

Welcome to your

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT



DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DIVISION

"Our Water. Our Future. Ours to Protect."

*Western Branch Restoration Plan Public Meeting
January 28 , 2019*

*Welcome
from*
Jerry Maldonado



Purpose of Meeting

- Review why watershed restoration plans are needed in Prince George's County.
- Inform the public of contents of the draft watershed restoration plan for Western Branch watershed.
- Answer questions on the draft plan.



Photo Credit: M-NCPPC / Cassi Hayden



Speakers / Panelists

- Speakers
 - Adrianna Berk, Outreach Specialist, Tetra Tech
 - Mark Sievers, Environmental Engineer, Tetra Tech
 - Sam Stribling, Biologist/Assessment Specialist, Tetra Tech
- Technical Panelists
 - Jerry Maldonado, Section Head, DoE
 - Mark Sievers, Tetra Tech
 - Sam Stribling, Tetra Tech



REGULATORY OVERVIEW



Two Regulatory Drivers

Under the Clean Water Act

1. Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit
2. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) = *Pollution Diet*

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM DISCHARGE PERMIT

PART I. IDENTIFICATION

A. Permit Number: 11-DP-3314 MD0068284

B. Permit Area

This permit covers all stormwater discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) owned or operated by Prince George's County, Maryland, and all incorporated municipalities within the County except for the City of Bowie.

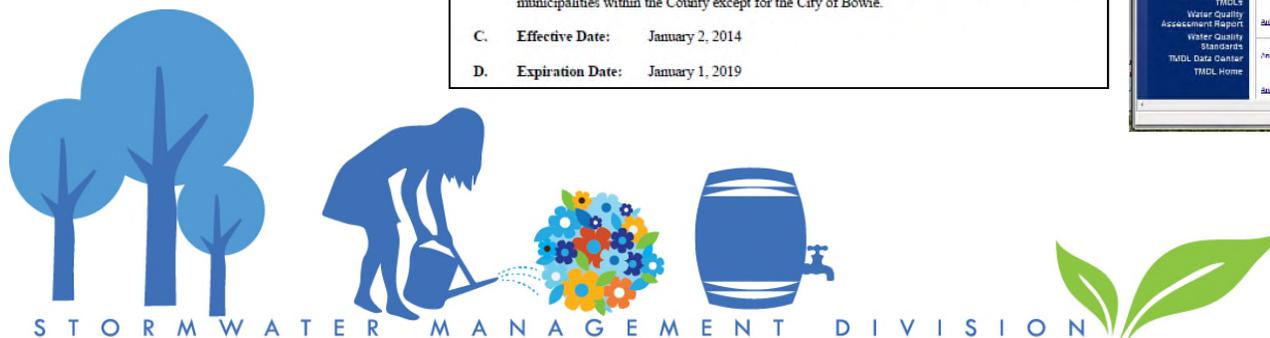
C. Effective Date: January 2, 2014

D. Expiration Date: January 1, 2019

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Current Status of TMDL Development in Maryland (A L)

Basin Name	MS4 ID / Basin Number	Implementation	Status
Abasco Basin	01140001	Prevention & Best Management Practices	Approved March 20, 2006
Arundel Basin	01140002	Watershed	Approved March 20, 2006
Baltimore Harbor (H&J)	01140003	TMDL	Approved March 20, 2006
Arundel Basin	01140004	Watershed	Approved March 20, 2006
Chesapeake Bay	01140005	Watershed	Approved April 9, 2008



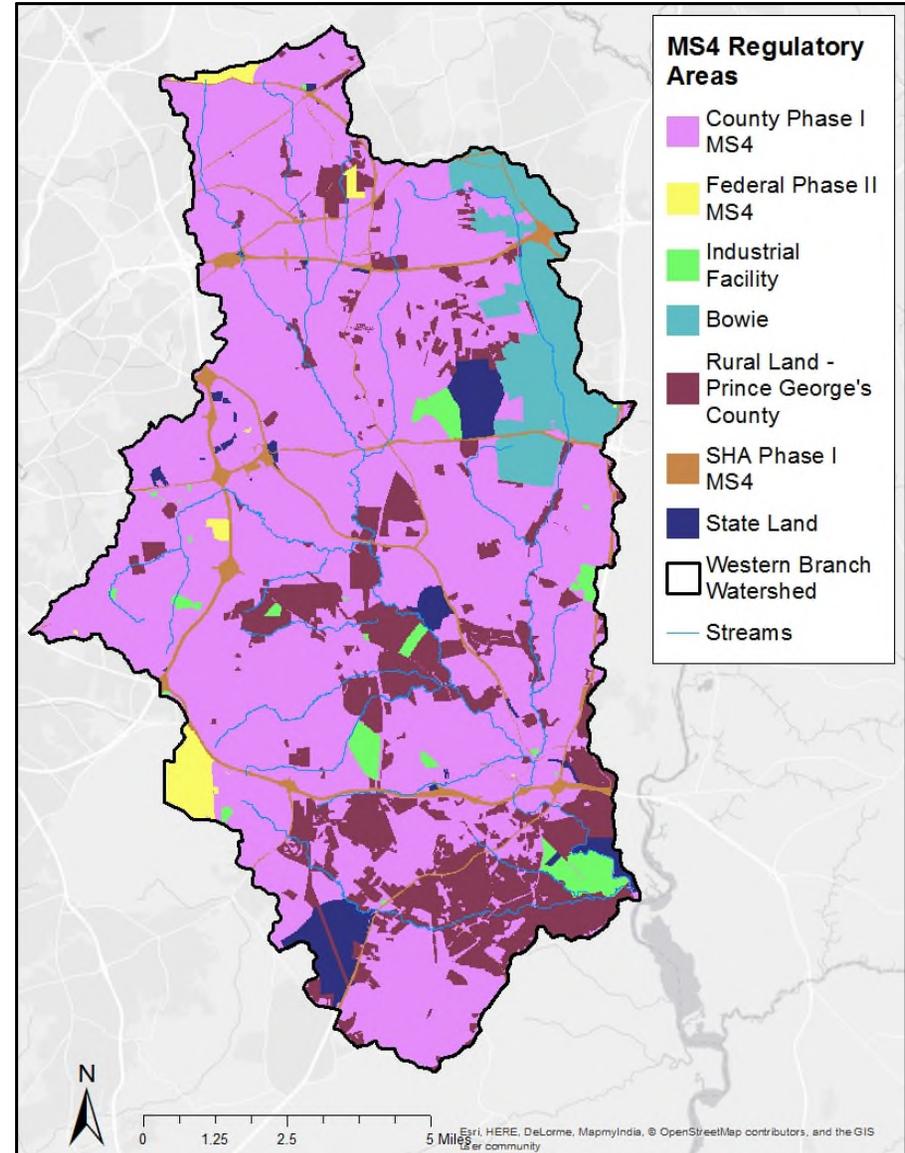
What is an MS4?

