

WICOMICO RIVER

WATERSHED ASSESSMENT

MAY | 2018

PREPARED FOR

Charles County
Department of Planning and
Growth Management
Watershed Protection and Restoration Program
200 Baltimore St., La Plata, MD 20646

PREPARED BY

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BayFAST	Bay Facility Assessment Scenario Tool
BMP	Best Management Practices
CBP	Chesapeake Bay Program
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan
EOS	Edge of Stream
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESD	Environmental Site Design
FA	Future Allocation
MAST	Maryland Assessment Scenario Tool
MDE	Maryland Department of the Environment
MDP	Maryland Department of Planning
MOS	Margin of Safety
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SPSC	Step Pool Storm Conveyance
SW-WLA	Stormwater Wasteload Allocation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TN	Total Nitrogen
TP	Total Phosphorus
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
WIP	Watershed Implementation Plan
WLA	Wasteload Allocation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Charles County Department of Planning and Growth Management (PGM) has initiated a series of watershed assessments in response to requirements set forth by the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) in the County's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit (11-DP-3322 MD0068365), issued on December 26, 2014. The watershed assessments support the County's goals for healthy watersheds and natural resources, and also support progress towards satisfying several regulatory and permit requirements.

The Port Tobacco Watershed Assessment (KCI, 2015) was conducted in 2014 and served as the pilot assessment for the County's assessment methods. In 2015, the Mattawoman Creek (KCI, 2016b) and Lower Patuxent River (KCI, 2016a) watershed assessments were conducted and followed the methodologies and formats set forth in the Port Tobacco River watershed assessment. In 2016, the Zekiah Swamp, Gilbert Swamp, and Wicomico River watershed assessments were conducted. The Zekiah Swamp and Gilbert Swamp assessment results are reported separately (KCI, 2018a and KCI, 2018b, respectively) from this Wicomico River assessment report. The assessments build from the planning strategies included in the County's Phase II Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP) Strategy (February 2013). The WIP describes in broad terms the County's various non-agricultural source sectors (wastewater, urban stormwater, septic), their associated Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) load reduction targets, reduction strategies, costs of plan implementation and potential funding sources. The watershed assessments provide the next step in the planning process specifically for the urban stormwater sector regulated by the County's NPDES permit. The watershed assessments, through desktop and field assessment, identify watershed and water quality conditions and identify and prioritize specific restoration solutions to meet the County's watershed restoration goals.

1.2 WATERSHED DESCRIPTION

The Wicomico River watershed is located in southeastern Charles County, Maryland, and drains directly into the Potomac River, which ultimately drains to the Chesapeake Bay (Figures 1 and 2). The Town of Newburg is located within the western portion of the Wicomico River watershed. The Wicomico River receives drainage from both Charles and St. Mary's Counties; the Charles County portion of the watershed is approximately 36 square miles. Land use in the Charles County portion of the watershed is predominately forested (45%), with the remaining area devoted to agriculture (35%) and developed land (8%; MDP, 2010).



FIGURE 1: STUDY AREA LOCATION MAP



FIGURE 2: WICOMICO RIVER WATERSHED LOCATION

1.3 PREVIOUS WATERSHED STUDIES AND ASSESSMENTS

An effort to compile all previous watershed studies and plans is made prior to the current assessment to avoid redundancy and to include all planned projects in load reduction modeling.

Bayland Consultants and Designers, Inc. was contracted by Charles County to identify shoreline management opportunities on Charles County owned properties to assist the County in compliance with their MS4 permit, which requires 20% treatment of the currently untreated impervious surfaces (Bayland, 2014). One shoreline management project identified during this investigation was within the Wicomico River watershed and is included in the load reduction modeling in section 4.2.

Other designs and concepts for projects in the Wicomico River watershed include:

- Vista Design, Inc. – Piccowaxen Middle School (outfall stabilization)

1.4 GOALS

1.4.1 WATERSHED ASSESSMENTS

The County's current round of watershed assessments will satisfy section IV.E.1 of the NPDES permit to develop detailed watershed assessments for the entire County by the end of the permit term (2019) with a focus on urban stormwater sources and restoration. The following schedule of assessments is being implemented:

- Port Tobacco – completed 2015;
- Mattawoman Creek and Lower Patuxent River – completed 2016;
- Zekiah Swamp, Gilbert Swamp, and Wicomico River – completed 2017; and
- Potomac River (upper, middle, lower) and Nanjemoy Creek – completed 2017.

The assessments identify management strategies that support several planning goals, including:

- Implementation of restoration efforts for twenty percent of the County's impervious area;
- Meeting Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) stormwater load reduction targets; and
- Meeting TMDL targets for local waterway impairments, specifically stormwater waste-load allocations (SW-WLAs).

To accomplish these goals the assessments are structured to meet the following objectives:

- Characterize current water quality conditions;
- Characterize current stream and watershed conditions;
- Identify and rank water quality problems;

- Identify and prioritize water quality improvement projects;
- Estimate pollutant load reductions achievable with implementation of the plan and develop reduction milestones towards meeting SW-WLAs.

Because the primary goal of this current study is related to the urban stormwater sector and meeting the restoration goals of the NPDES permit, watershed elements such as rare, threatened and endangered species, coastal waterways, climate impacts, etc. while extremely important are outside of the scope of this current effort. These elements are addressed in other State and County planning efforts and the results of this study can be combined with those efforts to address a wider range of watershed features.

1.4.2 IMPERVIOUS RESTORATION

As a requirement of the NPDES MS4 Discharge Permit issued by MDE to Charles County, the County must treat 20% of remaining County-wide baseline untreated impervious acres by the end of the current permit term in December, 2019. Impervious accounting methodology is included in Accounting for Stormwater Wasteload Allocations and Impervious Acres Treated (MDE, 2014). Untreated impervious includes those areas where stormwater practices provide less than the current Maryland standard water quality volume for runoff from 1" of rainfall. Section 6.3 of this report describes the impervious credit achieved, with specificity for the Wicomico River watershed. Charles County has developed a Restoration Plan (KCI, 2017), which outlines the requirements for County-wide watershed restoration activities and demonstrates ways to meet the TMDLs and 20% impervious surface restoration.

1.4.3 TMDLs

The total allowable load to a waterbody consists of two categories of sources: point sources (Wasteload Allocation or WLA) and non-point sources (Load Allocation or LA). Stormwater regulated by NPDES permits is regulated as a point source. In Maryland, MDE designates this allowable load as the SW-WLA. They may also include other components, a Margin of Safety (MOS) which has generally been included implicitly in the analysis and takes into account the uncertainty between the model and the actual environment, and a Future Allocation (FA) which is used to account for growth in wastewater point sources and is not frequently included.

There are no local TMDLs with SW-WLAs assigned to Charles County for the Wicomico River watershed.

Chesapeake Bay TMDL

In December, 2010, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the Chesapeake Bay TMDL. The Bay TMDL, with a target completion date of 2025, sets limits on loading of three pollutants (nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment) delivered to the Bay from contributing segments, such as the Wicomico River watershed.

The County’s MS4 permit is requiring compliance with the Chesapeake Bay TMDL for the urban stormwater sector through the use of the 20% impervious surface treatment strategy, with a target completion date of 2019. Therefore, it is expected that the 20% goal and associated credit accounting will take precedence over the Bay TMDL loading goals and crediting. While not a requirement in the County’s MS4 permit, the strategies provided in this plan have been modeled in order to calculate expected progress toward meeting the Bay TMDL reduction goals. It is expected that the 20% impervious surface treatment target will treat a portion of the Chesapeake Bay TMDL urban sector goal and that another impervious reduction target will be included in the County’s next NPDES MS4 permit to achieve the remainder.

Charles County’s Bay TMDL goal is defined at the County scale and is provided here in Table 1 with the reduction described in terms of both the loading reduction and the percent reduction. Section 6 of this report describes the reductions achieved, with more specificity for the Gilbert Swamp watershed. Additional information about County-wide restoration can be found in the County’s Municipal Stormwater Restoration Plan (KCI, 2017).

TABLE 1: CHARLES COUNTY BAY TMDL STORMWATER GOALS

	TN- EOS (lbs/yr)	TP- EOS (lbs/yr)	TSS- EOS (lbs/yr)*
Bay TMDL Goal %	18.2%	37.7%	-
Bay TMDL Target Stormwater Reduction	42,759	7,554	-

*No target reduction for sediment. It is anticipated that by achieving the phosphorus goal, enough sediment will be removed to improve water quality.

2 WATERSHED ASSESSMENT METHODS

The following assessments were conducted throughout the Wicomico River watershed:

- Upland Assessment
- Nutrient Synoptic Survey
- Stream Corridor Assessment

Property access permission letters were sent to all landowners within the target watershed with streams on their property. Passive permission was assumed through the letters, although landowners were given the opportunity to deny access to their properties. All properties targeted for assessments were able to be accessed as part of this effort as no site permissions were denied.

2.1 UPLAND ASSESSMENT

KCI assessed upland pollution sources and restoration opportunities using the methodology detailed in the Center for Watershed Protection's Unified Subwatershed and Site Reconnaissance Manual (CWP, 2004). These assessments included both the Neighborhood Source Assessment (NSA) and Hotspot Site Investigations (HSI). General procedures for each type of assessment are provided in the following sections.

2.1.1 NEIGHBORHOOD SOURCE ASSESSMENT

A Neighborhood Source Assessment (NSA) reconnaissance was conducted in residential neighborhood areas to evaluate pollution-producing behaviors. The NSA rates the potential severity and type of non-point source pollution from residential behaviors. It also provides an assessment of the influence of imperviousness for each site by providing an estimate of whether roof drainage is directed to cisterns, storm drains, impervious areas or pervious areas and the percent of driveways in the neighborhood that are impervious. Although MDE considers both paved and gravel/dirt driveways fully impervious, unpaved driveways do allow for some infiltration and were considered not fully impervious in this assessment.

A desktop analysis was performed in which all neighborhoods in the Wicomico River watershed were identified and delineated. These neighborhoods were then categorized by similar characteristics, including house type (single family, townhouse, etc.), lot size, year built, and stormwater management era. Individual neighborhoods that characterized each category were selected for field visits so the assessment was conducted in a variety of residential areas that represent the different housing types found throughout each watershed. Neighborhoods were then rated on the Pollution Severity Index as either severe, high, moderate, or none based on their potential to generate pollutants. Neighborhoods were also rated on the Restoration Opportunity Index as either high, moderate, or low based on their potential for restoration opportunities.

2.1.2 HOTSPOT SITE INVESTIGATIONS

A Hotspot Site Investigation (HSI) was conducted to identify potential stormwater hotspots. Hot Spots for this plan are defined as commercial, industrial, institutional, municipal or transportation-related operations that typically produce high levels of stormwater runoff and pollutants, while presenting potential risk for spills, leaks or illicit discharges. These include gas stations, commercial car washes, vehicle and equipment maintenance facilities, and sites where pesticides, fertilizers, or industrial chemicals may be stored or used.

The HSI assessment was conducted at locations identified in the office from aerial photography and mapping layers in GIS, and was targeted towards business, commercial, and industrial sites in the urban areas of the watershed. Additionally, using available GIS layers, potential hot spot locations that received no or only partial stormwater management were prioritized. Field crews rated each hotspot on the likelihood that current activities at the site are causing stormwater runoff contamination. Appropriate follow-up actions for each hotspot, including education, retrofits, and referral for immediate enforcement were also noted.

2.2 NUTRIENT SYNOPTIC SURVEY

2.2.1 WATER QUALITY SAMPLING

Synoptic water quality sampling was performed across the Wicomico River watershed. The sampling locations were selected by locating sites which represented the watershed and were easily accessible. Sites located on a stream that crossed under a road or other infrastructure were sampled upstream of the road so the structure was not directly impacting the flow and water quality. In some locations, a site was selected upstream and downstream of a confluence to show changes in the flow and water quality at the confluence. Sample collection did not occur within 24 hours after a rainfall event totaling more than 0.25 inches of precipitation. A sub-meter Trimble® GPS unit was used to navigate to each sample point. If a grab sample could not be collected at the original sampling point, the location was shifted upstream or downstream accordingly, and an additional GPS point was collected if the point was moved significantly. Sampling locations remained within the original sampling reach and were not moved downstream of a confluence that would include flow from any additional reaches. Site conditions (e.g. clarity, odor, condition of site) were recorded at each sampling site. Grab samples were collected from each site for laboratory analysis of water quality parameters. Samples were preserved on ice for transport immediately after they were collected. Three duplicate samples and one lab blank were collected for quality assurance purposes.

Environmental Testing Lab Inc.¹ completed all laboratory analysis according to standard, approved methods. A complete list of analytical parameters and methods, including detection limits, is presented in Table 2.

¹ 3430 Rockefeller Ct, Waldorf, MD 20602

TABLE 2: WATER CHEMISTRY ANALYTICAL METHODS

Parameter	Method	Detection Limit	Units
Enterococcus (E. coli)	Colilert	1	MPN/100 ml
Ortho-phosphate Phosphorus	EPA 365.1	0.01	mg/L
TKN	EPA 351.2	0.5	mg/L
Nitrate + Nitrite	EPA 353.2	0.5	mg/L
Total Nitrogen	EPA 351.2 + 353.2	1	mg/L
Total Phosphorus	EPA 365.1	0.01	mg/L

Additional water quality measurements were collected *in situ* from each sampling site. Temperature, pH, specific conductivity, and dissolved oxygen were measured with a YSI ProPlus® multiprobe, and turbidity was measured with a Hach 2100 Turbidimeter. Optical brightener (fluorescent whitening agents) samples were collected in sample bottles wrapped in aluminum foil, and analyzed in the field using a Turner Designs AquaFluor® Handheld Fluorometer configured with an Optical Brightener channel, following the California EPA Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program’s SOP (Burres, 2011). The Fluorometer unit has a minimum detection limit of 0.5 ppm and a range of 0-30,000 ppm.

2.2.2 STREAM DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT

Stream discharge measurements were performed at each sampling site in conjunction with water quality sampling in order to calculate instantaneous baseflow pollutant loads. A suitable transect, one that approximates a “U” shaped channel, was located at each site for measuring stream discharge. Transects were selected to be free of irregularities that may create backflows and cross flows. A SonTek FlowTracker® Handheld Acoustic Doppler Velocimeter was used to collect a series of approximately 10 velocity measurements at regular intervals across the wetted width of the stream to determine instantaneous discharge. The measurements collected at regular intervals included depth (to the nearest 0.5 cm) and velocity (to the nearest 0.00 m/sec). Velocity was measured at 60% of the distance from the water surface to the bottom of the stream. Due to the difficulty of obtaining accurate discharge measurements of a stream with max depth below 0.2 feet with the flowmeter, discharge at low flow sites was obtained by measuring cross sectional area and using a float to measure velocity.

2.3 STREAM CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT

Stream corridor assessments (SCA) were conducted on carefully selected priority stream reaches throughout the watershed in order to rapidly assess stream corridors and identify potential restoration opportunities. Prior to performing the assessments, approximately 1.5 miles of stream reaches were prioritized using select GIS data elements as shown in Table 3 below. KCI used the following general criteria for prioritizing stream reaches:

Criteria for selection:

- Topography – narrow, steep stream valleys and tortuous meander

- Vicinity to high density of stormwater infrastructure (outfalls, BMPs)
- Drainage area consists of untreated or undertreated impervious surfaces

Criteria for exclusion:

- Land use – adequate forest cover, wide riparian buffers
- Low density development and agriculture

TABLE 3: SCA REACH SELECTION AND EXCLUSION FACTORS

Data Element	Factors for selection	Factors for exclusion
Topography	Narrow, steep valleys and side slopes, tortuous meanders	Flat, wide floodplains
Stormwater infrastructure (outfalls, BMPs, BMP treated areas, Stormwater by Era)	Reaches downstream of untreated or undertreated areas	Reaches downstream of treated areas
Forest Cover	Lack of riparian buffer and forest	Adequate forest cover, wide riparian buffers
Development	Higher density development	Low density development and agriculture

Field crews conducted stream field investigations using standard SCA protocols as outlined in Stream Corridor Assessment Survey: SCA Survey Protocols (Yetman, 2001). Using the same methodology as other SCA surveys will allow for the results to be incorporated into, and directly compared against, other County and State assessment datasets. Property access permission letters were sent to all landowners within the target watershed with streams on their property. All of the properties targeted for assessments were able to be accessed as part of this effort.

The field investigation consisted of a two-person team walking the stream channel and conducting a visual assessment to locate problem areas and assess their severity and correctability. The field team collected information on channel alteration, erosion, exposed utility pipes, drainage pipe outfalls, fish barriers, inadequate buffers, construction in or near the stream, trash dumping, and recorded any unusual conditions. Representative sites were selected at locations representative of each stream segment. The general physical habitat condition was assessed at the representative sites using a modified version of the EPA’s Rapid Bioassessment Protocols (Barbour et al., 1999). The assessment includes qualitative ratings for ten habitat parameters as well as information on wetted width, pool, run, and riffle depths, and channel substrate.

During the field assessment, points were given unique alphanumeric identifiers according to the stream reach and point type. This allowed each point to have a unique ID, for example, 001_IB001. A complete list of point types and corresponding alphanumeric identifiers used during the field assessments is included below:

- Erosion (ES)
- Exposed pipe (EP)
- Pipe outfall (PO)
- Inadequate buffer (IB)
- Fish barrier (FB)
- Trash dumping (TD)
- Channel alteration (CA)
- Unusual condition (UC)

A GPS location was recorded and a photograph was taken for each assessment point. Linear features (eroding banks, buffer impacts, and channel alteration) were documented with a GPS location at each end of the impact and a line feature was developed to better represent the full extent of the problem area. The assessment rated each feature on a 1 to 5 scale according to its severity, correctability, and accessibility; where a score of 1 is the most severe, but also the most correctible and the most accessible. The results were then compiled into a database which will be used to identify and prioritize areas for restoration actions.

In addition to the basic SCA set of impacts and assessments, KCI added an inventory of Potential BMP Locations, in which the field crew could identify up to five potential BMP types that could be implemented at any particular location. This reduced the need for additional field visits and property owner coordination. The potential BMP types included the following:

- Bioretention/raingarden
- Invasive plant control
- Outfall stabilization
- Riparian buffer enhancement or replacement
- Stormwater management pond
- Streambank stabilization
- Wetland creation
- Wetland restoration
- Floodplain reconnection

3 WATERSHED ASSESSMENT RESULTS

3.1 UPLAND ASSESSMENT

Upland assessments including both the NSA and HSI were completed on March 7, 2016. Field crews assessed a total of two neighborhoods and six hotspots in the Wicomico River watershed.

3.1.1 NEIGHBORHOOD SOURCE ASSESSMENT

Two neighborhoods were assessed in the Wicomico River watershed (Figure 3). General characteristics of each neighborhood are presented in Table 4. A complete record of NSA data is included in Appendix A.

TABLE 4: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NEIGHBORHOODS ASSESSED

Site ID	Neighborhood / Subdivision	LU Type	Lot Size (acres)	Age (Decade)	Curb & Gutter	% Impervious	% Lawn	% Canopy
WI-NSA-1	Wicomico Beach Rd	Single Fam Detached	1	1960	No	40	45	10
WI-NSA-2	Marsh Ct	Single Fam Detached	>1	1980	No	30	60	30

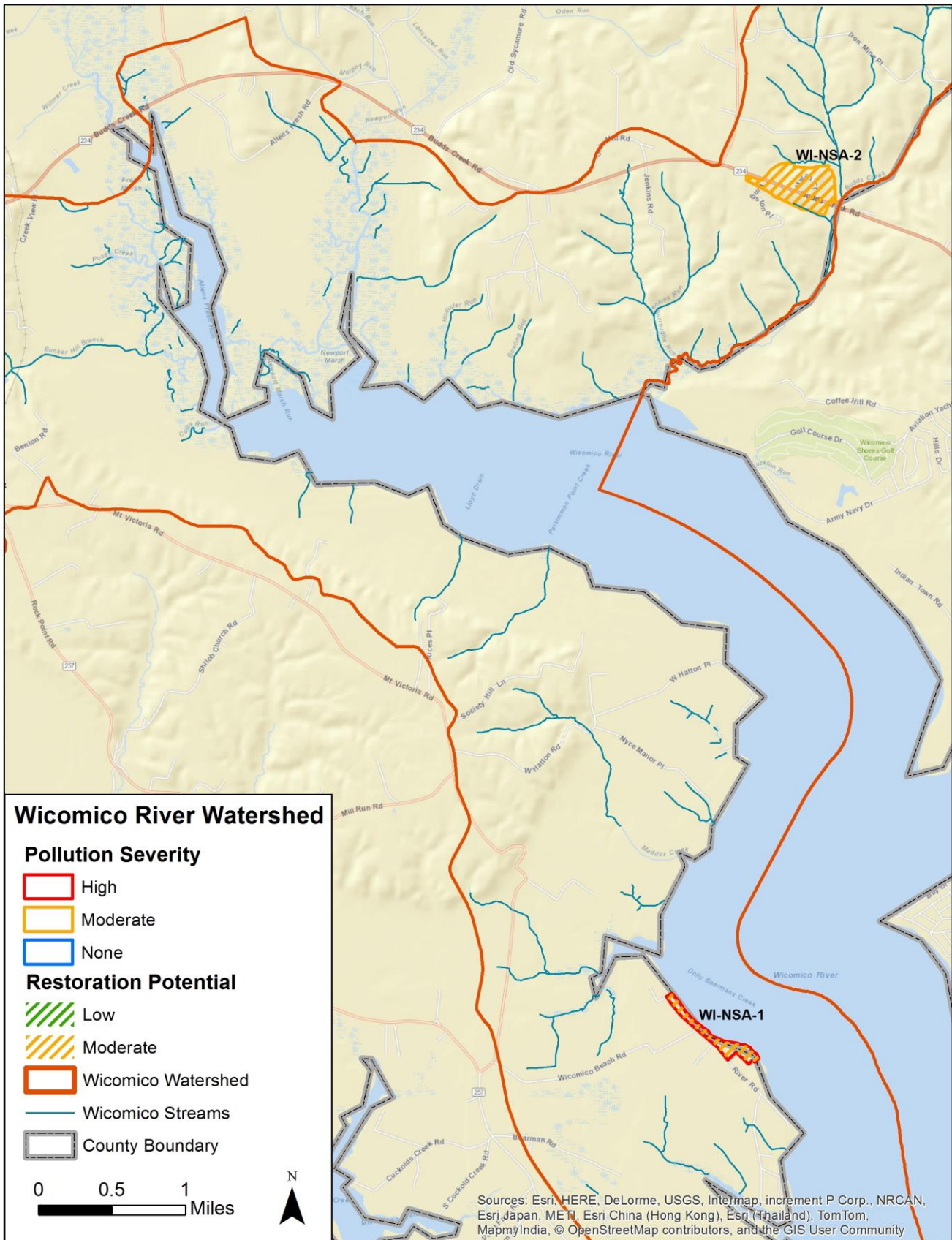


FIGURE 3: NEIGHBORHOOD SOURCE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

One neighborhood received a ‘high’ pollution severity rating for the potential for oil and grease pollution and one neighborhood received a ‘moderate’ rating for the potential for nutrient pollution. The restoration potential was rated as ‘moderate’ for both neighborhoods (Table 5). The restoration potential is based off of an index that ranks specific neighborhood features using benchmark values (e.g., less than 10% of storm drains stenciled). Depending on the feature type, if more than five features fall above or below the benchmark value, the neighborhood is considered to have a ‘high’ restoration potential; three to five benchmarks will have a ‘moderate’ restoration potential; and, a neighborhood with a ‘low’ restoration potential will have two or fewer benchmarks. Rain barrels and rain gardens were recommended in both neighborhoods, in addition to tree plantings and swale retrofits.

TABLE 5: NEIGHBORHOOD POLLUTION SEVERITY AND RESTORATION POTENTIAL

NSA Site ID	Neighborhood / Subdivision	Pollution Severity	Pollution Sources	Restoration Potential	Potential Action
WI-NSA-1	Wicomico Beach Rd	High	Oil and Grease	Moderate	many boats in yards - oil/grease potential, rain barrels/gardens, tree planting
WI-NSA-2	Marsh Ct	Moderate	Sediment	Moderate	rain garden/barrels, swale retrofit

3.1.2 HOTSPOT SITE INVESTIGATIONS

A total of six sites were investigated in the Wicomico River watershed (Figure 4). The location, general description, and common operations (i.e., vehicle operations, outdoor materials, waste management, physical plant, turf/landscaping) of each site investigated are presented in Table 6. A complete record of HSI data is included in Appendix B.

Of the six sites investigated, four sites were designated a ‘potential’ hot spot for discharging pollutants into stormwater runoff, and two sites were identified as ‘not a hotspot’ (Table 6). Onsite non-residential retrofits were recommended at three sites and follow-up inspections were recommended at three sites. Specific recommendations for each site can be found in Table 6.

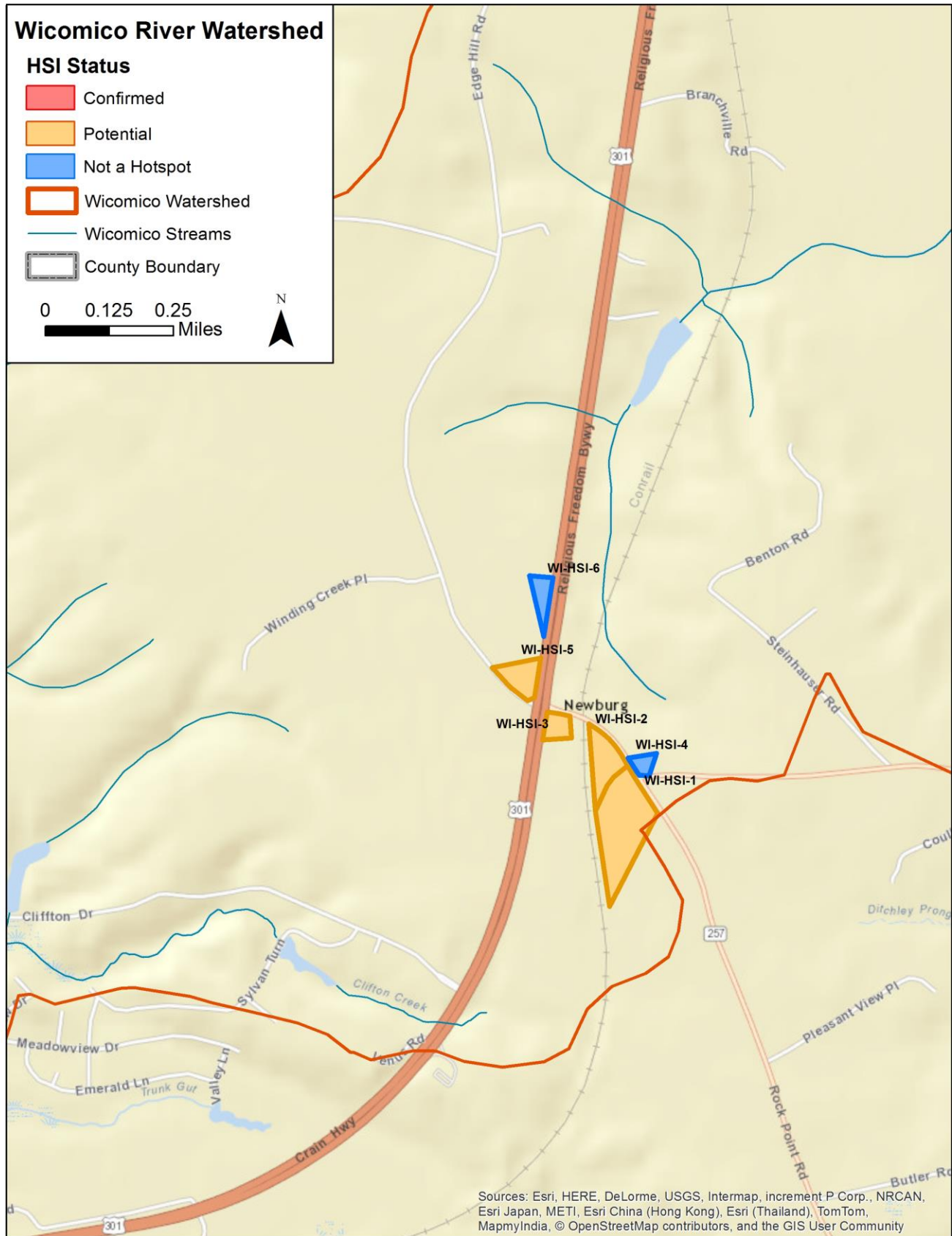


FIGURE 4: HOT SPOT INVESTIGATION RESULTS

TABLE 6: HOT SPOT INVESTIGATION LOCATIONS AND OPERATIONS

HSI Site ID	Location	Description	Vehicle Ops	Outdoor Materials	Waste Mgmt.	Physical Plant	Landscaping	HSI Status	Potential Action	Notes
WI-HSI-1	Newburg Volunteer Fire Department	fire department	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential	N/A	Property treated by multiple BMPs
WI-HSI-2	True Value	hardware store	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Potential	Suggest follow-up on-site inspection; onsite non-residential retrofit	room for SWM at back of property or connect to SWM behind fire department
WI-HSI-3	Hardesty's Liquor + Food	Liquor Store	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Potential	Suggest follow-up on-site inspection	property drains to front inlet - no room for SWM
WI-HSI-4	Newburg Post Office	post office	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Not a Hotspot	Suggest follow-up on-site inspection; onsite non-residential retrofit	space behind for SWM - all flow goes to open grass space
WI-HSI-5	Newburg Service Center	auto, truck, trailer sales and service	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Potential	Onsite non-residential retrofit	New SWM behind building
WI-HSI-6	Glory Days	antique store	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not a Hotspot	N/A	limited space for SWM

3.2 SYNOPTIC WATER QUALITY SURVEY

Synoptic water quality sampling was performed across the Wicomico River watershed from March 17-18, 2016. A total of 16 sites were visited (Figure 5) for water quality and discharge measurements; however, two sites were dry and no samples could be collected for water quality analysis. There were two sites that had water present, but no measurable flow. Water samples were analyzed at these sites, but load calculations cannot be performed. Synoptic sampling occurred at least 24 hours after rainfall events totaling more than 0.25 inches.

