



Town of Emmitsburg

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October 23, 2019

Michelle L Crawford
MDE Water Management Administration
Sediment, Stormwater, and Dam Safety Program
1800 Washington Boulevard
Suite 440
Baltimore, MD 21230-1708

Dear Ms. Crawford:

I have attached the report that covers the period of October 31, 2018 through October 30, 2019 for the Town of Emmitsburg's General Discharge Permit No. 13-IM-5500.

Please let me know if any additional information is required.

Sincerely,

Zachary R. Gulden, MPA
Town Planner

State of Maryland MS4 Annual Report

October 31, 2018 - October 30, 2019

Prepared for



Town of Emmitsburg, Frederick County



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Town of Emmitsburg

Minimum Control Measure #1

Public Education and Outreach Program

Minimum Control Measure (MCM) #1 Public Education and Outreach

Introduction

As part of the Town of Emmitsburg's Stormwater Management Program, the purpose of the Public Education Outreach Plan is to implement and maintain a public education and outreach program and distribute educational materials to the Town's target audience in order to help reduce the discharge of pollutants caused by stormwater runoff.

Stormwater Management Best Management Practices (BMP) 1.1 - Public Hotline

- **Requirement:** Develop a process by which the public can report water quality complaints that must include a phone number.
- **Action Plan:** The Town has added a stormwater management page to their website, which can be located at http://www.emmitsburgmd.gov/planning_and_zoning/stormwater_mgmt_ms4.php. Material on how to report illicit discharges and contact information is provided. All stormwater related complaints are directed to the Town Planner. Also, available on that page are links to the Stormwater Annual Progress Reports and other educational and environmental information. Pictures of the website page can be found in Section BMP 2.4 – Public Access. Please see the attached 2019 water quality complaint log.

2019 Stormwater Complaint Log

Date: 11/13/2018	Complaint: Storm drain covered with dirt from previous tenant. Water now pools and floods roadway.
Caller: Elizabeth Buckman, Commissioner	
Address: 29 Provincial Parkway	
Email: ebuckman@emmitsburgmd.gov	
Routed to: Cathy, Jimmy, & Zach	Comments: This storm drain is the responsibility of the Town. The Town contracted with an outside agency to clean storm drain and add riprap stone, so the water will flow through the pipe properly.
Resolution Date: 05/31/2019	
Cost to Town - \$6,035.78	

Date: 12/21/2018	Complaint: Stream behind his house is getting closer to his home with each rain event. State Highway Administration (SHA) installed new storm drain near his property that drains from the road.
Caller: Jim Julian	
Address: 814 W Main St	
Phone Number: 240-409-6674	
Routed to: Zach & SHA	Comments: Zach informed him that the Town must conduct stormwater projects in the next few years and stream restoration projects are a possibility. This may help his
Resolution Date: 12/21/18	

	situation. Jim was notified to contact SHA regarding placement of storm drain outflow pipe.
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Date: 3/13/2019	Complaint: He does not believe the Pembroke HOA is enforcing its tree removal policy. He is afraid the removal of trees will lead to an increase of stormwater runoff on his property.
Caller: Robert White	
Address: 17427 Tract Road	
Phone Number: 240-285-8559	
Routed to: Zach	Comments: I found that Pembroke HOA does have a tree removal policy to stop stormwater runoff. The HOA must approve removal of 4"+ diameter trees. I spoke with the HOA manager, Elizabeth Betancourt, and she said they are enforcing the policy. The homeowner who is removing trees has approval and will replace them.
Resolution Date: 3/13/2019	

Date: 05/06/2019	Complaint: The stream bank behind their property is eroding and stagnant water lays in certain areas.
Caller: Julianne Lacroce	
Address: 31 Park Drive	
Phone Number: 301-447-6204	
Routed to: Zach	Comments: Amy and Zach met with property owner on 5/6. The area of concern is in the FEMA floodplain, is a protected forested area, and is not near the Lacroce's property. Neighbors have been mowing the protected area near the stream bank. I asked them to stop mowing, which should help with erosion. I also stated that we could consider planting more trees in order to help with erosion. Mr. Lacroce said there are enough trees there. The Town will consider this area for future MS4 projects.
Resolution Date: 5/06/2019	

Date: 06/25/2019	Complaint: Stormwater from multiple properties is funneling to the corner of their property and leaving dirt and other sediment.
Caller: Brittany	
Address: USPS – 305 S Seton Ave	
Phone Number: 301-447-2655	
Routed to: Zach & Jimmy	Comments: Zach & Jimmy met with Brittany on site on 6/26. Town staff removed built up sediment got a quote to add a new storm drain.
Resolution Date: 07/01/2019	

BMP 1.2 – Target Audience

- **Requirement:** Determine the target audience within the jurisdiction and develop materials to educate the audience on the impact of stormwater.
- **Action Plan:** The Town has identified residents, homeowner associations, businesses, environmental groups, elected officials, and municipal employees as the target audience groups. Educational materials can be found in section BMP 1.3.

BMP 1.3 – Distribution of Educational Materials

- **Requirement:** Distribute stormwater educational materials through newsletters, website, or other appropriate methods.
- **Action Plan:** Materials to educate the identified audience are distributed at the Town Office, website, cable channel 99 (local government channel), Facebook, Twitter, and through the Town's newsletter that is attached to water and sewer bills.

Town Newsletter: The Town aims to publish stormwater articles in at least one newsletter every year. The electronic winter newsletter in December of 2018 included a reminder for residents to clean-up after their pets in order to prevent animal feces from entering and polluting the stormwater system. The notice included a link, which linked to a pet waste fact sheet.

Winter 2018 Newsletter - MS4 Section:



Did You Know?

Dog waste is the #3 cause of water pollution. In 1991, the EPA deemed dog waste to be as toxic as oil spills.

[View the Pet Waste Fact Sheet](#)

Upcoming Dates:

- 12/01/2018: [Yard Waste](#)
- 12/03/2018: Tree Lightin
- 12/03/2018: [An Evening](#)

House Inn

- 12/04/2018: Town Meeting - 7:30pm
- 12/08/2018: Make sure your house is
- 12/15/2018: [Yard Waste & Recycling](#)
- 12/24/2018: Christmas Eve – Office C
- 12/25/2018: Christmas Day - Office C
- 12/28/2018: Water Bills Mailed
- 12/31/2018: New Years Eve - Office C
- 01/01/2019: New Years Day – Office
- 01/07/2019: Town Meeting

Literature Rack in the Town Office: The Emmitsburg Resource Center is located in the front hallway of the Town office and was created in 2006 when the Town office moved to its current location at 300A South Seton Avenue. The information rack can be found directly on the left when a member of the public walks in the front door (see photo). The Resource Center currently includes the following stormwater related items (among others):

- Composting: Do the Rot Thing
- Gardening With Native Plants
- Natural Household Cleaners
- Maintaining Your Lawn While Protecting Water Quality
- Harvesting Rainwater Using Rain Barrels
- Design and Construction of a Rain Garden
- Pet Waste Fact Sheet
- Only Rain in the Drain!
- Rain Barrel Program

It should be noted that this information can also be found on our website.





BUILDING A GREENER LIFESTYLE FOR FREDERICK COUNTY

Composting: Do the Rot Thing

RESOURCES:

- Frederick County Government Office of Recycling
9031 Reichs Ford Road
Frederick, MD 21701
301-694-1848, 301-696-2960
www.co.frederick.md.us/Recycling/
- Demonstration Center at the Frederick County Landfill
- United States Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov
1-800-490-9198
- City of Toronto
Has a comprehensive composting website at www.city.toronto.on.ca/compost/index.htm

WHY COMPOST?

Composting food and yard scraps is a great way to make inexpensive, high quality fertilizer for lawn and garden. It also reduces the volume of the garbage stream entering our municipal waste facilities.

In 2001, US residents, institutions, and businesses produced more than 229 million tons of garbage. That amounts to about 4.4 pounds per person per day (up from 2.7 pounds per person per day in 1960)! Of this, 12.2 percent was yard trimmings and 11.4 percent was food scraps. **That's almost 25 percent of landfill mass that could be composted.**

Adding compost to soil improves the structure, texture, and aeration. Plants grown in compost are stronger and more resistant to disease and insects and, therefore, require less insecticide. Healthy soil absorbs and filters runoff, protecting streams from erosion and pollution.



A simple compost bin made of cement blocks.

COMPOSTING METHODS

If possible, locate the compost pile in a partially shaded spot. Choose a site that is convenient - has easy access from the kitchen, good drainage, and available water. When building a pile, start with a brown layer (see chart on page two). Always bury food scraps in the pile or top them with another compostable material.

• Heap

The simplest method of composting is to pile the materials on top of each other directly on the ground.