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) = Conveyance system owned by a state, city, town, or other public entity that discharges to waters of the United States.



County's MS4 Regulated Lands

- Excluded properties
 - Federal
 - State
 - SHA
 - City of Bowie
 - M-NCPPC



Water Quality Impairments



Pollutants and Sources

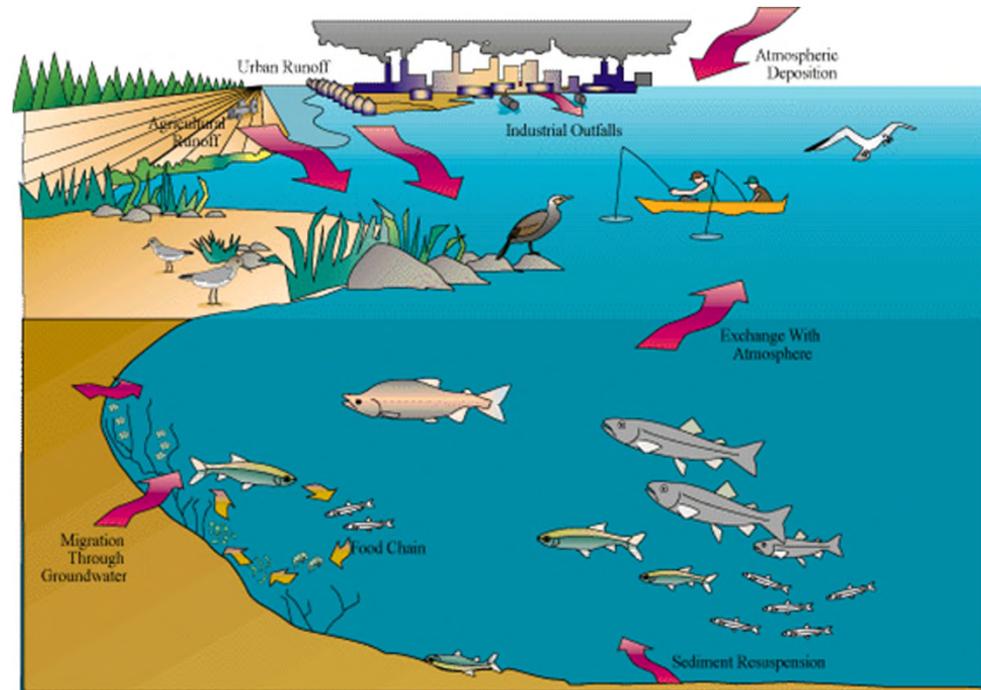
- **Nutrients** from sanitary waste, fertilizers, and organic material
- **Sediment** from construction sites, bare soils, and eroding streambanks
- **Bacteria** from animal waste and sewer leaks and overflows
- **Trash** from littering
- **Toxics** from legacy contaminated sites

ALL can be contributed from urban stormwater



Pollution Diet (TMDLs)

- Addresses a single pollutant or stressor.
- Allocations issued to natural, point, and nonpoint sources.

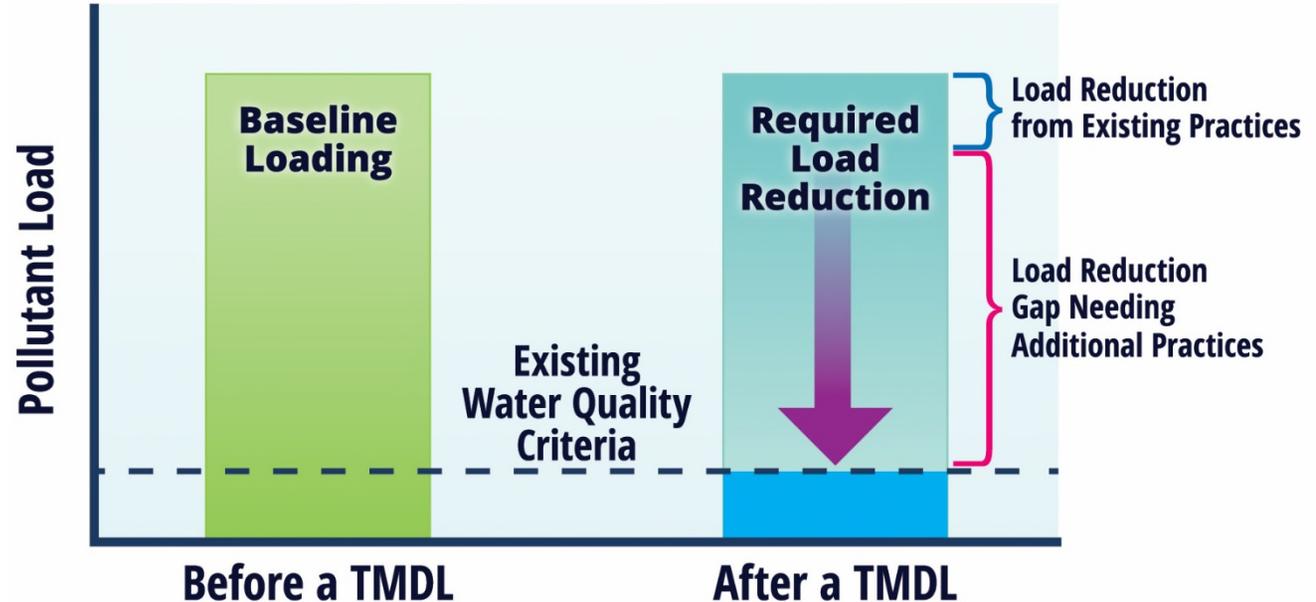


TMDLs can be viewed as a pollution diet.



What Is a Pollution Diet/TMDL?

- TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load (Pollution Diet)
- The maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can assimilate and still meet water quality standards and designated uses.



