove and dispose of the illegally dumped items at these properties.

FY 2026 goals

For FY 2025, the County continued to perform stream cleanups, community cleanups, and outreach and education. Initiatives such as Adopt-A-Stream, Environmental Crimes Team, and ongoing installation of Big Belly Trash receptacles were expanded. The County will continue working with regional partners to standardize metrics that will be used to quantify load reduction.

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

During FY2026, the County's litter reduction programs will continue to evolve and adapt to the current fiscal environment. BigBelly trash receptacles will be further installed across the County to aid in reducing roadside litter and overflowing trash cans at bus stops. Even with the ongoing restrictions to community engagement and outreach, the County will continue to strive to fulfill the current MS4 Permit target rate of 170,628 pounds per year for litter load reduction.

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

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

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

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

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

G. ASSESSMENT OF CONTROLS

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

The County ended all monitoring in the Bear Branch Watershed for BMP effectiveness in FY 2024. This watershed was monitored for BMP effectiveness since 2007.

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

The County has entered into a Cooperative Agreement with the Chesapeake Bay Trust (the Trust) for BMP Effectiveness Pooled Monitoring. This participation was formalized through a yearly memorandum of understanding between the County and the Trust for FY 2025. The County is committed to providing the necessary funds as outlined in NPDES permit section G1a. This marks the final year of independent BMP effectiveness monitoring, as all such monitoring will now be managed through the Chesapeake Bay Trust pooled monitoring agreement.

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

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

- *Twelve (12) storm events shall be monitored per year at each monitoring location with at least two occurring per quarter. Quarters shall be based on the calendar year. If exceptional weather patterns (e.g., dry weather periods) or other circumstances (e.g., equipment failures) occur during the reporting year, the County shall provide documentation of such circumstance(s).*
- *Discrete samples of stormwater flow shall be collected at the monitoring stations using automated or manual sampling methods*
- *At least three (3) samples determined to be representative of each storm event shall be submitted to a laboratory for analysis according to methods listed under 40 CFR Part 136 and event mean concentrations (EMC) shall be calculated.*
- *Baseflow sampling shall occur quarterly at the mid-point of each season (e.g., February 15 for the first quarter, May 15 for the second quarter).*
- *Stormwater flow and baseflow measurements shall be recorded at the outfall and in-stream stations for the following parameters:*

  Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) — *Total Ammonia (sewar signal)*
  Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) — *Nitrate plus Nitrite*
  Total Suspended Solids (TSS) — *Total Phosphorus (TP)*
  E. coli or enterococcus — *Chloride*
  Orthop hosphate — *Discharge (flow)*
- *Continuous measurements shall be recorded for the parameters listed below at the in-stream monitoring station or other practical location based on the approved study design:*

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

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

- *Benthic macroinvertebrate samples shall be gathered each spring between the outfall and in-stream stations or other practical locations based on a Department approved study design*
- *The County shall use the Maryland Biological Stream Survey (MBSS) sampling protocols for biological and stream habitat assessment.*

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

- *A geomorphologic stream assessment shall be conducted between the outfall and in-stream monitoring locations or in a reasonable area based on the approved monitoring design. This assessment shall include annual comparison of permanently monumented stream channel cross-sections and the stream profile; and*
- *A hydrologic and/or hydraulic model shall be used (e.g., TR- 20, HEC-2, HEC-RAS, HSPF, SWMM) in the fourth year of the permit to analyze the effects of rainfall; discharge rates; stage; and, if necessary, continuous flow on channel geometry.*

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

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

The condition is not applicable.

6. WATERSHED ASSESSMENT MONITORING

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

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

The County developed a plan for watershed assessment and trend monitoring related to stream biology and habitat, bacteria, and chloride. The final plan was submitted to MDE during the last permit period.