• Bin

The ideal size for a compost bin is 1 cubic yard (3 x 3 x 3 feet). Wood bins can be made from four used shipping pallets that are tied together with wire. A fifth pallet can be used as a floor to provide better air circulation to the pile.

A wire bin can easily be made from making a circular loop out of fencing or chicken wire. Simply pick up the bin and allow the compost to fall through the open bottom. Place the bin next to its last location and fork the top of the pile into the bottom of the new location.

There are also several types of composting bins and tumblers commercially available.



Commercially available bins are easy to set up.

ELEMENTS OF COMPOST

Raw Material

OK	NO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruit and vegetable scraps Egg shells Coffee grounds and filters Tea bags Leaves Grass Yard clippings Lint Fresh garden trimmings, flowers, and plant leaves Barnyard manure (horse, cow, chicken) Shredded paper, cardboard, paper towels, napkins or tissues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meat Dairy products Oil or grease Pet waste Fish scraps Diseased plants Bones Sawdust from plywood, treated or painted wood Clippings recently treated with herbicides or pesticides Insect-infested plants Cooked vegetables and fruit
Browns (Carbon)	Greens (Nitrogen)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaves Straw Woody Materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass Food Scraps



This attractive bin allows air to flow through the pile and easy access with a hinged door.

An equal amount of greens and browns should keep a compost pile in balance. Too many greens will produce a smelly, soggy mess, while too many browns will take a long time to decompose.

Compost piles should be as damp as a wrung-out sponge. Piles may need to be sprinkled with water occasionally during the summer. They may need to be covered with a tarp if there are extended periods of wet weather.

For quicker composting, aerate the pile every two to three weeks by turning with a pitchfork or poking holes in the pile with a broom handle.

Compost is ready to use when the raw materials are no longer visible. Finished compost is dark brown and has an earthy smell. The bottom of the pile may be ready before the top.

DID YOU KNOW....

More than 67 percent of the municipal solid waste produced in the United States (including paper) is compostable material.

-US EPA

MIKRO- AND MACRO- ORGANISMS

Macroorganisms include earthworms, sow bugs, and other insects. Microorganisms include bacteria, fungi, and enzymes. These elements will come to your pile naturally as long as the pile is not located on concrete or a paved surface. Place your bin on the ground so organisms can colonize the compost pile.



The Building a Greener Lifestyle series is a public outreach component of the Monocacy And Catoctin Watershed Alliance (MCWA), an alliance of diverse stakeholders interested in improving water quality and wildlife habitat in the Monocacy and Catoctin Watersheds. Community Commons and Frederick County Government developed the series to empower citizens. More information about the MCWA and Frederick County Government can be found at 301-694-1413 or at www.co.frederick.md.us/cleanstreams. More information about the Greener Lifestyle series and about Community Commons can be found at 301-662-3000 or at www.communitycommons.org.

Tips for Green Leaders -in- FREDERICK COUNTY



Gardening with Native Plants

Why Choose Native Plants?

—Teresa Gallon, M.G., Wildlife Gardening Adventures

From the streamside wetlands to the mountaintop forests, thousands of plant species contribute to the diverse ecosystems of Frederick County. They provide wildlife with food, shelter, and places to raise their young, and they keep our water clean. These diverse plant communities are the foundation of all ecosystems—including those in your yard.

Native plants established their habitats without being dispersed large distances by humans. We can use this definition to easily judge what is native. Plants that were growing in the continental United States before Europeans arrived are considered native. Because native plants have been part of their habitats for so long, they are naturally adapted to the local environment and are often more disease-, flood-, and drought-resistant than non-natives. You can reintroduce and conserve our native plant species by including them in your home gardens. You will be protecting our natural resources because your garden will require fewer chemicals, less water, and less maintenance. Planted in the proper location, natives are very low-maintenance.

A little research can save you a lot of trouble. Think about the vast diversity of the mid-Atlantic region; coastal grasses would not survive in a woodland garden of the Catoctin Mountains. Choose native plants that reflect the conditions of your specific area. A well drained, full sun location is perfect for the butterfly-attracting dense blazing star (*Liatris spicata*), while the moisture-tolerant cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*) will do well along the edge of a pond.



Spring bloom of a native redbud

Most nurseries carry some native plants, and some nurseries specialize in native plants. Some plants will be more readily available than others will. If you have a favorite that you can't obtain, be sure to ask your local nursery to consider adding it to their stock.

Native plants should not be removed from the wild unless an area is about to be developed. Even then, it is difficult to transplant wild collected plants and to duplicate their soil and other growth requirements in a home garden. Plants that are grown from seed or cuttings by nurseries have a much greater tolerance for garden conditions. Help to preserve natural areas by purchasing plants that have been grown, not collected.

Non-Native Plants

Non-native, invasive, or exotic plants introduced from other parts of the world have degraded many natural ecosystems. Some of these non-native plants were brought here intentionally for their medicinal, ornamental, or food value. Others hid in soil, crop seed, or ballast water. Although many non-native plants are considered beneficial and containable, it is difficult for most gardeners to know the risks of every ornamental plant. Some introduced plants have few or no natural measures of control or competition. Invasive plants spread rapidly and out-compete native vegetation, and few species of wildlife eat them. Ecosystems impacted by invasive, non-native plants have a reduced ability to clean our air and water, stabilize the soil, and provide wildlife habitat.

Common Invasive Species of Maryland:

Vines:

Mile-a-Minute (*Polygonum perfoliatum*)
Oriental Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)
Japanese Honeyuckle (*Lonicera japonica*)
English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)

Shrubs:

Multiflora Rose (*Rosa multiflora*)

Grasses:

Japanese Stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)
Common Reeds (*Phragmites australis*)

Trees:

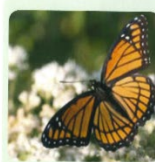
Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)
Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)
Autumn Olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*)

Herbaceous plants:

Japanese Knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*)
Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)
Canada Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
Bull Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)

Tidbits

In 1994, President Clinton recognized the natural landscaping movement by issuing an Executive Memorandum that presented guidelines for the use of natural landscaping at federal facilities. The use of native plants around the Vice Presidential mansion is one example of how the government implemented this new mandate.



Use of pesticides may kill beneficial pollinators, like the monarch butterfly.

Pesticides are often wrongly applied at times when target insects are not vulnerable. Overuse and inappropriate use can kill beneficial insects and other wildlife; less than 10% of all insects are harmful to plants. Pesticides may also cause serious human health problems when handled improperly. You can decrease the use of chemicals by planting native plants, which are so well-adapted to their native ecosystems that they often do not require extra nutrients or protection from pests.

Planting drought-resistant plants in your yard reduces the amount of watering required to keep the plants healthy. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates that a household can save 20-50% of their outdoor watering needs by converting to a water-efficient landscape through the use of drought-resistant plants and careful design. Many native plants are drought resistant. Consult a native plant guide to decide which plants to use.



Americans use 300 million gallons of gas each year to mow lawns.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Americans mow 31 million acres of lawn every year. It takes 300 million gallons of gas and 1 billion hours to complete the chore. And for this privilege they will spend \$17 billion on everything from pesticides (70 million pounds) to lawn tractors. Grass clippings consume an estimated 25 to 40% of landfill space during the course of the growing season in many U.S. suburban communities.

Resources:

Native Plants and Natural Landscaping:
Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay, BayScape
allianceforthebay.org/library/publications/bayscape/

Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center
www.wildflower.org/explore/

Maryland Native Plant Society
www.mdflora.org

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
<http://www.fws.gov/chesapeakebay/BayScape/bresources/bn-nativeguides.html>

Wild Ones - Native Plants, Native Landscapes
www.for-wild.org

Audubon Society of Central Maryland
www.centralmd.audubon.org/index.htm

Invasive Species:
The Maryland Invasive Species Council
www.mdinvasivesp.org/index.html

The Maryland Department of Natural Resources
<http://dnr2.maryland.gov/invasives/Pages/default.aspx>

The University of Maryland, Home and Garden:
<http://extension.umd.edu/hgic>


Planting Native Programs:
Growing Native
<http://potomac.org/growing-native/>

Marylanders Plant Trees Program
www.trees.maryland.gov/

National Wildlife Federation Backyard Wildlife Habitat Program
www.nwfw.org/backyardwildlifehabitat/



The Tips for Green Leaders in Frederick County is a public outreach component of the Frederick County Office of Sustainability and Environmental Resources' Green Homes Challenge (GHC). For more information about the GHC, please visit: www.FrederickCountyMD.gov/GreenHomes or call 301-692-7414.