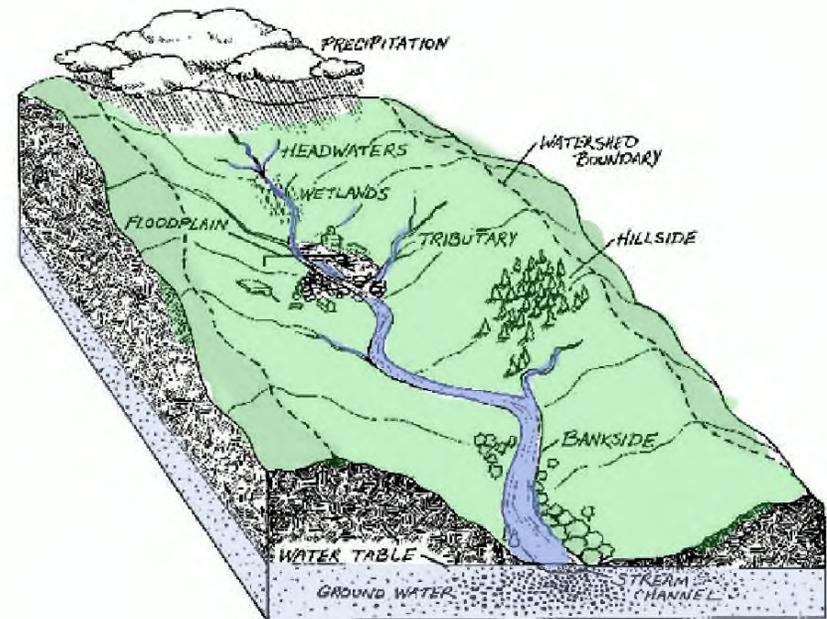
Watershed Mechanics



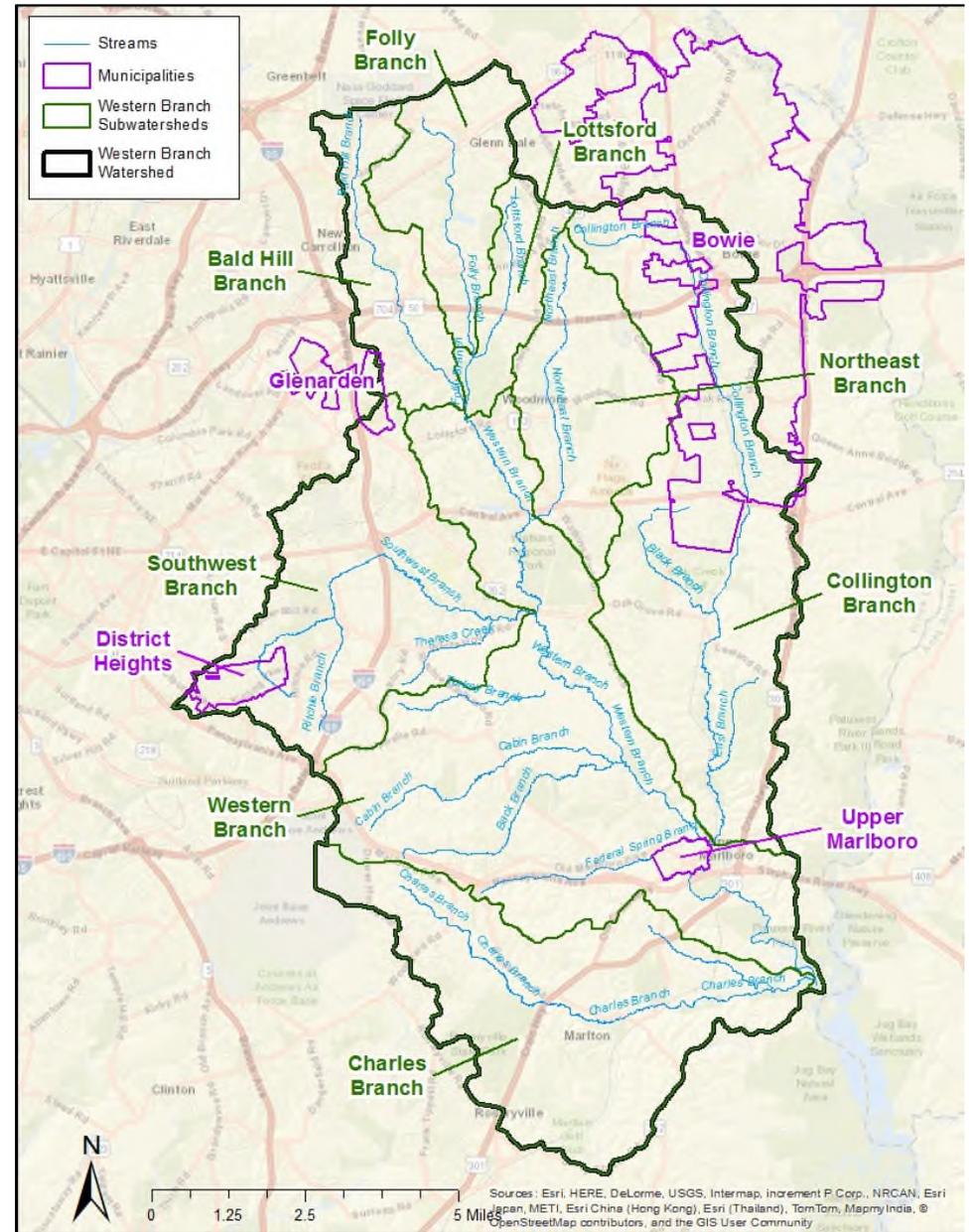
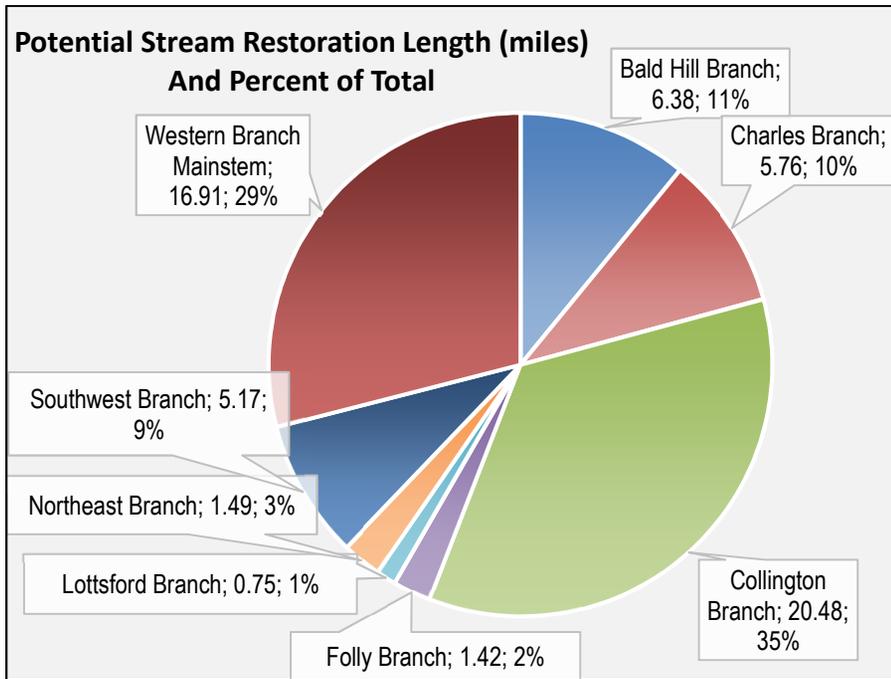
What Is a Watershed?

Watersheds are like sponges and drain like funnels . . .

- Land accumulates pollutants from urban, agricultural, and other areas.
- Whatever is on the land washes into the waterways directly or via storm drains.
- Appropriate land management practices can greatly reduce polluted runoff.



Subwatersheds



Restoration Planning



County Goals

- Protect, restore, and enhance habitat for healthier ecosystems.
- Conduct restoration efforts with a balanced approach.
- Support compliance with regional, state, and federal regulatory requirements.
- Increase awareness and stewardship by the public and policymakers.
- Protect human health, safety, and property.
- Improve quality of life and recreational opportunities.