3.2.1 STREAM DISCHARGE

Discharge measurements were collected at each site in conjunction with the collection of grab samples. Results of flow measurements are shown in Table 9. Two sites had no flow present during site visits due to dry (i.e., intermittent flow) conditions. Overall, discharge values ranged from 0.01 to 4.88 cubic feet per second (cfs) for sites where samples were collected.

3.2.2 WATER QUALITY

In situ water quality measurement results are presented in Table 9. Results of nutrients and bacteria baseflow concentrations and instantaneous load results, calculated using stream flow measurements, from water quality grab samples are presented in Figure 6 through Figure 10 and Table 10, which use color-coded nutrient ranges and ratings derived from Frink (1991; Table 7) and Southerland, et al. (2005; Table 8).

TABLE 7: NUTRIENT RANGES AND RATINGS FROM FRINK (1991)

Parameter	Baseline	Moderate	High	Excessive
Nitrate-Nitrite Concentration mg/L	<1	1 – 3	3 – 5	>5
Nitrate-Nitrite Yield kg/ha/day	<0.01	0.01 – 0.02	0.02 – 0.03	>0.03
Orthophosphate Concentration mg/L	<0.005	0.005 – 0.01	0.01 – 0.015	>0.015
Orthophosphate Yield kg/ha/day	<0.0005	0.0005 – 0.001	0.001 – 0.002	>0.002

TABLE 8: TOTAL NUTRIENT RANGES AND RATINGS FROM SOUTHERLAND ET AL.,(2005)

Parameter	Low	Moderate	High
Total Nitrogen mg/L	< 1.5	1.5 – 7.0	>7.0
Total Phosphorus mg/L	< 0.025	0.025 – 0.070	> 0.070

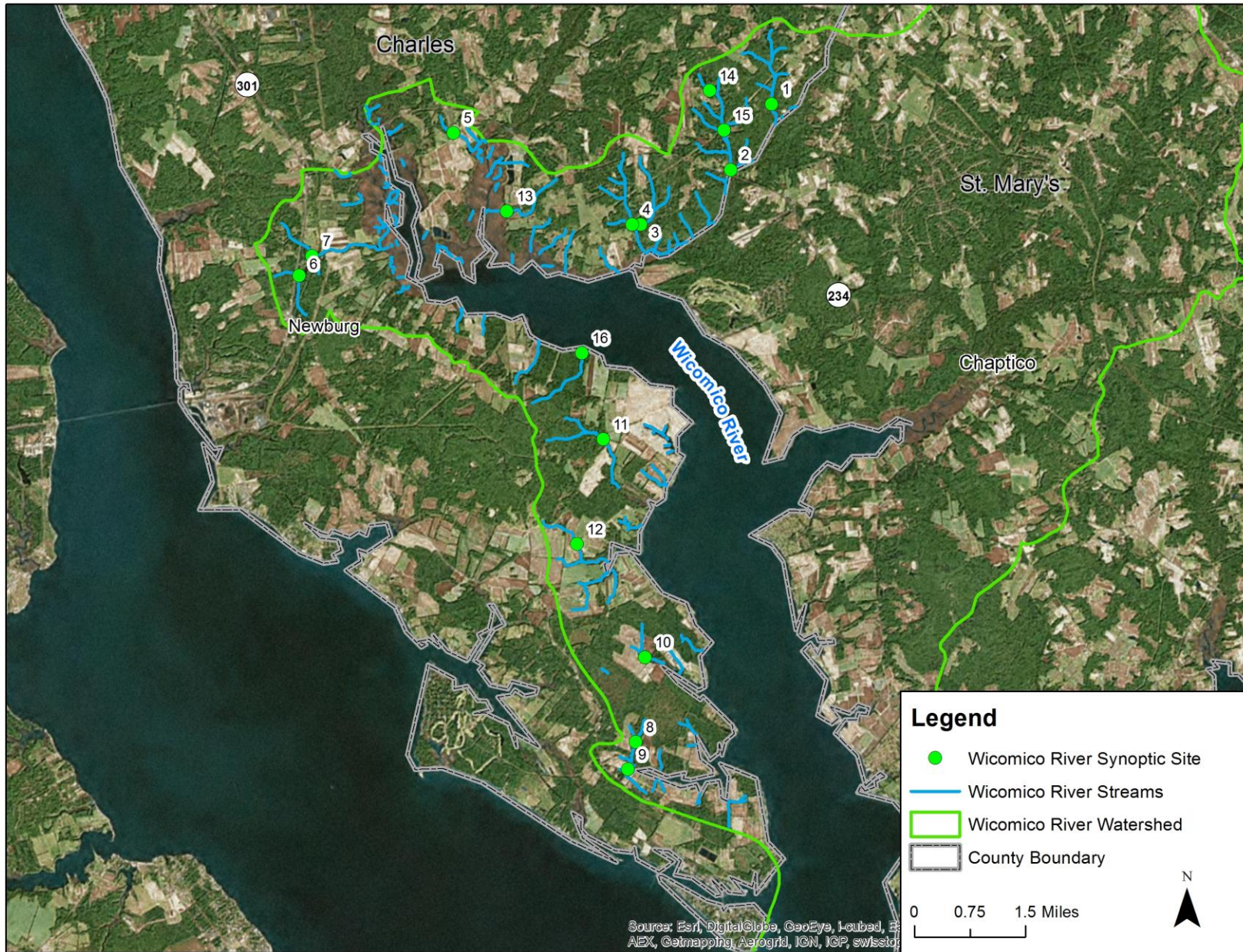


FIGURE 5: SYNOPTIC WATER QUALITY SURVEY SAMPLING LOCATIONS

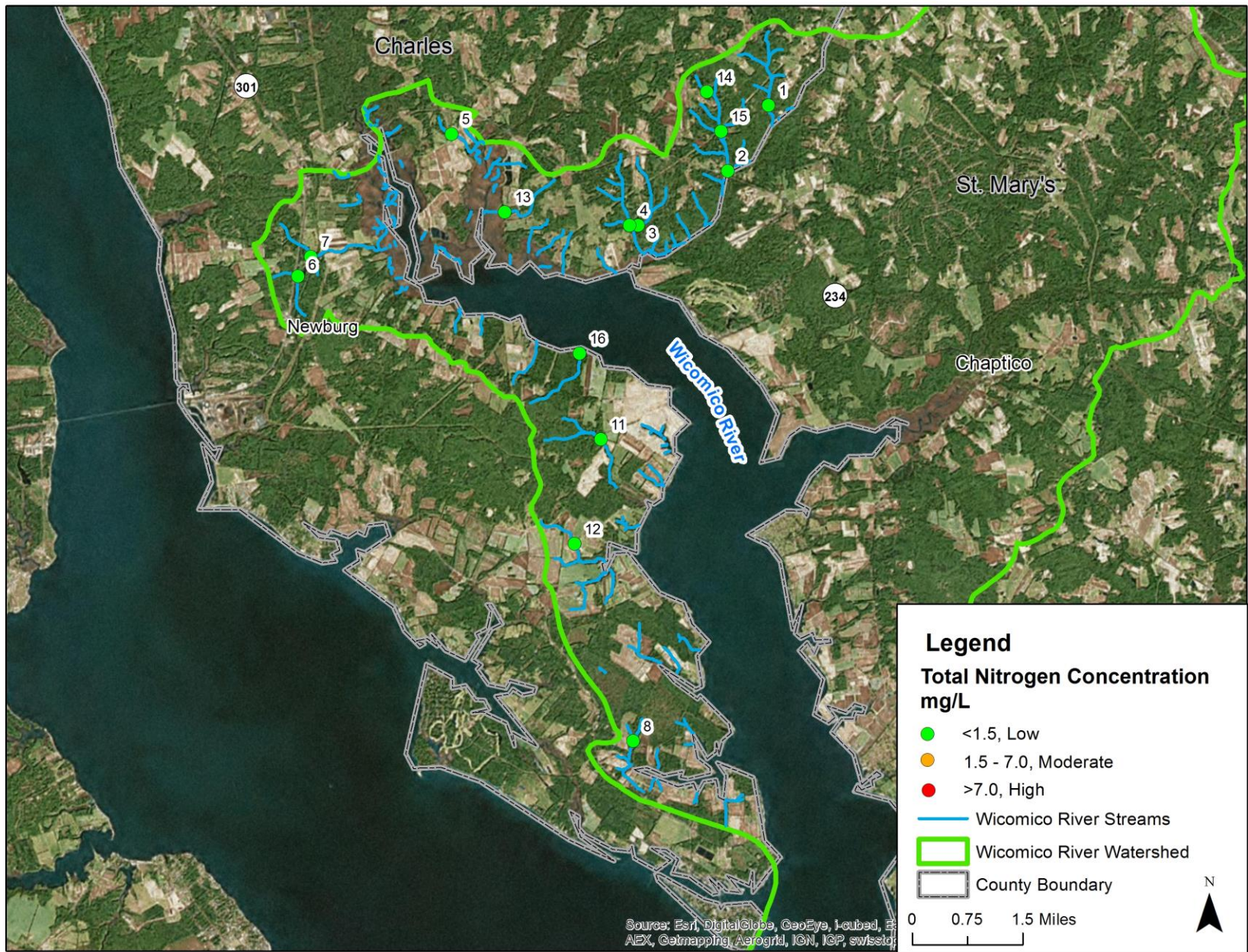


FIGURE 6: SYNOPTIC WATER QUALITY SURVEY SAMPLING RESULTS: TOTAL NITROGEN CONCENTRATION

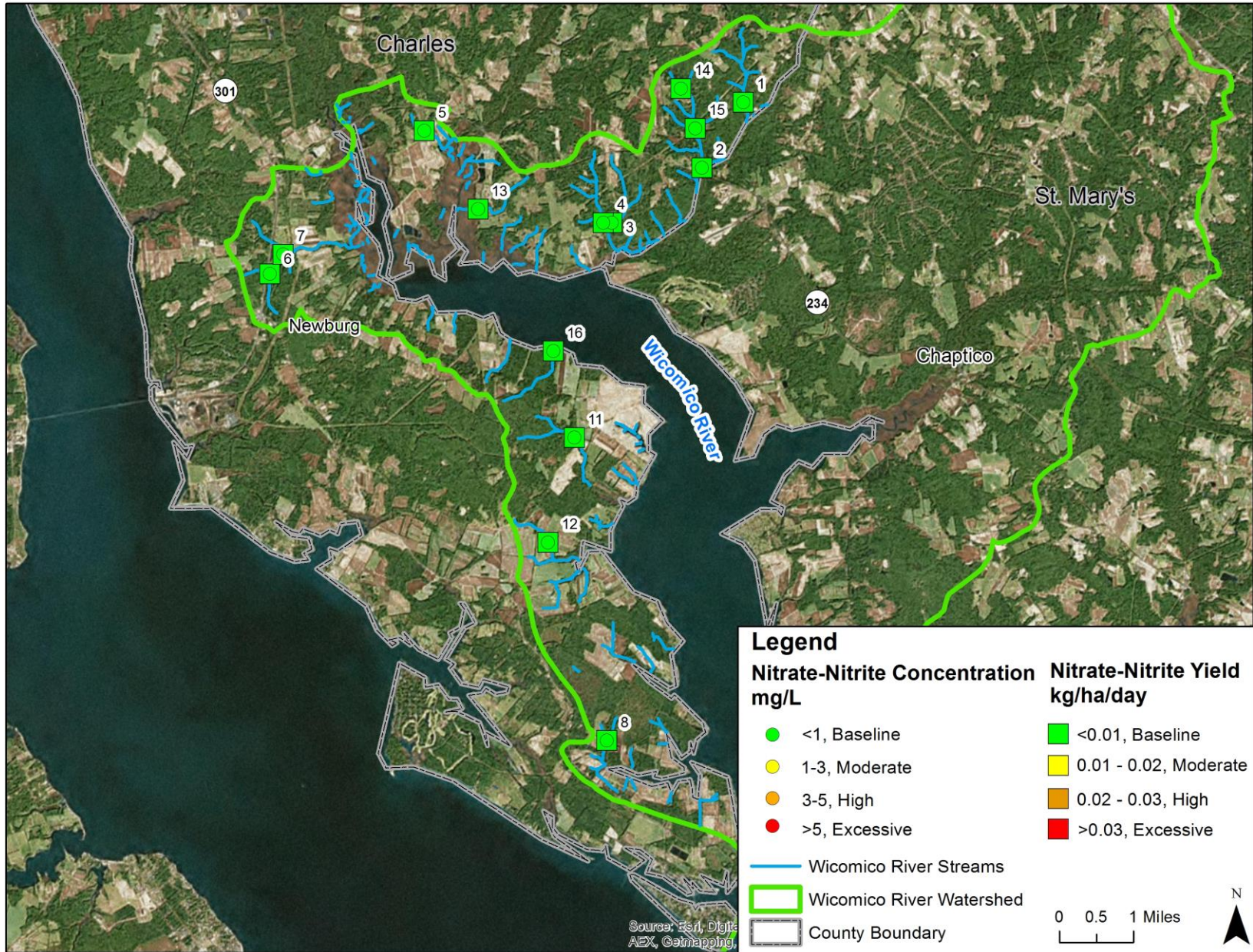


FIGURE 7: SYNOPTIC WATER QUALITY SURVEY SAMPLING RESULTS: NITRATE-NITRITE CONCENTRATION AND YIELD

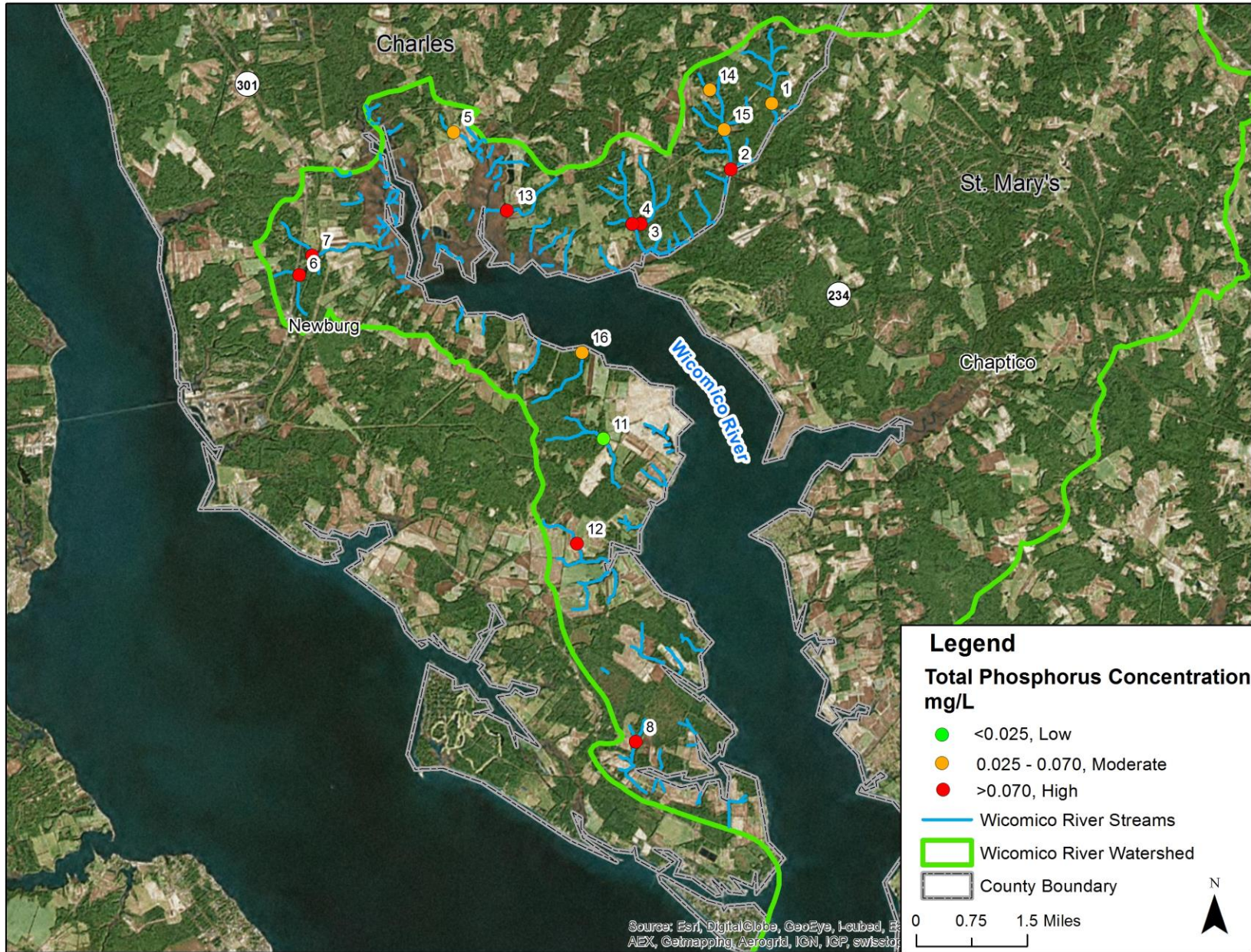


FIGURE 8: SYNOPTIC WATER QUALITY SURVEY SAMPLING RESULTS: TOTAL PHOSPHORUS CONCENTRATION

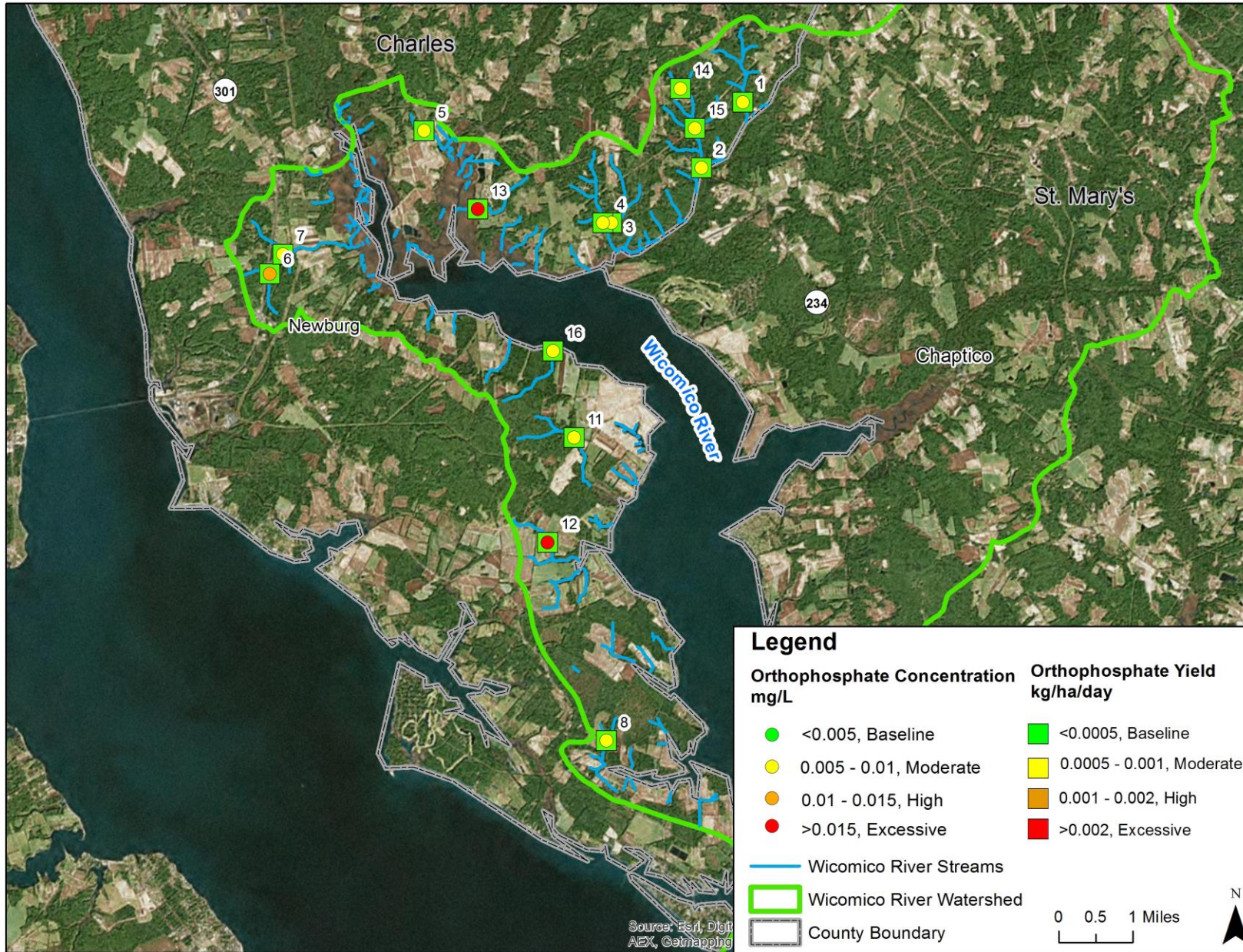


FIGURE 9: SYNOPTIC WATER QUALITY SURVEY SAMPLING RESULTS: ORTHOPHOSPHATE CONCENTRATION AND YIELD

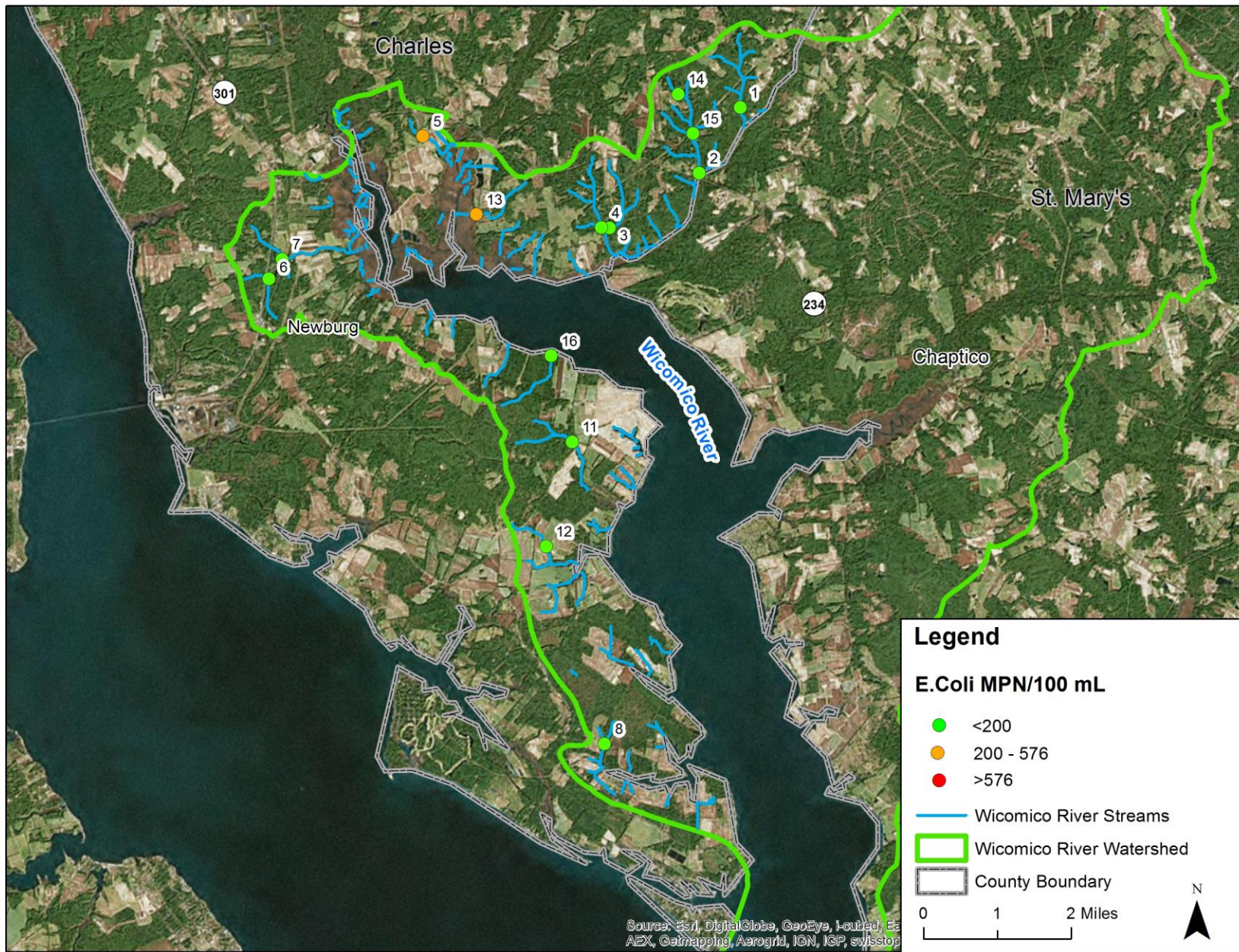


FIGURE 10: SYNOPTIC WATER QUALITY SURVEY SAMPLING RESULTS: BACTERIA

TABLE 9: STREAM DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT AND IN SITU WATER QUALITY MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Station	Date	Area (Hectares)	Area (Acres)	Discharge (cfs)	Discharge (Ls)	Temperature (°C)	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	Turbidity (NTU)	Optical Brightener (ppm)
WI-1	3/18/2016	953	2354.9	0.57	16.3	8.2	6.12	11.11	74.2	5.66	1.08
WI-2	3/18/2016	1430	3533.6	4.88	138.2	8.9	6.46	10.00	133.4	12.10	1.46
WI-3	3/18/2016	5180	12800.0	0.43	12.3	10.9	5.92	11.34	82.3	5.16	1.02
WI-4	3/18/2016	272	672.1	0.32	9.1	10.3	6.18	10.58	101.7	12.80	0.97
WI-5	3/17/2016	194	479.4	0.18	5.2	14.8	5.87	7.93	171.8	9.67	1.32
WI-6	3/17/2016	122	301.5	0.06	1.8	13.7	5.51	9.57	106.8	6.24	1.46
WI-7	3/17/2016	352	869.8	0.64	18.0	15.3	6.30	10.37	190.1	7.69	1.22
WI-8	3/17/2016	158	390.4	0.30	8.6	12.7	4.87	6.11	88.2	10.30	3.28
WI-9*	3/17/2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WI-10*	3/17/2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WI-11	3/17/2016	91	224.9	0.35	9.9	10.9	5.53	10.68	72.2	4.58	1.09
WI-12	3/17/2016	21	51.9	0.01	0.3	12.2	6.64	11.06	601.3	32.50	6.082
WI-13	3/18/2016	1917	4737.0	0.10	2.8	12.8	5.89	10.60	78.8	3.19	0.57
WI-14	3/18/2016	137	338.5	0.10	2.9	8.8	6.21	11.17	102.5	5.66	0.75
WI-15	3/18/2016	295	729.0	0.87	24.6	8.0	6.14	11.03	93.1	11.40	1.24
WI-16	3/17/2016	26	64.2	0.16	4.6	12.7	3.58	7.52	181.6	2.08	0.49

Note: **bold** values indicate exceedances of COMAR standards or water quality thresholds. * indicates dry sites

MDE has established acceptable water quality standards for each designated Stream Use Classification, which are listed in the *Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 26.08.02.03-.03 - Water Quality*. The non-tidal streams located in the Wicomico River watershed are covered in COMAR in Sub-Basin 02-14-01: Lower Potomac River Area and are designated Use I waters. Specific designated uses for Use I streams include water contact sports, fishing, the growth and propagation of fish, agricultural water supply, and industrial water supply. The acceptable criteria for Use I waters are as follows:

- pH - 6.5 to 8.5
- DO - may not be less than 5 mg/l at any time
- Turbidity - maximum of 150 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU's) and maximum monthly average of 50 NTU
- Temperature - maximum of 90°F (32°C) or ambient temperature of the surface water, whichever is greater
- E. coli – 576 MPN/100ml for *Infrequent Full Body Contact Recreation*.