BUILDING A GREENER LIFESTYLE FOR FREDERICK COUNTY

Natural Household Cleaners

FOR MORE RECIPES

Internet:

- Boulder County Recycling webpage
<http://www.ecocycle.org/hazwaste/recipes.htm>
- Children's Health Environmental Coalition
<http://www.checonet.org/healthhouse/education/>
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
<http://ladpw.org/epd/hhw>

Books:

- Clean House, Clean Planet by Karen Logan
- The Green Kitchen Handbook by Annie Berthold-Bon
- Home Safe Home by Debra Dodd-Redalia


SUPPLIES

- Galam
www.galam.com
Carries 7th Generation products, available in bulk quantities, 877-969-6321
- Green Home
www.greenhome.com
Has a wide selection of cleaning products, 877-262-6400

REFERENCES

- Household Products Database
<http://npo.nlm.nih.gov/products.htm>
National Institutes of Health, National Library of Medicine
Search the database for household products to find out what is in them and their potential health effects.
- The Consumer Union Guide to Environmental Labels
www.eco360.org
This site is where to go if you are ever confused about terms used in advertising or on a label. What do "biodegradable" and "earth smart" mean? And who regulates these claims? This site can answer these questions.

NATURAL HOUSEHOLD CLEANERS




Cleaners can be classified as more or less environmentally preferable. At the high end (preferable) would be products that are almost entirely vegetable derived, perhaps with some mineral content. At the low end (not preferable) are products that are entirely petroleum derived, do not readily biodegrade, and contain highly toxic or carcinogenic components. In the middle are products that are petroleum based and are biodegradable and less toxic, as well as cleaners that contain both plant and petroleum components.

Conventional cleaners are among the most dangerous chemicals found in the home, but these chemicals are not always listed on the labels. The Consumer Product Safety Commission regulates the labeling of products. Many cleaners contain known carcinogens (cancer-causing substances), endocrine disruptors (cause reproductive illnesses), and some emit large doses of VOCs (volatile organic compounds) that contribute to smog.

When possible, use non-toxic products to clean your home. Many of these products are just as effective as their chemical counterparts, are safer to use, and less expensive. One way to ensure you are using safe cleaners is to make your own using natural ingredients.

Basic ingredients include baking soda, castile soap, vinegar, and water. Essential oils provide pleasant smells and may make a dirty job more enjoyable.

- Baking Soda (sodium bicarbonate) works as a deodorizer and mild abrasive. It is non-toxic to humans, inexpensive, and versatile.
- Castile soap removes dirt by dissolving oils that bind dirt to surfaces. Soaps made from vegetable sources are better for the environment than those made from petroleum sources; they biodegrade more quickly and come from a renewable resource.
- White, distilled vinegar (acetic acid) is a powerful deodorizer that repels grease, can help prevent mold and mildew, and dissolves soap film and mineral deposits. Choose vinegar made from vegetable sources.
- Borax cleans and deodorizes. It is an excellent disinfectant, and softens water. Borax can usually be found with laundry products in grocery stores.



BUILDING A GREENER LIFESTYLE FOR FREDERICK COUNTY

Maintaining your Lawn while Protecting Water Quality

LAWN FACTS

Lawnmowers and air pollution.
One hour of pushing a new, gas-powered lawn mower around your yard produces about the same amount of pollutant emissions as driving your car for 50-70 miles. By some estimates, up to five percent of summer hydrocarbon emissions in suburban areas are due to lawnmower emissions.

Lawns are not sponges.
Most lawn soils are extremely compacted, and recent research indicates that about half of all rainstorms produce at least some runoff from lawns. So, be careful what you put into your lawn—there's a good chance it may end up in the nearest stream, creek and the Chesapeake Bay!

Polluting Streams
The most comprehensive national pesticide monitoring study to date, conducted by the US Geological Survey, detected higher levels of insecticides in urban streams than in those in agricultural areas.

A Labor of Love
In Maryland alone, homeowners spend an estimated 72 million hours collectively each year on lawn care.

Turf Nation
According to industry estimates, there are more than 50 million acres of managed turf in the US. By comparison, the total watershed area of the Chesapeake Bay is just over 40 million acres.

Lawns that are as hard as a rock.
Several studies have shown that about a third of all lawns are so highly compacted during the construction process that they have the same hydrologic properties as concrete.

The DDT Legacy
Despite being banned more than 20 years ago, researchers routinely find low levels of the chemicals DDT and DDE in urban stormwater and sediment samples in our region. The legacy of these persistent pesticides are a sobering reminder that small actions can have long term consequences.

IS GREEN GRASS REALLY GREEN?

Most of us have childhood memories of running barefoot through the grass. In mid-Maryland, the growing season for turf grass is close to 200 days—lots of time for running through the grass! According to a study by the Center for Watershed Protection in Ellicott City, Maryland, nearly 90% of residents in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed have a lawn, and the amount of turf that is fertilized in the Bay Watershed is equivalent to 800,000 football fields. In Maryland, the area devoted to managed turf or lawns consume more land area than corn, soybeans, and wheat combined!


Is your lawn a healthy, diverse green ecosystem, pleasant to the eye with low cost, ecologically sound maintenance or an economic and environmental liability from overfertilizing and overwatering?

Estimated Distribution of Turf Grass by Sector in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed (courtesy Center for Watershed protection)

Sector	%
Home Lawns	70%
Roadside Right-of-Way	10%
Municipal Open Space	7%
Parks	4%
Schools	3%
Golf Courses	3%
Churches	2%
Cemeteries	1%
Others (e.g., airports, sod farms)	1%

RESOURCES

- Backyard Actions for a Cleaner Chesapeake Bay:**
www.mdc.state.md.us/www/hgic.cumd.edu
- Healthy Habits for Clean Water:**
<http://www.epa.gov/npsdes/stormwater>
- Environmental Lawn Care - Grasscycling:**
www.grasscycling.asdpep.com
- Envirocast: Weather and Watershed Newsletter.**
The Grass Crop of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed
www.stormcenter.com/envirocast/2003-05-01/envirocast.php
- Reducing Turf**
Grow It! Don't Mow It. Wild Ones Website
www.forwild.org



BUILDING A GREENER LIFESTYLE FOR FREDERICK COUNTY

TO CLEAN OR DEODORIZE...

TO CLEAN OR DEODORIZE...	TRY...
Windows and windshields	Club soda
Tubs, sinks, and toilet	Paste of baking soda, castile soap, and water
Open and clean sink and tub drains	Mix 1/4 cup vinegar and baking soda. Let stand a few minutes and rinse with boiling water.
Silverware, candlesticks, etc.	Paste of baking soda and water, or toothpaste
Mildew	Mix 1/2 cup vinegar with 1/2 cup borax in warm water. Apply with a sponge or spray bottle.
Garbage disposal	Grind ice or citrus peels in disposal.
Ceramic tiles	Mix 1/4 cup vinegar with 1/2 gallon hot water.
Carpet Odor	Sprinkle carpet with baking soda, cornmeal, or cornstarch. Allow to sit 1/2 hour and vacuum up.

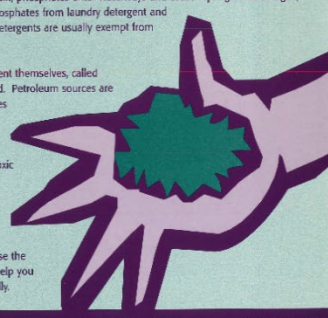
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF CONVENTIONAL CLEANERS


Phosphates are minerals that act as water softeners. They can be very effective cleaners, but also act as fertilizers. When cleaning products are washed down the drain, phosphates enter waterways and cause rapid growth of algae, polluting the water. Many states have banned phosphates from laundry detergent and other cleaning products. Automatic dishwasher detergents are usually exempt from these restrictions.

The key ingredient in many cleaners is the detergent themselves, called surfactants. Most surfactants are petroleum based. Petroleum sources are a limited resource and their extraction often causes pollution.

Responsible use of bleach means minimal use. If needed for disinfection, clean first with a non-toxic product and follow-up disinfection with bleach.

It is important to determine the life cycle of a product before purchase. Ask questions about the manufacturing process, packaging, shipping, performance, and resource recovery (can you reuse the package?). The answers to these questions will help you determine if the product is environmentally friendly.





Community Commons

The Building a Greener Lifestyle series is a public outreach component of the Monocacy and Catoctin Watershed Alliance (MCWA), an alliance of diverse stakeholders interested in improving water quality and wildlife habitat in the Monocacy and Catoctin Watersheds. Community Commons and Frederick County Government developed the series to empower citizens. More information about the MCWA and Frederick County Government can be found at 301.694.1413 or at www.cc.fredrick.md.us/clearstreams. More information about the Greener Lifestyle series and about Community Commons can be found at 301.662.5000 or at www.communitycommons.org.