The plan addresses the updated protocols outlined by MDE for assessing biological resources, including fixed non-rotational spring sampling of macroinvertebrates and the summer evaluation of stream habitat throughout the County. The County has developed a new sampling regime that aligns with an updated Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), matching the sampling requirements of the Maryland Biological Stream Survey (MBSS) methodology. All biological field personnel are MBSS certified and receive annual training updates. Additionally, the Laboratory Manager/Leader attends the Laboratory Benthic Sample Processing and Subsampling training provided by the MDNR and maintains an active certification. The QAPP, SOPs, and reporting templates are provided with the submission package. The next implementation of the monitoring program involves several steps: selecting sampling sites, initiating sampling, conducting fieldwork, performing laboratory and data analyses, and generating reports. Sites will be selected, and initial sampling will begin with the 2026 spring index period March 1 through April 30. Additional sampling at the spring index locations will occur during the summer index period to obtain additional habitat and stream measurements in compliance with MDE and MDNR guidance.

The County also developed a bacteria trackdown plan using the MDE guidance in TMDL impaired watersheds and has established a subwatershed prioritization plan. The purpose of monitoring bacteria conditions in County watersheds is to measure the water quality progress resulting from WIP implementation. It also aids in identifying or confirming potential bacteria sources or hotspots by analyzing geospatial data. For the source trackdown and subwatershed prioritization, the County reviewed potential bacteria sources using the MDE guidance that can indicate where contamination might occur. After collecting information on all potential sources of contamination within each subwatershed, the County ranked the subwatersheds based on the number of potential sources and the likely severity of contamination to prioritize subsequent targeted water quality sampling studies and develop a spatial dataset. During the FY 2025 reporting period, the County sampled 98 stations in FY 2025 and continues to implement the program. The bacteria report and spatial dataset are included as an addendum with this report.

Table G-1. Bacteria Impaired TMDL Watersheds in Prince George's County.

TMDL Report	Location	Impairment	Percent Load Reduction Needed	Year TMDL approved by EPA
Anacostia River Bacteria	Subsegment of 8 Digit WS 2140205/Anacostia River - Downstream of Confluence of Northwest Branch and Northeast Branch and Upstream of MD/DC line	Enterococci	99%	2007
Anacostia River Bacteria	Subsegment of 8 Digit WS 2140205/Anacostia River - Upstream of Confluence of Northwest Branch and Northeast Branch	Enterococci	80%	2007
Patuxent River Upper Bacteria	Subsegment of 8 Digit WS 02131104/Patuxent River Upper	Escherichia coli	53%	2011
Piscataway Creek Bacteria	Subsegment of 8 Digit WS 02140203/ Piscataway Creek - Non-Tidal	Escherichia coli	43%	2007

Table G-2. Selected Chloride Monitoring Locations

Site Name	Stream Order	Location	Address	Site Access	DA (mi^2)	Stream Name	Watershed	Rationale
WSA-CDTY-DS	3rd Order	Downstream to WSA-CDTY-US	5601 Old Temple Hill Rd, Camp Springs, MD 20748	Parking Lot; Access in Henson Creek Park	1.829	Henson Creek	Potomac – Upper	Ease of access; correct stream order; appropriate land-uses in the watershed; proximity to Tinker's Creek sites
WSA-CDTY-US	1st Order	Upstream to WSA-CDTY-US	6109 Joyce Dr, Temple Hills, MD 20748	Park at end of Joyce Dr.; Access through woods	0.183	Henson Creek	Potomac – Upper	Ease of access; correct stream order; appropriate land uses in watershed; proximity to Tinker's Creek sites

7. PCB SOURCE TRACKING

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

The County implemented its PCB track down Program based on MDE guidance in FY 2025. Phase I began with a desktop analysis to identify potential PCB sources in the County. This was followed by subwatershed screening and the development of sample priority locations based on the MDE risk-based spreadsheet formula that included an evaluation of land use, historical data, and observed risk factors, among others. Two reference sites were established to determine background PCB levels.

In spring 2024, polyethylene passive samplers were deployed at 20 high-priority locations. After 90 days, each sampler was retrieved and analyzed using EPA Method 1668c to quantify water column PCB concentrations.

In June 2024, the EPA and MDE conducted an Expanded Site Inspection near the 3100 block of Pennsy Drive, which included a review of historical records, dye tracing, and video inspections of the MS4. Key stormwater drainage areas and properties were identified as potential sources. This investigation is ongoing.