Curb cuts shunt runoff from roads and parking lots to pervious areas.



County Objectives

- Protect land with critical habitat.
- Implement BMPs and programmatic initiatives.
- Protect downstream aquatic habitat and designated uses.
- Comply with regulatory requirements.
- Educate stakeholders on how to prevent pollution and how to get involved.
- Integrate watershed protection/restoration into policy-making.



Swales and other bioretention practices filter runoff from roads and other impervious surfaces.



How Will We Get There?

Restoration Planning Steps



Characterize Watershed

- Gather existing data
- Inventory TMDLs
- Create data inventory
- Identify data gaps
- Collect additional data, if needed
- Analyze data



Design Restoration Program

- Develop restoration strategies
- Develop restoration schedule and milestones
- Develop monitoring component and evaluation process
- Identify financial assistance needed



Implement Restoration Plan

- Implement management strategies
- Conduct monitoring
- Conduct outreach activities



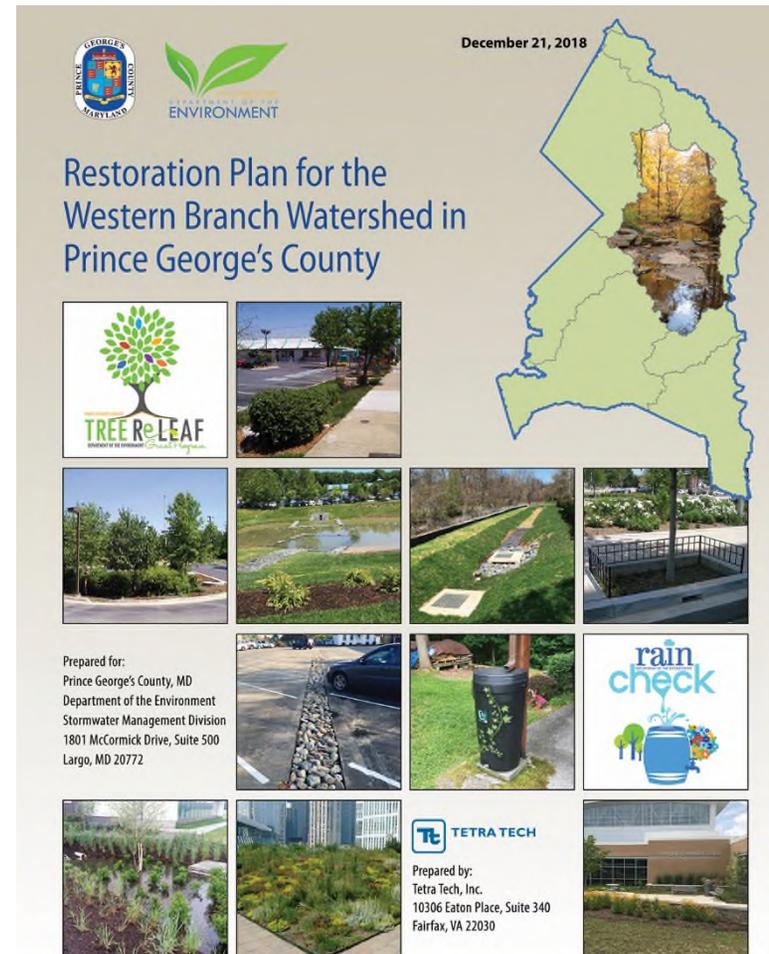
Measure Progress and Make Adjustments (Adaptive Mgmt)

- Review and evaluate
- Share results
- Prepare annual plans
- Make adjustments



Elements of Restoration Plan

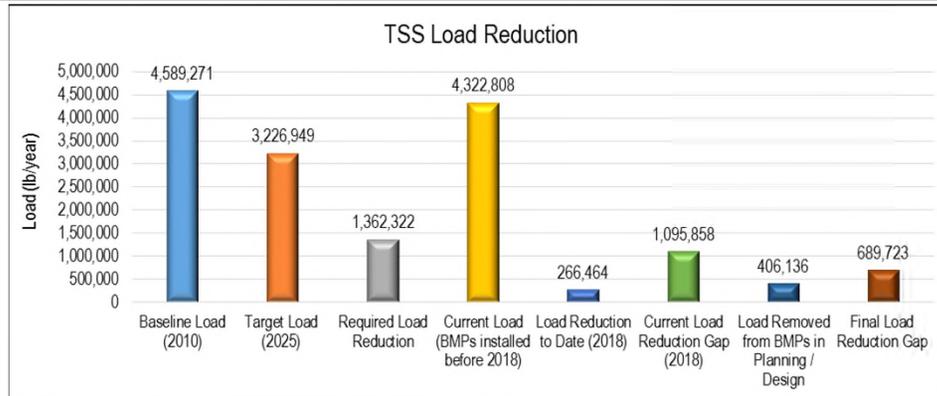
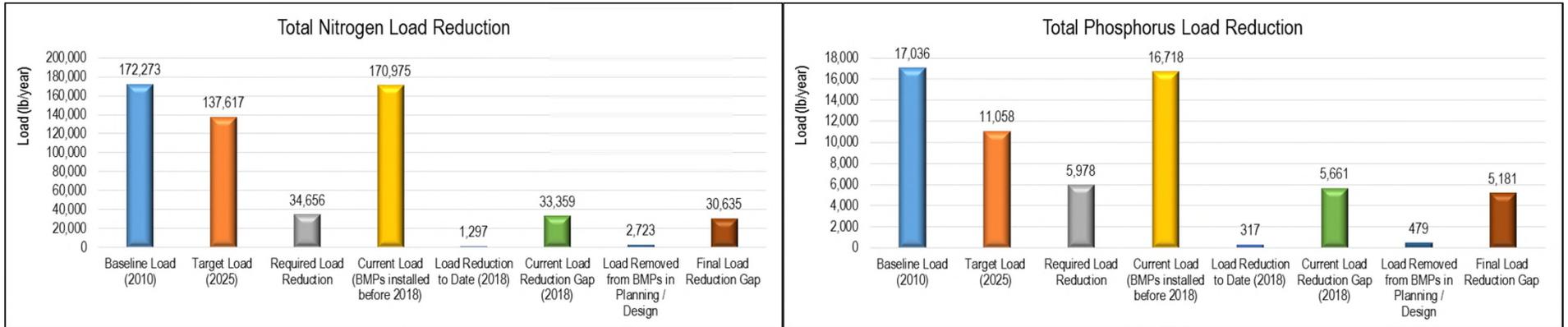
- Introduction
- Watershed Characterization
- Water Quality Conditions
- Watershed Conditions
- Restoration Methodology Development
- Restoration Activity Identification
- Tracking and Adaptive Management



Load Reduction Targets



Load Reductions Needed



Restoration Strategies & Activities



Determine Restoration Strategies

- Keep effective current and planned BMPs and programmatic initiatives
 - Rain Check Rebate Program, Alternative Compliance Program
- Find restoration opportunities
- Engage the public



Redirecting downspouts from impervious areas to landscaped features can reduce runoff volume.