BUILDING A GREENER LIFESTYLE FOR FREDERICK COUNTY

LAWN CARE TIPS

The choices we make in maintaining our lawns can make a real difference in the health of our streams, rivers, and the Chesapeake Bay. Read on to consider some easy tips to simplify lawn care and protect our water resources:

- Keep the fertilizer spreader in the garage this summer.**
Unless you plan to have livestock grazing on your lawn, you simply don't need to fertilize your grass every year. Many people never fertilize and still have green lawns. Have your soil tested to determine the type and amount of fertilizer or other soil amendments needed for a healthy lawn. Fertilize in the fall, not springtime, using slow release forms of nitrogen. Aerate your soil to reduce compaction and help lessen fertilizer run-off from your lawn. Fertilizers and pesticides, when improperly applied to lawns, can enter and pollute waterways.
- Measure your yard.**
Most lawn care product application rates are based on 1,000 square feet. Do you really know how big your yard is? Take an afternoon to retrace on your patio or deck and visualize 1,000 square feet (think of a square ten paces by ten paces). The most common reason why folks over-fertilize is that they over-estimate the size of their yard when buying and using lawn care products (several regional lawn experts now recommend that great lawn results can be achieved with as little as 10 pounds of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet per year—something not reflected in current product packaging).
- Check the weather forecast before you fertilize or spray.**
If rain is expected within the next 24 hours, delay application until the next dry period.
- Never apply herbicides or insecticides within 5 feet of pavement.**
If you must remove weeds near pavement, simply pull them by hand. Also make sure to mow out applications away from paved areas too. A recent California study showed that lethal insecticide levels in one small urban stream were caused by a half-dozen homes that failed to follow these simple rules. Don't leave fertilizer on sidewalks or driveways where it can be washed into the nearest stream.
- Be a careful consumer.**
Read all product labels carefully. If the product has too many warnings on the label, consider replacing it with a safer alternative. Consider these less toxic insecticides: insecticidal soaps, pyrethrin, rotenone and neem, horticultural oils, B.T. (*Bacillus thuringiensis*). The following natural fertilizers contain relatively low concentrations of nutrients, but add valuable organic matter to soil: cottonseed meal, blood meal, bone meal, fish emulsion, and manure.
- Don't overwater the lawn.**
Established lawns will survive a few weeks without rain. Watering by hand or light, frequent water applications will make roots reach the soil surface for moisture, causing thatch and promoting weed growth. An abundance of water results in excessive leaf growth, depleting a lawn's natural energy reserves and weakening its disease resistance. Artificially high moisture and surface humidity can spread and foster disease pathogens. Cool weather grasses, like ryegrass or Kentucky bluegrass and some fescues go dormant and brown in the hot summer months and should not be watered. Grass is not always the best choice for steep slopes, shady areas, or walkways—consider native groundcover landscaping.
- Mow higher and less frequently.**
You can control weeds by shading them out. Set your mower height to three inches and you will have both a healthier lawn and fewer weeds. Experts caution that cutting grass too short is the second leading cause of problem lawns.
- Don't Bother with Herbicides; you really can't win.**
An average acre of soil contains more than 200 million "weed" seeds in the top six inches of soil, which germinate under the right moisture, light, and temperature conditions. Indeed, when you turn over grass and expose the underlying soil, about four percent of these seeds can germinate, or about 250 weeds per square foot. Don't get involved in a battle you can't win, and remember that the naked eye generally cannot distinguish between a perfect lawn and one containing at least a few weeds.

- Honey, I shrunk the lawn!**
A great way to save time and energy is to reduce the turf area on your property by about 5 percent each year. Start with the soggy and/or steep areas that are difficult to mow. Dig out the lawn and replace it with flower and shrub beds. There are many attractive ways to do this. Place 3-4 inches of mulch and plant some container-grown plants.
- Select a Good Natural Lawn Company.**
About 25% of us use the services of a lawn care company to take care of our yards. While it is nice to have somebody else to do the sweating, a good shaker should insist on a company that uses organic fertilizers and natural pest management techniques. Although just about every lawn care company has the word "green" in its name, this doesn't necessarily mean that it practices environmentally-responsible lawn care. Before you sign a contract, check them out to see if they use natural or organic methods and conduct a soil test. Make sure the firm and its personnel are licensed and certified by the Maryland Department of Agriculture's Pesticide Regulation Section.



Community Commons

The Building a Greener Lifestyle series is a public outreach component of the Monocacy and Catoctin Watershed Alliance (MCWA), an alliance of diverse stakeholders interested in improving water quality and wildlife habitat in the Monocacy and Catoctin Watersheds. Community Commons and Frederick County Government developed the series to empower citizens. More information about the MCWA and Frederick County Government can be found at 301.694.1413 or at www.cc.fredrick.md.us/clearstreams. More information about the Greener Lifestyle series and about Community Commons can be found at 301.662.5000 or at www.communitycommons.org.

BUILDING A GREENER LIFESTYLE FOR FREDERICK COUNTY

Harvesting Rainwater using Rain Barrels

WATER: A LIMITED NATURAL RESOURCE

In 2002, Maryland was in a severe drought. Groundwater levels dropped, streams dried up, and the Monocacy River experienced record low flows. Area residents were faced with water restrictions and bans on outdoor use. The City of Frederick even had an emergency plan to buy water and haul it to residents if the drought continued and the City's water supplies became further reduced. Water conservation became a top issue in the media and a frequent discussion topic as more people realized the full magnitude of our finite water supply.

A concept that gained notoriety during this difficult time was using a rain barrel to harvest and reuse rainwater for landscape purposes. A 4,000-year-old practice widely used in less-developed countries, collecting rain in a barrel is an easy and sound way to extend water resources. Besides, where landscaping is concerned, plants prefer natural rain water to either treated or well water.

Since 2002, the weather pendulum has swung to the other extreme. Rainfall has been abundant, and the worry has shifted from drought to flooding.

Entering CHESAPEAKE BAY WATERSHED Be a friend to the Chesapeake The Chesapeake Bay Commission

Hard, impervious surfaces like roofs, parking lots, and roadways act as funnels, turning life-giving rain into damaging stormwater runoff. As it flows, stormwater picks up pollutants, including fertilizer, chemicals, grease, gasoline, and silt, and dumps them into streams, rivers, and the Chesapeake Bay. Stormwater is also responsible for erosion and the resulting loss of habitat for plants, aquatic life, and animals.

While a rain barrel is a great tool to use during a drought, it can also help during times of abundant rainfall. Businesses and homeowners who use rain barrels to catch the water from their roofs can stem the tide of stormwater before it bogs! Captured rainwater can be stored and used to supply plants between rainfall events, or channeled into rain gardens where it can seep into the ground instead of running off. We all live in a watershed and should manage our property as though the Chesapeake Bay was at the end of our driveway. In a way, it is!

Too much rain? Not enough? Rain barrels are a good solution in either case!

RAIN BARREL PRIMER: SELECTION

Not all rain barrels are created equal, and it pays to know what features to consider when either making your own rain barrel or purchasing one that is ready-made.

A rain barrel should be made of a dark, UV-stable material that will not allow sunlight to reach the collected water. Sunlight plus water equals algae! While not harmful to plants, algae is unsightly and will clog the spigot. UV-stable material will extend the life of a rain barrel exposed to long periods of direct sunlight.

Select a barrel that is made of non-toxic material. *Never purchase or construct a rain barrel unless you are absolutely certain of the history of the container used.*

Never use a plastic trash can as a rain barrel. Even good quality trash cans can warp and split from the weight of collected water. Trash cans are also difficult to make child-safe and mosquito-proof.

A well-designed rain barrel will feature a large overflow to help manage excess water once the barrel is full and during periods of heavy rainfall. An overflow the size of a garden hose is too small to handle heavy rainfall rates typical of the eastern U.S.

Look for a rain barrel that can be easily linked to additional barrels to double or even triple storage capacity.

The barrel should have a rigid lid that is fully screened and securely fastened. The lid should be designed to minimize the drowning risk for humans or animals. It should also screen to keep debris and mosquitoes out of the captured water.

The barrel's spigot should be made of high-quality metal—NEVER plastic—and should be located at the bottom of the barrel so that all of the captured water can be accessed.

Rain barrels should not be constructed using adhesives or sealants because they will eventually fail and leak. These problems are often difficult or impossible to repair and result in a barrel destined for the landfill!

WATERWISE LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

Plants, flowers, and trees add beauty to our yards, nourish our being, and reinforce our connection to the natural world. With a little care and planning, we can manage water resources in the garden to benefit both our plants and the environment.