Between May and July 2025, EPA collected stormwater, stream sediment, passive sediment from the MS4, pore water, and bank soil samples in the area of the 3100 block of Pennsy Drive in and adjacent to Lower Beaverdam Creek. This sampling included outfalls and upland sites. This area is a focus of MDE and EPA efforts due to multiple lines of evidence indicating that there is an ongoing source of PCBs entering the creek from this area. The EPA and MDE will continue to investigate this area in conjunction with the county to locate and remediate the source. Samples are undergoing analysis for PCB congeners and Total Organic Carbon (TOC). The EPA and MDE continue enforcement and remediation efforts at Joseph Smith & Sons (JSS) in Lower Beaverdam Creek, which has been identified as a known source of contamination.

Upcoming efforts in Lower Beaverdam Creek include continued site investigation efforts and sampling on private property along Pennsy Drive. The County will continue to support source reduction efforts and collaborate with EPA and MDE to develop adaptive management strategies in this area during future permit terms.

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H. PROGRAM FUNDING

Permit Conditions Part IV. G:

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

Fiscal Analysis

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

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

A financial assurance plan (FAP) showing the County meeting its 100-percent requirement of the projected expenses for 2025 and 2026 was submitted last year.

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APPENDIX A

(Response to MDE's Comments)

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AA. RESPONSE TO MDE'S COMMENTS

Dated April 9, 2025, MDE provided its comments on the County's 2024 NPDES MS4 annual report and requested that the County provide response with the 2025 NPDES MS4 annual report submittal. Table AA-1 below provides the County's response to MDE's comments.

Table AA-1. County Response to MDE's April 9, 2025, Comments.

MS4 Permit Condition	The Department's Assessment and Recommendations	County Response
General Comments	• Prince George's County has restored 427 acres, or 20% of the 2,137 impervious acres required in the permit, far exceeding the 10% benchmark target (214 acres). An additional 1,709 acres of restoration is planned. The Department commends the County for this continued progress.	Comment noted.
	• The County must submit updated standard operating procedures (SOPs) for illicit discharge outfall screening and incorporate the prioritization process based on pollution potential. Specific comments are provided in the annual report review.	Comment noted.
	• Good Housekeeping Plans and the Salt Management Plan are due in the next Annual Report by December 31, 2025. Further recommendations are provided in the attached annual report review.	Comment noted.
	• The County should begin migrating all data into the Department's most recent Geodatabase format, as directed in the Geodatabase Design and User's Guide 2.0 dated in September 2024.	Comment noted.

MS4 Permit Condition	The Department's Assessment and Recommendations	County Response
	• The County should continue to make progress on restoring or replacing BMPs in failed condition and continue to report accomplishments.	Comment noted.
	• The Countywide Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Stormwater Implementation Plan meets the requirements of PART IV.F.3 of the permit. Please reference the comments in the attached Memorandum: Prince George's County Countywide Stormwater Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Implementation Plan.	Comment noted.
Part V.A Annual Reporting	• The complete Annual Report was received on December 24, 2024, and covers fiscal year 2024 (FY 2024) July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024.	Comment noted.
	• This is the second Annual Report submitted under permit number 20-DP-3314, which was re-issued on December 2, 2022.	Comment noted.
Part IV. A & B Permit Administration and Legal Authority	• Prince George's County submitted an updated organizational chart outlining the various County departments and their individual permit responsibilities.	Comment noted.
	• The County has maintained adequate legal authority for compliance with all permit conditions.	Comment noted.
• The County has met the requirements of PARTs A & B.		Comment noted.
Part IV. C. Source Identification	• The County submitted an MS4 Geodatabase, consistent with the format in the Draft Supplement to the Geodatabase Design and User's Guide, September 2023	Comment noted.