For the majority of sites, *in situ* water quality parameters fell within COMAR limits for Use I streams. No sites in the Wicomico River watershed had DO levels below the COMAR standard of 5.0 mg/L. Thirteen of the fourteen sampled sites in the watershed had pH values below the minimum threshold of 6.5 SU, although pH values below 6.5 are common for this area. This is due to the South Coastal Plain having a low level of carbonate buffering, as found during the 1987 Maryland Synoptic Stream Chemistry Survey (International Science and Technology, Inc., 1988). Buffering capacity is determined by local geology (presence of carbonate or other compounds in soils and bedrock) and refers to the capability of water to neutralize acidity. All sites were within acceptable ranges for temperature and turbidity. Although MDE does not have a water quality standard for specific conductivity, Morgan et al. (2007) have reported biological impairment thresholds in Maryland of 247 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ for benthic macroinvertebrates. Only one site in the watershed had specific conductivity values exceeding the threshold for benthic macroinvertebrates, with values ranging from 72.2 to 601.3 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$.

Optical brighteners are whitening agents found in cleaning products such as laundry soaps and detergents, and can be found in toilet paper. Presence of optical brighteners in stream water can indicate illicit discharge of sewer systems and leaking septic tanks. The optical brightener results in the Wicomico River watershed were generally inconclusive. The field fluorometer was calibrated with a 50 ppm laundry detergent solution, following the California EPA Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program's SOP (Burres, 2011). According to this method, sample measurements below 5 ppm are considered negative for optical brightener. Field results ranged from 0.5 to 6.1 ppm. One sample was above 5 ppm, but when re-analyzed in the lab, the readings were below 5 ppm, therefore it was concluded that none of the samples contained optical brighteners.

TABLE 10: WATER QUALITY GRAB SAMPLING RESULTS- NUTRIENT AND BACTERIA CONCENTRATIONS AND INSTANTANEOUS LOADS.

Station	Discharge (L/sec)	Ortho-P (mg/L)	TKN (mg/L)	Nitrate-Nitrite (mg/L)	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	E. Coli (MPN/100 ml)	Ortho-P (kg/H/day)	TKN (kg/H/day)	Nitrate-Nitrite (kg/H/day)	Total Nitrogen (kg/H/day)	Total Phosphorus (kg/H/day)
WI-1	16.3	0.005	0.25	0.15	0.4	0.06	57	0.00001	0.00037	0.00022	0.00059	0.00009
WI-2	138.2	0.005	0.25	0.15	0.4	0.4	99	0.00004	0.00209	0.00125	0.00334	0.00334
WI-3	12.3	0.005	0.25	0.15	0.4	0.09	13	0.00000	0.00005	0.00003	0.00008	0.00002
WI-4	9.1	0.005	0.25	0.15	0.4	0.07	16	0.00001	0.00072	0.00043	0.00115	0.00020
WI-5	5.2	0.005	0.25	0.15	0.4	0.05	201.4	0.00001	0.00057	0.00034	0.00092	0.00011
WI-6	1.8	0.010	0.25	0.45	0.4	0.07	32.3	0.00001	0.00032	0.00057	0.00051	0.00009
WI-7	18.0	0.005	0.25	0.15	0.4	0.08	18.7	0.00002	0.00110	0.00066	0.00177	0.00035
WI-8	8.6	0.005	0.25	0.15	0.4	0.07	66.3	0.00002	0.00118	0.00071	0.00188	0.00033
WI-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WI-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WI-11	9.9	0.005	0.25	0.37	0.4	0.02	17.3	0.00005	0.00235	0.00347	0.00375	0.00019
WI-12	0.3	0.200	0.25	0.15	0.4	0.43	105	0.00023	0.00029	0.00017	0.00047	0.00050
WI-13	2.8	0.040	0.25	0.15	0.4	0.12	250	0.00001	0.00003	0.00002	0.00005	0.00002
WI-14	2.9	0.005	0.25	0.15	0.4	0.06	7.5	0.00001	0.00046	0.00028	0.00074	0.00011
WI-15	24.6	0.005	0.25	0.15	0.4	0.06	41	0.00004	0.00180	0.00108	0.00288	0.00043
WI-16	4.6	0.005	0.25	0.15	0.4	0.06	193.5	0.00008	0.00379	0.00227	0.00606	0.00091

At this time, Maryland does not have specific numeric water quality criteria for nitrogen and phosphorus. To remain consistent with the Watershed Restoration Action Strategy report for Port Tobacco River Watershed (MDE, 2006), nutrient ranges and ratings for nitrate-nitrite and orthophosphate were derived from Frink (1991) and used for comparison of water quality results (Table 7). Total nitrogen and total phosphorus concentrations were compared to those provided by the Maryland Biological Stream Survey (Southerland, et al. 2005; Table 8).

Total nitrogen concentrations were low in all subwatersheds (Figure 6 and Table 10). Baseline concentrations of nitrate/nitrite were found in all subwatersheds (Figure 7 and Table 10). Instantaneous nitrate/nitrite yields were also baseline in all subwatersheds (Figure 7 and Table 10). High total phosphorus concentrations were found in four of five subwatersheds, moderate in two subwatersheds and only one site had low concentrations (Figure 8 and Table 10). Excessive concentrations of orthophosphate were found at two sites in two subwatersheds, which had values ranging from 0.005 mg/L to 0.400 mg/L (Figure 9 and Table 10). High concentrations were found at one site. Moderate concentrations were found at 10 sites within five subwatersheds, however half the detection limit for orthophosphate (0.005) falls between the baseline and moderate ratings, therefore the 10 sites that were below the detection limit should be considered to have baseline levels.

Orthophosphates, also termed phosphates, are the reactive phosphates that are most readily used by biota. Measures of orthophosphates provide a good estimation of the amount of phosphorus available for algae and plant growth. Orthophosphates are found naturally but elevated values may indicate human sources which include fertilizers for both agricultural and residential use, cleaners, and wastewater sewage. Phosphorus bound to sediments is also released through erosional processes. The measured elevated levels were both located near agricultural fields in the central portions of the watershed. The suite of restoration practices being implemented by the County provide solutions to elevated levels of orthophosphate, specifically stream restoration, BMP retrofit, and education on proper chemical disposal and fertilizer application.

Elevated bacteria levels (*E. coli* > 576 mpn/100 ml; mpn = most probable number) were not found at any sites, however two sites in one subwatershed had levels exceeding the standard for water contact recreation of 200 mpn/100 ml (Figure 10 and Table 10).

3.3 STREAM CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT

Field crews walked approximately 1.5 miles of mapped stream channels between March 17 and April 11, 2016. Figure 11 shows the stream reaches walked by field crews and the location of the representative sites for each walked reach. Erosion sites were the most widespread and frequent problem identified. The total number of points identified and ranked by severity in each watershed can be found in Table 11. The majority of points were categorized as severe to moderate severity. No points received a rating of "very severe". A more detailed discussion of each data point type follows. A complete dataset is included as Appendix C.

TABLE 11: WATERSHED DATA POINTS BY SEVERITY

Potential Problems	Total	Very Severe	Severe	Moderate	Low	Minor
Erosion (0.8 miles)	17	0	6	6	5	0
Buffer (235 feet)	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pipe Outfall	1	0	1	0	0	0
Fish Barrier	2	0	1	0	1	0
Trash	2	0	1	1	0	0
Channel Alteration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exposed Pipe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unusual Conditions	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	24	0	9	8	6	1
Representative Sites	2					
Potential BMP Sites	4					

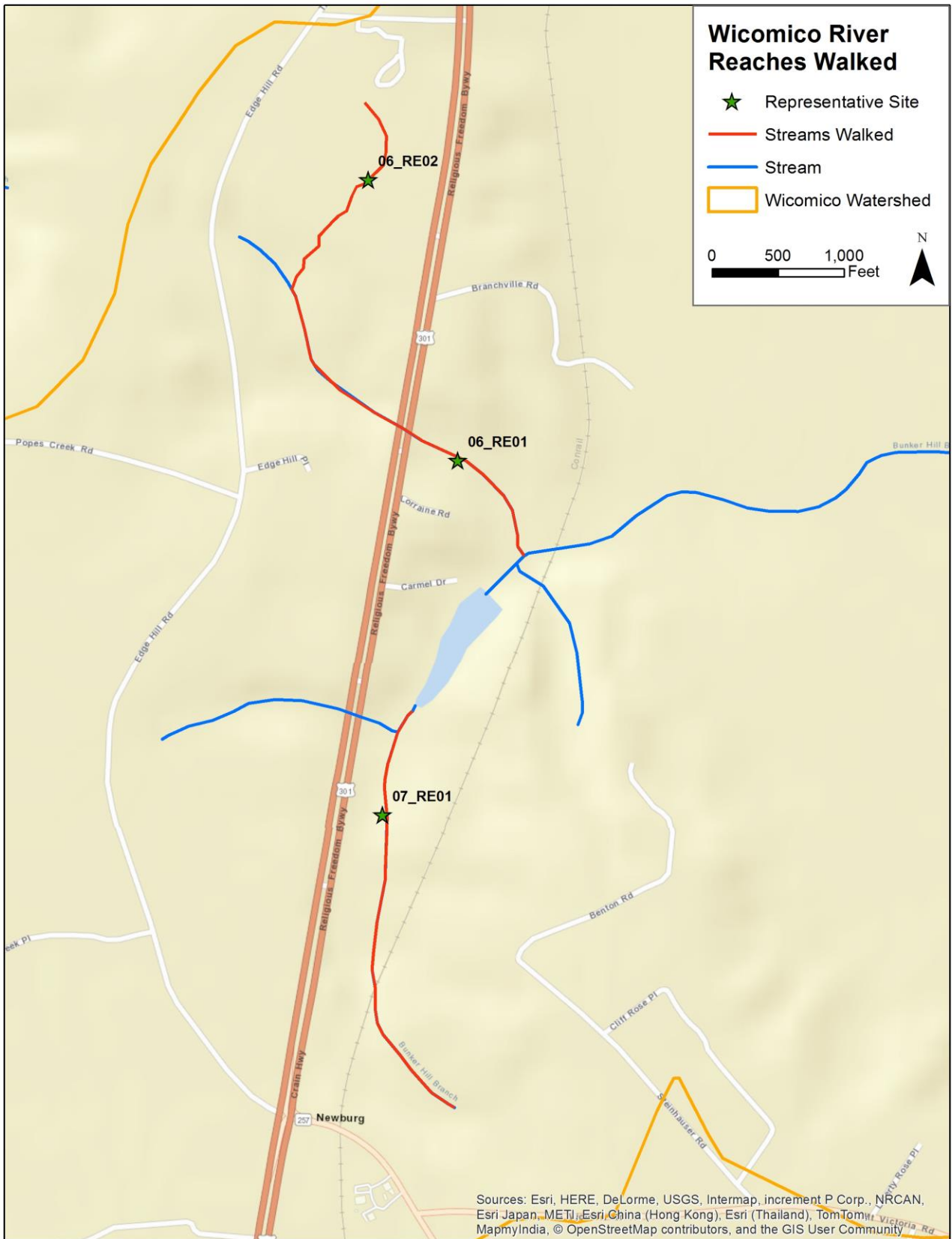


FIGURE 11: WICOMICO RIVER WATERSHED STREAM CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT REACHES WALKED AND REPRESENTATIVE SITES

Erosion Sites

Seventeen erosion sites totaling 0.8 miles were identified. The stream erosion process was identified as widening for 76% of sites, headcutting for 12%, downcutting for 12%. While collecting stream erosion data, field crews also attempted to determine the leading possible cause of erosion at each site. These potential causes included: an upstream road crossing, bends and slopes in the stream channel, upstream land use changes, and pipe outfalls. The most commonly described possible causes for erosion was landuse change upstream (47%), followed by bend at steep slope (24%). A threat to infrastructure was noted at one site (R07_ES05) due to erosion at the toe of slope near a railroad track. Locations of erosion sites can be found in Figure 13.

Inadequate Buffers

Inadequate buffers, defined as buffers less than 50 feet wide from the edge of the stream, were identified at only one site, totaling 235 feet of inadequate buffer affecting the left bank only. The inadequate buffer was a result of crop fields. The location this inadequate buffer is displayed in Figure 13.

Pipe Outfalls

One pipe outfall point was located and assessed. The outfall receive a severity rating of “severe”. This 24 inch pipe was elevated above the channel bed and drained the adjacent highway. The outfall had no discharge. Location and severity of this point is shown in Figure 13.

Fish Barriers

Only two fish barriers were observed during the survey. One point (R06_FB01) was collected to document channelization causing a partial fish blockage and received a severity score of “low” and the other (R07_FB01) was collected to document a road crossing culvert perched 24 inches above the channel bed that received a severity score of “severe”. The location and severity of the fish barriers are displayed in Figure 13.

Channel Alteration

No channel alteration impacts were found within the study area.

Unusual Conditions and Trash

One unusual condition/comment point was identified in the study area. The point was taken to document excessive algae and received a severity score of “low”.

Two trash dumping sites were also identified. One site (R06_TD01) contained three truckloads of tires and appliances and received a severity score of “moderate” and the other site (R06_TD02) contained three truckloads of rusty metal and received a severity score of “severe”. Neither dumping sites were identified as good sites for a volunteer cleanup due to the presence of large metal pieces of trash. Point locations and severity scoring of unusual conditions and trash sites can be seen in Figure 14.

In-Stream Construction

No active in-stream construction sites were identified.

Representative and Other Points

Representative points were taken at two locations (Figure 11). Figure 12, below, presents the proportion of reaches in each assessment category for each habitat parameter, giving insight into the types of stream impacts creating the most degradation. In general, the modified qualitative RBP assessment at these sites revealed stream channels dominated by gravel substrates. One site (R06_RE01) received scores of “marginal” and “suboptimal” for all parameters. Site R06_R02 received “poor” scores for benthic substrate, shelter for fish, and velocity/depth diversity and all other parameters received scores of “marginal” or “suboptimal”.

Stream channel erosion is a major factor leading to impaired habitat conditions. The majority of the identified erosion sites (76%) were described as channel widening processes. As the stream channels widen, the ability to effectively transport sediments (eroded bank material and from runoff over land) is reduced, leading to reduced scores for several habitat parameters including flow, velocity, embeddedness and macroinvertebrate habitat.

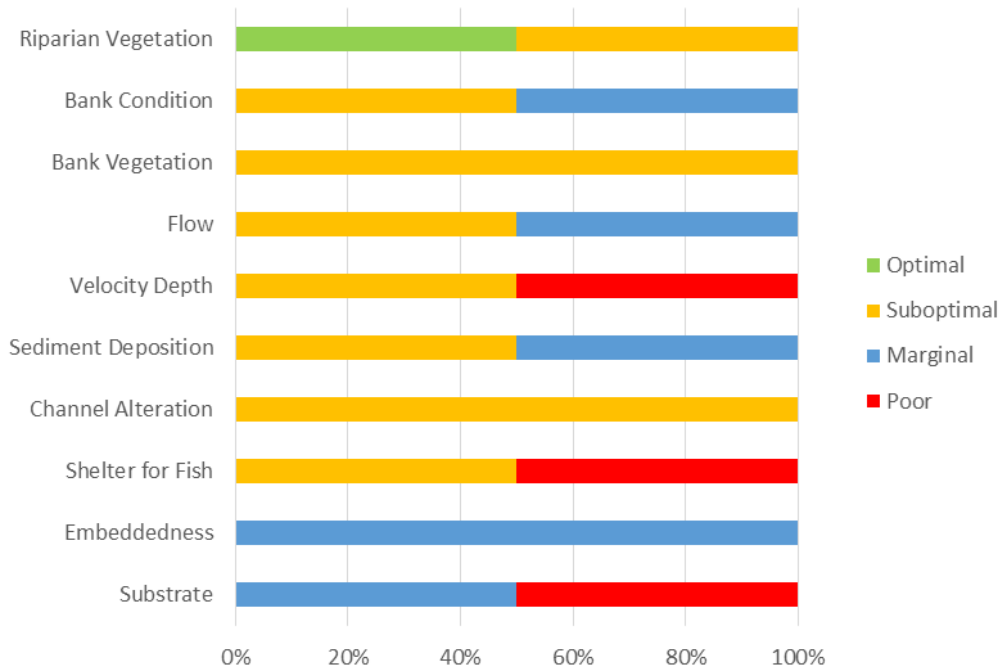


FIGURE 12: PROPORTION OF REACHES PER ASSESSMENT CATEGORY

Exposed Pipes

No exposed pipes were identified in the assessment.

Potential Improvements (BMP Locations)

Four initial potential improvement sites were identified during the SCA fieldwork. Multiple improvements were recommended for all sites. Recommended BMP types include outfall stabilization (two sites), riparian, stream restoration/streambank stabilization (three sites), and pervious pavement retrofit (one site). The locations of these preliminary sites as well as the primary BMP type are displayed in Figure 15. These projects were further expanded and are presented in the following section.

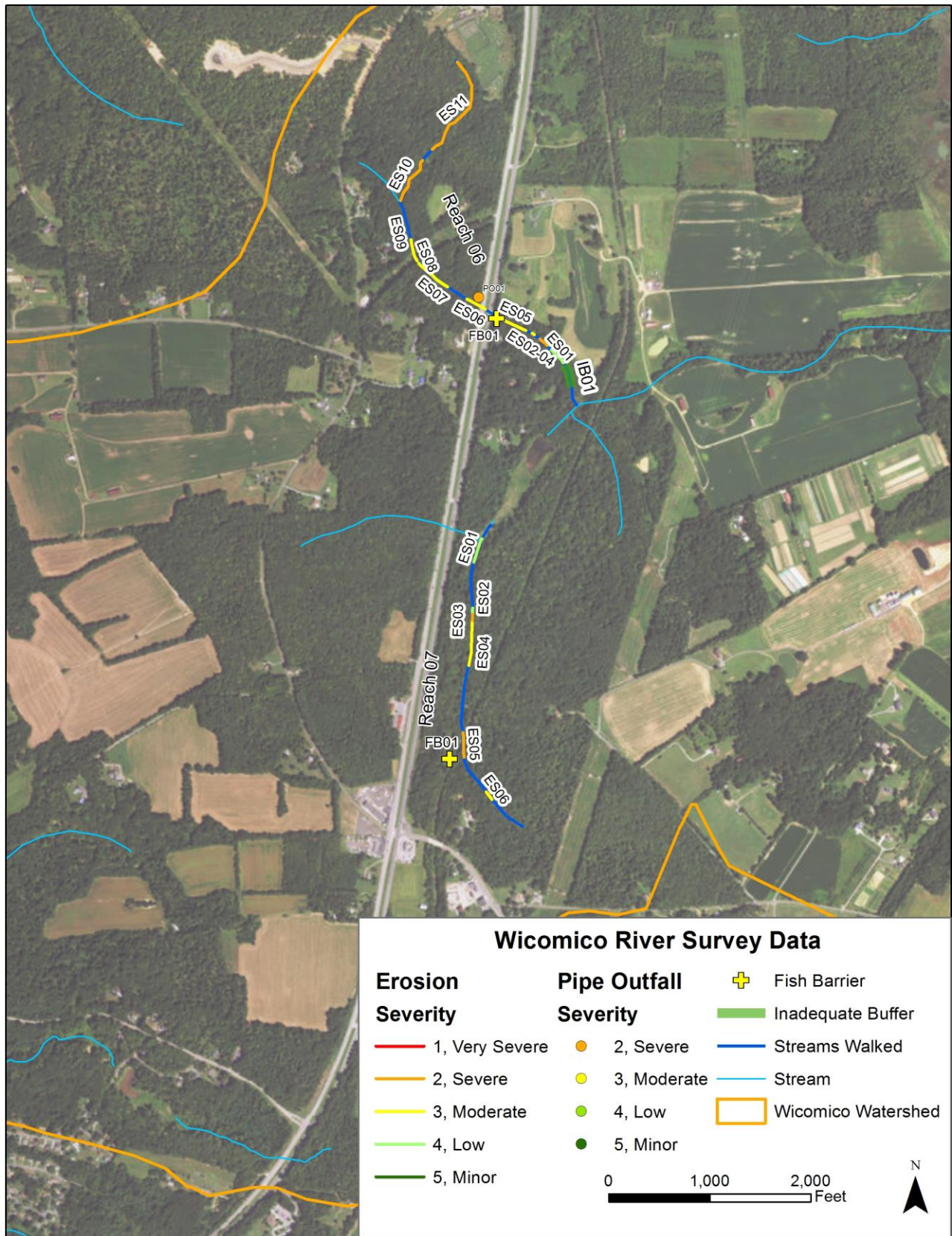


FIGURE 13: SURVEY DATA MAP SHOWING PIPE OUTFALL, EROSION, FISH BARRIER, AND INADEQUATE BUFFER SITES

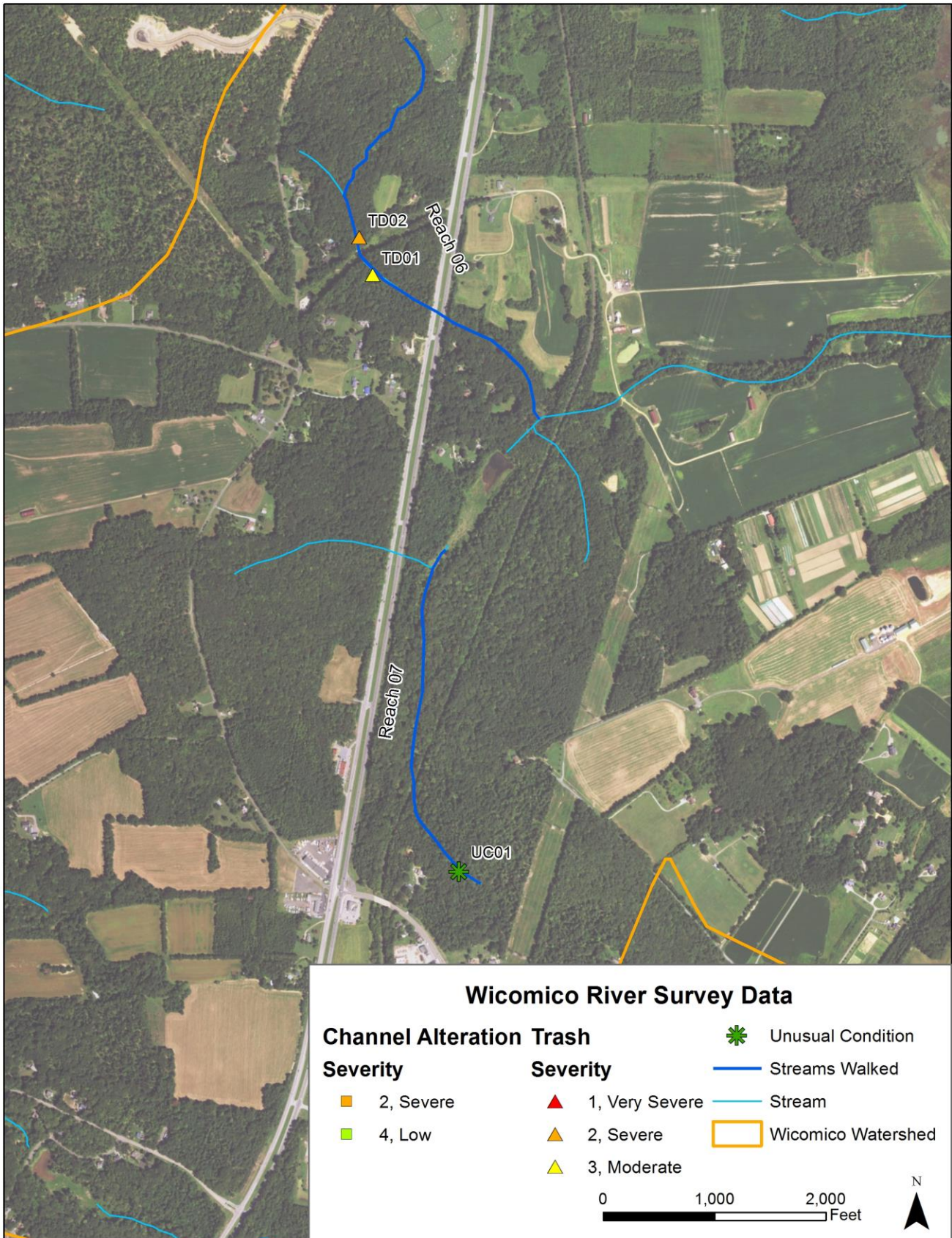


FIGURE 14: SURVEY DATA MAP SHOWING CHANNEL ALTERATION, TRASH DUMPING, IN STREAM CONSTRUCTION, AND UNUSUAL CONDITION SITES

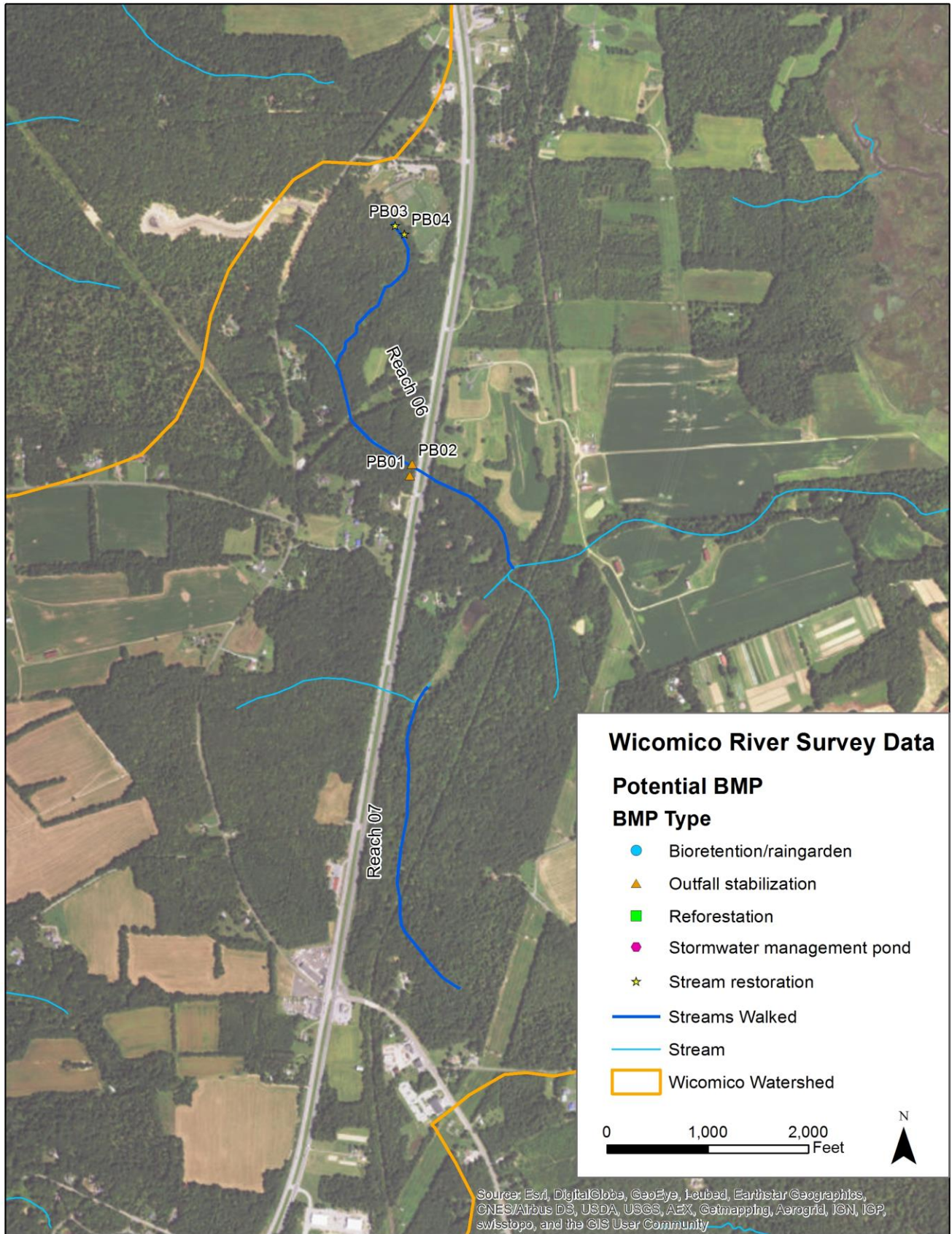


FIGURE 15: SURVEY DATA MAP SHOWING POTENTIAL BMP LOCATIONS

4 POTENTIAL WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Results of the desktop and field watershed assessments were compiled and the results were analyzed to determine those specific areas of impairment most in need of restoration. Restoration measures were then developed according to the type and source of impact. The following section presents the methods and results for each restoration measure type which include both structural and non-structural practices and programs:

- Stream restoration;
- Shoreline erosion control;
- Stormwater BMPs (step pool stormwater conveyance (SPSC), bioretention, swale);
- Reforestation;
- Environmental site design;
- Street sweeping;
- Inlet cleaning;
- Trash clean-up;
- Homeowner practices (rain barrels, rain gardens, downspout disconnect).