Rain Garden Signage



Existing County Programs

- Stormwater-Specific Programs
 - Stormwater Management Program
 - Clean Water Partnership
 - Rain Check Rebate and Grant Program
 - Alternative Compliance Program
 - Countywide Green/Complete Streets Program
 - Street sweeping, stormdrain stenciling, litter control, illicit discharge detection and elimination, cross-connections elimination
- Tree-Planting Programs
 - Tree ReLEAF, Tree demonstrations, Arbor Day Every Day
- Public Education Programs
 - Master Gardeners, Transforming Neighborhood Initiative, flood awareness, animal management



Future BMP Activities

- Examples include:
 - Retrofit of existing County dry ponds.
 - New BMPs on County property.
 - New right-of-way BMPs through County programs.
 - Partner with schools, libraries, churches, fire and police stations, hospitals, etc. to install new BMPs.



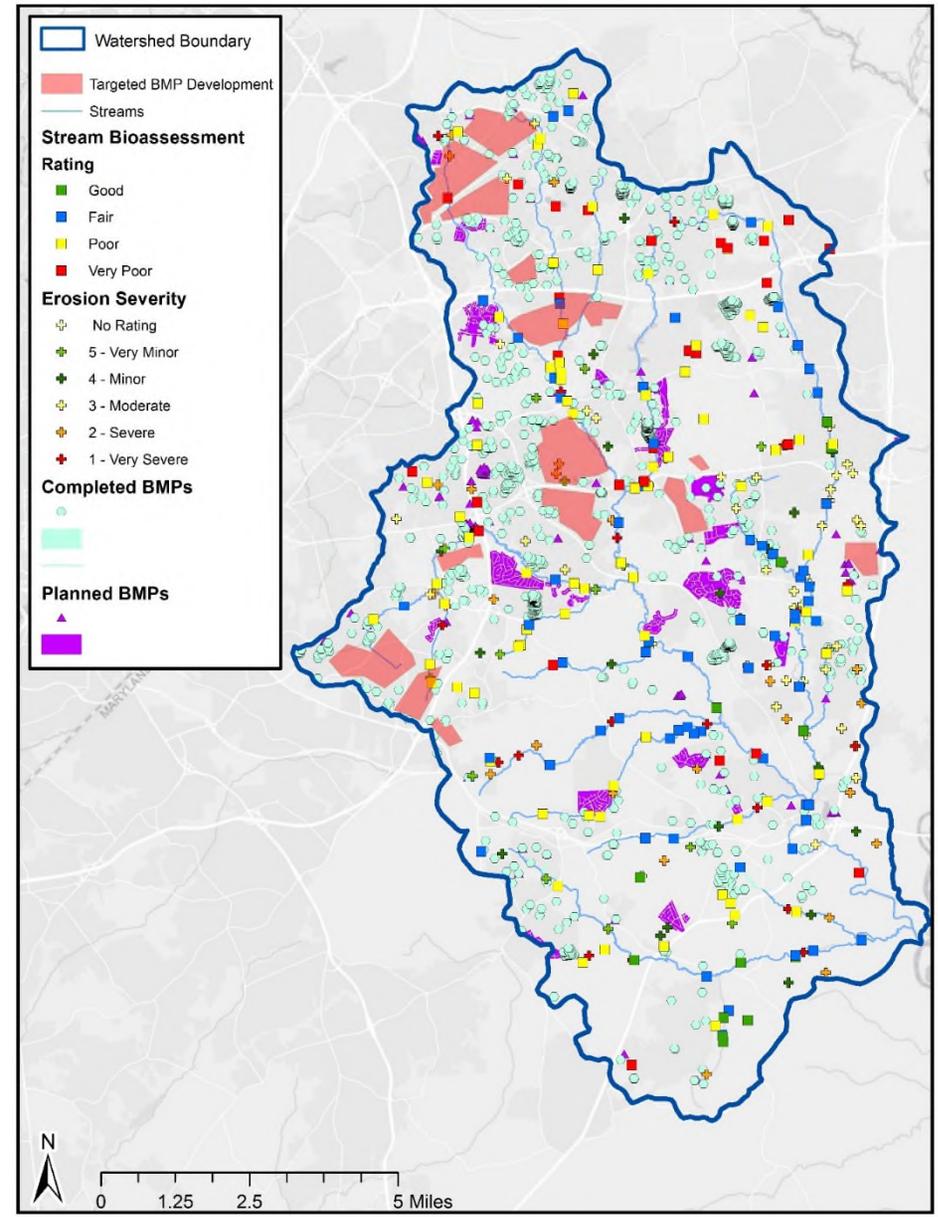
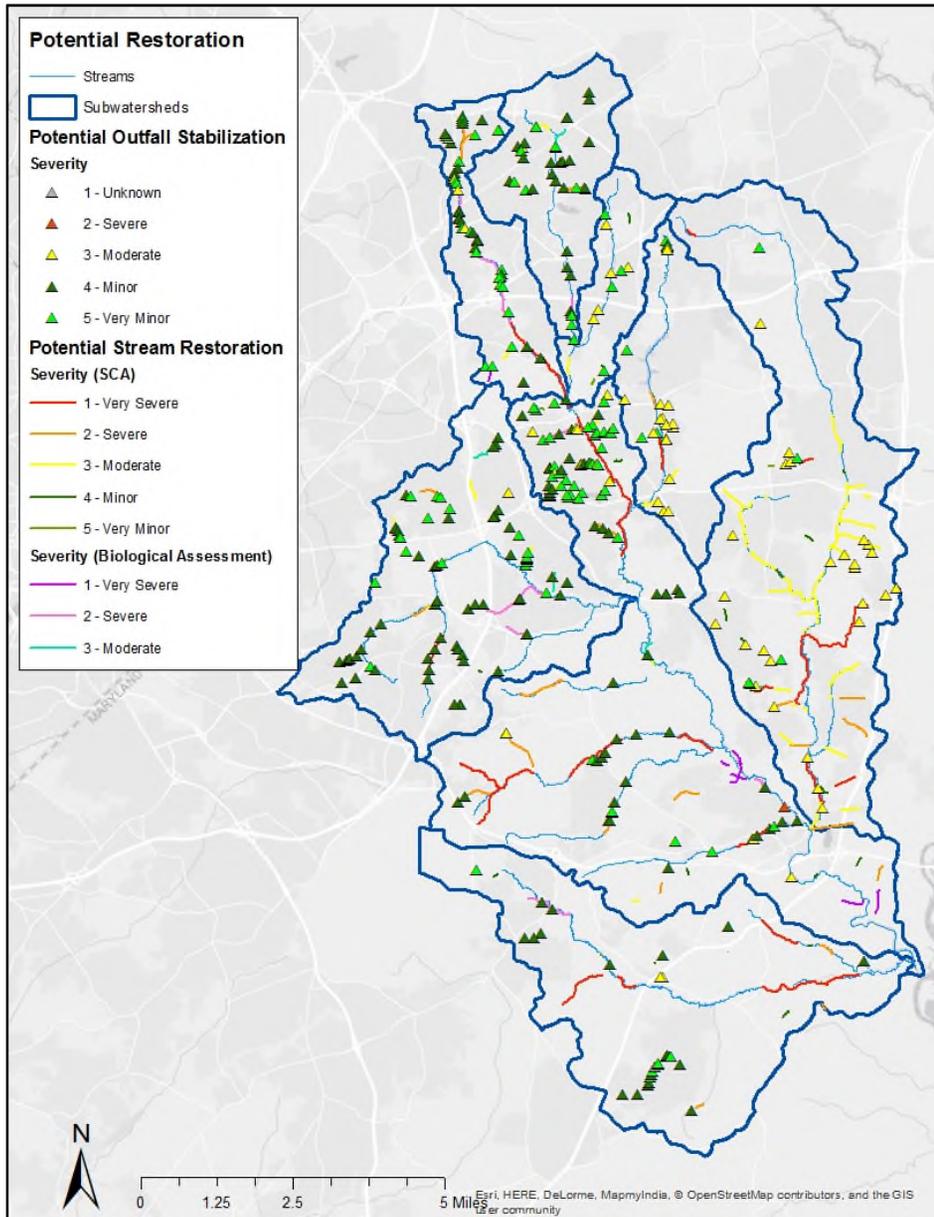
*Above:
Bioretention
in a right-of-
way makes
this a green
street.*