MS4 Permit Condition	The Department's Assessment and Recommendations	County Response
	edits. Supplemental geodatabases were included for the County's storm drain system and industrial and commercial land uses and sites in accordance with the permit.	
	• Please begin to migrate all data into the Department's most recent format in the Geodatabase Design and User's Guide 2.0, dated September 2024. These updates have incorporated numerous suggestions by the County over the past several years. Please note: ○ Two new fields have been added to the BMP feature class that include: PE_REDE and IMP_ACRES_REDE to capture redevelopment project data with one record. Please work to populate this data for redevelopment projects implemented during the current permit term.	Comment noted. The County has initiated internal discussion with the reporting agencies to begun populating this information. We will incorporate this data in the MDE geodatabase starting from FY 2026.
	○ Please use the year of "2022" in place of "2023" for restoration projects implemented during the current permit for the PERMIT_ISSUANCE_YEAR_CREDIT field.	This will be inconsistent with the 2024 GDB User's Guide which suggest "Indicate fiscal year of permit issuance that the BMP is installed to address; Conditional on CON_PURPOSE = REST, CONV, or REDE". Since County's permit was renewed effective December 2nd, 2022, the fiscal year of "2023" is correctly indicated in the MDE geodatabase.
	• The Geodatabase includes 6,357 total BMP records and 6,069 were reported as active in the BMP feature class.	Comment Noted.

MS4 Permit Condition	The Department's Assessment and Recommendations	County Response
	○The County reported 49 BMPs with a failing status at the time of the last inspection, which is a significant improvement from FY 2023 when the County reported 100 BMPs in failed condition.	Comment Noted.
	○The FY 2023 report indicated that 34 of the failed BMPs did not have inspections within the last three years. This number has decreased to 2 failed BMPs in this reporting cycle. The notes for one of these BMPs (PG04BMP010411) indicate it has been removed. If that is the case, this record can be changed from "active" to "removed". The other (PG20BMP041459) is a failed infiltration trench that was last inspected in 2016. Please follow up on the status in future annual reports. The County is commended for improvements to the inspection and maintenance program.	Comment Noted. BMP ID PG20BMP041459 was inspected and passed the inspection in FY2025.
	○The County data indicate that 241 BMPs have not been inspected in the last three years, compared to 295 from FY 2023. The majority of these BMPs did not receive inspections for a substantial period. For example, 170 BMPs had a last inspection date of 2016 or earlier. Please provide a schedule to catch up with these inspections and a plan to bring any additional failed BMPs into compliance.	Comment Noted. All BMPs have been inspected and current with the triennial inspections.
	•The County has 119 active AltBMPLine (stream restoration and outfall stabilization) records, 85,588 active AltBMPPoly (storm drain vacuuming, street sweeping,	Comment Noted.

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	tree planting, and impervious elimination) records, and 894 active AltBMPPoint (septic denitrification or wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) connection) records.	
	•There are a few duplicate ALTBMP_PY_IDs in the AltBMPPoly feature class (storm drain vacuuming and impervious surface reduction BMPs). Please ensure that each BMP has a unique BMP identifier.	Comment Noted.
	○Ensure septic pumping (SEPP) BMPs are inspected annually with the date reported in the Geodatabase.	Comment noted.
	○Ensure septic denitrification (SEPD) BMPs are verified annually; reporting inspection dates is optional. There are currently no dates associated with all SEPD BMPs.	Comment noted.
•The County has met the requirements of PARTs IV.C 1		Comment noted.
Part IV.D.1 Stormwater Management	•Information on the County's SWM program was provided in the Annual Report and the SWM and BMPInspections tables.	Comment Noted.
	•Table C-1 of the report provides a column for "Records with Project Completed in Permit Term (2014 – 2022)". Please note, the County is now subject to a new permit and this should be reflected in updated tables in future reports.	Comment noted. The column is revised to reflect the data within new permit term.
	•The County reviewed 153 concept plans, 116 site development plans, and approved 149 final plans. There were 65 exemptions	Comment Noted.

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	granted and no waivers were approved. Additionally, there were 25 redevelopment plans approved.	
	• The County reported 8,312 construction inspections and issued 30 notices of violation, 23 stop work orders, and 93 citations. This documents enhanced enforcement, and the County is commended for efforts to achieve compliance.	Comment Noted.
	• Preventative maintenance inspections were reported for 6,032 new development, redevelopment, converted, or restoration stormwater BMPs. In addition, 62,013 inspections were conducted for alternative BMPs which include stream restoration and individual tree plantings.	Comment Noted.
	• Please submit any new or revised stormwater policies, procedures, or design criteria for the Department's review and concurrence.	Comment Noted.
	• Please continue to make progress on restoring or replacing BMPs found to be in failed condition. The County has made progress on this issue in the Presidential Heights subdivision. Please continue to report on progress and accomplishments.	Comment Noted.
	• Please continue to make progress on performing field verification of BMPs to provide supporting documentation for as built plans when warranted. Please continue to report on progress and accomplishments.	Comment Noted.