Seven steps to a water-wise landscape:

- Improve soil quality and structure (enrich with organic matter).
- Select native and/or drought tolerant plants.
- Group plants with similar water needs.
- Use mulch to help the soil retain moisture.
- Practice good watering habits (water deeply and early in the day).
- Collect and reuse "gray water" from the bathroom, laundry or kitchen.
- Capture and store rainwater to use during dry weather.

IMPORTANT NOTE!

Before setting up a rain barrel, BE SURE you will be in compliance with all applicable laws, rules and ordinances pertaining to collecting and storing rainwater. If your town or subdivision does not allow rain barrels, work closely with elected officials or the homeowner's association to address concerns and, hopefully, shape a new conservation policy! It is easy to screen rain barrels from view using plant material, lattice or fencing. When drafting guidelines for use, be sure to prohibit collection of rain water in an unsafe container that poses a drowning and mosquito hazard.

RAIN BARREL PRIMER: SAFETY

Even the best conservation practice is not worth implementing if it cannot be done safely. Keep these simple safety tips in mind:

- Situate the barrel on a firm, level foundation. A 60-gallon rain barrel weighs at least 500 pounds when full, and poses a tipping hazard when placed on a soft, uneven surface.
- Secure the barrel to prevent tipping.
- Never use an open container to collect and store rainwater. Open containers pose a drowning hazard for humans and animals.
- Always screen a rain barrel to discourage mosquitoes from breeding and spreading West Nile Virus.

Heavy rains may cause the barrel intake to exceed overflow capacity. Monitor the water level in the barrel and return the downspout to normal function when barrel is full.

Collected rainwater is not intended for human or animal consumption.

Make sure overflow points away from the foundation of the building to minimize any risk of property damage.

RAIN BARREL PRIMER: YIELD FORMULA

It is amazing how little rainfall it takes to fill a 60-gallon rain barrel!

Rainfall yield formula:

One inch of rain falling on 1000 square feet yields approximately 623 gallons of water!

Rain falling on a 750-square-foot section of roof will fill a 60-gallon barrel with only 1/8-inch of rain.

It does not take a large roof or a lot of rainfall to add up to big savings.

Save treated or well water for drinking or bathing. With no dissolved minerals or chemicals, rainwater is the best water source for plants... and it is free!

USAGE TIP...

Elevate the barrel slightly to increase water pressure and improve access to the spigot

RESOURCES:

For more information, contact:

- ICPRB Communications Staff Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin 51 Monroe St, Suite PE-08 Rockville, MD 20850 301-884-1908 www.potomacriver.org

Information and help on managing rainwater

CATCH THE RAIN

The Building a Greener Lifestyle series is a public outreach component of the Monocacy and Potomac Watershed Alliance (MCPWA), an alliance of diverse stakeholders interested in improving water quality and wildlife habitat in the Monocacy and Potomac Watersheds. Community Commission and Frederick County Government developed the series to empower citizens. More information about the MCPWA and Frederick County Government can be found at 301.694.1413 or at www.cca.frederick.md.us/drainstreams. More information about the Greener Lifestyle series and about Community Commons can be found at 301.662.3400 or at www.communitycommons.org.

Tips for Green Leaders in FREDERICK COUNTY

Design and Construction of a Rain Garden

Rain, Rain - Soak In!

Where does the rainwater go that runs off of your roof, driveway, lawn, and sidewalk? This "stormwater runoff" is often conveyed to curbs, gutters, drains, or sewers, then piped to a stormwater detention pond and gradually released into the nearest stream or lake.

However, stormwater was not regulated until the mid 1980's, which means that roads and buildings constructed before stormwater regulations might not have any treatment before water reaches a stream.

A novel alternative to the conventional "pipe and pond" approach is the use of a rain garden to store and treat runoff and recharge groundwater. Rain gardens are suitable for any land use—residential, commercial, or industrial. In a rain garden, rainwater from paved surfaces, downspouts, and lawns is collected in shallow, low-lying areas planted with native vegetation to be stored temporarily, absorbed by plants, and percolated into the ground. Pollutants such as fertilizer, pesticide residue, oil, and heavy metals can be trapped by the rich soil and root systems in the rain garden, permitting cleaner water to slowly soak down through the soil and rocky subsoil until it recharges groundwater supplies.

Native plant species that can tolerate the extremes of wet soils and dry periods are preferred for use in a rain garden. They are deep-rooted, adapted to the local climate, and attractive to pollinators, nectar-feeders, and other wildlife. Many of these native plants are sold by local nurseries, where experienced horticultural staff can help match suitable plants with your rain garden needs. You will need to consider sun exposure, soil type, soil moisture retention, and drought resistance when selecting plants.

Rain Garden Benefits

A rain garden can be your personal contribution to cleaner water, healthier wildlife, and an improved environment for you and your community. Each rain garden may seem small, but collectively they produce substantial environmental benefits.

Rain gardens benefit us by:

- Increasing the amount of water filtering into the ground. This recharges groundwater and helps reduce the amount of pollutants washing off into lakes and streams.
- Helping to sustain adequate flows in streams during dry spells.
- Providing valuable wildlife habitat.
- Enhancing the beauty of your yard and the neighborhood.
- Protecting communities from flooding and drainage problems.
- Protecting streams and lakes from damaging flows that cause bank erosion.
- Reducing the need for costly stormwater treatment structures.

Resources:

Rain Garden Design:

- Chesapeake Ecology Center tinyurl.com/39u5gm1
- RainScaping.org www.rainscaping.org/
- Low Impact Development Center www.lowimpactdevelopment.org/raingarden_design/index.htm
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources tinyurl.com/y8m6r2n
- Iowa Stormwater Partnership tinyurl.com/7f4q79c

Native Plant Guides:

- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service www.nativeplantcenter.net/guides/chesapeake/natives.pdf
- Mountain Region Guide: tinyurl.com/c7p2h2d
- Piedmont Region Guide: tinyurl.com/cml7z0j
- BayScapes Program tinyurl.com/cw7q72e

Constructing a Rain Garden

Key steps in the process include choosing a location, sizing, designing the garden, checking for utility lines, installing the garden, and maintenance. You might decide to do all or some of the steps yourself, or you might select a professional landscaper to help.

This rain garden has an attractive curved shape and brightly colored flowering plants.

Image used under Creative Commons from Jim, Holmes, OH

- Choose a location.** There are several ways to choose a rain garden location. Low-lying areas that collect water or areas that stormwater usually travels across can become rain gardens. Other options include constructing a garden that collects runoff from a parking lot or redirecting flow from gutter downspouts to a garden. Keep the rain garden about 10-15 feet from buildings.
- Determine soil type, size, and depth.** Determine whether your soil is clay, silt, or sand based on its texture. For clay soils in particular, you will probably want to use an amended soil in your garden consisting of 50-60% sand, 20-30% topsoil, and 20-30% compost. If you use amended soil, your garden should be 20-30% of the size of the drainage area. To determine drainage area, multiply the length by the width of your roof, driveway, or other surface draining into your rain garden. Rain gardens can range from 3'-12" in depth, depending on the size of the garden. A deeper depth can allow for a smaller area garden. The most important factor to consider is making your garden deep enough to hold rainwater while it soaks into the ground. If your garden is on a slope, make sure to create a berm, or raised section of ground, on the downhill side of the garden. For a more detailed guide to determining soil type, garden area, and garden depth, see p. 11 of Rain Gardens Across Maryland: <https://extension.umd.edu/learn/rain-gardens-across-maryland>.
- Creating a site design.** Your rain garden can be any shape that you want. Use native plant guides to select plants appropriate for your garden, based on its exposure to the sun, moisture level, and soil type. Rain gardens installed in Frederick County will need to be adapted to either the Piedmont or Mountain region of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. For a guide to plant selection by region, see the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's guide: www.nativeplantcenter.net/guides/chesapeake/natives.pdf.
- Check for utility lines and pipes.** Call Miss Utility at 1-800-257-7777 at least one week prior to digging.
- Install the garden.** Use a hose or rope to create an outline of your rain garden. Excavate by hand or machine to your pre-determined depth and build a berm using excavated soil if necessary. Fill the area with soil amendment, leaving a few inches for mulch. Remove plants from containers, loosen their roots, and plant them in the amended soil. Follow with a layer of mulch and watering.
- Maintenance.** Maintenance for rain gardens is essentially the same as that for other landscaping. Water your garden about one inch per week during dry spells. Replace soil or mulch if it gets washed out by heavy rains. Trim plants, remove dead vegetation, and remove weeds if needed.

Your rain garden can be as beautiful as you decide to make it. This garden directs downspout water to a simulated stream bed.

Image used under Creative Commons from Field_Outdoor_Spaces

The Tips for Green Leaders in Frederick County is a public outreach component of the Frederick County Office of Sustainability and Environmental Resources: Green Home Challenge (GHC). For more information about the GHC please visit: www.FrederickCountyMD.gov/GreenHomes or call 301.600.7414.