Mapping of the site specific structural practices are included in Figure 16. Tables presenting cost, load reduction, and impervious credit associated with each of the proposed projects are included in each section below.

Tables are organized by project “Level”. The County’s identified structural projects have been organized in a tiered “Level” system to track their progress from project identification to concept, design, construction and completion. Level 8 projects are considered alternates and lower priority than those identified in levels 2-7 based primarily on factors related to cost per impervious acre treated. Level 5 projects were moved to Level 11 and include existing stormwater management facilities that were deprioritized due to revised MDE guidelines that may be credited as ISA baseline reductions. Level 9 projects are those identified by KCI that will need to be added to the full prioritization to determine which projects are most feasible, beneficial and cost effective. Projects that have been evaluated and deprioritized have been moved to Level 10.

- Level 1 – Completed
- Level 2 – In Construction
- Level 3 – In Full Design
- Level 4 – County Maintenance / Alternative BMP Projects
- Level 6 – Feasibility and Concept Design Projects (County NTP)
- Level 7 – Feasibility and Concept Design Projects (High Priority)
- Level 8 – Alternate Feasibility and Concept Design Projects (Low Priority)
- Level 9 – Additional Sites Identified in KCI Watershed Assessment
- Level 10 – Evaluated and Deprioritized
- Level 11 – SWM Facilities for Possible ISA Baseline Reduction

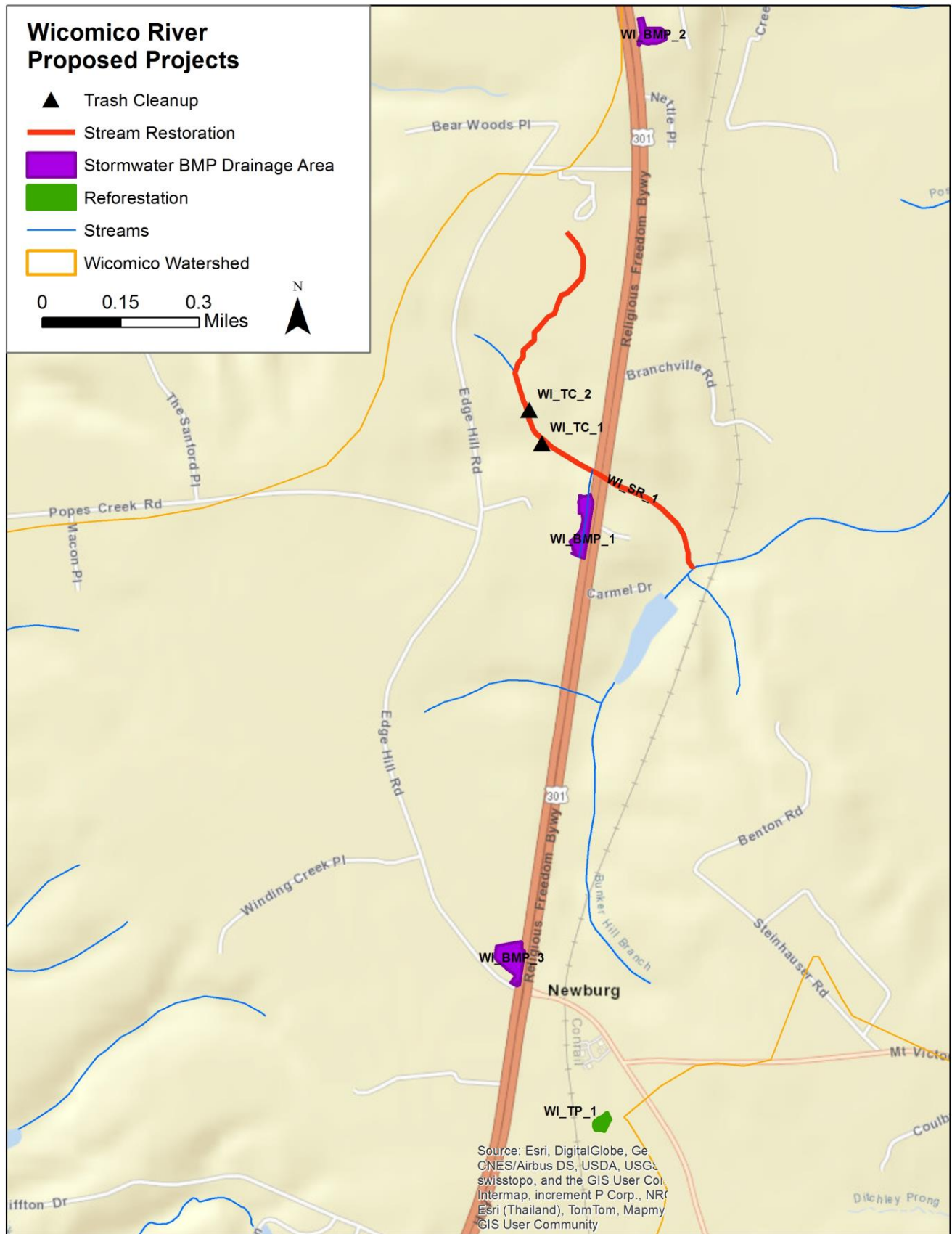


FIGURE 16: LOCATION OF WICOMICO RIVER WATERSHED POTENTIAL WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

4.1 STREAM RESTORATION

Stream restoration opportunities were field identified during the SCA assessment. The SCA stream segments were selected based on the surrounding land use within their drainage areas; streams receiving a high percent of impervious area were selected to better identify stream reaches in need of restoration. The current condition of streams was assessed and locations of stream erosion were identified and mapped using GPS. The assessment rated each segment of stream erosion on a 1 to 5 scale according to its severity, correctability, and accessibility; where a score of 1 is the most severe, but also the most correctible and the most accessible. Priority areas in need of stream restoration were determined using these three scores. The site ranking criteria can be found in Table 12.

TABLE 12: STREAM RESTORATION AND PIPE OUTFALL SITE RANKING CRITERIA

Priority Ranking	Scores
High	Severity = 1 or 2 AND Correctability/Access = 1 - 4
Medium	Severity = 1 or 2 AND Correctability or Access = 5, OR Severity = 3 AND Correctability/Access = 1 - 4
Low	Severity = 1 or 2 AND Correctability AND Access = 5; OR Severity = 3 AND Correctability/Access = 5; OR Severity = 4 - 5
Very Low	Severity = 4 or 5 AND Correctability/Access = 5; OR Severity = 3 AND Correctability AND Access = 5

Next, high and medium priority erosion sites were identified and combined into stream restoration projects based on proximity to other erosion sites. Pipe outfall data collected during the SCA assessment was ranked according to the same methods used for stream restoration sites (Table 12). Pipe outfalls with high and medium priority rankings would have been selected and incorporated into nearby stream restoration projects, however no pipe outfalls were ranked as medium or high priority.

One stream restoration project was identified with a total length of approximately 4,612 linear feet (Table 13). The primary impact to the stream is widening, with some areas of headcutting and downcutting.

A unit cost estimate of \$645/ft was used to estimate the initial cost of the stream restoration project and a cost factor per impervious acre treated was used to derive the total cost over 20 years (King and Hagan, 2011). It should be noted that economy of scale is not built in to this cost estimate. Larger stream restoration projects are likely estimated at a higher cost than actual project costs may be.

Load reductions were calculated for total nitrogen, total phosphorus, and total suspended sediment for each restoration site with estimated removal efficiencies from *Accounting for Stormwater Wasteload Allocations and Impervious Acres Treated* (MDE, 2014) which are shown in Tables 14 and 15.

TABLE 13: STREAM RESTORATION PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

Restoration Site ID	SCA Reach	Length (ft)	Current Condition	Proposed Actions
WI_SR_1	06	4,612	Stream located downstream from paintball field. Channel widened with localized areas of severe bank erosion and headcutting.	Stream bank and bed stabilization to repair bank erosion. This project includes stabilization of one outfall and one eroded concrete ditch (WI_BMP_1).

TABLE 14: STREAM RESTORATION REMOVAL EFFICIENCY AND IMPERVIOUS ACRE EQUIVALENT

Pounds Reduced per Linear Foot			Impervious Acre Equivalent per Linear Foot
TN	TP	TSS	
0.075	0.068	15	0.01

Source: MDE, 2014

TABLE 15: STREAM RESTORATION COST, IMPERVIOUS CREDIT, AND LOAD REDUCTION

Site ID	SCA Reach	Erosion length (ft)	Total Initial Cost	Total Cost Over 20 Years	Impervious Credit	Load Reduction (lbs/yr)		
						TN	TP	TSS
WI_SR_1	06	4,612	\$2,974,740	\$3,796,598	46.1	345.9	313.6	69,180.0
	Total	4,612	\$2,974,740	\$3,796,598	46.1	345.9	313.6	69,180.0

4.2 SHORELINE EROSION CONTROL

Areas with significant shoreline erosion were identified using the Maryland DNR Maryland Coastal Atlas (DNR, 2016). Historic shoreline data and shoreline rate of change transects were used to search for shoreline with moderate (4 to 8 feet of erosion per year) and high (greater than 8 feet of erosion per year) erosion along the Wicomico River. Shoreline without adequate erosion transect data was also analyzed using the historic shoreline data to identify additional areas with significant erosion issues. Areas with artificial stabilization or bulkhead were excluded from this search.

No potential shoreline restoration projects were identified during this investigation.

4.2.1 ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENTS

Bayland Consultants and Designers, Inc. was contracted by Charles County to identify shoreline management opportunities on Charles County owned properties to assist the County in compliance with their MS4 permit, which requires 20% treatment of the currently untreated impervious surfaces (Bayland, 2014). One shoreline management project, Charleston Estates (SH-8 in Bayland’s report), was identified within the Wicomico River watershed. Load reduction efficiency and impervious acre equivalent for shoreline erosion control projects is outlined in Table 16. Load reduction and cost information for BAY_WI_SEC_1 (SH-8) is outlined in Table 17.

Southern Maryland Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) is beginning a contract with Charles County to perform a countywide shoreline erosion assessment, which is expected in 2019.

TABLE 16: SHORELINE EROSION CONTROL REMOVAL EFFICIENCY AND IMPERVIOUS ACRE EQUIVALENT

Pounds Reduced per Linear Foot			Impervious Acre Equivalent per Linear Foot
TN	TP	TSS	
0.075	0.068	137	0.04

TABLE 17: WICOMICO RIVER WATERSHED SHORELINE EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS

Level 8 - Alternate Feasibility and Concept Design Projects							
Restoration Site ID	SCA Reach	Erosion Length (ft)	Total Cost	Impervious Credit	Load Reduction (lbs/yr)		
					TN	TP	TSS
BAY_WI_SEC_1	N/A	319	\$178,758	12.8	24.0	22.0	44,000.0
Wicomico Total		319	\$178,758	12.8	24.0	22.0	44,000.0

4.3 STORMWATER BMPs

Sites to develop new or retrofit stormwater BMPs were identified as part of the watershed assessment and planning process. All assessments, including the resulting proposed stormwater BMPs and projected treatment, are included in the sections below.

4.3.1 WATERSHED ASSESSMENT STORMWATER BMP ANALYSIS

A desktop analysis was performed to compile a list of potential sites for stormwater management. Results from the investigation conducted prior to the stormwater (BMP) assessment, including the neighborhood source assessment, hot spot investigation, and stream corridor assessment, were reviewed for potential concurrent stormwater management opportunities. Several of these sites were selected for additional review to assess feasibility for stormwater management through structural or environmental site design (ESD) practices. The sites selected included neighborhoods with little to no existing stormwater management, as well as pipe outfalls requiring stabilization. A database containing geospatial information for existing Charles County stormwater facilities was also used to identify potential BMP retrofit sites.

After an initial desktop review, a field visit was then conducted for each site. Sites with limited opportunity for stormwater management were noted, but not evaluated further. Sites that displayed potential for stormwater management retrofit or improvement were documented through photographs, field map annotation, and field reconnaissance forms. Existing site conditions, including ownership, existing stormwater management, site drainage, and conveyance, were recorded. Details that may not be readily available in GIS format, such as adjacent land use, access constraints, potential permitting considerations, and potential utility conflicts were also noted. Finally, a preliminary stormwater BMP proposed treatment option, purpose, and location was established for each site.

Following the field visit, the potential stormwater BMP sites were inventoried, and field information was corroborated and/or expanded upon using a variety of additional resources such as County as-built records and County spatial data. With additional supporting information, the potential sites were again queried for conditions that might eliminate the project from consideration completely.

Planning-level drainage areas were then delineated to the remaining selected potential stormwater BMP sites in ArcGIS using stormdrain shapefiles, two-foot contour data, and orthophotography, as well as field-observed drainage patterns. An impervious area layer was created by merging building, roadway, and driveway shapefiles and then clipped to each drainage area to establish the acres of impervious area draining to each site.

To determine the water quality volume (WQv) required at each retrofit site, procedures from MDE 2000 Maryland Stormwater Design Manual were used including the following equation:

$$WQv = \frac{(0.05+0.009*I)(A)}{12}$$

where:

- I = Percent impervious cover
- A = Drainage area (in acres)
- I = Percent impervious cover

Once the MDE required water quality volume was established for each potential site, the proposed BMP type was finalized, and an estimate of the WQv provided was completed for each retrofit.

The BMP facility types that were identified include bioretention and step pool storm conveyance systems. Table 18 below includes a brief discussion of the existing site conditions and the proposed site improvements. Table 19 contains a summary of the impervious area treated by the proposed BMP types. BMP drainage areas are displayed in Figure 16.

TABLE 18: PROPOSED SWM BMP PROJECTS

Site ID	Existing Conditions	Proposed Improvements
WI_BMP_1	Existing concrete channel is undermined and has multiple failures. Needs bank stabilization and erosion control.	SPSC
WI_BMP_2	Half of parking lot drains to front of property to turf area. Property is being renovated.	Bioretention
WI_BMP_3	Existing dry pond located in the middle of the parking lot collects runoff from roadway and gravel lot with outlet at property edge. Parking lot is very flat. Pond does not have WQ properties, and the surface area is very limited. Some grass area adjacent to the parking lot can be used for BMPs.	Bioretention

TABLE 19: AREA TREATED BY SWM BMP PROJECTS PER TYPE

Treatment Type	Restoration Site IDs	Total Drainage Area (ac)	Impervious Area Treated (ac)
Bioretention	WI_BMP_2	1.0	0.7
	WI_BMP_3	1.8	0.5
SPSC	WI_BMP_1	1.6	0.2
Total		4.4	1.4

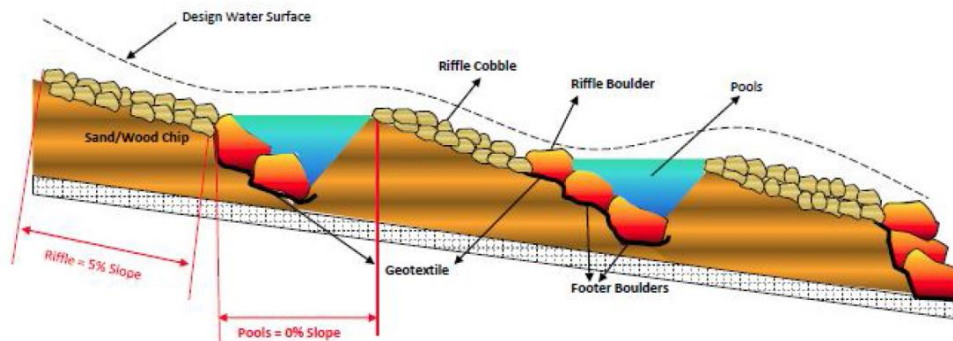
The following provides a general description of each of the stormwater BMP treatment types.

SPSC

Step pool storm conveyance systems or SPSC are open-channel conveyance structures that convert surface storm flow to shallow groundwater flow, and safely convey, attenuate, and treat the quality of storm flow. They utilize a series of constructed shallow aquatic pools, riffle grade control, native vegetation, and an underlying sand/woodchip mix filter bed media.

An SPSC system consists of alternating pools and riffle channels. The length of the pools is typically twice the length of the riffles and a minimum of 18 inches deep. The maximum length of the riffle structures is typically eight feet so as not to build excessive energy. Also, an SPSC segment used for water quality should not exceed 5% in longitudinal slope. If the overall slope exceeds five percent, boulder cascades may be utilized to traverse the grade. All unarmored sides of the pool are laid at no steeper than 3H:1V. In the event the connecting stream is incised, boulders are used to construct an in-stream weir.

One site was identified as a potential step pool stormwater conveyance (SPSC) opportunity: WI_BMP_1. The site is located on private property immediately adjacent to Route 301. The site is an eroded concrete channel that is undermined and is failing in multiple locations. Limitations to the potential SPSC installation include property ownership and tree impacts, but access to the site is good. The project might need a forest permit.

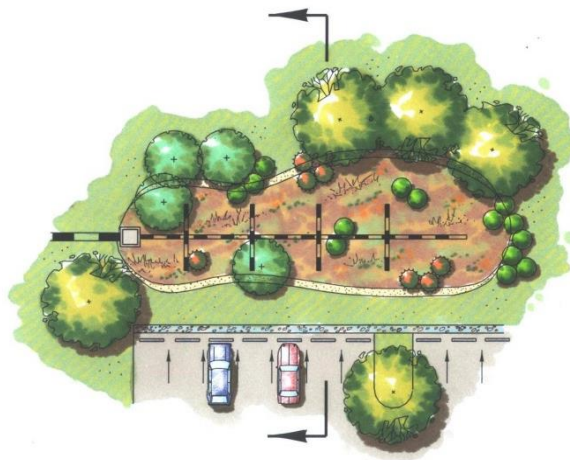


Profile for Regenerative Stormwater Conveyance System (source: Anne Arundel County, 2011)

Bioretention

A bioretention area combines open space with SWM through the use of landscaping and permeable soils to treat runoff from parking lots and urban areas. The permeable soils filter suspended sediments and some pollutants from the runoff while the landscaping promotes evapotranspiration of the runoff and uptake of nutrients.

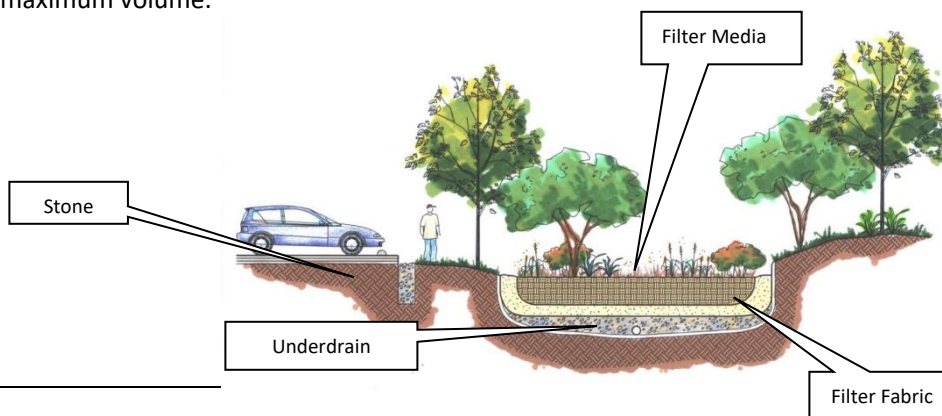
Bioretention areas generally consist of a stone diaphragm, filter fabric, filter media, landscaping, and an underdrain system. The stone diaphragm reduces the velocity of the runoff from the impervious surface that is entering the facility and also removes suspended material that may clog the filter media. The underdrain system is a perforated pipe system that collects the water that has filtered through the permeable media and transports it to a downstream open channel or connects into a nearby storm drain.



Plan view of bioretention area

The landscaping in a bioretention area is also very important. The plants chosen are native plant species that are tolerant of standing water. A wide variety of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants are selected for varying levels of vegetative uptake, for encouragement of various wildlife species, and for improved aesthetics. The permeable soil in the bioretention area is approximately 2.5 feet to 4 feet deep with 3 inches of mulch above it.

The ponding within the bioretention area is typically 6 inches to 12 inches. There is generally a catch basin or weir provided within the ponding area that is used for overflow when the ponding area reaches its maximum volume.



There were two opportunities for bioretention identified within the Wicomico River watershed: GI_BMP_2 and GI_BMP_3. Both of these sites are located on commercial and/or residential properties, adjacent to parking lot or driveway. The drainage areas to these sites vary in size, but the potential bioretention areas would provide treatment for even small drainage areas with high amounts of imperviousness. Obvious limitations include obtaining permission from property owners and confirming potential for utilities impacts.

TABLE 20: STORMWATER BMP RUNOFF DEPTH TREATED, IMPERVIOUS TREATED, LOAD REDUCTION, AND COST

Site ID	BMP Type	Impervious Acres Treated*	Runoff Depth	Load Reduction (lbs/yr)			Total Initial Costs**	Total Costs Over 20 Years
				TN	TP	TSS		
WI_BMP_1	SPSC	0.2	0.9	3.3	0.4	187.6	\$103,948	\$149,454
WI_BMP_2	Bioretention	0.6	0.7	3.6	0.6	294.0	\$123,076	\$143,256
WI_BMP_3	Bioretention	0.5	1.0	6.8	0.8	333.3	\$94,869	\$110,424
Subtotal		1.4	NA	13.7	1.8	814.9	\$321,893	\$403,134

*Impervious credit in acres.

**Bioretention cost estimates from King and Hagan, 2011. SPSC cost estimates from KCI projects.

4.4 REFORESTATION

Potential reforestation sites were searched for during the SCA assessment performed in March and April 2016, however these sites were limited to the stream segments walked during the SCA assessment. A GIS desktop assessment was performed to supplement the SCA identified reforestation projects. The desktop assessment focused first on the opportunity to plant riparian buffers. Using the most recent available aerial photography, stream reaches without adequate 50 foot buffer on both banks were identified. Streams within land use areas categorized as agriculture were excluded from this search. Next, tree planting opportunities larger than 0.25 acres (as required by MDE in *Accounting for Stormwater Wasteload Allocations and Impervious Acres Treated* Guidance, 2014) outside of riparian areas were identified. Targeted property types include property owned by the Charles County Board of Education, parks, other Charles County owned sites, and church parcels. Due to the limitations associated with a desktop assessment, these sites should be visited and confirmed as appropriate planting sites. Some sites may have constraints not identified during the desktop assessment.

A total initial cost estimate of \$11,000/acre and a total cost over 20 years of \$19,069 was used to estimate the cost of reforestation projects (King and Hagan, 2011). It should be noted that economy of scale is not built in to this cost estimate. While there are no large reforestation projects identified, larger projects will likely cost less than estimated here due to economy of scale. Load reductions were calculated for total nitrogen, total phosphorus, and total suspended sediment for the site with estimated removal efficiencies from *Accounting for Stormwater Wasteload Allocations and Impervious Acres Treated* (Table 21; MDE, 2014). These efficiencies assume a survival rate of 100 trees/acre or greater with at least 50% of trees having a two inch diameter or greater (4.5 feet above ground; MDE, 2014). One potential reforestation site was identified, totaling 0.5 acres (Table 22).

TABLE 21: REFORESTATION BMPS EFFICIENCY AND IMPERVIOUS ACRE EQUIVALENT

BMP	Efficiency Per Acre			Impervious Acre Equivalent
	TN	TP	TSS	
Reforestation on Pervious Urban	66%	77%	57%	0.38
Impervious Urban to Forest	71%	94%	93%	1.00

Source: MDE, 2014

TABLE 22: REFORESTATION SITE COST, IMPERVIOUS CREDIT, AND LOAD REDUCTION

Site ID	SCA Reach ID	Property type	Area (acres)	Total Initial Cost	Total Cost Over 20 Years	Impervious Credit	Load Reduction (lbs/year)		
							TN	TP	TSS
WI_TP_1	01 IB01	Fire department open space	0.5	\$5,500	\$9,535	1.9	0.2	26.3	1.9
Total			0.5	\$5,500	\$9,535	1.9	0.2	26.3	1.9

5 PROGRAMMATIC PRACTICES

Currently, the County performs several programmatic practices throughout the County’s watersheds including the following: mechanical street sweeping and inlet cleaning, which are conducted continually throughout each fiscal year; trash clean-ups, which are organized on an as-needed basis and vary in location; and, homeowner practices, including rainwater harvesting, rain gardens, and downspout disconnection, which are generally reliant on homeowner participation.

Nutrient and sediment removal for street sweeping under the existing program were calculated using fiscal year 2017 County data in Section 5.1. The potential to expand the County’s trash clean-up program with the inclusion of sites identified during the SCA assessment is also discussed in Section 5.2. Nutrient removals from planned homeowner practices, if implemented throughout the Wicomico River watershed, are included in Section 5.3. Septic practices through the Wicomico River watershed are included in Section 5.4.

5.1 MECHANICAL STREET SWEEPING

Nutrient and sediment removal from mechanical street sweeping was calculated using fiscal year 2017 County data. Nutrient and sediment load reductions were primarily calculated using the MDE guidance (MDE, 2014; Table 23), however updated methods have been recommended and are reported in *Recommendations of the Expert Panel to Define Removal Rates for Street and Storm Drain Cleaning Practices* (Schueler et al., 2015). Load reductions have been calculated using both the MDE guidance and the mass loading approach in Schueler et al., 2015 and are shown in Table 23. Reductions using the MDE guidance are used in the Treatment Summary in Section 6.

Street sweeping practices are expected to continue in the Wicomico River watershed annually. Street sweeping data was recorded by date collected, location, total miles swept, and amount of material removed in dry tons.

Table 24 shows the amount of material collected in the Wicomico River watershed as well as the amount of pollutants removed. The cost of county-wide mechanical street sweeping for FY15 was \$53,400 to sweep approximately 200 miles. Approximately 6 street miles were swept in the Wicomico River watershed, resulting in a total cost of \$1,730 for the fiscal year 2017 (Table 24).