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	• The Department advises that recent observations at Fairland Regional Park indicated that there is significant erosion at the outfall of the pond (PG19RST000020), located behind the Ice House. The County's Geodatabase indicates that the pond was last inspected in 2023 and reported to be in passing condition. Given the riprap outfall pad is in failing condition, the Department advises that the County should perform an additional inspection of this facility and report on plans for remediation. The County should document the condition of the low flow orifice in the riser structure. This orifice should be free from debris and allow baseflow to discharge during periods of dry weather. The Department requests to meet the County in the field to discuss further.	The comment is acknowledged. In accordance with MDE's direction and communication with Ms. Cappucitti, the issue is currently being addressed by the County's Department of Public Works and Transportation (DPW&T), Office of Storm Drain Maintenance. DPW&T has performed a triennial inspection and secured a consultant to complete stabilization solution to the undermined outfall. The design work will be completed in FY 2026- Q2. DPW&T will work with the Department to secure necessary permits.
• The County has met the requirements of PART IV.D.1.		Comment noted.
Part IV.D.2 Erosion and Sediment Control	• The County provided quarterly grading permit information in the QuarterlyGradingPermit feature class in the MS4 Geodatabase.	Comment noted.
	• In FY 2024, the County issued 92 grading permits and was tracking 311 total active permits with earth disturbances of one acre or more. The acreage of disturbance from construction activity totaled 1,093 acres. The County performed a total of 9,925 sediment control inspections and issued 179 violations.	Comment noted.
	• Prince George's County has maintained delegated authority	Comment noted.

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	for Erosion and Sediment Control enforcement through June 30, 2027.	
•The County has met the requirements of PART IV.D.2.		Comment noted.
Part IV.D.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)	•The County submitted a process describing how outfall screening locations will be prioritized as required under the permit. The procedures identify priority areas for investigating outfalls in locations with high pollutant potential. While the procedures are acceptable, the Department requests additional information as noted below.	Comment noted.
	○The process for outfall prioritization notes that a map will be provided with specific locations that will be prioritized and a general schedule for screening these areas. Please provide this map and general schedule when available.	Comment noted. The revised plan is included with this submittal.
	○The prioritization process should be incorporated into the County's illicit discharge standard operating procedures (SOPs). Please submit the County's IDDE SOPs and include the prioritization process.	Comment Noted. The revised plan is included with this submittal.
	○The document requested clarity from the Department regarding roles and responsibilities for suspected discharges that may originate from WSSC infrastructure. The Department advises that when the County determines that the source of a potential illicit discharge is from WSSC infrastructure that the County should coordinate with WSSC. However, the repairs are	Comment noted.

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	the responsibility of WSSC. This collaboration has been routinely documented in the County's annual report.	
	•The County utilizes County Code 32-150 for enforcement authority to address illegal discharges and require remediation and corrective actions.	Comment noted.
	•For FY 2024, the County inspected 157 major outfalls of which 43 had dry weather flows. Investigations found four outfalls with suspected illicit discharges. Two locations were referred to WSSC for proper remediation and the County inspector capped the pipe at one location which eliminated the discharge. One outfall, PG21OUT001349, had a suspected discharge; however, the source was not found. The County will continue to monitor this location in the next inspection period. Provide an update in the next Annual Report on the resolution.	The Code Enforcement Officer conducted a follow-up inspection on the outfall for any possible illicit discharge. At the time of the inspection, the water flow in the storm drain system was tested and was negative for containments. No illicit discharge was found at the outfall. The water flow in the storm drain system is due to groundwater intrusion through the pipe joints. The issue has been resolved.
	•While conducting inspections of 89 industrial areas, 21 potential water quality concerns were identified. The County investigated the water quality concerns, notified property owners, and reported results in the annual report.	Comments noted.
	•A supplemental commercial and industrial visual screening geodatabase was submitted as required under the permit.	Comments noted.
•The County has met the requirements of PART IV.D.3.		Comments noted.