Why Scoop that Poop?

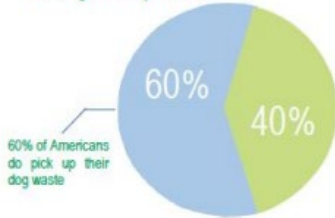


Dog waste is the #3 cause of water pollution. In 1991, the EPA deemed dog waste to be as toxic as **oil spills**.



A common myth is that dog waste is as effective of a fertilizer as cow or horse manure, when it is **actually more toxic**.

Due to their high-protein diet, dog waste is **highly acidic** and can burn your grass creating brown patches.

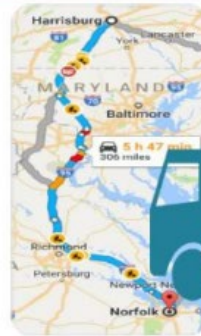


40% of Americans do not pick up after their dogs.

110 thousand pounds of waste are left on Frederick streets, yards, and sidewalks every year.



Sustainability@FrederickCountyMD.gov



500 million tons of waste per year
Created by 4 million dogs in the Chesapeake Bay is enough to fill 15,000 tractor trailers. A bumper to bumper caravan extending from Norfolk, VA to Harrisburg, PA!

Two or three days' worth of droppings from 100 dogs contributes enough bacteria to close a bay and its watershed areas within 20 miles to swimming and shell fishing.



23 million fecal bacteria
Some of these can cause serious kidney disorders, intestinal illness, cramps and diarrhea in humans.



Frederick County Government
Office of the County Executive
Sustainability and Environmental Resources
30 N. Market St., Frederick, MD 21701

EMMITSBURG GRANT

In April 2019, the Town of Emmitsburg was awarded a \$3,000.00 grant from the Chesapeake Bay Trust. The grant funding will be used to purchase supplies in order to start a storm drain-marking program. The purpose of the program is to raise public awareness that storm drains directly or indirectly connect to local water bodies that ultimately lead to the Chesapeake Bay. Our hope is that the storm drain-marking program will discourage the dumping of materials down storm drains, which will prevent pollution and improve water quality.

We thank the Chesapeake Bay Trust for their generous contribution to our Town!



THE CHESAPEAKE BAY TRUST

The Chesapeake Bay Trust is a nonprofit grant-making organization dedicated to improving the watersheds of the Chesapeake Bay. Created in 1985 by the Maryland General Assembly, their goal is to increase stewardship through grant programs, special initiatives, and partnerships that support K-12 environmental education, on-the-ground watershed restoration, community engagement, and the underlying science of these three realms. Through their grants, the Trust engages hundreds of thousands of students and volunteers in projects that have a measurable impact on the natural resources of our region. Their goal is simple: they believe that getting residents involved is key to restoring the Chesapeake Bay. To learn how you can take action, visit www.cbtrust.org.

300A S. Seton Ave.
Emmitsburg, MD 21727
Phone: 301-600-6300
Email: Info@emmitsburg.gov

Only Rain in the Drain!



**Town of Emmitsburg
Storm Drain Marking Program**





ONLY RAIN IN THE DRAIN!

You may see volunteers in your neighborhood putting special markers on storm drains as a reminder to residents that the only thing that should go into storm drains is rainwater. Please do not pour or dispose of anything into storm drains. Remember, all storm drains in Frederick County eventually lead to the Chesapeake Bay. Please contact the Town Planner at 301-600-6309 if you wish to volunteer.

What is storm water?

Storm water runoff occurs when precipitation from rain or snowmelt flows over the ground. Impervious surfaces like driveways, sidewalks, and streets prevent storm water from naturally soaking into the ground.

WHY IS STORM WATER RUNOFF A PROBLEM?

As storm water flows along streets, it picks up trash, leaves, pet waste, car fuels and other pollutants like excess lawn fertilizers and pesticides. This adds up to a lot of pollution to the Chesapeake Bay. Did you know that 110,000 pounds of dog waste are left on Frederick County streets, yards, and sidewalks every year?



DO YOUR PART TO KEEP OUR STREAMS CLEAN FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS!

You can make a difference!

- Use lawn chemicals and pesticides sparingly.
- Recycle used motor oil and paint or dispose of it at a hazardous waste site.
- Pick up pet waste, and dispose of it in the trash.
- Compost or recycle yard waste when possible.
- Repair auto leaks.
- Wash your car on the lawn with phosphate-free soap or at a commercial car wash.
- Direct downspouts away from hard surfaces.
- Never dump anything down a storm drain that you would not swim in or drink; only rain in the drain!

Flyer Printed on 100% Recycled Paper



Flyer Printed on 100% Recycled Paper

EMMITSBURG GRANT

In August 2019, the Town of Emmitsburg was awarded a \$5,000.00 grant from the Chesapeake Bay Trust. The grant funding will be used to start a rain barrel program in order to teach the community about storm water runoff's direct connection to the health of local streams, ponds, lakes, and the Chesapeake Bay. The partnership formed by the Town and Chesapeake Bay Trust will allow us to subsidize 50 percent of the cost of rain barrels and also hold two educational workshops.

A complete rain barrel system is only \$40.00! This system includes a premade terra cotta colored 55/60-gallon barrel, overflow hose, and spigot. Only one rain barrel per household until March 1, 2020.

Hurry and order your barrel before grant funds run out!

Please contact Zach Gulden, Town Planner, at 301-600-6309 or by email zgulden@emmitsburgmd.gov if you would like to attend a workshop and/or purchase a rain barrel.

THE CHESAPEAKE BAY TRUST

The Chesapeake Bay Trust is a nonprofit grant-making organization dedicated to improving the watersheds of the Chesapeake Bay. Created in 1985 by the Maryland General Assembly, their goal is to increase stewardship through grant programs, special initiatives, and partnerships that support K-12 environmental education, on-the ground watershed restoration, community engagement, and the underlying science of these three realms. Through their grants, the Trust engages hundreds of thousands of students and volunteers in projects that have a measurable impact on the natural resources of our region. Their goal is simple: they believe that getting residents involved is key to restoring the Chesapeake Bay. To learn how you can take action, visit www.cbtrust.org.



Town of Emmitsburg Rain Barrel Program



WHY IS STORM WATER RUNOFF A PROBLEM?

Impervious surfaces like roofs, parking lots, and roadways act as funnels, turning life-giving rain into damaging storm water runoff. As it flows, storm water picks up pollutants, including fertilizer, chemicals, gasoline, and silt, and dumps them into streams, rivers, and the Chesapeake Bay. Storm water is also responsible for erosion and the resulting loss of habitat for plants, aquatic life, and animals.



BENEFITS OF RAIN BARRELS

- Using a rain barrel can save you money! They are a cost-effective alternative to using tap water for watering yards and gardens.
- Treated water that flows from your hose can have salts and chemicals that are tough on plants. Rainwater has nutrients and minerals that your garden will love.
- Reduces peak volume and velocity of storm water runoff to streams and storm sewer systems.
- Helps reduce peak water demand during summer months.
- Inexpensive to install and maintain.
- Improve erosion in your yard.
- Water collected by the barrel may be used during droughts or water restrictions.
- Since the barrels are purchased from the Scott Key Center in Frederick County, the rain barrel program benefits adults with developmental disabilities.

Fun Fact

One inch of rain falling on 1,000 square feet yields approximately 623 gallons of water!

RAIN BARREL ORDER / WORKSHOP ATTENDANCE FORM

Name:

Address:

City:

Phone:

Zip:

State:

Email:

Please circle: I would / would not like to be notified of the next rain barrel workshop.

If attending a workshop, # of attendees: _____

Please note: Cost: \$40.00 per barrel. Cash or check only. Checks can be made out to the Town of Emmitsburg and mailed to Town of Emmitsburg, ATTN: Zach Gilden, 300A S Seton Ave, Emmitsburg, MD 21727. Only 1 barrel per household until March 1, 2020. Only Emmitsburg residents and property owners are eligible for reduced rate barrels.

Sewer / Water Bill Mailings:

- In July of 2019, the Town created, printed, and mailed approximately 1,200 of the “Only Rain in the Drain!” brochures in the quarterly sewer and water bills.
- In October of 2019, the Town created, printed, and mailed approximately 1,200 of the “Rain Barrel Program” brochures in the quarterly sewer and water bills.