TABLE 23: MECHANICAL STREET SWEEPING REMOVAL EFFICIENCY AND IMPERVIOUS ACRE EQUIVALENT

Method	Pounds Reduced per Dry Ton			Impervious Acre Equivalent per Ton
	TN	TP	TSS	
MDE Guidance (MDE, 2014)	3.5	1.4	420	0.4
Expert Panel Recommendations (Schueler et al., 2015)	5	2	600	N/A

TABLE 24: POLLUTANT REMOVAL FROM FY 2017 MECHANICAL STREET SWEEPING

Watershed	Miles Swept	Material Removed Weight	Cost	Total Cost Over 20 Years*	Lbs Reduced / yr**			Imper-vious Credit (Ac)
					TN	TP	TSS	

		(Ton)						
Wicomico River	6.3	8.4	\$1,730	\$34,601	29.2 (41.7)	11.7 (16.7)	3,505.3 (5,007.6)	3.3

* Annual practice cost over 20 years calculated by multiplying initial costs by 20 years.

Reduction calculations from MDE, 2014 in **bold and calculations from Schueler et al., 2015 in parenthesis.

The new *Recommendations of the Expert Panel* report (Schueler et al., 2015) determined removal rates for eleven different street sweeping practices using Advanced Sweeping Technology (AST) and Mechanical Broom Technology (MBS) at different frequencies. AST is defined as sweepers classified as either Regenerative-Air Sweepers (RAS) or Vacuum Assisted Sweepers (VAS).

The report indicates that some credit can be obtained for sweeping at a quarterly frequency of one pass every 12 weeks with AST; however, the credits are very low at 2% for TSS, 1% for TP, and 0% for TN. AST performed twice a week (100 times per year) removal rates are much higher with 21% for TSS, 4% for TN, and 10% for TP. The Expert Panel reported that sweeping with MBT is ineffective for pollutant removal. At a frequency of twice per week, removal was only 1% for TSS and 0% for TN and TP. Charles County’s street sweeping program will need to be reviewed in light of these potential changes to determine the most efficient and cost effective sweeping methods to institute.

5.2 TRASH CLEAN-UPS

Areas in need of trash cleanup were field identified during the SCA assessment. Data collected at each site included the type of trash, an estimate of truckloads of trash, and if the site is a good opportunity for a volunteer clean-up. During the assessment, the sites were given scores for severity, correctability, and access. Using these scores, the sites were prioritized in the same way as stream restoration and pipe outfall sites. All sites found during the SCA assessment were recommended for trash clean-up due to the limited number of clean-up sites identified in the watershed.

Charles County’s NPDES MS4 permit includes a requirement for Litter and Floatables (Section IV.D.4). The County currently operates an aggressive litter control program which utilizes three full-time crews who remove debris from County maintained right-of-way throughout the workweek. In addition, volunteers perform litter pickup on the weekends through community cleanups, the Adopt-A-Road Program, and annual Watershed Cleanup Events. Watershed cleanup events and volunteer opportunities are posted through the County’s website (<http://www.charlescountymd.gov/pw/environmental/litter-control-program>).

Two sites were identified as suitable trash clean-up sites (Table 25). The cost of trash removal is dependent on the removal approach. Neither of the sites were determined to be suitable for a volunteer clean-up opportunity, which will increase trash removal costs. The cost of trash removal is estimated to be \$1,000/site, for a total of \$2,000 in the Wicomico River watershed.

TABLE 25: TRASH CLEAN-UP SITES

Restoration Site ID	Type	Truck Loads	Volunteer Opportunity	Cost
WI_TC_1	Tires and appliances	3	No	\$1,000
WI_TC_2	Rusty metal	3	No	\$1,000

Restoration Site ID	Type	Truck Loads	Volunteer Opportunity	Cost
Total				\$2,000

5.3 HOMEOWNER PRACTICES

The implementation of homeowner practices is not only a cost effective strategy to supplement County restoration BMPs (e.g., stormwater BMPs, stream restoration, shoreline erosion control, etc.), but they also encourage the community to actively participate in cleaning up and taking ownership of the health of their watershed.

Nutrient removal from planned homeowner practices, including rainwater harvesting (i.e., rain barrels), rain gardens, and downspout disconnection (directing rainwater from downspout to lawn or pervious surface rather than to driveway or street), was calculated for each neighborhood assessed during the NSA reconnaissance and then projected to the watershed scale. The removal rates for 1 inch of rainfall treatment for this suite of homeowner BMPs are included in Table 26 (Goulet and Schueler, 2014). However, rainfall treatment varies based on site constraints, homeowner participation, and feasibility and often does not achieve the 1 inch rainfall treatment. Therefore, removal rates were calculated individually, by neighborhood, for each practice type based on specific site and design parameters in order to estimate total rain treatment and nutrient removal as shown in Table 26 and Table 27.

Impervious acre equivalencies for homeowner practices are also included in Table 26 (MDE, 2014). An impervious acre equivalent assumption was applied to each homeowner practice based on the associated modeling BMP type (rain barrel: impervious surface reduction, rain garden: bioretention/rain gardens, disconnection of rooftop runoff: impervious surface reduction).

TABLE 26: REMOVAL EFFICIENCIES FOR HOMEOWNER PRACTICES

Practice	Efficiency Per Acre*		Impervious Acre Equivalent
	TN	TP	
Rain Barrel	28%	33%	0.75
Rain Garden	60%	70%	1.00
Downspout Disconnection	45%	52%	0.75

* based on treating the full 1 inch runoff

Sources: Goulet and Schueler, 2014; MDE, 2014

A series of assumptions were incorporated into the calculation of nutrient removal from homeowner practices, including the following:

General Assumptions

- Household participation per neighborhood:
 - Rain barrels = 30% of homes
 - Rain gardens = 10% of homes
 - Downspout Disconnections = 10% of homes
- Apartment or condominiums are not included in homeowner practices
- These practices will treat rooftop impervious area only

- Townhomes generally have 2 downspouts; Single-family homes generally have 4 downspouts – based on data collection during the NSA reconnaissance
- Total nitrogen and total phosphorus removed by each NSA neighborhood are standard removals that can be applied to additional neighborhoods identified as having similar housing densities, lot size, and forest cover in order to calculate total removal at the watershed scale.

Rain Barrel Assumptions

- Townhomes would use 1 rain barrel; Single-family homes would use 2 rain barrels
- Rain barrel capacity = 55 gal
- 50% of roof area will be treated, assuming an average roof size for the neighborhood

Rain Garden Assumptions

- Townhomes are not participating in the rain gardens strategy due to site limitations
- 50% of roof area will be treated
- Average rain garden depth = 8 in. as per Chesapeake Stormwater Network guidance (2013a)
- Engineering factor of 0.12 used to calculate Surface Area of rain garden as per Chesapeake Stormwater Network guidance (2013a)

Downspout Disconnection Assumptions

- Townhomes are not participating in the downspout disconnection strategy due to site limitations
- 1 downspout will be disconnected per single-family home
- Available pervious land measured in GIS between driveway and property line for a subset of households within each NSA neighborhood. As per Chesapeake Stormwater Network guidance, available pervious land area should be >10 feet in width with a length no less than 40 feet (2013b).
- An 'Average' infiltration ranking with an infiltration factor of 0.5 was applied to all NSA neighborhoods.

Nutrient removal and impervious credit for rain barrel and rain garden practices for each NSA neighborhood, projection by neighborhood type, and watershed total are shown in Table 27 and Table 28.

Estimated costs for each homeowner practice are also included in the following tables. While some costs may be the responsibility of individual homeowners, the County is currently working with partners to subsidize costs and is in the process of securing additional funding for further support. For the rain barrel practice, a cost of \$60/barrel plus \$25/fixtures and attachments was used to calculate an estimated cost of \$4,284 for implementation in the Wicomico watershed. The County currently covers 50% of costs for home owners who participate in the rain barrel practice. According to the University of Connecticut Cooperative Extension System, rain garden costs may vary from a minimum cost of \$5/sq ft of rain garden size - \$45/sq ft of rain garden size dependent on soil removal costs, soil amendments, need for a contractor, and planting size (<http://nemo.uconn.edu/raingardens/calculator.htm>). An initial cost estimate of \$25/sq ft of rain garden size and a total cost of \$30,220 is projected for implementing the rain garden practice in the Wicomico watershed. Downspout disconnection was not determined to be a feasible option due to the high percentage of downspouts already disconnected in this watershed; therefore, this practice is not included in estimated costs. A grant program with Chesapeake Bay Trust and the County was initiated in FY 2016 for non-profit organizations to help alleviate homeowner practice costs in which the County provides 50% credit for these practices from funding provided by the annual stormwater remediation fee.

TABLE 27: PROJECTED NUTRIENT REMOVAL AND IMPERVIOUS CREDIT FROM PLANNED RAIN BARRELS

NSA ID	Neighborhood Type	# of Rain Barrels Needed*	50% of Average Roof Area to Treat (sq ft)	Rainfall Depth Treated (in)	% Removal Based on Total Rain Treatment		Lbs Reduced per NSA Neighborhood		Total # of Similar Neighborhoods in watershed	Total # of Homes	Total Lbs Reduced		Treated Impervious Acres	Cost
					TN	TP	TN lbs/yr	TP lbs/yr			TN lbs/yr	TP lbs/yr		
WI-NSA-1	Single Family	14	1,307	0.14	16%	19%	0.3	0.1	1	7	0.3	0.1	>0.1	\$1,224
WI-NSA-2	Single Family	36	1,089	0.16	19%	23%	0.2	0.0	3	18	0.7	0.1	0.1	\$3,060
Total		50	2,396				0.5	0.1	4	25	1.0	0.2	0.1	\$4,284

*assuming 1 rain barrel per townhome and 2 rain barrels per single family home

TABLE 28: PROJECTED NUTRIENT REMOVAL AND IMPERVIOUS CREDIT FROM PLANNED RAIN GARDENS

NSA ID	Neighborhood Type	50% of Average Roof Area to Treat (sq ft)	Rainfall Depth Treated (in)	% Removal Based on Total Rain Treatment		Lbs Reduced per NSA Neighborhood		Total # of Similar Neighborhoods in watershed	Total # of Homes	Total Lbs Reduced		Treated Impervious Acres	Cost
				TN	TP	TN lbs/yr	TP lbs/yr			TN lbs/yr	TP lbs/yr		
WI-NSA-1	Single Family	1,307	1.0	60%	70%	0.3	0.1	1	2	0.3	0.1	0.1	\$9,801
WI-NSA-2	Single Family	1,089	1.0	60%	70%	0.2	0.0	3	6	0.7	0.1	0.2	\$20,419
Total									8	1.0	0.2	0.3	\$30,220

5.4 SEPTIC PRACTICES

Although septic strategies including connections, pump outs, and upgrades do not receive nutrient and sediment load reduction credits towards SW-WLAs for the urban stormwater sector, they do count towards impervious acre credit and were included in the County’s impervious accounting (Section 6.3). According to MDE guidance (MDE, 2014) each septic connection achieves an impervious equivalent of 0.39 ac, each pump-out achieves an impervious acre equivalent of 0.03 ac and each septic upgrade achieves an impervious acre equivalent of 0.26 ac (Table 29).

Table 30 shows impervious credit for septic connections, pump outs, and upgrades through fiscal year 2017. There were no septic connections and 15 septic upgrades in the Wicomico River watershed. Septic pumping is an annual practice that is credited on a rolling five year period for pump-outs occurring outside the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area and a three year period for pump-outs occurring within the Critical Area. There were 18 septic pump-outs within the Critical Area between FY15 and FY17 and 35 pump-outs outside the Critical Area between FY13 and FY17. Estimated costs of septic connections, pump outs and upgrades are \$42,330/connection (LimnoTech, 2013), \$117/pump out (Charles County data), and \$13,000/upgrade (MDE, 2011). Total costs for septic practices in the Wicomico River watershed is \$201,201 (Table 30). Total cost over 20 years for annual septic practices are also included in Table 30 and were calculated by multiplying initial cost per year by 20 years. The County currently administers a Bay Restoration Fund (BRF) Septic System Grant Program through the Health Department that provides financial assistance to homeowners for septic system upgrades or connections to the public sewer system (<https://www.charlescountymd.gov/news-releases/septic-system-upgrade-assistance-available>). The County also has a septic pump-out reimbursement program to encourage residents to use this practice (<https://www.charlescountymd.gov/pgm/planning/watershed/septic-system-pump-out-reimbursement-program>).

TABLE 29: SEPTIC EFFICIENCIES AND IMPERVIOUS AREA EQUIVALENCIES

Practice	Efficiency Per Practice*		Impervious Acre Equivalent
	TN	TP	
Septic Pumping	0%	0%	0.03
Septic Denitrification	0%	0%	0.26
Septic Connections	0%	0%	0.39

* No credit given to septic practices for Urban MS4 source sector.

Source: MDE, 2014

TABLE 30: POLLUTANT REMOVAL AND IMPERVIOUS CREDIT FROM SEPTIC PRACTICES

Practice	Number	Cost	Total Cost over 20 Years	Lbs Reduced / yr**			Impervious Credit (Ac)
				TN	TP	TSS	
Connection	0	\$0	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pumping inside Critical Area*	18	\$2,106	\$14,040	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Pumping outside Critical Area*	35	\$4,095	\$16,380	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Denitrification	15	\$195,000	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9

*Pumping is an annual practice. Practices within Critical Area are credited on a rolling three year period (FY15-FY17), practices outside Critical Area are credited on a rolling five year period (FY13-FY17). Cost over 20 years calculated by multiplying initial costs per year by 20 years.

** No credit given to septic practices for Urban MS4 source sector.

6 TREATMENT SUMMARY

6.1 EXISTING BMPs – ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION

Charles County maintains a database of stormwater urban restoration BMP facilities and water quality and capital improvement projects (WQIP and CIP) in addition to tracking homeowner, septic, and operational practices. Current BMP implementation through the end of the fiscal year 2017 (June 30, 2017) in the Wicomico River watershed are shown in Table 31.

TABLE 31: CURRENT RESTORATION BMP IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH JUNE 2017 IN THE WICOMICO RIVER WATERSHED

BMP	Unit	Wicomico River 2017 Current Implementation*
Inlet Cleaning	# of pipes	0
Street Sweeping	miles swept	6
Wet Pond	acres	0
Underground Storage Chamber	acres	0
Dry Swale	acres	0
Filtrerra	acres	0
SPSC	acres	0
Rain Garden	acres	0
Septic Connections	connection	0
Septic Pump outs	pump outs	53
Septic Upgrades	upgrade	15

*Includes all of the County's restoration BMPs through June 2017. Annual BMPs are only counted in the year in which they occur.

6.2 PLANNED IMPLEMENTATION

Table 32 presents the planned implementation of BMPs through 2019 described in sections 4 and 5 of this report.

TABLE 32: BMP IMPLEMENTATION - PLANNED LEVELS THROUGH 2019

BMP	Unit	Wicomico
Bioretention	impervious acre	1.1
Created wetland	impervious acre	0
Downspout Disconnection - Homeowner Practice	# of homes participating	0
Rain Barrels - Homeowner Practice	# of homes participating	25
Rain Gardens - Homeowner Practice	# of homes participating	8
Dry Swale	impervious acre	0
Filtering Practices	impervious acre	0
Infiltration basin	impervious acre	0
Inlet Cleaning	# of pipes	0
Organic Filter	impervious acre	0
Pond Retrofit	impervious acre	0
Reforestation	acres	0.5
Septic Connections	connection	0
Septic Pump outs	pump outs	16
Septic Upgrades	upgrade	7
Sheetflow to Conservation	impervious acre	0
Shoreline Erosion Control	linear feet	319
Step Pool Stormwater Conveyance Systems	impervious acre	0.2
Stream Restoration	linear feet	4,612
Street Sweeping	miles swept	6
Submerged Gravel Wetland	impervious acre	0
Wet Pond	impervious acre	0

6.3 IMPERVIOUS CREDIT

As a requirement of the NPDES MS4 Discharge Permit issued by MDE to Charles County on December 26, 2014, the County must treat 20% of remaining baseline untreated impervious acres by 2019. Impervious acres treated within the Wicomico River watershed will count towards this goal.

Table 33 shows impervious treatment achieved by planned strategies described in this report for the Wicomico River watershed.

TABLE 33: WICOMICO RIVER IMPERVIOUS ACCOUNTING

Impervious Accounting	Wicomico River
Baseline Impervious Treatment	
Total Impervious Area*	387.4 acres
County MS4 Impervious	165.1 acres
Impervious Treated	32.5 acres
Impervious Treated Percent	20%
Impervious Untreated	132.6 acres
Impervious Untreated Percent	80%
FY 17 Progress	
Impervious Treated	105.9 acres
Potential Impervious Treatment	
Operational Practices	3.3 acres
Septic Connections	0.0 acres
Septic Pump Outs	0.5 acres
Septic Upgrades	1.7 acres
Homeowner Practices	0.4 acres
Level 9- KCI Structural Practices	47.7 acres
Level 8- Bayland Structural Practices	12.8 acres
Potential Impervious Treatment	66.4 acres
Summary of Projected Progress	
Impervious Untreated	132.6 acres
FY17 Progress- Impervious Treatment	105.9 acres
Potential Impervious Treatment	66.4 acres
Total Progress and Potential Treatment	172.3 acres
Percent of Untreated Impervious Treated	130%

*Impervious acres based on 2011 aerial photos (Vista, 2017).

6.4 LOCAL TMDL AND BAY TMDL BASELINE AND TARGET LOADS

6.4.1 LOCAL TMDLS

There are no local TMDLs for the Wicomico River watershed with a stormwater component.

Charleston Creek has a TMDL for Fecal Coliform for Restricted Shellfish Harvesting Areas in the Wicomico River Watershed Basin in Charles County. Majority of the watershed consists of low density residential and the total percentage of urban land use in the watershed is 0.8% (10.5 acres). Due to the relatively low percentage of urban land use, a stormwater allocation was not included in this TMDL (MDE, 2004).

6.4.2 CHESAPEAKE BAY TMDL

The County’s MS4 permit is requiring compliance with the Chesapeake Bay TMDL for the urban stormwater sector through the use of the 20% impervious surface treatment strategy. Therefore, it is expected that the 20% goal and associated credit accounting will take precedence over the Bay TMDL loading goals and crediting. While not a requirement in the County’s MS4 permit, the strategies provided in this plan have been modeled in order to calculate expected progress toward meeting the Bay TMDL reduction goals.

Bay TMDL baseline and calibrated target loads are presented in Table 34. Modeling terminology is defined below.

- **Calibrated 2010 Baseline Loads:** The pollutant loads (i.e., nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment) for the Bay TMDL baseline, as of 2010 in the Charles County MS4 source sector (SW-WLA), were determined using MAST, which calculates pollutant loads and reductions calibrated to the Chesapeake Bay Program Partnership Watershed Model v.5.3.2.
- **Target Percent Reductions:** Percent reductions assigned to Charles County Phase I MS4 stormwater sector (<http://wlat.mde.state.md.us/ByMS4.aspx>). If TP target is met, TSS target will be met.
- **Calibrated Target Reductions:** Target reduction calibrated MAST CBP v.5.3.2 by multiplying the reduction percent published by the calibrated baseline load. If TP target is met, TSS target will be met.
- **Calibrated TMDL WLA:** Allocated loads are calculated from the baseline levels, calibrated to CBP P5.3.2 as noted above, using the following calculation: Baseline – (Baseline x Target Percent Reduction); or, Baseline x (1 – Target Percent Reduction).

TABLE 34: BAY TMDL BASELINE AND TARGET LOADS

	TN- EOS (lbs/yr)	TP- EOS (lbs/yr)	TSS- EOS (lbs/yr)
Bay TMDL Baseline and Targets			
2010 Baseline Loads	235,070	20,037	5,739,174
Target Percent Reduction	18.2%	37.7%	-
Calibrated Target Reduction	42,759	7,554	-
Calibrated Bay TMDL WLA	192,311	12,483	-

6.5 BAY TMDL EXPECTED LOAD REDUCTIONS

This section provides a summary of pollutant load treatment from current and planned BMP implementation throughout the Wicomico River watershed towards the Bay TMDL goals, including the restoration BMPs implemented through 2017 (presented in Section 6.1) and planned implementation (Section 6.2). Table 35 presents Bay TMDL progress and planned reductions.

Progress and planned reductions from the County's other watershed assessments, Port Tobacco River Watershed Assessment (KCI, 2015), Mattawoman Creek Watershed Assessment (KCI, 2016a), Lower Patuxent River Watershed Assessment (KCI, 2016b), Zekiah Swamp Watershed Assessment (KCI, 2017a), and Gilbert Swamp Watershed Assessment (KCI, 2017b) are also included. Descriptions of the reductions are described below. It is important to note that loads for the Town of LaPlata are not included in baseline, progress, or planning loads for County-wide results as LaPlata is not considered part of the County's MS4 permit. Since LaPlata is located in the Port Tobacco and Zekiah Swamp watersheds, loads were disaggregated from both watersheds based on land area proportion for County-wide results. Planned accounting and modeling terminology is described below.

- **Restoration Reduction:** Load reductions from restoration BMPs with a built date after the baseline to 2016.
- **Restoration Reduction Percent:** The percent difference of the baseline load and the restoration reduction.
- **Reduction Remaining for Treatment:** The difference between the calibrated TMDL target reduction and restoration reduction.
- **Reduction Percent Remaining:** The difference between the Target Percent Reduction and Restoration Reduction Percent. This is the percent reduction left to be treated.
- **Planned Reductions:** The sum of loads treated by planned projects, organized by "Level":
 - Level 1 – Completed
 - Level 2 – In Construction
 - Level 3 – In Full Design
 - Level 4 – County Maintenance / Alternative BMP Projects
 - Level 6 – Feasibility and Concept Design Projects (County NTP)
 - Level 7 – Feasibility and Concept Design Projects (High Priority)
 - Level 8 – Alternate Feasibility and Concept Design Projects (Low Priority)
 - Level 9 – Additional Sites Identified in KCI Watershed Assessment
 - Level 10 – Evaluated and Deprioritized
 - Level 11 – SWM Facilities for Possible ISA Baseline Reduction
- **Reduction (Progress + Planned):** The sum of loads treated from restoration BMPs with a built date after the baseline to 2016 (i.e., 2016 Progress Reductions) and Planned Reductions.
- **Reduction Percent (Progress + Planned):** The percent difference of the baseline load and the Reduction (Progress + Planned).
- **Reduction Percent Towards Target Goal:** The percent difference of the calibrated target reduction and the Reduction (Progress + Planned).
- **Reduction Remaining for Treatment:** The difference between the calibrated target reduction and the Reduction (Progress + Planned).

TABLE 35: BAY TMDL PROGRESS AND PLANNED REDUCTIONS

	TN- EOS (lbs/yr)	TP- EOS (lbs/yr)	TSS*- EOS (lbs/yr)
Bay TMDL Baseline and Targets			
2010 Baseline Loads	235,070	20,037	5,739,174
Target Percent Reduction	18.2%	37.7%	-
Calibrated Target Reduction	42,759	7,554	-
Calibrated Bay TMDL WLA	192,311	12,483	-
2017 Progress Reductions			
<i>Gilbert Swamp</i>	0.2	14.4	0.0
<i>Mattawoman Creek</i>	663.1	192.2	51,144.3
<i>Nanjemoy Creek</i>	166.0	159.3	280,400.9
<i>Patuxent River Lower</i>	56.8	58.3	89,546.1
<i>Port Tobacco River</i>	232.8	134.9	61,586.6
<i>Potomac River L Tidal</i>	1,117.6	929.3	1,827,996.7
<i>Potomac River M Tidal</i>	245.5	50.5	19,556.5
<i>Potomac River U Tidal</i>	120.5	108.6	217,985.0
<i>Wicomico River</i>	231.8	211.0	350,722.4
<i>Zekiah Swamp</i>	663.0	247.2	56,380.6
Restoration Reductions	3,497.4	2,105.8	2,955,319.1
Planned Reductions			
<i>Wicomico Level 9- KCI Structural and Homeowner Projects</i>	363.4	316.0	70,021.2
<i>Wicomico Level 2-8 Structural Projects</i>	24.0	22.0	44,000.0
<i>Wicomico Operational</i>	29.2	11.7	3,505.3
Total Wicomico Planned Reductions	416.6	349.7	117,526.5
Total Other Watershed Reductions	29,426	8,564	3,805,249
Total County-wide Planned Reductions	29,843	8,914	3,922,775
Totals			
Reduction (Progress + Planned)	33,313	10,781	6,878,094
Reduction Percent (Progress + Planned)	14.2%	53.8%	-
Reduction Percent Towards Target Goal	77.9%	142.7%	-
Reduction Remaining for Treatment	9,446	0	-

*No target reduction for sediment. It is anticipated that by achieving the phosphorus goal, enough sediment will be removed to improve water quality.

Additional information about Wicomico River and County-wide planned reductions can be found in the Charles County Municipal Stormwater Restoration Plan (KCI, 2017).

6.6 COST SUMMARY

A summary of project costs by project category is provided in Table 36. Costs for restoration projects include the planning, design, surveying, environmental permitting, agency review, and construction costs and were estimated using a variety of sources.

King and Hagan (2011) cost estimates were used for many restoration project types, including stream restoration, tree planting, and all stormwater management projects. Costs of street sweeping, inlet cleaning, and septic practices were calculated using costs from County data. Trash clean-up costs were assumed to be \$1,000 per clean-up site. Cost per rain barrel was assumed to be \$85. Rain gardens were assumed to be \$25/ sq ft of rain garden. While some costs of these homeowner practices may be the responsibility of individual homeowners, the County is currently working with partners to subsidize costs and is in the process of securing additional funding for further support.

Additional information about costs of Wicomico River and County-wide projects can be found in the Charles County Municipal Stormwater Restoration Plan (KCI, 2017).

TABLE 36: SUMMARY RESTORATION PROJECT COSTS

	Total Initial Cost	Cost Over 20 Years
Wicomico		
Level 9- KCI Projects	\$3,304,133	\$4,209,267
<i>Stream Restoration</i>	\$2,974,740	\$3,796,598
<i>Stormwater Management</i>	\$321,893	\$403,134
<i>Reforestation</i>	\$5,500	\$9,535
<i>Trash Cleanups</i>	\$2,000	N/A
Level 2- In Construction	\$0	\$0
Level 3- Full Design	\$0	\$0
Level 5-8- Concept	\$178,758	\$214,510
Street Sweeping	\$1,730	\$34,601
Inlet Cleaning	\$0	\$0
Homeowner Practices	\$34,504	
Septic Practices	\$90,667	\$513,333
Total	\$3,609,792	\$4,971,711

- Additional costs to calculate total cost over 20 years not provided for Level 2-8 projects. A 20% factor was applied to estimate the additional cost needed over time.
- Annual practices cost over 20 years calculated by multiplying initial costs by 20 years. Annual practices include street sweeping, inlet cleaning, and septic pump outs. Cost over 20 years for annual practices does not account for inflation.

7 PRIORITIZATION

A complete description of the prioritization methods is included in Appendix D. This section provides a brief summary of the method and presents the results. The prioritization involved a matrix made up of a series of parameters, or metrics, which evaluated each project and allowed for discrimination between the facilities. There are three categories of metrics: project benefits, project constraints, and project costs. Metrics were selected using a pairwise comparison by the project team by comparing pairs of metrics to evaluate which has greater importance. From this analysis, the weight of each chosen metric was calculated. Next, the projects were scored for each metric. Quantitative metrics were scored based on results of the preliminary design and cost estimates (e.g. impervious area treated, pollutant removal). Other metrics were scored more qualitatively based on professional judgment and assessment of each project site (e.g. access constraints, public visibility/education/outreach). Each project was ranked based on the total score and the final prioritization was determined. The final prioritized list of projects is presented in Table 37 and Table 38. Bayland sites were not included in the prioritization.