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Part IV.D.4 Property Management and Maintenance	• A list of the County-owned properties currently covered under the Maryland NPDES General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity was provided in the Annual Report. This included 9 County-owned and 9 municipal-owned facilities.	Comment noted.
	• The County is currently working with a consultant to develop a geodatabase for those facilities requiring good housekeeping plans under the permit. As a reminder, good housekeeping plans are due in the third year of the permit with the next Annual Report submittal.	Comment Noted. The good housekeeping plan is included with this submittal.
	• As a reminder, the County is required to submit a Salt Management Plan (SMP) with the third year Annual Report due December 31, 2025. Plans should be based on the guidance and best management practices provided in the MDOT SHA SMPs. The permit requires "a plan for evaluation of new equipment and methods, and other strategies for continual improvement". To meet this objective, the Department recommends outlining specific goals and timeframes in the SMP and include the following:	Comment Noted. The salt management plan is included with this submittal.
	○ A baseline description of current processes, procedures, equipment, staff training, and tracking methods.	Comment Noted.
	○ Strategies for continual program improvement based on MDOT SHA best practices. This includes a process for identifying and	Comment Noted.

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	replacing old equipment with updated technology, specifying timeframes and budgetary projections for achieving this, and a plan for improved tracking of salt application on roads during storm events over time.	
	○ A list of short-term and longer-term goals (in timeframes and of 5 to 10 years or more) to reflect objectives and progress beyond 2025. Longer-term goals that can be incorporated to demonstrate continual improvements include:	Comment Noted.
	▪ Identify strategies and best practices to broaden the plan's scope beyond best practices for roadways. For example, consideration toward installing practices and strategies to protect public infrastructure, including County-owned properties, including schools, libraries, sidewalks, and parking lots.	Comment Noted.
	▪ Incorporate best practices for limiting material waste, such as street sweeping to collect leftover salt applied, and reusing gray water collected from wash areas.	Comment Noted.
	▪ Provide enhance education opportunities with the private sector and contractors.	Comment Noted.
	○ Plans for future updates that identify the status of progress and adaptive management strategies for ongoing improvements to the County's salt management program.	Comment Noted.

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	○Plans for staff training and an example of training materials. Additionally, the County's public education and outreach efforts should incorporate salt management strategies and communication with partners, private applicators, residents, and HOAs.	Comment Noted.
	•The County used 8,792 tons of salt which was a 1,200% increase above the amount reported in FY 2023 report due to an increase in the number of storms treated. The Department understands that varied snowfall amounts each year must be taken into account when tracking long-term progress toward reducing salt usage during the winter weather season.	Comment Noted.
	•The County provides training for all staff in property management operations. Please tabulate the number of staff trained and report in the next Annual Report.	Comment Noted. A report is included with this submittal.
	•The County purchased a regenerative air street sweeper in FY 2024. The County is commended for upgrading equipment to the latest environmentally efficient practice	Comment noted.
	•The County responded to 2,811 service requests related to storm drain maintenance and inlet cleaning. The County also inspected 1,429 inlets and cleaned 74,065 linear feet of channel.	Comment noted.
	•The County is required to remove 500 tons of litter and debris in the first year of the permit term and	Comment Noted.

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	update these numbers annually. In FY 2024, the County reported that 619 tons of litter and debris were collected and disposed of during a four month countywide Beautification Blitz. Please continue to report progress in future reports.	
	•The County continues to reduce the use of pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and other pollutants associated with vegetation management.	Comment Noted.
•The County has met the requirements of PART IV.D.4.		Comment noted.
Part IV.D.5 Public Education	•The County promotes environmental awareness and education outreach efforts to the public in coordination with watershed restoration projects. This includes outreach events that invite participation from thousands of County residents throughout the year. Numerous other initiatives meet and exceed the 500 events required in the permit.	Comment noted.
•The County has met the requirements of PART IV.D.5.		Comment noted.
Part IV.E Stormwater Restoration	•The County has restored a total of 427 impervious acres, or 20.0%, out of the 2,137 required under the current permit. The County is commended for exceeding the Year 2 benchmark of 10% (214 acres). An additional 1,709 acres of restoration is currently planned during the permit term. Please continue to report on milestone progress in each annual report. The County included an updated BMP portfolio showing that the requirement to restore 2,137	Comment noted.