BMP 1.4 – Annual Employee Training

- **Requirement:** Develop and implement an annual employee-training program that addresses appropriate topics to prevent or reduce the discharge of stormwater pollution into the MS4.
- **Action Plan:** The Town held a mandatory training session for all employees on April 9, 2019. Mark Harman, Arro Consulting, was our guest speaker. Mr. Harman discussed each of the Minimum Control Measures from the MS4 permit, and provided advice on maintaining compliance with the Town’s permit. Employees also watched one video, which included pollution prevention & good housekeeping topics. The total cost of this training was \$145.34. The video link, training sign-in sheet, and pictures are provided below.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UxOam2GEVgQ>



Sign-In Sheet
Town of Emmitsburg Annual Employee Stormwater Training
April 9, 2019

Name – Print	Signature	Department
Zach Golden	<i>Zach Golden</i>	Planning + Zoning
Amy Nail	<i>Amy Nail</i>	Parking + Code Enforcement
TERRI RAY	<i>Terri Ray</i>	Legislative
Don Riggs	<i>Don Riggs</i>	Mayor
Steve Steve Fisher	<i>Steve Fisher</i>	Maintenance
Chris Wanta	<i>Chris Wanta</i>	Streets + Parks
Darrell Lymbright	<i>Darrell Lymbright</i>	street + Parks
Charles Fisher	<i>Charles Fisher</i>	Water + Sewer
Madeline Shaw	<i>Madeline Shaw</i>	Legislative + Executive
Jonel Branner	<i>Jonel Branner</i>	Water
Therese Fryer	<i>Therese Fryer</i>	Accounting
Cathy Willets	<i>Cathy Willets</i>	Town Manager
COLE TABLER	<i>Cole Tabler</i>	Accounting
Don FISSEL	<i>Don Fissel</i>	Water/Wastewater

Page 1 of 2

<i>Kenneth Wayne Sharver</i>	<i>Kenneth Wayne Sharver</i>	Water/Wastewater





BMP 1.5 – Reporting to the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE)

- **Requirement:** Describe in reports to MDE how the education programs complement and strengthen other programs of the MS4 permit.
- **Action Plan:** Distributing general MS4 educational materials will help educate our target population about stormwater runoff, personal behaviors to reduce runoff pollution, volunteer opportunities, illicit discharge detection, and understanding of the legal implications of the improper disposal of waste.

Minimum Control Measure #1 – Total Public Education and Outreach Costs

Description	Cost
July Sewer/Water Bill Brochure Mailer	\$270.00
April 9 th Training	\$145.34
October Sewer/Water Bill Brochure Mailer	\$290.00
MCM #1 TOTAL COST	\$705.34



Town of Emmitsburg

Minimum Control Measure #2

Public Involvement and Participation Program

Minimum Control Measure (MCM) #2 Public Involvement and Participation

Introduction

As part of the Town of Emmitsburg's Stormwater Management Program, the purpose of the Public Involvement and Participation Program is to create and foster opportunities for public participation in the MS4 management program for controlling stormwater discharges.

BMP 2.1 – Target Audience

- **Requirement:** Determine the target audience within the jurisdiction to promote public involvement and participation activities.
- **Action Plan:** The Town has identified residents, homeowner associations, businesses, environmental groups, elected officials, and municipal employees as the target audience groups. Public involvement is promoted through the Town Office, Town website, cable channel 99 (local government channel), Facebook, Twitter, and through the Town's newsletter that is attached to water and sewer bills.

BMP 2.2 – Appropriate Activities

- **Requirement:** Specify activities appropriate for the target audience and promote participation.
- **Action Plan:** In the 2019 reporting period, the Town identified the following opportunities for public participation in the MS4 management program for controlling stormwater discharges: Arbor Day Willow Rill stream reforestation, storm drain marking, and the rain barrel program.

BMP 2.3 – Public Participation Events

- **Requirement:** Perform at least five public participation events during the permit term (at least 1 per year) and report to MDE in accordance with reporting requirements.
- **Action Plan:** In the 2019 reporting period, the Town held the following events that provided opportunities for public participation in the MS4 management program for controlling stormwater discharges: Arbor Day Willow Rill stream reforestation, storm drain marking, and the rain barrel program.

Willow Rill Stream Reforestation: The Emmitsburg Community Park is a 5.5 acre park located on West Lincoln Avenue in Emmitsburg. The park contains part of Willow Run, a stream, which flows through the Town's Memorial Park and Emmitsburg Elementary School Property. The Town's Willow Rill Stream Reforestation project objectives included: 1) provide increased water quality and habitat diversity; 2) provide increased awareness and promote public participation in the MS4 management program for

controlling stormwater discharges; 3) maintain the tree canopy and aesthetic nature of the park; and 4) provide for more diversity of native species appropriate to the site.

- On April 13, 2019, the Town of Emmitsburg held the annual Arbor Celebration and tree planting. The event was held in Community Park along Willow Rill, a creek that runs through the park and is in desperate need of restoration. The section of the creek that runs through Community Park had little to no wild life and no brush or trees to help control flow during heavy rains. The Town planted eight total trees (3 Red Maples, 2 River Birch, and 3 Scarlet Oaks) with the assistance of members from the Emmitsburg Green Team, Town Staff, Lions Club, Department of Natural Resources (DNR), County Executive's Office, and several other local organizations. There was no charge to participate. The project was partially funded through a \$444.00 donation from the Emmitsburg Lions Club. The event was advertised on Facebook, the Town Newsletter, Town website, flyers, email invitations and word-of-mouth. In total, 16 people attended the event. Staff later placed multiple streamside forest buffer signs along the stream. Photos are attached below showing the event flyer and the group that participated.





On April 13, 2019 this group of people participated in Emmitsburg Arbor Day by planting trees along Willow Hill in Community Park.

The Town was awarded it's first Tree City USA Award by the Arbor Day Foundation!

We are thankful for the community members, Becky Wilson (DNR) & County Executive Jan Gardner for joining us!





Storm Drain Marking Program: In May of 2019, the Town was awarded a \$3,000.00 grant from the Chesapeake Bay Trust in order to create and implement a storm drain-marking program. The purpose of the program is to raise public awareness that storm drains directly or indirectly connect to local water bodies that ultimately lead to the Chesapeake Bay. Our hope is that the storm drain-marking program will discourage the dumping of materials down storm drains, which will prevent pollution and improve water quality. Storm drain markers, adhesive, dustpans and brooms, gloves, eye protection, safety reflective vests, and garbage bags were provided by the Town.

- June 24 & 27 2019 – 21 freshman and sophomore students and four chaperones from Gonzaga College High School assisted the Town in installing 24 storm drain markers at St. Joseph's Provincial House / Seton Shrine, 26 at the Northgate residential development, 49 at the Brookfield residential development, one at the Lincoln on the Park apartment complex.





- Town staff installed 53 markers along East Main Street, West Main Street, North Seton Avenue and South Seton Avenue. These are heavily traveled areas, so safety was a concern for volunteers.