TABLE 37: WICOMICO RIVER WATERSHED PRIORITIZATION RANKING BY PROJECT TYPE

Project ID	Project Type	Benefits Rank	Constraints Rank	Cost Rank	Total Score	Final Rank
WI_BMP_1	New BMP	2	3	4	9	3.5
WI_BMP_2	New BMP	5	4	5	14	5
WI_BMP_3	New BMP	3	2	3	8	2
WI_SR_1	Stream Restoration	1	6	2	9	3.5
WI_TP_1	Tree Planting	4	1	1	6	1
WI_TC_1	Trash Cleanup	7	6	6.5	19	6.5
WI_TC_2	Trash Cleanup	7	6	6.5	19	6.5

TABLE 38: WICOMICO RIVER WATERSHED PRIORITIZATION FINAL RANKING

Project ID	Project Type	Final Rank
WI_TP_1	Tree Planting	1
WI_BMP_3	New BMP	2
WI_BMP_1	New BMP	3.5
WI_SR_1	Stream Restoration	3.5
WI_BMP_2	New BMP	5
WI_TC_1	Trash Cleanup	6.5
WI_TC_2	Trash Cleanup	6.5

The project prioritization results provide a starting point for the County's planning process of project implementation. Table 38 presents the potential projects listed by final ranking. The highest ranked projects (lower final rank numbers) in general provide the greatest benefits with the least constraints and project costs, relative to all other potential projects. These projects should be first priority to achieve the greatest load reductions to meet Bay restoration goals. In general, reforestation projects rank very high due to their relatively low cost and low constraints, however new BMP and stream restoration projects also ranked high.

As noted in Section 6, the planned projects summarized above will have an implementation target of 2025 to align with Bay restoration goals. Feasibility studies of the planned strategies may reveal that some existing structures identified for retrofitting or enhancement or that new restoration strategies may not be feasible candidates for future projects and may be eliminated from consideration. The County will take an adaptive management approach and will reevaluate treatment needs as feasibility studies progress. The County will continue to track the overall effectiveness of the various BMP strategies and will adapt the suite of solutions based on the results. In addition, new technologies are continuously evaluated to determine if the new technologies allow more efficient or effective pollution control.

Support, cooperation, and participation from the citizens of Charles County are very important for the successful implementation of restoration projects, especially homeowner practices. Treatment in all of the Charles County watersheds is imperative for Bay restoration by providing the load reductions presented in Section 6.4.2.

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APPENDIX A – NEIGHBORHOOD SOURCE ASSESSMENT DATA



WATERSHED: <u>WIKOMICO</u>	SUBWATERSHED:	UNIQUE SITE ID: <u>WI-NSA-1</u>	
DATE: <u>3/7/16</u>	ASSESSED BY: <u>SB/AW</u>	CAMERA ID:	PICTURE #:

A. NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERIZATION

Neighborhood/Subdivision Name: _____ Neighborhood Area (acres) _____
 If unknown, address (or streets) surveyed: WIKOMICO BEACH RD

Homeowners Association? Y N Unknown If yes, name and contact information: _____
 Residential (circle average single family lot size): _____
 Single Family Attached (Duplexes, Row Homes) <1/8 1/8 1/4 1/3 1/2 acre Multifamily (Apts, Townhomes, Condos)
 Single Family Detached <1/4 1/4 1/2 (1) >1 acre Mobile Home Park

Estimated Age of Neighborhood: 50 years Percent of Homes with Garages: 90 % With Basements 0 % **INDEX***

Sewer Service? Y N **INDEX***

Index of Infill, Redevelopment, and Remodeling No Evidence <5% of units 5-10% >10% **INDEX***

<i>Record percent observed for each of the following indicators, depending on applicability and/or site complexity</i>	Percentage	Comments/Notes	INDEX*
--	------------	----------------	--------

B. YARD AND LAWN CONDITIONS

B1. % of lot with impervious cover	<u>40</u>		
---	-----------	--	--

B2. % of lot with grass cover	<u>45</u>		<input type="radio"/>
--------------------------------------	-----------	--	-----------------------

B3. % of lot with landscaping (e.g., mulched bed areas)	<u>5</u>		<input checked="" type="radio"/>
--	----------	--	----------------------------------

B4. % of lot with bare soil	<u>0</u>		<input type="radio"/>
------------------------------------	----------	--	-----------------------

**Note: B1 through B4 must total 100%*

B5. % of lot with forest canopy	<u>10</u>		<input checked="" type="radio"/>
--	-----------	--	----------------------------------

B6. Evidence of permanent irrigation or "non-target" irrigation	<u>0</u>		<input type="radio"/>
--	----------	--	-----------------------

B7. Proportion of total neighborhood turf lawns with following management status:	High: _____		<input type="radio"/>
--	-------------	--	-----------------------

	Med: <u>50</u>		
--	----------------	--	--

	Low: <u>50</u>		
--	----------------	--	--

B8. Outdoor swimming pools? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell Estimated # _____			<input type="radio"/>
---	--	--	-----------------------

B9. Junk or trash in yards? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell			<input checked="" type="radio"/>
---	--	--	----------------------------------

C. DRIVEWAYS, SIDEWALKS, AND CURBS

C1. % of driveways that are impervious <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<u>50</u>		
--	-----------	--	--

C2. Driveway Condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Stained <input type="checkbox"/> Dirty <input type="checkbox"/> Breaking up			<input type="radio"/>
--	--	--	-----------------------

C3. Are sidewalks present? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N If yes, are they on one side of street <input type="checkbox"/> or along both sides <input type="checkbox"/>			
---	--	--	--

<input type="checkbox"/> Spotless <input type="checkbox"/> Covered with lawn clippings/leaves <input type="checkbox"/> Receiving 'non-target' irrigation			<input type="radio"/>
--	--	--	-----------------------

What is the distance between the sidewalk and street? _____ ft.			<input checked="" type="radio"/>
---	--	--	----------------------------------

Is pet waste present in this area? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> N/A			<input type="radio"/>
---	--	--	-----------------------

C4. Is curb and gutter present? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N If yes, check all that apply:			
---	--	--	--

<input type="checkbox"/> Clean and Dry <input type="checkbox"/> Flowing or standing water <input type="checkbox"/> Long-term car parking <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment			<input type="radio"/>
--	--	--	-----------------------

<input type="checkbox"/> Organic matter, leaves, lawn clippings <input type="checkbox"/> Trash, litter, or debris <input type="checkbox"/> Overhead tree canopy			<input checked="" type="radio"/>
---	--	--	----------------------------------

* INDEX: denotes potential pollution source; denotes a neighborhood restoration opportunity

D. ROOFTOPS			
D1. Downspouts are directly connected to storm drains or sanitary sewer	0		◇ ●
D2. Downspouts are directed to impervious surface	0		
D3. Downspouts discharge to pervious area	160		
D4. Downspouts discharge to a cistern, rain barrel, etc.	0		
<i>*Note: C1 through C4 should total 100%</i>			
D5. Lawn area present downgradient of leader for rain garden?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N		◇
E. COMMON AREAS			
E1. Storm drain inlets? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N If yes, are they stenciled? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Dirty			◇
Catch basins inspected? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N If yes, include Unique Site ID from SSD sheet: _____			○
E2. Storm water pond? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N Is it a <input type="checkbox"/> wet pond or <input type="checkbox"/> dry pond? Is it overgrown? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N What is the estimated pond area? <input type="checkbox"/> <1 acre <input type="checkbox"/> about 1 acre <input type="checkbox"/> > 1 acre			◇
E3. Open Space? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N If yes, is pet waste present? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N dumping? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			○
Buffers/floodplain present: <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N If yes, is encroachment evident? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			
F. INITIAL NEIGHBORHOOD ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS			
Based on field observations, this neighborhood has significant indicators for the following: (check all that apply)			●
<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrients <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oil and Grease <input type="checkbox"/> Trash/Litter <input type="checkbox"/> Bacteria <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____			
Recommended Actions	Describe Recommended Actions:		
<i>Specific Action</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Onsite retrofit potential? <input type="checkbox"/> Better lawn/landscaping practice? <input type="checkbox"/> Better management of common space? <input type="checkbox"/> Pond retrofit? <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-family Parking Lot Retrofit? <input type="checkbox"/> Other action(s) _____	MANY BOATS IN YARDS → OIL/GREASE POTENTIAL RAIN BARRELS/ GARDENS TREE PLANTING		
Initial Assessment			
NSA Pollution Severity Index <input type="checkbox"/> Severe (More than 10 circles checked) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High (5 to 10 circles checked) <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate (Fewer than 5 circles checked) <input type="checkbox"/> None (No circles checked)			
Neighborhood Restoration Opportunity Index <input type="checkbox"/> High (More than 5 diamonds checked) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate (3-5 diamonds checked) <input type="checkbox"/> Low (Fewer than 3 diamonds checked)			

NOTES:



WATERSHED: <u>Wicomico</u>		SUBWATERSHED:		UNIQUE SITE ID: <u>WI-NSA-2</u>	
DATE: <u>3/7/16</u>		ASSESSED BY: <u>SB/AW</u>		CAMERA ID:	PIC#:
A. NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERIZATION					
Neighborhood/Subdivision Name: _____				Neighborhood Area (acres) _____	
If unknown, address (or streets) surveyed: <u>Marsh Ct</u>					
Homeowners Association? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown If yes, name and contact information: _____					
Residential (circle average single family lot size): _____					
<input type="checkbox"/> Single Family Attached (Duplexes, Row Homes) <1/8 1/8 1/4 1/3 1/2 acre		<input type="checkbox"/> Multifamily (Apts, Townhomes, Condos)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single Family Detached <1/4 1/4 1/2 1 (>1) acre		<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Home Park			
Estimated Age of Neighborhood: <u>30</u> years		Percent of Homes with Garages: <u>100</u> %		With Basements <u>100</u> %	
Sewer Service? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N					●
Index of Infill, Redevelopment, and Remodeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Evidence <input type="checkbox"/> <5% of units <input type="checkbox"/> 5-10% <input type="checkbox"/> >10%					○
<i>Record percent observed for each of the following indicators, depending on applicability and/or site complexity</i>			Percentage	Comments/Notes	
B. YARD AND LAWN CONDITIONS					
B1. % of lot with impervious cover			<u>30</u>		
B2. % of lot with grass cover			<u>60</u>	●	
B3. % of lot with landscaping (e.g., mulched bed areas)			<u>5</u>	◆	
B4. % of lot with bare soil			<u>5</u>	○	
<i>*Note: B1 through B4 must total 100%</i>					
B5. % of lot with forest canopy			<u>30</u>	◆	
B6. Evidence of permanent irrigation or "non-target" irrigation			<u>0</u>	○	
B7. Proportion of total neighborhood turf lawns with following management status:			High: _____	○	
			Med: <u>80</u>		
			Low: <u>20</u>		
B8. Outdoor swimming pools? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell Estimated # _____					○
B9. Junk or trash in yards? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					○
C. DRIVEWAYS, SIDEWALKS, AND CURBS					
C1. % of driveways that are impervious <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A					
C2. Driveway Condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Stained <input type="checkbox"/> Dirty <input type="checkbox"/> Breaking up					○
C3. Are sidewalks present? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N If yes, are they on one side of street <input type="checkbox"/> or along both sides <input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/> Spotless <input type="checkbox"/> Covered with lawn clippings/leaves <input type="checkbox"/> Receiving 'non-target' irrigation					○
What is the distance between the sidewalk and street? _____ ft.					◆
Is pet waste present in this area? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> N/A					○
C4. Is curb and gutter present? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N If yes, check all that apply:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Clean and Dry <input type="checkbox"/> Flowing or standing water <input type="checkbox"/> Long-term car parking <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment					○
<input type="checkbox"/> Organic matter, leaves, lawn clippings <input type="checkbox"/> Trash, litter, or debris <input type="checkbox"/> Overhead tree canopy					◆

* INDEX: ○ denotes potential pollution source; ◆ denotes a neighborhood restoration opportunity

APPENDIX B – HOT SPOT INVESTIGATION DATA

WATERSHED: <u>WICOMICO</u>		SUBWATERSHED:		UNIQUE SITE ID: <u>WI-HSI-1</u>	
DATE: <u>3/7/16</u>		ASSESSED BY: <u>SBLAW</u>		CAMERA ID:	
MAP GRID:		LAT <u>°</u> <u>'</u> <u>"</u>		LONG <u>°</u> <u>'</u> <u>"</u>	
A. SITE DATA AND BASIC CLASSIFICATION					
Name and Address: <u>Norwica Volunteer Fire Department</u>		Category: <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipal <input type="checkbox"/> Golf Course <input type="checkbox"/> Transport-Related <input type="checkbox"/> Marina <input type="checkbox"/> Animal Facility			
SIC code (if available): _____		Basic Description of Operation: <u>FIRE DEPARTMENT</u>			
NPDES Status: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulated <input type="checkbox"/> Unregulated <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown		INDEX*			
B. VEHICLE OPERATIONS <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part C)				Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>	
B1. Types of vehicles: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fleet vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> School buses <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>FIRE TRUCKS</u>					
B2. Approximate number of vehicles: <u>5</u>					
B3. Vehicle activities (circle all that apply): <u>Maintained</u> <u>Repaired</u> <u>Recycled</u> <u>Fueled</u> <u>Washed</u> <u>Stored</u>					
B4. Are vehicles stored and/or repaired outside? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell Are these vehicles lacking runoff diversion methods? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
B5. Is there evidence of spills/leakage from vehicles? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
B6. Are uncovered outdoor fueling areas present? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
B7. Are fueling areas directly connected to storm drains? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
B8. Are vehicles washed outdoors? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell Does the area where vehicles are washed discharge to the storm drain? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C. OUTDOOR MATERIALS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part D)				Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>	
C1. Are loading/unloading operations present? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell If yes, are they uncovered and draining towards a storm drain inlet? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C2. Are materials stored outside? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell If yes, are they <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Solid Description: _____ Where are they stored? <input type="checkbox"/> grass/dirt area <input type="checkbox"/> concrete/asphalt <input type="checkbox"/> bermed area					
C3. Is the storage area directly or indirectly connected to storm drain (circle one)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C4. Is staining or discoloration around the area visible? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C5. Does outdoor storage area lack a cover? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C6. Are liquid materials stored without secondary containment? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C7. Are storage containers missing labels or in poor condition (rusting)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
D. WASTE MANAGEMENT <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part E)				Observed Pollution Source? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
D1. Type of waste (check all that apply): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Garbage <input type="checkbox"/> Construction materials <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous materials					
D2. Dumpster condition (check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> No cover/Lid is open <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged/poor condition <input type="checkbox"/> Leaking or evidence of leakage (stains on ground) <input type="checkbox"/> Overflowing <u>G660</u>					
D3. Is the dumpster located near a storm drain inlet? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell If yes, are runoff diversion methods (berms, curbs) lacking? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
E. PHYSICAL PLANT <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part F)				Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>	
E1. Building: Approximate age: <u>5</u> yrs. Condition of surfaces: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Stained <input type="checkbox"/> Dirty <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged Evidence that maintenance results in discharge to storm drains (staining/discoloration)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know					

*Index: ○ denotes potential pollution source; denotes confirmed polluter (evidence was seen)

WATERSHED: <u>WICOMICO</u>		SUBWATERSHED:		UNIQUE SITE ID: <u>W1-HSI-2</u>	
DATE: <u>3/7/2016</u>		ASSESSED BY: <u>SB/AW</u>		CAMERA ID:	
MAP GRID:		LAT ___° ___' ___" LONG ___° ___' ___"		PIC#:	
				LMK #	
A. SITE DATA AND BASIC CLASSIFICATION					
Name and Address: <u>True Value</u>		Category: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal <input type="checkbox"/> Golf Course <input type="checkbox"/> Transport-Related <input type="checkbox"/> Marina <input type="checkbox"/> Animal Facility			
SIC code (if available): _____		Basic Description of Operation: <u>HARDWARE STORE</u>			
NPDES Status: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulated <input type="checkbox"/> Unregulated <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown		INDEX*			
B. VEHICLE OPERATIONS <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part C)				Observed Pollution Source? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
B1. Types of vehicles: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fleet vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> School buses <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____					
B2. Approximate number of vehicles: <u>2</u>					
B3. Vehicle activities (circle all that apply): <u>Maintained</u> Repaired Recycled Fueled Washed <u>Stored</u>					
B4. Are vehicles stored and/or repaired outside? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell Are these vehicles lacking runoff diversion methods? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
B5. Is there evidence of spills/leakage from vehicles? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
B6. Are uncovered outdoor fueling areas present? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
B7. Are fueling areas directly connected to storm drains? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
B8. Are vehicles washed outdoors? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell Does the area where vehicles are washed discharge to the storm drain? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C. OUTDOOR MATERIALS <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part D)				Observed Pollution Source? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
C1. Are loading/unloading operations present? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell If yes, are they uncovered and draining towards a storm drain inlet? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C2. Are materials stored outside? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell If yes, are they <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid Description: <u>CONST. MATERIALS</u> Where are they stored? <input type="checkbox"/> grass/dirt area <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> concrete/asphalt <input type="checkbox"/> bermed area <u>GRAVEL</u>					
C3. Is the storage area directly or indirectly connected to storm drain (circle one)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C4. Is staining or discoloration around the area visible? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C5. Does outdoor storage area lack a cover? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C6. Are liquid materials stored without secondary containment? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C7. Are storage containers missing labels or in poor condition (rusting)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
D. WASTE MANAGEMENT <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part E)				Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>	
D1. Type of waste (check all that apply): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Garbage <input type="checkbox"/> Construction materials <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous materials					
D2. Dumpster condition (check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> No cover/Lid is open <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged/poor condition <input type="checkbox"/> Leaking or evidence of leakage (stains on ground) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overflowing <u>GOOD</u>					
D3. Is the dumpster located near a storm drain inlet? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell If yes, are runoff diversion methods (berms, curbs) lacking? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
E. PHYSICAL PLANT <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part F)				Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>	
E1. Building: Approximate age: <u>60</u> yrs. Condition of surfaces: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Stained <input type="checkbox"/> Dirty <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged Evidence that maintenance results in discharge to storm drains (staining/discoloration)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know					

*Index: ○ denotes potential pollution source; denotes confirmed polluter (evidence was seen)



E2. Parking Lot: Approximate age <u>30</u> yrs. Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Stained <input type="checkbox"/> Dirty <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Breaking up Surface material <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paved/Concrete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gravel <input type="checkbox"/> Permeable <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	⊙
E3. Do downspouts discharge to impervious surface? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> None visible Are downspouts directly connected to storm drains? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	⊙
E4. Evidence of poor cleaning practices for construction activities (stains leading to storm drain)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell	○
F. TURF/LANDSCAPING AREAS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A (skip to part G)	Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>
F1. % of site with: Forest canopy ___% Turf grass ___% Landscaping ___% Bare Soil ___%	○
F2. Rate the turf management status: <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low	○
F3. Evidence of permanent irrigation or "non-target" irrigation <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell	○
F4. Do landscaped areas drain to the storm drain system? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell	○
F5. Do landscape plants accumulate organic matter (leaves, grass clippings) on adjacent impervious surface? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell	○
G. STORM WATER INFRASTRUCTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A (skip to part H)	Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>
G1. Are storm water treatment practices present? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown If yes, please describe: _____	○
G2. Are private storm drains located at the facility? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Is trash present in gutters leading to storm drains? If so, complete the index below.	○
Index Rating for Accumulation in Gutters	
	Clean Filthy
Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Organic material	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Litter	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
G3. Catch basin inspection – Record SSD Unique Site ID here: _____ Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> Dirty <input type="checkbox"/> Clean	
H. INITIAL HOTSPOT STATUS - INDEX RESULTS	
<input type="checkbox"/> Not a hotspot (fewer than 5 circles and no boxes checked) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential hotspot (5 to 10 circles but no boxes checked) <input type="checkbox"/> Confirmed hotspot (10 to 15 circles and/or 1 box checked) <input type="checkbox"/> Severe hotspot (>15 circles and/or 2 or more boxes checked)	
Follow-up Action: <input type="checkbox"/> Refer for immediate enforcement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suggest follow-up on-site inspection <input type="checkbox"/> Test for illicit discharge <input type="checkbox"/> Include in future education effort <input type="checkbox"/> Check to see if hotspot is an NPDES non-filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Onsite non-residential retrofit <input type="checkbox"/> Pervious area restoration; complete PAA sheet and record Unique Site ID here: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Schedule a review of storm water pollution prevention plan	
Notes: ROOM FOR SWIM AT BACK OF PROPERTY OR CONNECT TO SWIM BEHIND FIRE DEPARTMENT	

WATERSHED: <u>WILCOMICO</u>		SUBWATERSHED:		UNIQUE SITE ID: <u>WI-HSI-3</u>	
DATE: <u>3/7/16</u>		ASSESSED BY: <u>SB/AW</u>		CAMERA ID:	
MAP GRID:		LAT ___° ___' ___" LONG ___° ___' ___"		PIC#:	
				LMK #	
A. SITE DATA AND BASIC CLASSIFICATION					
Name and Address: <u>Hardesty's</u> <u>Liquor + Food</u>		Category: <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal <input type="checkbox"/> Golf Course <input type="checkbox"/> Transport-Related <input type="checkbox"/> Marina <input type="checkbox"/> Animal Facility			
SIC code (if available): _____		Basic Description of Operation: <u>LIQUOR STORE</u>			
NPDES Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Regulated <input type="checkbox"/> Unregulated <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown		INDEX*			
B. VEHICLE OPERATIONS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part C)				Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>	
B1. Types of vehicles: <input type="checkbox"/> Fleet vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> School buses <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____					
B2. Approximate number of vehicles: _____					
B3. Vehicle activities (circle all that apply): Maintained Repaired Recycled Fueled Washed Stored ○					
B4. Are vehicles stored and/or repaired outside? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○ Are these vehicles lacking runoff diversion methods? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
B5. Is there evidence of spills/leakage from vehicles? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○					
B6. Are uncovered outdoor fueling areas present? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○					
B7. Are fueling areas directly connected to storm drains? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○					
B8. Are vehicles washed outdoors? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○ Does the area where vehicles are washed discharge to the storm drain? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C. OUTDOOR MATERIALS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part D)				Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>	
C1. Are loading/unloading operations present? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○ If yes, are they uncovered and draining towards a storm drain inlet? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C2. Are materials stored outside? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell If yes, are they <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Solid Description: _____ ○ Where are they stored? <input type="checkbox"/> grass/dirt area <input type="checkbox"/> concrete/asphalt <input type="checkbox"/> bermed area					
C3. Is the storage area directly or indirectly connected to storm drain (circle one)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○					
C4. Is staining or discoloration around the area visible? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○					
C5. Does outdoor storage area lack a cover? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○					
C6. Are liquid materials stored without secondary containment? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○					
C7. Are storage containers missing labels or in poor condition (rusting)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○					
D. WASTE MANAGEMENT <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part E)				Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>	
D1. Type of waste (check all that apply): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Garbage <input type="checkbox"/> Construction materials <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous materials ●					
D2. Dumpster condition (check all that apply): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No cover/Lid is open <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged/poor condition <input type="checkbox"/> Leaking or evidence of leakage (stains on ground) <input type="checkbox"/> Overflowing ●					
D3. Is the dumpster located near a storm drain inlet? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○ If yes, are runoff diversion methods (berms, curbs) lacking? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
E. PHYSICAL PLANT <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part F)				Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>	
E1. Building: Approximate age: <u>50</u> yrs. Condition of surfaces: <input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Stained <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dirty <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged ● Evidence that maintenance results in discharge to storm drains (staining/discoloration)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know ○					

*Index: ○ denotes potential pollution source; denotes confirmed polluter (evidence was seen)



E2. Parking Lot: Approximate age <u>20</u> yrs. Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Stained <input type="checkbox"/> Dirty <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Breaking up Surface material <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paved/Concrete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gravel <input type="checkbox"/> Permeable <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	<input checked="" type="radio"/>																								
E3. Do downspouts discharge to impervious surface? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> None visible Are downspouts directly connected to storm drains? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	<input checked="" type="radio"/>																								
E4. Evidence of poor cleaning practices for construction activities (stains leading to storm drain)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell	<input type="radio"/>																								
F. TURF/LANDSCAPING AREAS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A (skip to part G)	Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>																								
F1. % of site with: Forest canopy _____% Turf grass _____% Landscaping _____% Bare Soil _____%	<input type="radio"/>																								
F2. Rate the turf management status: <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low	<input type="radio"/>																								
F3. Evidence of permanent irrigation or "non-target" irrigation <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell	<input type="radio"/>																								
F4. Do landscaped areas drain to the storm drain system? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell	<input type="radio"/>																								
F5. Do landscape plants accumulate organic matter (leaves, grass clippings) on adjacent impervious surface? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell	<input type="radio"/>																								
G. STORM WATER INFRASTRUCTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A (skip to part H)	Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>																								
G1. Are storm water treatment practices present? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown If yes, please describe: _____	<input type="radio"/>																								
G2. Are private storm drains located at the facility? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Is trash present in gutters leading to storm drains? If so, complete the index below.	<input type="radio"/>																								
Index Rating for Accumulation in Gutters																									
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:20%;"></th> <th style="width:20%;">Clean</th> <th style="width:20%;"></th> <th style="width:20%;"></th> <th style="width:20%;"></th> <th style="width:20%;">Filthy</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sediment</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 4</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Organic material</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 4</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Litter</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 4</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Clean				Filthy	Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Organic material	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Litter	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	
	Clean				Filthy																				
Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5																				
Organic material	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5																				
Litter	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5																				
G3. Catch basin inspection – Record SSD Unique Site ID here: _____ Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> Dirty <input type="checkbox"/> Clean																									
H. INITIAL HOTSPOT STATUS - INDEX RESULTS																									
<input type="checkbox"/> Not a hotspot (fewer than 5 circles and no boxes checked) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential hotspot (5 to 10 circles but no boxes checked) <input type="checkbox"/> Confirmed hotspot (10 to 15 circles and/or 1 box checked) <input type="checkbox"/> Severe hotspot (>15 circles and/or 2 or more boxes checked)																									
Follow-up Action: <input type="checkbox"/> Refer for immediate enforcement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suggest follow-up on-site inspection <input type="checkbox"/> Test for illicit discharge <input type="checkbox"/> Include in future education effort <input type="checkbox"/> Check to see if hotspot is an NPDES non-filer <input type="checkbox"/> Onsite non-residential retrofit <input type="checkbox"/> Pervious area restoration; complete PAA sheet and record Unique Site ID here: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Schedule a review of storm water pollution prevention plan																									
Notes: PROPERTY DRAINS TO FRONT INLET - NO ROOM FOR SWM																									

WATERSHED: <u>WILCOMICO</u>	SUBWATERSHED:	UNIQUE SITE ID: <u>WJ-HSI-4</u>		
DATE: <u>3/7/16</u>	ASSESSED BY: <u>SB/AW</u>	CAMERA ID:	PIC#:	
MAP GRID:	LAT ___° ___' ___" LONG ___° ___' ___"	LMK #		
A. SITE DATA AND BASIC CLASSIFICATION				
Name and Address: <u>Newburg Post Office</u>	Category:	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	Miscellaneous
		<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipal	<input type="checkbox"/> Golf Course
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transport-Related		<input type="checkbox"/> Marina
				<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Facility
SIC code (if available): _____	Basic Description of Operation: _____			INDEX*
NPDES Status: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulated <input type="checkbox"/> Unregulated <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<u>post office</u>			
B. VEHICLE OPERATIONS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part C)			Observed Pollution Source?	<input type="checkbox"/>
B1. Types of vehicles: <input type="checkbox"/> Fleet vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> School buses <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____				
B2. Approximate number of vehicles: _____				
B3. Vehicle activities (circle all that apply): Maintained Repaired Recycled Fueled Washed Stored				<input type="radio"/>
B4. Are vehicles stored and/or repaired outside? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell Are these vehicles lacking runoff diversion methods? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell				<input type="radio"/>
B5. Is there evidence of spills/leakage from vehicles? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell				<input type="radio"/>
B6. Are uncovered outdoor fueling areas present? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell				<input type="radio"/>
B7. Are fueling areas directly connected to storm drains? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell				<input type="radio"/>
B8. Are vehicles washed outdoors? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell Does the area where vehicles are washed discharge to the storm drain? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell				<input type="radio"/>
C. OUTDOOR MATERIALS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part D)			Observed Pollution Source?	<input type="checkbox"/>
C1. Are loading/unloading operations present? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell If yes, are they uncovered and draining towards a storm drain inlet? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell				<input type="radio"/>
C2. Are materials stored outside? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell If yes, are they <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Solid Description: _____ Where are they stored? <input type="checkbox"/> grass/dirt area <input type="checkbox"/> concrete/asphalt <input type="checkbox"/> bermed area				<input type="radio"/>
C3. Is the storage area directly or indirectly connected to storm drain (circle one)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell				<input type="radio"/>
C4. Is staining or discoloration around the area visible? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell				<input type="radio"/>
C5. Does outdoor storage area lack a cover? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell				<input type="radio"/>
C6. Are liquid materials stored without secondary containment? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell				<input type="radio"/>
C7. Are storage containers missing labels or in poor condition (rusting)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell				<input type="radio"/>
D. WASTE MANAGEMENT <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part E)			Observed Pollution Source?	<input type="checkbox"/>
D1. Type of waste (check all that apply): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Garbage <input type="checkbox"/> Construction materials <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous materials				<input type="radio"/>
D2. Dumpster condition (check all that apply): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No cover/Lid is open <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged/poor condition <input type="checkbox"/> Leaking or evidence of leakage (stains on ground) <input type="checkbox"/> Overflowing				<input type="radio"/>
D3. Is the dumpster located near a storm drain inlet? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell If yes, are runoff diversion methods (berms, curbs) lacking? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell				<input type="radio"/>
E. PHYSICAL PLANT <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part F)			Observed Pollution Source?	<input type="checkbox"/>
E1. Building: Approximate age: <u>40</u> yrs. Condition of surfaces: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Stained <input type="checkbox"/> Dirty <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged Evidence that maintenance results in discharge to storm drains (staining/discoloration)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know				<input type="radio"/>