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	acres by the end of the permit is on track.	
	• The County replaced 309 acres of street sweeping credits earned in the prior permit with 349 acres of restoration from the Bear Branch stream restoration.	Comment noted.
	• Restoration BMPs implemented under the current permit include the following:	Comment noted.
	○ Conversion of an existing BMP provided 28 acres of credit;	Comment Noted.
	○ A new wet extended detention pond provided 139 acres of credit (based on calculations noted below for PG17RST000309, this would yield an additional 27 acres above the credit indicated in the Geodatabase);	Comment Noted.
	○ Tree planting BMPs provide 27 acres of credit;	Comment Noted.
	○ Five stream restoration projects were implemented over a total of 5,878 linear feet providing 257 acres of credit.	Comment Noted.
	• The Geodatabase notes that 9 structural BMPs will receive credit toward impervious area restoration during the current permit term. These are either complete or under construction. The Department has the following comments on the impervious acre credit noted in the Geodatabase (TOT_IMP_ACR_CREDIT):	Comment Noted.
	○ PG19BMP024564 and PG20BMP011389 do not have	Comment Noted and addressed in the latest submittal.

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	complete data for either PE addressed or IA. Please revise credits as appropriate when this data becomes available.	
	○The credits for PG17RST000127 and PG17RST108060 appear to be under calculated. For PG17RST000127 after the conversion from 0.5 to 1.0 inches of treatment, the remaining credit will be 59 acres (not 36 acres). For PG17RST108060, extra credit is allowed for treatment above 1 inch. Therefore, the Department calculated a credit of 27 acres (not 25 acres).	Comment acknowledged. The County reviewed the calculations and determined that the reported ISR values are very similar to those reported last year.
	○The credit for PG21BMP017394 must be subtracted from the water quality treatment credit prior to the conversion; therefore, the Department calculated a credit of 13 acres versus 42 acres reported in the Geodatabase.	Comment acknowledged. The County reviewed the calculations and determined that the reported ISR values are very similar to the MDE's recommended values.
	○The credit for PG17RST000309 appears to be under calculated. After accounting for the available over treatment credit the Department calculated 139 acres of credit versus 115 reported in the Geodatabase.	Comment acknowledged. We are reviewing the credit calculations, and any adjustments will be reflected in the next submittal cycle.
	○Please ensure that fields for WQT, WM, and GSI are completed in the Geodatabase. For the BMPs noted above, the WQT_IMP_ACR_CREDIT will equal the TOT_IMP_ACR_CREDIT.	Comment acknowledged. The current submittal includes the values for the BMPs referenced in the comments.
	•As a reminder, the Chesapeake Bay Program (CBP) expert panels recommend that an extensive project file be maintained for	Comment acknowledged. The County has begun implementing the recommendation.

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	each stream restoration project. In the next Annual Report, please continue to provide supporting documentation verifying credits and pre- and post-restoration photos for stream restoration projects completed during FY 2025. The Department recommends that site photos should be taken from the same point of reference and same time of year documenting site conditions pre- and post-restoration.	
The County has met the requirements of PART IV.E.		Comment noted.
Part IV.F. Coordinated Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Stormwater Implementation Plan	• The Annual Report included a Countywide TMDL Implementation Plan that included the required elements listed in PART IV.F.4.	Comment noted.
	• The Department has reviewed the County's Countywide TMDL Stormwater Implementation Plan (received 12/6/24) and finds that it meets the essential components as required of PART IV.F.3 of the County's permit. For more detailed comments regarding this plan, please see the attached Memorandum dated March 31, 2025, Subject: Prince George's County Countywide Stormwater Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Implementation Plan.	Comment noted.
	• Comments on the following plans will be forthcoming in separate memoranda:	Comment noted.
	○ Anacostia River Nutrient and Sediment TMDL Implementation Plan (received 12/26/2024).	Comment noted. The plan was accepted by MDE.