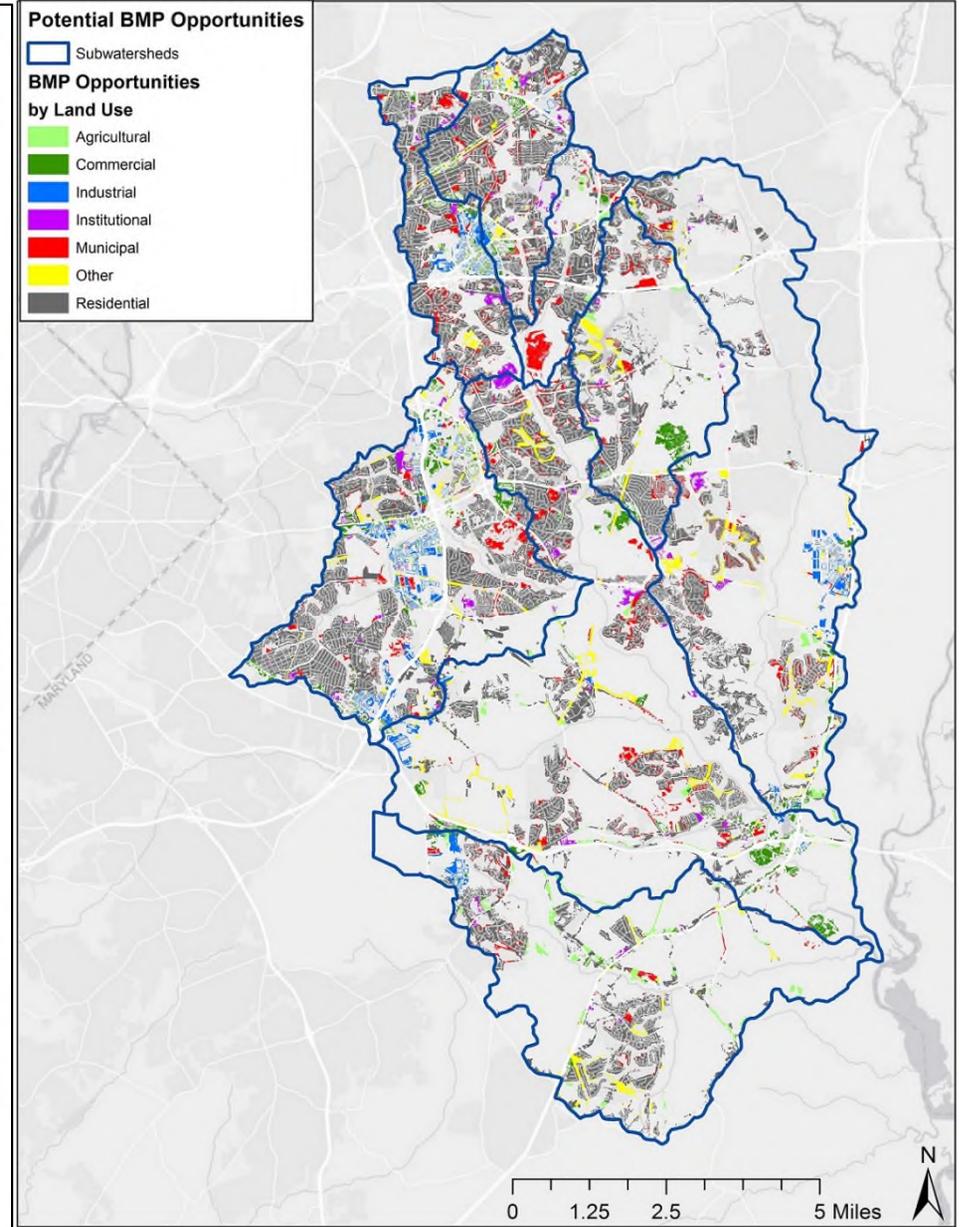
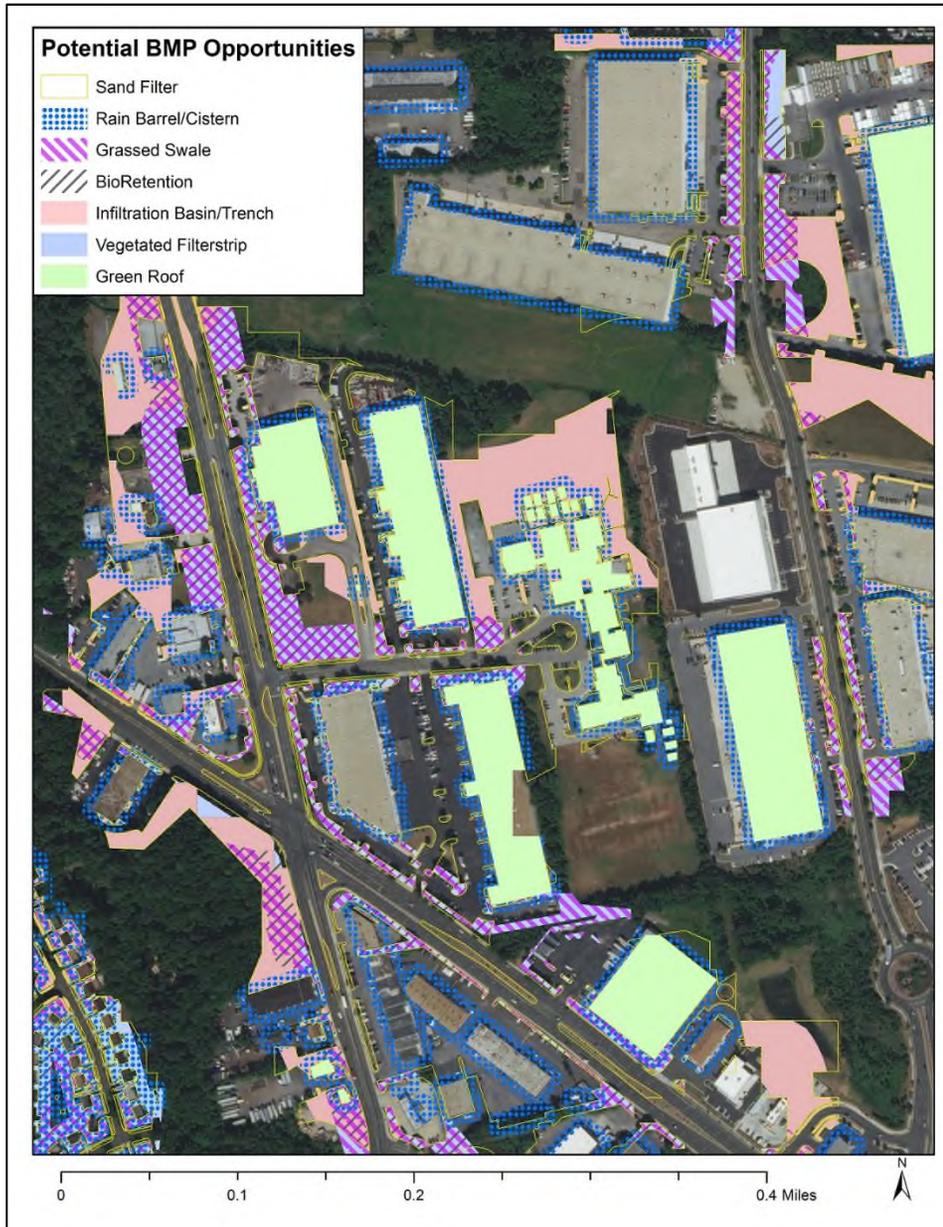
*Below:
Permeable
pavement
along
parking lot.*