*Index: denotes potential pollution source; denotes confirmed polluter (evidence was seen)

WATERSHED: <u>WILCOMICO</u>		SUBWATERSHED:		UNIQUE SITE ID: <u>WI-HSI-5</u>	
DATE: <u>3/7/16</u>		ASSESSED BY: <u>SB/AW</u>		CAMERA ID:	
MAP GRID:		LAT <u>°</u> <u>'</u> <u>"</u>		LONG <u>°</u> <u>'</u> <u>"</u>	
A. SITE DATA AND BASIC CLASSIFICATION					
Name and Address: <u>Newburg Service Center</u>		Category: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal <input type="checkbox"/> Golf Course <input type="checkbox"/> Transport-Related <input type="checkbox"/> Marina <input type="checkbox"/> Animal Facility			
SIC code (if available): _____		Basic Description of Operation: _____			
NPDES Status: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulated <input type="checkbox"/> Unregulated <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown		<u>Auto, truck, + trailer sales + service</u>			INDEX*
B. VEHICLE OPERATIONS <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part C)				Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>	
B1. Types of vehicles: <input type="checkbox"/> Fleet vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> School buses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>SALES + SERVICE</u>					
B2. Approximate number of vehicles: <u>50</u>					
B3. Vehicle activities (circle all that apply): Maintained <input type="checkbox"/> Repaired <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recycled <input type="checkbox"/> Fueled <input type="checkbox"/> Washed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stored <input type="checkbox"/>					
B4. Are vehicles stored and/or repaired outside? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell Are these vehicles lacking runoff diversion methods? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
B5. Is there evidence of spills/leakage from vehicles? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
B6. Are uncovered outdoor fueling areas present? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
B7. Are fueling areas directly connected to storm drains? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
B8. Are vehicles washed outdoors? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell Does the area where vehicles are washed discharge to the storm drain? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C. OUTDOOR MATERIALS <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part D)				Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>	
C1. Are loading/unloading operations present? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell If yes, are they uncovered and draining towards a storm drain inlet? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C2. Are materials stored outside? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell If yes, are they <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid Description: <u>METAL / GRAVEL</u> Where are they stored? <input type="checkbox"/> grass/dirt area <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> concrete/asphalt <input type="checkbox"/> bermed area <u>GRAVEL</u> <u>GRAVEL</u>					
C3. Is the storage area directly or indirectly connected to storm drain (circle one)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C4. Is staining or discoloration around the area visible? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C5. Does outdoor storage area lack a cover? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C6. Are liquid materials stored without secondary containment? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C7. Are storage containers missing labels or in poor condition (rusting)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
D. WASTE MANAGEMENT <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part E)				Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>	
D1. Type of waste (check all that apply): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Garbage <input type="checkbox"/> Construction materials <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous materials					
D2. Dumpster condition (check all that apply): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No cover/Lid is open <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged/poor condition <input type="checkbox"/> Leaking or evidence of leakage (stains on ground) <input type="checkbox"/> Overflowing					
D3. Is the dumpster located near a storm drain inlet? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell If yes, are runoff diversion methods (berms, curbs) lacking? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
E. PHYSICAL PLANT <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part F)				Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>	
E1. Building: Approximate age: <u>20</u> yrs. Condition of surfaces: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Stained <input type="checkbox"/> Dirty <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged Evidence that maintenance results in discharge to storm drains (staining/discoloration)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know					

*Index: ○ denotes potential pollution source; denotes confirmed polluter (evidence was seen)



WATERSHED: <u>WICOMICG</u>		SUBWATERSHED:		UNIQUE SITE ID: <u>W1-HSI-6</u>	
DATE: <u>3/7/16</u>		ASSESSED BY: <u>SB/AW</u>		CAMERA ID:	
MAP GRID:		LAT ___° ___' ___" LONG ___° ___' ___"		PIC#:	
MAP GRID:		LAT ___° ___' ___" LONG ___° ___' ___"		LMK #	
A. SITE DATA AND BASIC CLASSIFICATION					
Name and Address: <u>Galaxy Dous</u>		Category: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal <input type="checkbox"/> Golf Course <input type="checkbox"/> Transport-Related <input type="checkbox"/> Marina <input type="checkbox"/> Animal Facility			
SIC code (if available): _____		Basic Description of Operation: _____			
NPDES Status: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulated <input type="checkbox"/> Unregulated <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown		_____ INDEX*			
B. VEHICLE OPERATIONS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part C)				Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>	
B1. Types of vehicles: <input type="checkbox"/> Fleet vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> School buses <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____					
B2. Approximate number of vehicles: _____					
B3. Vehicle activities (circle all that apply): Maintained Repaired Recycled Fueled Washed Stored ○					
B4. Are vehicles stored and/or repaired outside? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○ Are these vehicles lacking runoff diversion methods? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
B5. Is there evidence of spills/leakage from vehicles? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○					
B6. Are uncovered outdoor fueling areas present? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○					
B7. Are fueling areas directly connected to storm drains? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○					
B8. Are vehicles washed outdoors? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○ Does the area where vehicles are washed discharge to the storm drain? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C. OUTDOOR MATERIALS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part D)				Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>	
C1. Are loading/unloading operations present? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○ If yes, are they uncovered and draining towards a storm drain inlet? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
C2. Are materials stored outside? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell If yes, are they <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Solid Description: _____ ○ Where are they stored? <input type="checkbox"/> grass/dirt area <input type="checkbox"/> concrete/asphalt <input type="checkbox"/> bermed area					
C3. Is the storage area directly or indirectly connected to storm drain (circle one)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○					
C4. Is staining or discoloration around the area visible? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○					
C5. Does outdoor storage area lack a cover? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○					
C6. Are liquid materials stored without secondary containment? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○					
C7. Are storage containers missing labels or in poor condition (rusting)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○					
D. WASTE MANAGEMENT <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part E)				Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>	
D1. Type of waste (check all that apply): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Garbage <input type="checkbox"/> Construction materials <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous materials ●					
D2. Dumpster condition (check all that apply): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No cover/Lid is open <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged/poor condition <input type="checkbox"/> Leaking or evidence of leakage (stains on ground) <input type="checkbox"/> Overflowing ●					
D3. Is the dumpster located near a storm drain inlet? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell ○ If yes, are runoff diversion methods (berms, curbs) lacking? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Can't Tell					
E. PHYSICAL PLANT <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Skip to part F)				Observed Pollution Source? <input type="checkbox"/>	
E1. Building: Approximate age: <u>50</u> yrs. Condition of surfaces: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Stained <input type="checkbox"/> Dirty <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged ○ Evidence that maintenance results in discharge to storm drains (staining/discoloration)? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know ○					

*Index: ○ denotes potential pollution source; denotes confirmed polluter (evidence was seen)

APPENDIX C – STREAM CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT DATA

Inadequate Buffer

SITE ID	FIELD DATE	PHOTO	BANK	UNSHADED	WIDTH LEFT	WIDTH RIGHT	LENGTH LEFT	LENGTH RIGHT	LANDUSE LEFT	LANDUSE RIGHT	RECENTLY ESTABLISHED	LIVESTOCK	SEVERITY	CORRECTABILITY	ACCESS	WETLAND	LIVESTOCK
06_IB01	4/11/2016	R006_IB01.jpg, R006_IB01_2.jpg	Left	Neither	20	>50	400	0	Crop Field	Forest	No	No	5	2	3	2	NO

Erosion Site

SITE ID	FIELD DATE	PHOTO	TYPE	TYPE DESCRIPTION	POSSIBLE CAUSE	LENGTH (FT)	HEIGHT (FT)	LAND USE LEFT	LAND USE RIGHT	INFRASTRUCTURE THREATENED?	SEVERITY	CORRECTABILITY	ACCESS
06_ES01	4/11/2016	R006_ES01.jpg, R006_ES01_2.jpg	Widening		Below Road Crossing	300	4	Forest	Forest	No	4	3	4
06_ES02	4/11/2016	R006_ES02.jpg	Widening		Bend at steep slope	25	8	Forest	Forest	No	2	3	4
06_ES03	4/11/2016	R006_ES03.jpg	Widening		Bend at steep slope	50	15	Forest	Forest	No	2	3	4
06_ES04	4/11/2016	R006_ES04.jpg	Widening		Bend at steep slope	25	7	Forest	Forest	No	3	3	4
06_ES05	4/11/2016	R006_ES05.jpg, R006_ES05_2.jpg	Widening		Below Road Crossing	350	4	Forest	Forest	No	3	3	3
06_ES06	4/11/2016	R006_ES06.jpg	Widening	also headcutting from outfall along lb	Pipe Outfall	40	3	Forest	Forest	No	3	3	3
06_ES07	4/11/2016	R006_ES07.jpg, R006_ES07_2.jpg	Widening		Land Use Change Upstream	500	4	Forest	Forest	No	3	3	3
06_ES08	4/11/2016	R006_ES08.jpg	Headcutting	also widening, several nickpoints in reach	Land Use Change Upstream	100	5	Other	Other	No	3	3	3
06_ES09	4/11/2016	R006_ES09.jpg, R006_ES09_2.jpg	Headcutting	also widening	Land Use Change Upstream	150	3	Forest	Forest	No	4	3	4
06_ES10	4/11/2016	R006_ES10.jpg, R006_ES10_2.jpg	Widening		Land Use Change Upstream	600	6	Forest	Forest	No	2	4	4
06_ES11	4/11/2016	R006_ES11.jpg, R006_ES11_2.jpg	Downcutting	deeply incised channel, cut to hardpan	Land Use Change Upstream	1000	5	Forest	Forest	No	2	4	4
07_ES01	4/11/2016	R007_ES01.jpg	Widening		Land Use Change Upstream	250	3	Forest	Forest	No	4	3	3
07_ES02	4/11/2016	R007_ES02.jpg	Widening		Land Use Change Upstream	150	3	Forest	Forest	No	4	3	3
07_ES03	4/11/2016	R007_ES03.jpg	Widening		Bend at steep slope	25	9	Forest	Forest	No	2	3	3
07_ES04	4/11/2016	R007_ES04.jpg, R007_ES04_2.jpg	Widening		Other	500	3	Forest	Forest	No	3	3	3
07_ES05	4/11/2016	R007_ES05.jpg, R007_ES05_2.jpg	Widening		Below Road Crossing	300	4	Forest	Forest	Yes	2	3	3
07_ES06	4/11/2016	R007_ES06.jpg	Downcutting		Land Use Change Upstream	100	2	Forest	Forest	No	4	3	4

Fish Barrier

SITE ID	FIELD DATE	PHOTO	BLOCKAGE	TYPE	TYPE DESCRIPTION	REASON	DROP (IN)	DEPTH (IN)	SEVERITY	CORRECTABILITY	ACCESS
06_FB01	4/11/2016	R006_FB01.jpg	Partial	Channelized			8	0	4	3	3
07_FB01	4/11/2016	R007_FB01.jpg	Total	Road Crossing	railroad xing	Too High	24	0	2	4	3

Pipe Outfall

SITE ID	FIELD DATE	PHOTO	OUTFALL TYPE	PIPE TYPE	LOCATION	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	DIAMETER (INCHES)	CHANNEL WIDTH (FT)	DISCHARGE	COLOR	ODOR	SEVERITY	CORRECTABI	ACCESS
06_PO01	4/11/2016	R006_PO01.jpg	Stormwater	Corrugated Metal	Other	off of hwy	24	0	No			2	3	3

Potential BMP

SITE ID	FIELD DATE	PHOTO	BMP TYPE	BMP TYPE 2	COMMENTS
06_PB01	4/11/2016	R006_PB01.jpg, R006_PB01_2.jpg, R006_PB01_3.jpg	Outfall stabilization	Pervious pavement retrofit	concrete drainage ditch failure along Rt 301. causing headcut and slope erosion
06_PB02	4/11/2016	R006_PB02.jpg, R006_PB02_2.jpg	Outfall stabilization	Streambank stabilization	failing outfall off 301 causing slope failure and headcutting to stream channel
06_PB03	4/11/2016	R006_PB03.jpg	Stream restoration	Streambank stabilization	severe headcutting requiring stabilization
06_PB04	4/11/2016	R006_PB04.jpg	Streambank stabilization	Stream restoration	severe headcutting. property owner attempted to stabilize but not successfull

Representative Site

SITE ID	FIELD DATE	PHOTO	SUBSTRATE	EMBEDDEDNESS	SHELTER FOR FISH	CHANNEL ALTERATION	SEDIMENT DEPOSITION	VELOCITY DEPTH	FLOW	VEGETATION	BANK CONDITION	RIPARIAN VEGETATION	RIFFLE WIDTH (IN)	RUN WIDTH (IN)	POOL WIDTH (IN)	RIFFLE DEPTH (IN)	RUN DEPTH (IN)	POOL DEPTH (IN)	BOTTOM TYPE
06_RE01	4/11/2016	R006_RE01.jpg	Marginal	Marginal	Suboptimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Suboptimal	Suboptimal	Suboptimal	Suboptimal	Suboptimal	48	48	60	1	4	12	Gravel
06_RE02	4/11/2016	R006_RE02.jpg	Poor	Marginal	Poor	Suboptimal	Suboptimal	Poor	Marginal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Optimal	36	36	36	1	2	4	Other

Trash Dumping

SITE ID	FIELD DATE	PHOTO	TYPE	TYPE DESCRIPTION	TRUCKLOADS	EXTENT	VOLUNTEER PROJECT?	OWNER TYPE	SEVERITY	CORRECTABILITY	ACCESS
06_TD01	4/11/2016	R006_TD01.JPG	Tires	also appliances	3	Large Area	No	Unknown	3	3	4
06_TD02	4/11/2016	R006_TD02.JPG	Other	rusty metal	3	Large Area	No	Unknown	2	4	4

Unusual Condition

SITE ID	FIELD DATE	PHOTO	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL	SEVERITY	CORRECTABILITY	ACCESS	COMMENT
07_UC01	4/11/2016	R007_UC01.jpg	Unusual Condition	Excessive Algae	unknown	3	Unknown	4	

APPENDIX D – PRIORITIZATION METHODS

Project Prioritization Methods

To support County environmental manager's resource allocation decision making process, a prioritization was developed for the Wicomico River subwatershed projects identified in this report. The results indicate which projects are the most beneficial and cost effective relative to the set of projects identified.

The prioritization involved a matrix made up of a series of parameters, or metrics, which evaluated each proposed project and allowed for discrimination between the projects. Each metric was scored for each project, either qualitatively or quantitatively as appropriate. Weighting factors were applied to metrics that were deemed the most critical, and the sum of the weighted scores determined the highest priority projects to implement.

The approach included scoring and ranking of the project benefits, constraints and costs. Including factors of feasibility and cost is necessary because the potential exists for the most beneficial project to also be relatively less feasible. It might be the most expensive project, have limited access, utility conflicts, or require disturbance to natural resources.

The following describes the methods used.

Metric Evaluation

The prioritization uses a series of metrics, or indicators, that describe various attributes of a project. A series of candidate metrics was developed for each of the three categories: Benefits, Constraints, and Cost. Metrics evaluated by the project team are listed in Table 1 with a brief description of each.

Table 1: Candidate Prioritization Metrics

Metric	Description
Project Benefits	
Quantity Control	Level of quantity control (cfs/ac)
Water Quality Treatment	Rainfall Depth Treated (in)
Pollutant Removal	TN, TP, and TSS removed (lb) based on modeling
Groundwater Recharge	Amount of recharge based on level of expected infiltration
Channel Protection	Based on proposed level of quantity control and downstream stability
Channel Stabilization	Level of channel stabilization provided will be dependent on channel condition and type of project
Water/Stream Temperature	Does project reduce receiving water temperature?
Instream Habitat Improvement	Does project provide or improve instream habitat?
Riparian Habitat Improvement	Does project provide or improve riparian habitat?
Wetland Habitat Improvement	Does project provide or improve wetland habitat?
Fish Passage	Does project reduce or eliminate barriers to fish passage?
Public Visibility/Education/Outreach	Is project in close proximity to public places?
Community Aesthetic Improvement	Does the project improve community appearance?
Public Safety Improvement	Is there a public safety issue that is addressed by the project?
Combined Benefit	Are there multiple projects in close proximity that together provide a larger cumulative benefit?
Impervious Area Treated	Area of impervious surface treated (acres)
Proximity to MS4	Does the project receive MS4 drainage?
Project Constraints	

Metric	Description
Access	Are there constraints to access – mature trees, infrastructure, steep slopes?
Permitting	Are there significant permitting issues – wetland/forest disturbance?
Maintenance Requirements	What is the level of maintenance involved – frequency, expense, equipment?
Ownership	Is ownership of the parcels involved held publicly or privately? Are private owners cooperative?
Adjacent Land Use	Are adjacent properties compatible with the type of potential project?
Design/Construction	Do the site layout, topography, elevations allow for a design that maximizes benefit and is constructible?
Public Safety	Does the project create a public safety hazard?
Existing Utility Conflicts	Are there existing underground or overhead utilities conflicting with the design? Are the private or public?
Fish Passage	Does the project introduce or make worse a barrier to fish passage?
Project Cost	
Total Life Cycle Cost	Total life cycle cost of the project
Cost per Impervious Area Treated	Total cost of the project divided by the impervious area treated, dollars per acre
Cost per Pollutant Removed	Total cost of the project divided by the amount of pollutant removed, dollars per lb of TP, TN, TSS

Candidate metrics were evaluated for inclusion based on the following attributes:

Duplication. Selected metrics are not duplicative of one another. Results of the prioritization can be skewed if two or more metrics are evaluating very similar project factors.

Project Goals and Objectives. Selected metrics are linked to the overall project goal and objectives. The primary goals of the current projects are to maximize impervious surface treatment and pollutant removal, therefore metrics linked to those goals would be important to include. Secondary goals include items such as habitat improvement and stream channel protection. The linkage to project goals is also accounted for in the metric weighting which is described below.

Relative Management Importance. The suite of candidate metrics was evaluated by County resource managers to determine the factors that were most important to them. To evaluate the suite, a pairwise comparison was used. Results of the comparison were also used to derive the metric weights.

Each metric was analyzed by the project team by comparing pairs of metrics to evaluate which has greater importance. The project team included representatives from Charles County Department of Planning and Growth Management. Each metric is evaluated individually against all of the other metrics and the evaluator selects one by one, which metric has greater importance. The results are tabulated for each metric category (benefits, constraints, costs). Metrics with the greatest number of selections represent those that were felt overall to be the most important. Results are presented in Figures 1-3.

Figure 1: Project Benefits Metric

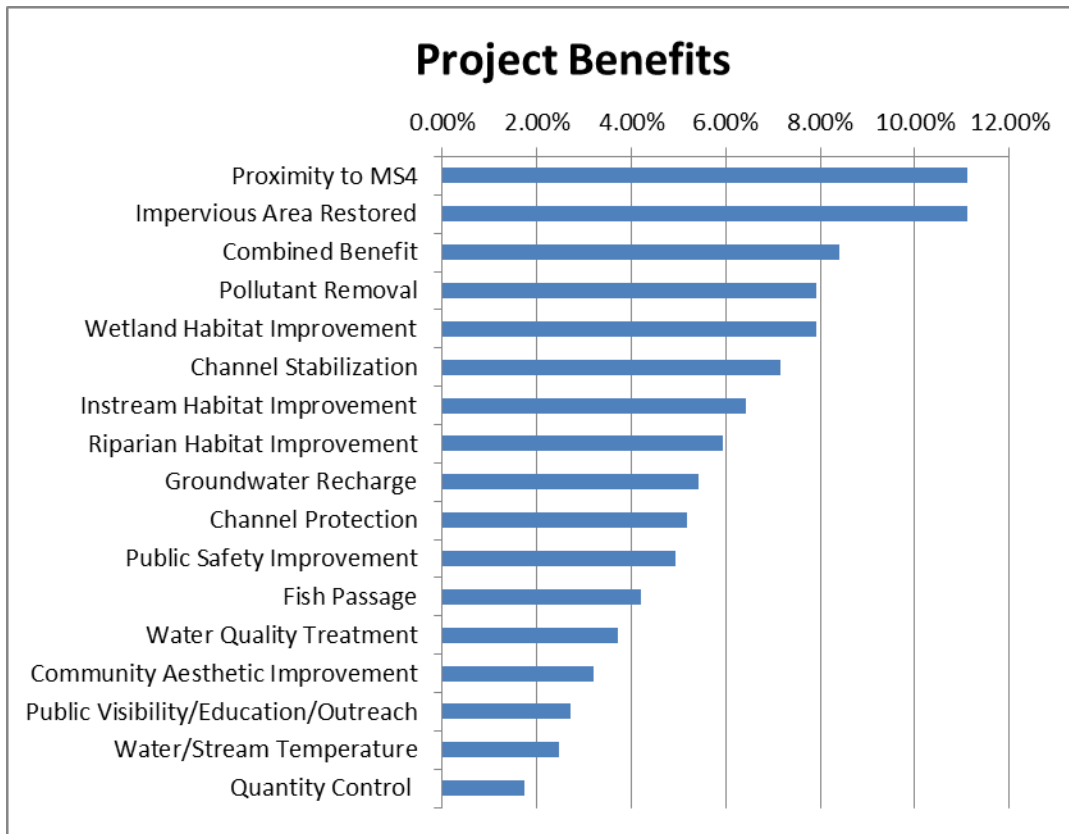


Figure 2: Project Constraints Metric Weights

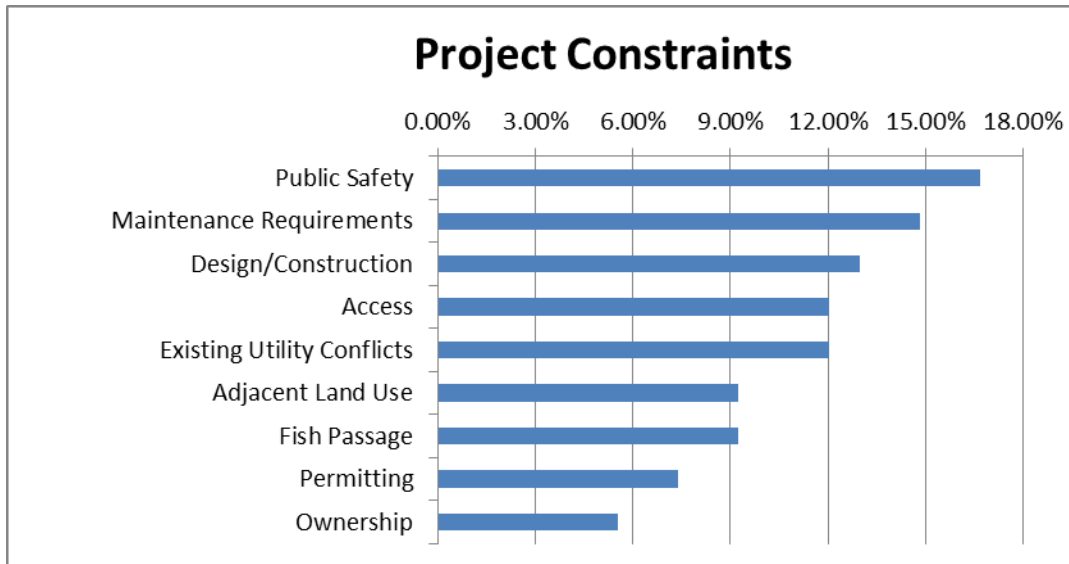
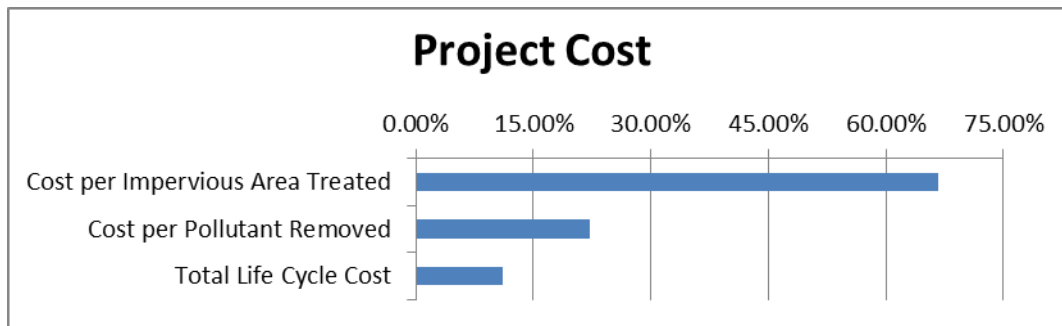


Figure 3: Project Cost Metric Weights



Metric Selection Results

Based on the evaluation described above, a final list of selected metrics was derived. Selected metrics are listed below in order of importance by category. Two constraint metrics (fish passage and public safety) and two benefits metrics (quantity control and public safety improvement) were not used due to their lack of discrimination potential between projects.

Project benefit:

- proximity to MS4
- impervious area treated
- combined benefit
- pollutant removal
- wetland habitat improvement
- channel stabilization
- instream habitat improvement
- riparian habitat improvement
- groundwater recharge
- channel protection
- fish passage
- water quality treatment
- community aesthetics improvement
- public visibility/education/outreach
- water/stream temperature

Project constraint:

- maintenance requirements
- design/construction
- access
- existing utility conflicts
- adjacent land use
- permitting
- ownership

Project cost:

- cost per impervious acre treated
- cost per pollutant removed
- total life cycle cost

Metric Weighting Factors

Weighting factors were developed and applied to allow resource managers to impart the relative importance of the selected metrics into the prioritization. For example, if pollutant load reduction is far more critical in selection versus impervious surface treatment, then it would be more highly weighted. Weights were developed within each of the three categories (benefit, constraints, and cost). Results of the pairwise comparison were totaled and the proportion of the result for each metric of the total was used as the final weight (Table 2).

Table 2: Weighting Factor Results

Metric	Final Weight
Proximity to MS4	11.17%
Impervious Area Restored	11.17%
Combined Benefit	8.44%
Pollutant Removal	7.94%
Wetland Habitat Improvement	7.94%
Channel Stabilization	7.20%
Instream Habitat Improvement	6.45%
Riparian Habitat Improvement	5.96%
Groundwater Recharge	5.46%
Channel Protection	5.21%
Public Safety Improvement	4.96%
Fish Passage	4.22%
Water Quality Treatment	3.72%
Community Aesthetic Improvement	3.23%
Public Visibility/Education/Outreach	2.73%
Water/Stream Temperature	2.48%
Quantity Control	1.74%
Total	100%
Public Safety	16.67%
Maintenance Requirements	14.81%
Design/Construction	12.96%
Access	12.04%

Metric	Final Weight
Existing Utility Conflicts	12.04%
Adjacent Land Use	9.26%
Fish Passage	9.26%
Permitting	7.41%
Ownership	5.56%
Total	100%
Cost per Impervious Area Treated	66.67%
Cost per Pollutant Removed	22.22%
Total Life Cycle Cost	11.11%
Total	100%

Scoring

Quantitative metrics were scored based on results of the preliminary design and cost estimates (e.g. impervious area treated, pollutant removal). Other metrics were scored more qualitatively based on professional judgment and assessment of each project site (e.g. access constraints, public visibility/education/outreach).