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	○Patuxent River Phosphorus and Sediment TMDL Implementation Plan (received 12/26/2024).	Comment noted. The plan was accepted by MDE.
	○Mattawoman Creek Nitrogen and Phosphorus TMDL Implementation Plan (received 12/26/2024).	Comment noted. The plan was accepted by MDE.
	○Piscataway Creek Sediment TMDL Implementation Plan (received 12/26/2024).	Comment noted. The plan was accepted by MDE.
	•The County reported a load reduction of 363,002 pounds of trash removed from various locations within the Anacostia Watershed after applying a discount factor for nonpoint sources. Please continue to report this information in future annual reports.	Comment noted.
•The County has met the requirements of PARTs IV.F		
Part IV.G. Assessment of Controls	•The County has executed a memorandum of understanding with the Chesapeake Bay Trust to participate in the restoration research pooled monitoring program to meet the BMP Effectiveness requirements under the permit beginning in FY 2025.	Comment noted.
	•The County completed year 16 of chemical and physical monitoring in the Bear Branch watershed and will discontinue these monitoring efforts in the future.	Comment noted.
	•The County submitted a draft plan for Watershed Assessment and Trend Monitoring to the Department for review and approval on March 27, 2024. The Department provided comments	Comment noted. With this submittal, the County is including the documents that address the MDE's recommendations.

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	on the monitoring plans in a June 27, 2024 letter. The County revised the plans and resubmitted them in the FY 2024 Annual Report. Department comments are provided in the attached Memorandum dated March 25, 2025, Subject: Prince George's County Revised Watershed Assessment and Trend Monitoring Plan. Please address the Department's recommendations as appropriate.	
	• The Department has reviewed the County's updated County-wide Bacteria TMDL Implementation Plan (received 2/25/2025). Department comments are provided in the attached Memorandum dated March 31, 2025, Subject: Updated Prince George's County Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Stormwater Wasteload Allocation (SW- WLA) Implementation Plan.	Comment noted. The plan was accepted by MDE.
	• In August 2022, the Department published the Guidance for Developing Local PCB [Polychlorinated Biphenyl] TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load) Stormwater Wasteload Allocation (SW-WLA) Watershed Implementation Plans (WIPs) to assist jurisdictions in developing effective PCB source tracking monitoring plans. The County submitted a draft comprehensive PCB watershed implementation plan on March 5, 2024 and the Department approved the plan with recommendations in a letter dated 9/24/24. Updates to the plan were included in the FY 2024 Annual Report and no further	Comment noted. With this submittal, the County is including the documents that address the MDE's recommendations.

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	information is required at this time.	
	•On November 27, 2024, the Department sent spreadsheet templates to all permittees for submitting chemical and biological data for Watershed Assessment and Trend Monitoring. The User Guides on how to populate the templates are also available at this link, under the 'Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Monitoring Guidance' dropdown. Please use these templates to submit chemical and biological monitoring data in future submissions and ensure the newly required parameters not included in the 2024 reporting, i.e., continuous monitoring and detailed biological and habitat metrics, are provided.	Comment noted. The County has used MDE's recommended template for this reporting.
•The County has met the requirements of PART IV.G.		Comment noted.
Part IV.H. Program Funding	•The County provided detailed information on the expenditures and budget related to the permit implementation in the FiscalAnalyses table of the Geodatabase. The total annual cost for implementing the County's MS4 program was $194,254,601, and the operating and capital costs were $48,730,601 and $145,523,000, respectively.	Comment noted.

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	•The County provided a Financial Assurance Plan (FAP) and watershed protection and restoration program (WPRP) annual report for FY 2024 as required. A review of the FAP will be provided under separate correspondence. As a reminder, the County is required to submit an updated WPRP annual report with the FY 2025 Annual Report.	Comment noted.
•The County has met the requirements of PART IV.H.		
Supplemental Report: Municipal Co-Permittee Progress	•A supplemental report describing program implementation within the County's 26 municipalities was submitted. The report described public education, outreach, construction site runoff controls, post construction stormwater management, and pollution prevention programs for all municipalities. Detailed descriptions of public outreach events, illicit discharge corrective actions, and good housekeeping activities were provided demonstrating compliance with permit requirements.	Comment noted.
	•The County's outfall screening efforts included outfall screening in 13 municipalities. The County should continue to rotate these efforts each year to perform screening within all municipal co-permittees during the permit term.	Comment noted.
	•Staff training and pollution prevention measures for municipal co-permittees have continued to be supported by the	Comment noted.

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	County. Please continue these operations annually.	