Potential BMP Opportunities



Potential BMP Opportunities



Refining BMP Opportunities

- BMP opportunities will be further reviewed
 - Identify priority areas
 - Identify placement conflicts (e.g., utility)
 - Determine drainage area
 - Identify potential implementation partners
 - Perform field evaluation
 - Prioritizing opportunities



BMPs Co-Benefits

BMPs are not just for load reductions!

- Air quality
- Biodiversity/habitat
- Education
- Energy efficiency
- Flood mitigation
- Groundwater recharge
- Property values
- Recreation



Photo Credits: Clean Water Partnership



Tracking Progress



Tracking Progress

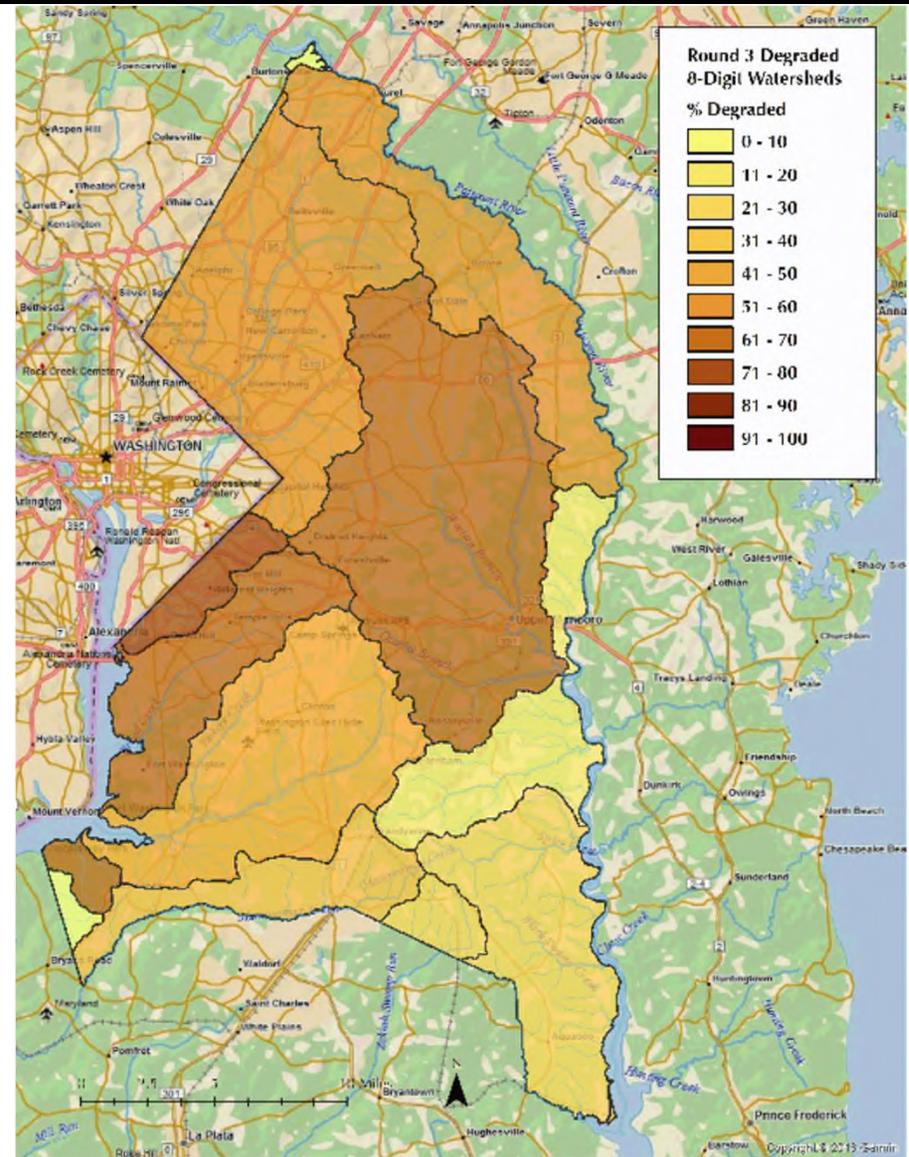
Three Main Activities

1. Track with required annual MS4 report
 - Document restoration BMP installation and activities such as outreach
2. Environmental monitoring
 - Biological, physical habitat, and water quality
3. Geo-referenced database
 - Project locations, type, amount of imperviousness surface treated, etc.