Each project was assigned a score between 1 and 5 for each metric. Projects evaluated to have the most benefit received a score of 5, and those with the least benefit were given a score of 1. Constraints were evaluated in a similar fashion such that projects with more constraints were scored a 1, and those with the least were given a score of 5.

Project Benefits

Proximity to MS4 and impervious acres restored were both given the highest weight. Proximity to MS4 scores were determined based on the proximity of the site to MS4 drainage. Areas receiving MS4 drainage received the highest scores and projects in agricultural land use received lower scores. Impervious acres restored scores were calculated by ranking the projects by impervious acres restored and then calculating the corresponding score.

Combined benefit scores were calculated based on the number of projects within close proximity. Clustered projects received higher scores than isolated projects.

Pollutant removal scores were calculated by using the modeled total nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment load reduction to rank each project. The ranking was then used to calculate a score for each project.

Wetland, riparian, and in-stream habitat scores were calculated based on the habitat benefit from each project. Generally, stream restoration projects received higher scores in these categories. Projects near or within wetlands got a higher wetland habitat score. Stream restoration and SPSC projects that would

have tree planting associated with the project received higher scores for riparian habitat. All stream restoration projects received the highest score of 5 for in-stream habitat.

Channel stabilization was scored based on the type of project and level of increased channel stabilization anticipated. Stream restoration and SPSC projects were given scores of 5 and 4, respectively, however all other projects have no potential increased channel stability and were given scores of 1.

Groundwater recharge was calculated for the stormwater management projects and scores were calculated based on these values. No other project type would provide groundwater recharge.

Channel protection was scored based on the type of project and level of increased channel protection. SPSC projects increase channel protection, therefore would be given a higher score of 5, and all other projects received scores of 1.

Each project was scored according to the potential improvement to public safety that the project would achieve. No projects were found to have any associated public safety improvement aspects and all projects received a score of 1.

Projects that would address fish passage issues received higher scores for the fish passage metric. If a stream restoration site specifically had a fish passage issue identified, it would receive the highest score of 5. However, even if no specific fish passage issue was identified, stream restoration projects should generally improve fish passage, therefore stream restoration projects were all given scores of 2. All other project types received scores of 1.

Water quality treatment scores were calculated by ranking the projects by rainfall depth treated and then calculating the corresponding score.

Community aesthetic improvement scores were calculated based on the anticipated improvement of community appearance. Projects such as trash cleanups, stream restoration, and reforestation in highly visible areas received higher scores. Stormwater management projects were scored based on the project type and anticipated appearance of the facility and associated plantings.

Public visibility/education/outreach scores were calculated based on the project's proximity to public areas that could provide educational opportunities for the community.

Water/stream temperature was scored based on project type. Stream restoration projects received higher scores if tree planting would be associated with the project. All reforestation projects received the highest score of 5. Stormwater management projects generally received moderate scores with the exception of the wet ponds, which would provide no benefit to water temperature.

Projects were scored according to their potential for quantity control (cfs/acre). No projects were found to have associated quantity control benefits and all projects received a score of 1.

Project Constraints

Design and construction constraints, such as site layout, topography, and elevations, were analyzed for each project. Projects that were identified as having steep slopes, nearby infrastructure, or other design and construction constraints received lower scores.

The degree of maintenance required for each project was estimated. Bio retention and infiltration basin projects generally require more maintenance and received lower scores, while trash cleanups, reforestation, and stream restoration projects generally require less maintenance and received higher scores.

Existing utility conflicts were assessed and scored. Majority of the projects did not have utility conflicts, however sites that were found to have underground and overhead electric, cable or telephone lines and subsequently received lower scores in this metric.

Ease of access was analyzed for each site. The presence of paved access roads or trails, or proximity to existing roads or parking lots was considered and scored accordingly.

Permitting requirements was evaluated for each project. Stream restoration projects generally require extra permitting and received lower scores than the projects such as reforestation and trash cleanups.

Site ownership was identified and scored. Projects on private property received lower scores than those on public property.

Lastly, adjacent land use was determined and scored. Adjacent properties with land use not compatible with the project type received lower scores.

Project Costs

Project costs were calculated and ranked for each project in three categories: life cycle cost, cost per pollutant reduced, and cost per impervious area. Scores were calculated for each category and then averaged for the final project cost score.

Results

Weighting factors were applied to the scores for each metric. Total scores were then summed for each project for both the benefit and constraint categories and the projects ranked within each category. Projects were also ranked according to the cost metrics, including total project cost, cost per pollutant removed, and cost per impervious acre treated. A ranking for each metric category was assigned based on the results. The final ranking incorporates the results of the category rankings. The final prioritized lists of projects for Wicomico River are presented in Table 3. Projects listed by final rank are presented in

Table 4.

Table 3: Wicomico River Prioritization Ranking by Project Type

Project ID	Project Type	Benefits Rank	Constraints Rank	Cost Rank	Total Score	Final Rank
WI_BMP_1	New BMP	2	3	4	9	3.5
WI_BMP_2	New BMP	5	4	5	14	5
WI_BMP_3	New BMP	3	2	3	8	2
WI_SR_1	Stream Restoration	1	6	2	9	3.5
WI_TP_1	Tree Planting	4	1	1	6	1
WI_TC_1	Trash Cleanup	7	6	6.5	19	6.5
WI_TC_2	Trash Cleanup	7	6	6.5	19	6.5

Table 4: Wicomico River Prioritization Final Ranking

Project ID	Project Type	Final Rank
WI_TP_1	Tree Planting	1
WI_BMP_3	New BMP	2
WI_BMP_1	New BMP	3.5
WI_SR_1	Stream Restoration	3.5
WI_BMP_2	New BMP	5
WI_TC_1	Trash Cleanup	6.5
WI_TC_2	Trash Cleanup	6.5

Note: Lowest numerical value for each rank category is the highest ranked project

APPENDIX E – PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

Appendix E: Public Review and Comment

A public meeting was held on February 26, 2018 to present the methods and results of five Watershed Assessments: Gilbert Swamp, Zekiah Swamp, Wicomico River, Potomac River, and Nanjemoy Creek. Charles County solicited public review and comments on the five draft Watershed Assessments reports through this public meeting, followed by a 30-day public comment period. The public comments received and responses given are documented below, in addition to report edits made as a result of the public comment.

The assessments and slide show are posted on the County's website:

<https://www.charlescountymd.gov/pgm/planning/watershed/watershed-assessments>

The February 26, 2018 meeting video can be found at:

<http://www.charlescounty.org/apps/mediacenter/public/listEventsPublic.jsp>

February 26, 2018 Public Meeting Comment Summary:

Question 1: Is the same methodology used for all the County watershed assessments?

Answer 1: Yes, the Port Tobacco River Watershed Assessment was the pilot and laid out the methods, which were then carried out through the remainder of the assessments.

Additional Clarification 1: In Section 1.1 (Background), reports state that Port Tobacco served as pilot assessment for assessment methods.

Question 2: What I noticed is that you are sampling a certain percentage of the feeder streams and I'm not quite sure how you picked those, but my concern is that you don't have any sampling points in the main channel. If there is a problem that is caused by a couple of feeder streams that haven't been sampled, how do you know you don't have a problem if you haven't sampled the main channel?

Answer 2: We sampled the feeder streams to identify where there are sources of pollutants entering the main channel. MDE does core sampling in a lot of the receiving waters in the Bay and tidal estuaries. In our scope we're focusing on urban stormwater runoff, so we look further up in the watershed to capture results higher in the watershed to understand where those sources may be, so we can apply solutions.

Question 3: So this is not a true watershed wide assessment, this is only a stormwater watershed assessment?

Answer 3: That is correct, we focused on urban stormwater.

Question 4: There's nothing in here about submerged aquatic vegetation and the state of its health or coverage. There is a problem in Nanjemoy Creek, where the SAV has been gone for a good four years, and I was hoping this study would tell us why.

Answer 4: The tidal water was not a focus, but they are all connected, so the stormwater system delivers water down to the receiving waters. It is true that pollutants coming into the receiving waters will affect SAVs. But, an analysis of SAV population or a study of the receiving water was not in the scope of this study.

Question 5: The Nanjemoy Creek Watershed study said there was not a big turbidity problem, but there is in the tidal estuary, as I was previously able to see deep into Nanjemoy Creek, and don't anymore.

Answer 5: Based on the points we sampled on feeder streams, there was not a turbidity problem. But there may be a turbidity problem in the receiving waters, which was outside of the scope of our study.

Question 6: How do you know you pick the right feeder streams to analyze?

Answer 6: We have certain resources that we allocated across the watershed and tried to pick up as many feeder streams as we could. We use the same density of sampling that was used by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources in the Watershed Restoration Action Strategy methodology and then distribute them across the watershed to pick up as many feeder streams as we could. This synoptic sampling is trying to get out a real quick snapshot of some problem areas that need to be addressed, but it's not a long-term characterization.

Additional Clarification 6: In Section 2.2.1 (Water Quality Sampling), the site selection process is explained.

Question 7: The Nanjemoy Watershed report mentions that Pisgah Park is not a source of pollution basically. It's pretty good over there, but it doesn't say anything about the closed landfill. Do we have any problems whatsoever with discharges from the Pisgah Landfill?

Answer 7: The landfill itself is contained according to regulations. Semiannual monitoring of the gas and wells is ongoing.

Follow-up Response 7: I want the public to be aware of streams, and why we're drawing a line there.

Additional Clarification 7: Monitoring summary for Pisgah Landfill can be found here:

<http://www.mde.state.md.us/programs/LAND/MarylandBrownfieldVCP/Documents/www.mde.state.md.us/assets/document/brownfields/charleslandfill.pdf>

Question 8: In Tayloes Neck neighborhood, it says 30% of the driveways are pervious, and I would say that's right if you are counting gravel. Now I was told that the County does not count gravel as pervious, however this study is, so which is it?

Answer 8: There's a small amount of infiltration going through the gravel so we counted as pervious for this study. For the Stormwater Management Ordinance gravel is counted as impervious, because of the small amount of infiltration, the stormwater practices would account for most of the rain runoff. The Neighborhood Source Assessment method we are using was developed by the Center for Watershed Protection (CWP), and it handles paved driveways differently than gravel. However, because some water infiltrates, we counted as pervious. For Maryland Department of Environment purposes, both are counted as impervious.

Edit to Report: Added text to Section 2.1.1 (Neighborhood Source Assessment) "Although MDE considers both paved and gravel/dirt driveways fully impervious, unpaved driveways do allow for some infiltration and were considered not fully impervious in this assessment."

Question 9: I just want to ensure that the County is consistent, whether it's for watershed studies or zoning studies that we are counting gravel driveways the same. Which is it?

Answer 9: For the study we are following the CWP procedures and the code is following MDE regulations. The assessment method is just trying to differentiate how much infiltration is occurring in

neighborhoods based on the driveway types. For development review, in most cases, the gravel driveways are considered impervious.

Follow-up Response 9: It seems like there is an inconsistency.

Answer 9: I bet there are some variations, especially with Critical Area implementation, and we can look into that for you and get back to you separately.

Question 10: Can the slide show be posted to BoardDocs?

Answer 10: Yes, it will be posted.

Question 11: What is the action the Planning Commission is expected to take after the open comment period is closed?

Answer 11: This is just a public information meeting, so no action is necessary. We want to get your input, your suggestions, things you've identified, as well as the public to get their comments.

Question 12: From Section 6.3, can you explain what impervious credit as a unit of measure based on impervious surface that has been treated?

Answer 12: When we are talking about credits, we are really talking about acres. There are currently about 7,000 acres of impervious that is considered untreated. The goal that is set by that 20% goal is about 1,400 acres of restoration, so we use credit and acres interchangeably, but the unit of measure is acres.

Question 13: So when you talk about impervious credits, that's the number of acres we have provided stormwater management for?

Answer 13: Correct.

Question 14: What is a downspout disconnect?

Answer 14: It is making sure your downspout is not sending rainwater into the driveway or street, and making sure your rainwater is going out onto your lawn or pervious surface, where that water can infiltrate.

Edit to Report: Added clarifying text to Section 5.2 (Homeowner Practices): "directing rainwater from downspout to lawn or pervious surface rather than to driveway or street".

Question 15: Rain barrels are mentioned throughout as a way for homeowners to help, at Planning Commission meeting earlier this year an applicant testified that rain barrels were not advisable due to the potential to spread Zika virus. Can you comment on this?

Answer 15: If the rain barrel is maintained properly and has the proper screens on it, and emptied regularly, it should not have a healthy mosquito population growing inside of it.

Question 16: The inconsistency with the way impervious surface with gravel driveways needs to be addressed.

Answer 16: Noted.

Question 17: In Section 5.3, Septic Practices, according to MDE 2014 guidance, each septic connection achieves a .03 credit, what's that mean?

Answer 17: With stormwater management practices such as a wet pond, dry pond, etc., you know how much water is draining there and being treated, and you also know a certain amount of nitrogen and phosphorus is being removed by those facilities. Other practices like septic systems are not directly treating impervious surfaces, but has a nitrogen equivalent reduction, so it's taking the nitrogen reduction and converting it over to an impervious surface equivalent.

Edit to Report: Edited text in Section 5.3 (Septic Practices) from "impervious credit" to "impervious acre credit".

Question 18: If I have a Best Available Technology septic system for my home, then my home gets credited for 0.39 acres?

Answer 18: If an existing system is upgraded to Best Available Technology, then yes it gets credit. If it's a newly installed BAT system on a new home, then it doesn't get credited.

Question 19: As a requirement of the NPDES MS4 discharge permit issued to Charles County, the County must treat 20% of the impervious acre baseline, or 1,400 acres by 2019. How is it possible to achieve that?

Answer 19: The County is working on this goal and has a robust capital improvements program managed by the Department of Public Works. So we have the capital projects, which include rain gardens, stormwater management ponds, stream restoration, and shoreline erosion control restoration. And then we also have robust street sweeping and inlet cleaning programs, and we have goals we are trying to achieve with our septic programs. So we are working towards the goal of 1,400 acres by December 2019.

Question 20: What happens if the goals are not met?

Answer 20: One example is Montgomery County, which was not able to meet that goal, and if you go to MDE's website there is a draft consent decree posted between MDE and Montgomery County. The decree includes requirements, if a jurisdiction does not meet the permit, and could include a monetary fine, supplementary environmental projects, and other items.

Question 21: Does the county have to meet the 20% restoration on a watershed by watershed basis or for example, if a particular watershed like Mattawoman was blown, and say 20% restoration is achieved in certain watersheds but not others, would the consent decree be for one watershed only?

Answer 21: The decrees are issued for a county as a whole.

Question 22: The Planning Commission has a work session coming up on the Capital Improvement Project budget, so that would be the one section in the budget that is on NPDES?

Answer 22: Yes.

Question 23: What is the difference between calibrated targets and calibrated Bay TMDL waste load allocations, as shown on page 102 in the Potomac River Watershed Assessment?

Answer 23: Each TMDL is developed using models, older TMDLs use older models. The most current model is the Bay Program 5.3 model, so the older information needs to be moved into the newer model to add practices and have the most current information. Calibration is taking the older information and bringing it into the newer model.

Edit to Report: Edited “Calibrated 2010 Baseline Loads” definition in Section 6.4.2 (Chesapeake Bay TMDL) to “The pollutant loads (i.e., nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment) for the Bay TMDL baseline, as of 2010 in the Charles County MS4 source sector (SW-WLA), were determined using MAST, which calculates pollutant loads and reductions calibrated to the Chesapeake Bay Program Partnership Watershed Model v.5.3.2.”

Question 24: When I did the addition for the restoration of these five watersheds it’s about 44 million dollars. What is the fine if we do not meet it?

Answer 24: We don’t know for sure, but for the Montgomery County consent decree, they achieved 10% of the required 20%, and it’s our understanding there was an approximate \$300,000 dollar fine and supplemental projects, with some of the monetary fine possibly being used for projects.

Follow-up Response 24: The fine’s a lot lower than the total cost.

Answer 24: Noted

Question 25: How long have we been working to get to the 2017 progress reductions, which is not that many acres?

Answer 25: The County’s first planning efforts were started under the 2002 permit in 2002, and the first construction project was started in 2006.

Question 26: Is your educated guess, that we will make these targets by 2019?

Answer 26: We don’t know. There has been a ramp up of progress in Maryland as programs are developed. The original goal of 10% was bumped up to 20% and there has been a lot more focus on hitting those goals in the last five or six years. Initially the first permit the County had was for the Development District, so the first 10 or so years were focused on the Mattawoman and portions of the Zekiah and upper Port Tobacco watersheds. Just in the past few years, have we been looking at the other watersheds, such as Gilbert, Wicomico, and Nanjemoy. Since those areas are just now being investigated, not a lot of progress has been made there. Additionally, under the first permit the goal was only about 260 acres, and since the permit was expanded the goal is now 1,400 acres, plus.

Question 27: What’s the difference between the implementation target of 2025 and the permit date of 2019?

Answer 27: The 20% goal will get counties part way there, which is the estimation. Then there will be another permit term, following this permit term, which will have similar restoration conditions, that will lead up to the 2025 Bay TMDL target. The 2019 date is not the end of the restoration requirements.

Edit to Report: Edited Section 1.4.3 (TMDLs) to specify Bay TMDL target completion date of 2025 and 20% impervious surface treatment strategy target completion date of 2019. Also added text “It is expected that the 20% impervious surface treatment target will treat a portion of the Chesapeake Bay TMDL urban sector goal and that another impervious reduction target will be included in the County’s next NPDES MS4 permit to achieve the remainder.”

Question 28: Is it necessary to do more than the 20% impervious restoration to meet the 2025 Bay TMDL goals?

Answer 28: The pollutant load reduction estimates, are shown in the assessments on charts, to show how much progress is expected with all the projects implemented. Some goals are exceeded, and others are not. All of these projects will go toward the 20% goal and also help us get to the 2025 goal.

Question 29: So the funding sources for the restoration is the Bay Restoration Fund, Stormwater Remediation Funds, and plus money put in by the County for capital projects.

Answer 29: Yes, but the stormwater remediation fee funds the capital projects.

Question 30: How is the stormwater remediation fee implemented in Charles County?

Answer 30: The county has a flat fee for all improved properties. So the fee is evenly distributed.

Question 31: So a small half acre lot pays the same fee as the St. Charles mall?

Answer 31: Yes, as long as there are improvements on the property such as a building or driveway the fee is the same.

Question 32: So if the fee is equal, then there's not much incentive for homeowners to put in a rain barrel or rain garden, correct because they wouldn't get a reduction?

Answer 32: There is a fee reduction program, where if you install a rain barrel or other stormwater infiltration practice, the fee would be reduced for three years. The fee reduction could be renewed if you keep the practice in place.

Question 33: Is how the stormwater fee program administered up to the County Commissioners?

Answer 33: Yes.

Question 34: On pages 15 and 18 of the Potomac River Watershed Assessment, a couple of land owners denied access to their properties for the water quality synoptic samplings and one for the stream corridor assessment. Are those the same properties?

Answer 34: That would have to be checked, because notification letters were sent out separately for the water quality sampling and the stream corridor assessment.

Question 35: What is carbonate buffering? The assessments say the low pH is due to the coastal plain having a low level of carbonate buffering.

Answer 35: Depending on the soil structure and soil geology, some soils will buffer changes in pH more strongly than others, so they are more likely to be in a neutral state. Many areas in Maryland's coastal plain, especially in Charles, Calvert, and Anne Arundel counties have this situation, where backwater, slower water, and swampy conditions will naturally have a lower pH and lower dissolved oxygen levels. The assessment is pointing out that this is a natural background condition, and not from a human induced stressor.

Edit to Report: Added text to Section 3.2.2 (Water Quality): “Buffering capacity is determined by local geology (presence of carbonate or other compounds in soils and bedrock) and refers to the capability of water to neutralize acidity.”

Question 36: The field work sheets on pages 112 and 116, say Cobb Island and Swan Point do not have sewer service, and I believe they both do.

Answer 36: Correct, both communities have sewer service. This will be corrected on the field sheets.

Edit to Report: Edited datasheets to indicate presence of sewer service.

Question 37: In 2013 there was a problem with coal ash leaching from the coal ash dump site in Faulkner and affecting the Wicomico River. Do water samples show if this continues to be a problem?

Answer 37: The Maryland Department of the Environment delisted that impairment caused by the coal ash dump, after resampling quite extensively. See the [Zekiah Swamp Water Quality Assessment Metals, 2006](#).

Question 38: In the discussion of optical brighteners, field results range from 0.4 to 4.9 ppm, therefore it was concluded that none of the samples contained optical brighteners. The discussion also said, if there were optical brighteners it could indicate septic failures. Since optical brighteners were not found, does that mean that there are not septic failures, or just not where you sampled it?

Answer 38: Correct, it doesn't mean that there are not septic failures in other locations, that were not sampled. Also because this is a one-time sample, it doesn't mean that there's not septic failures at other times.

Question 39: Approximately how many letters did you send to landowners that you were going to test their water?

Answer 39: There were 313 sites visited for these five watershed assessments, so we sent out at least 313 letters.

Question 40: Did you get permission to go onto that land to test before you went, and did they have to respond?

Answer 40: Letters were sent to individual property owners and we requested denials from those that didn't want their property included.

Question 41: What was your benchmark in the assessment, in terms of a guideline of where things were and where you have gone. Years ago there was some question on the models in terms of their accuracy. In other words, what was the water quality before in relationship to what is it now?

Answer 41: There is not much before monitoring data collected at the county level in many of these watersheds because, the NPDES permit monitoring only recently expanded from the Development District to the entire county. So for these rural watersheds, it is the first time the county has gone out to sample water quality.

In terms of benchmarks we use literature values to determine thresholds. We also use values from the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Maryland Biological Stream Survey which has sampled thousands of sites across the state, and done studies to determine the relationship between biological

conditions, the stream health condition and the water quality levels that they are finding in those streams, so we can use those thresholds that they've developed to determine whether the sites we are sampling now are impaired.

Question 42: Would it also be fair that the Soil Conservation District (SCD) is there for technical assistance in relationship to stream bank erosion and a lot of other things associated with the Watershed Implementation Plan?

Answer 42: The assessments focused on areas in close proximity to the municipal storm sewer system, so not getting too far away from the urban stormwater infrastructure and into the agricultural areas. The Charles SCD working with the Maryland Department of Agriculture is handling the agriculture sector which has similar types of restoration requirements. However, the County has worked with the SCD to assist in review of urban stream restoration projects that have come in through the development review permitting system. The SCD has provided a lot of technical advice on these and it has been very helpful.

Question 43: The report speaks to "margin of safety," but doesn't explain what that is. Could you explain that?

Answer 43: There is some uncertainty in the models used to determine the pollutant reductions required to meet the Total Maximum Daily Loads, so there is a margin of safety built in, or added to the required reductions, to have a conservative approach in ensuring that water goals are met.

Edit to Report: Added text (in bold) to Section 1.4.3 (TMDLs): They may also include other components, a Margin of Safety (MOS) which has generally been included implicitly in the analysis **and takes into account the uncertainty between the model and the actual environment**, and a Future Allocation (FA) which is used to account for growth in wastewater point sources and is not frequently included.

Question 44: There was mention of septic grant program. Could you explain that and how it is funded?

Answer 44: There are a couple of grant programs with the septics. There is the Bay Restoration Fund, that awards up to \$20,000 to connect your septic to a public sanitary sewer, and it also awards up to \$20,000 to upgrade existing septics to best available technology for nitrogen removal. Then there is also a pumping program that is funding through the County's Environmental Service Fund, which reimburses up to 50% of the cost of pumping every three years. So that is to encourage pumping and maintenance of onsite septics.

Question 45: Related to fish barriers, what is the health of the fish at this point, and what is the impact of what we are doing on aquatic life?

Answer 45: These assessments did not assess fish health, but in general terms, impacts from untreated impervious surfaces include discharging warm water or too much water causing erosive forces, and in turn causing sediment, which covers the spawning areas that fish use in the stream. These impacts from development are referred to as, urban toxic syndrome. All of these things combined can really degrade in-stream health, and certainly fish are impacted by this toxic soup that is generated from urban stormwater. That being said, the percent impervious coverage in Charles County is still very low compared to Baltimore County or Prince Georges County and others, which have extremely high levels of impervious cover, 50% or greater, and are dealing with very impaired watersheds. In a lot of ways Charles County watersheds are in very good health because the percent impervious is less than 10%,

less than 5%. The Mattawoman Creek has been called out as the third best watershed in the state in terms of fish diversity. So improvements we are making here will hopefully keep it that way.

Question 46: The Constraints section refers to public safety, but I couldn't find an example. Could you explain how that impedes restoration?

Answer 46: On a site by site basis, we want to make sure that any project we are implementing would not create a public safety concern. So we looked at it both as a benefit, if there is an existing public safety concern and we can remedy that through a restoration project, we'll count that as a benefit. But also look on the other side to be sure the project doesn't introduce a public safety concern.

Additional Clarification 46: Examples of public safety concerns include a dam or steep slope. Sites that had public safety concerns that would be remedied through the proposed project would rank higher in the prioritization analysis, while projects that may have created public safety issues would rank lower in the prioritization analysis. Ultimately, none of the assessed sites had public safety constraints or benefits, therefore this metric was eliminated. This is explained in the Prioritization Methods Appendix.

Question 47: With the impervious surfaces, the recharge areas are very important. Do we know where our recharge areas are as we develop the county so we're not compounding the problem?

Answer 47: Recharge areas are everywhere. This is the water that naturally infiltrates the soil and into the shallow groundwater and into the deep groundwater and recharge those aquifers. When you put impervious surface on top of that the water will not infiltrate and runs off to the stream very quickly. So any site we can convert back to pervious, forest, stream buffer system, or even the stormwater facilities that infiltrate, will allow for that groundwater recharge.

Question 48: How are we dealing with the climate change aspect to make our waters much more healthier?

Answer 48: The biggest thing we can do here is to reduce urban stressors, and make the watersheds more resilient to those changes that may come about through climate change. It's basically adding stressor upon stressor to the system. If we have stormwater runoff, development, impervious surfaces, removal of trees, and then we add climate change, that could be the one thing that could break the back. So if we can eliminate or reduce these stressors, it helps make the system as a whole more resilient to climate change.

Question 49: I want to thank you for asking about climate change and how we can help the streams. And I think he mentioned trees, and that really is the most important thing and the only way we can keep the water clean. It's kind of a fantasy to deforest thousands and thousands of acres and replace that with impervious surface and lawns that have pesticide and fertilizer treatment, and think that we are going to keep our streams viable for fish life. I don't really want to compare Charles County with areas that have 50% impervious surface. If we can keep impervious below 10% it will cost us all a lot less in restoration. The most efficient and cheapest way to keep our streams clean is to maintain forest cover. We may want to start, instead of allowing developments to clear cut, to maintain that 10% impervious surface, and clear only enough to accommodate a house and a driveway, because it's the only way we will be able to afford it. It always costs everybody downstream a lot more when these rain events occur, and we know they are going to occur a lot more with climate change. And that's the only way to avoid that urban toxic syndrome. I did want to bring up that down in King George County,

Virginia they require that septic systems be pumped out every five years, and you must send them a receipt, and I think that would be a good thing here in Charles County. I think a lot of people here in Charles County buy homes and don't know how to take care of the septic systems, and then they fail. That's something that should be included in the real estate sale. We could have a mandatory pump out every five years, like King George is doing. I would like to find out why Nanjemoy Creek is not getting a TMDL, but I'm not sure if it helps as we are not meeting the TMDL in Mattawoman Creek. And yes in 1984 Mattawoman Creek was named the most productive tributary of the Chesapeake Bay. But even though we are supposed to be taking care of our watersheds it has declined, and I know you all have heard Dr. Long speak, and seen his presentations. And we do have a benchmark from Captain John Smith came up the Chesapeake and he could see to the bottom, and oysters were the size of dinner plates, and there were so many fish they were trying to scoop them up with hands, and we had 800 pound Sturgeons. So we do have a benchmark, I just hope we don't continue to fail, while we are saying we are trying to help. We have the solutions we just have to implement them. Thank you.

Answer 49: Noted.