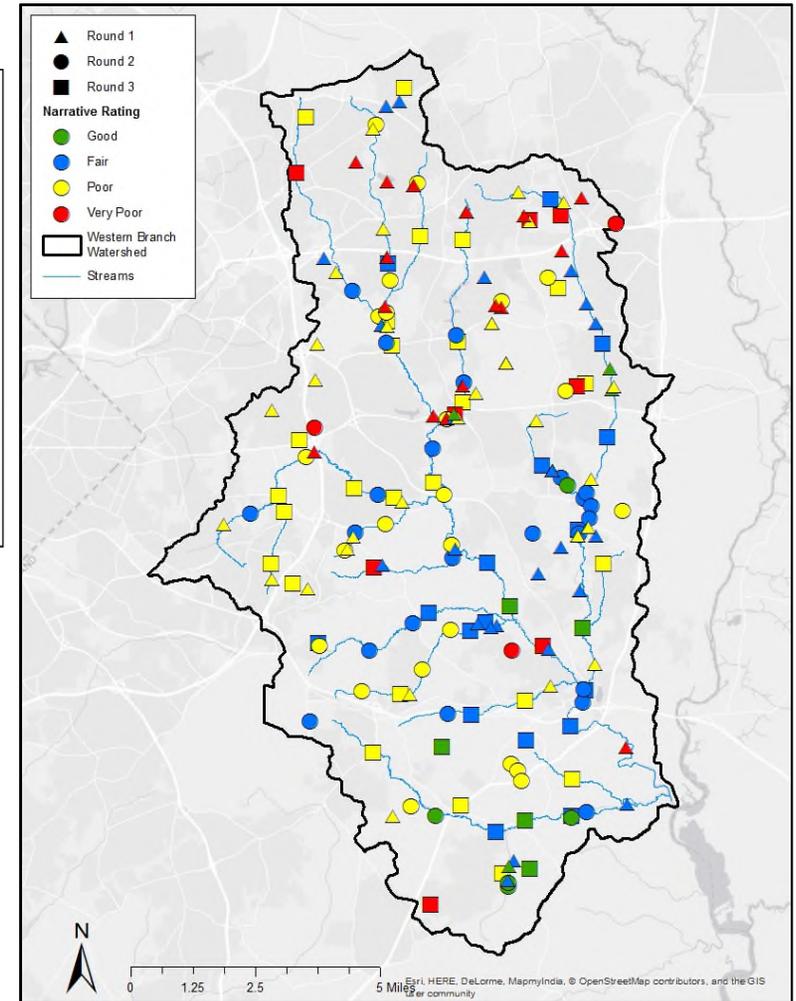
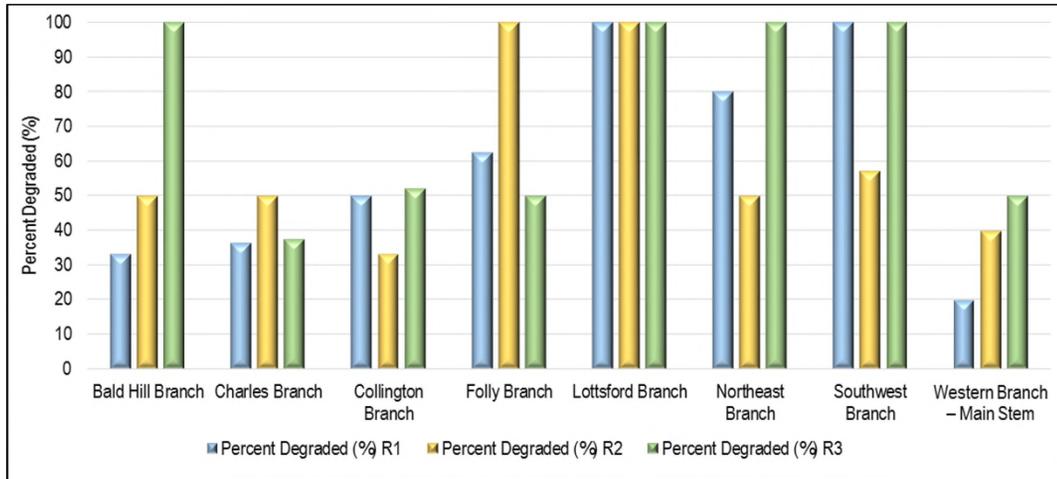


How Will Biological Monitoring Be Used to Track Changes?

- Round 4 biological monitoring
- County will look for **substantial reductions** in “percent biological degradation”
- Can start to think about setting goals for reduced pct. degradation
- Interpret monitoring and assessment results in context of
 - Improved habitat and water chemistry conditions
 - Effectiveness of overall restoration activities (different from implementation effectiveness)



Biological Monitoring Results



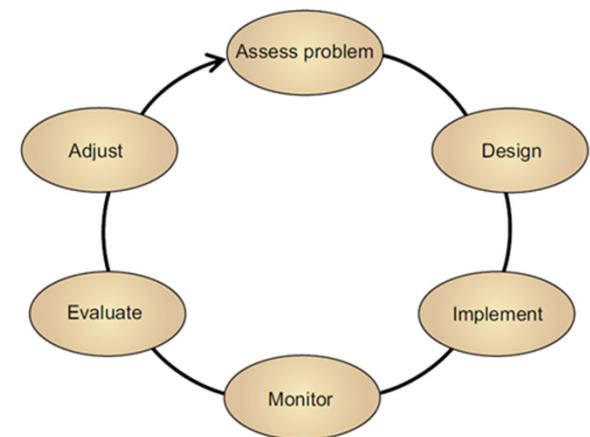
Water Quality Monitoring

- Conducted in a priority subwatershed.
 - County will ask permission from MDE to move the require NPDES monitoring locations in Bear Branch to the newly selected priority area.
- Monitor total nitrogen, total phosphorus, TSS, BOD, and *E. coli*.



Adaptive Management

- Learn and change as we go.
- After strategies are in place, evaluate changes in:
 - Pollutants loads
 - Biological integrity
- Advances in technology will provide more effective, smaller, cheaper reduction measures.
- Multiple bottom-line benefits.
- Determine needs for additional controls.
- Continue monitoring and evaluation.



Taken from Williams et al. 2007



What Is Next?



Your Role in Restoration

- Become informed.
- Support implementation by preventing stormwater pollution.
 - Pick up after pets, plant trees, install rain barrels, leave grass clippings on lawn, don't litter, etc.
- Use County Click (<http://countyclick.princegeorgescountymd.gov/>).



Stay Informed

- Subscribe to DoE updates on Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook for information about events and how to get Involved
- Lots of DoE programs
 - Comprehensive Community Cleanup Program
 - Tree ReLEAF Grant Program
 - Rain Check Rebate Program
 - And more!
- DoE has speakers for meetings & interactive exhibits.
<https://www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/351/Community-Outreach>



Questions?

- Contact:

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jgmaldonado@co.pg.md.us

www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/sites/stormwatermanagement

Thank you for attending!

Please remember to sign in if you have not done so already and turn in your comment forms!