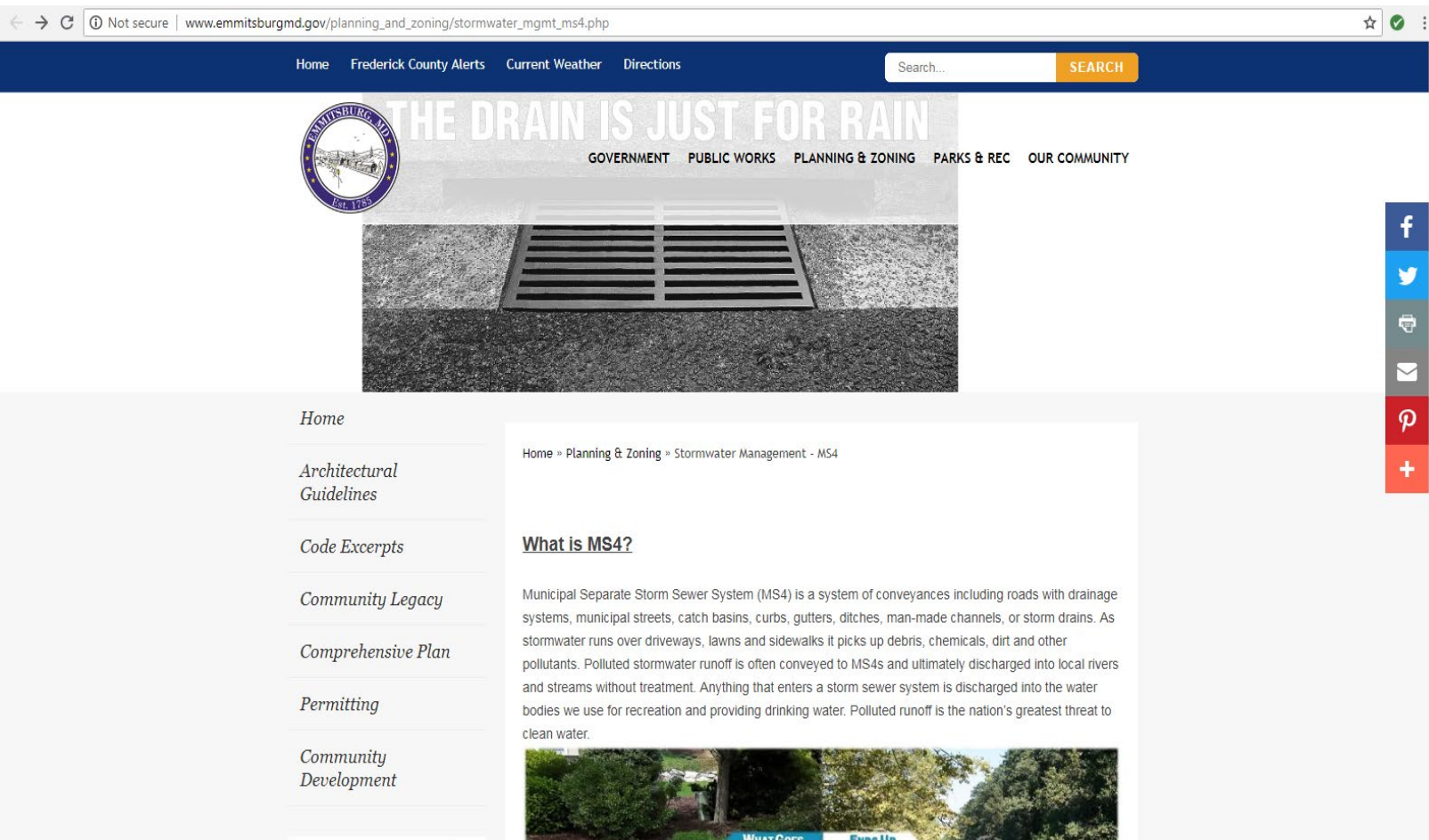
Rain Barrel Program: In September of 2019, the Town was awarded a \$5,000.00 grant from the Chesapeake Bay Trust in order to create and implement a rain barrel program. The purpose of the program is to raise public awareness that storm water pollution effects the health of the Chesapeake Bay. Our hope is that the rain barrel program will encourage water conservation, which will help prevent pollution and improve water quality. To date we have sold 23 rain barrels. The Town also sponsored a rain barrel educational workshop on October 1, 2019. The event had 18 participants.



Rain Barrel Workshop 10/1/19 ^

BMP 2.4 – Public Access

- **Requirement:** Provide public access to the permittee’s progress reports via website or other method and consider any substantive public comments received concerning the jurisdiction’s MS4 program.
- **Action Plan:** The Town has added a stormwater management page to our website, which can be located at http://www.emmitsburgmd.gov/planning_and_zoning/stormwater_mgmt_ms4.php. The page includes links to the Stormwater Annual Progress Reports, and other educational and environmental information. No public comments have been received to date. Below are pictures of the website.



[Comprehensive Plan](#)[Permitting](#)[Community Development](#)

stormwater runs over driveways, lawns and sidewalks it picks up debris, chemicals, dirt and other pollutants. Polluted stormwater runoff is often conveyed to MS4s and ultimately discharged into local rivers and streams without treatment. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged into the water bodies we use for recreation and providing drinking water. Polluted runoff is the nation's greatest threat to clean water.



Illicit Discharges

An illicit discharge is defined as any unauthorized discharge other than clean stormwater released into the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). Illicit connections may be intentional or may be the result of connections made years ago when water quality issues were not a concern.

The types of illicit discharges vary widely with some examples being:

- Waste oil, antifreeze, paint, trash or other household chemicals
- Car wash, laundry, and industrial wastewaters
- Spills on roadways and other accidents
- Failing septic systems and illegal dumping practices
- Improper disposal of sewage from recreational practices such as boating or camping

Common indicators of illicit discharges include abnormal odors, strange colors, or oil sheen present

- Waste oil, antifreeze, paint, trash or other household chemicals
- Car wash, laundry, and industrial wastewaters
- Spills on roadways and other accidents
- Failing septic systems and illegal dumping practices
- Improper disposal of sewage from recreational practices such as boating or camping

Common indicators of illicit discharges include abnormal odors, strange colors, or oil sheen present around or inside storm inlets or pipes. Keeping harmful substances out of our water benefits everyone; environmentally and economically.



If you witness or become aware of an illicit discharge or illegal dumping, please contact:

Zachary R. Gulden, MPA
Town Planner
Town of Emmitsburg
300A South Seton Avenue
Emmitsburg, MD 21727
Phone: 301-600-6309
Fax: 301-600-6313

Listed below are the six minimum control measures that the Town must incorporate into the stormwater management program. These measures are expected to result in significant reductions of pollutants discharged into receiving waterbodies.

1. Public Education and Outreach - An informed and knowledgeable community is crucial to the success of a stormwater management program, since it helps to ensure greater support and program compliance as the public becomes aware of individual actions they can take to protect or improve the quality of area waters.
2. Public Participation/Involvement - An active and involved community allows for broader public support, a broader base of expertise and a connection to other local environmental programs.
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination - Illicit discharges are untreated discharges that could contribute high levels of pollutants, including heavy metals, toxics, oil and grease, solvents, nutrients, viruses and bacteria to receiving waterbodies. The Town is required to develop, implement and enforce an illicit discharge detection and elimination program.
4. Construction Site Runoff Control - Stormwater runoff from construction activities can have a significant impact on water quality. As stormwater flows over a construction site, it can pick up pollutants like sediment, debris, and chemicals and transport these to a nearby storm sewer system or directly to a river, lake or stream.
5. Post-Construction Runoff Control - Increased impervious surfaces, like parking lots, driveways, and rooftops, interrupt the natural cycle of gradual percolation of water through vegetation and soil. Instead, water is collected from surfaces such as asphalt and concrete and routed to drainage systems where large volumes of runoff quickly flow to the nearest receiving water. The effects of this process can include stream bank scouring and downstream flooding, which often lead to a loss of aquatic life and damage to property. Ordinances and other regulations are required to determine the appropriate best management practices and to ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of storm water controls.
6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping - This measure involves recognizing the benefits of pollution prevention practices and includes the development and implementation of an operation and maintenance program. Reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations into the storm sewer system can include employee training on how to incorporate pollution prevention/good housekeeping techniques into municipal operations.

Links/Additional Information

Annual Reports

- [01/2016 - 12/2017](#)
- [01/2018 - 10/30/2018](#)

Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance

- [Town Code - Chapter 15, Section 20.010](#)
- [Frederick County Code - Chapter 24](#)

Stormwater Management Ordinance

- [Town Code - Chapter 15, Section 21.010](#)
- [Frederick County Code - Chapter 28](#)

Educational Materials

- [Composting - Do the Rot Thing](#)
- [Gardening with Native Plants](#)
- [Natural Household Cleaners](#)
- [Maintaining Your Lawn While Protecting Water Quality](#)
- [Harvesting Rainwater Using Rain Barrels](#)
- [Design and Construction of a Rain Garden](#)
- [Pet Waste Fact Sheet](#)
- [Only Rain in the Drain!](#)

Minimum Control Measure #2 - Public Involvement and Participation Costs

Description	Cost
Arbor Day Tree Plantings	\$869.08
Storm Drain Marking Program	\$2,730.00
Rain Barrel Program (50 barrels purchased & workshop supplies.	\$4,025.94
MCM #2 TOTAL COST	\$7,625.02



Town of Emmitsburg

Minimum Control Measure #3

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Plan

Minimum Control Measure (MCM) #3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Plan

Introduction

As part of the Town of Emmitsburg's Stormwater Management Program, the purpose of the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Plan is to identify and eliminate illicit storm drain system discharges. A permittee will satisfy this MCM by field screening storm drain system outfalls, inspecting the storm drain system to identify any source of an illicit discharge, eliminating any illegal connection or illicit discharge to the storm drain system, and enforcing penalties where appropriate.

BMP 3.1 – Storm Drain Infrastructure Map

- **Requirement:** Develop and maintain an updated map of the MS4 that identifies all stormwater conveyances, outfalls, stormwater best management practices (BMPs), and waters of the U.S. receiving stormwater discharges;
- **Action Plan:** The MS4 map can be found in the attached Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination Plan (Attachment #1).

BMP 3.2 – Illicit Discharge Ordinance

- **Requirement:** Adopt an ordinance or other regulatory means that prohibits illicit discharges into the MS4.
- **Action Plan:** The Town adopted the County's MDE approved Stormwater Management Ordinance through Town Ordinance No. 01-18. Section 28-20 of the Stormwater Management Ordinance prohibits illicit discharges into the storm sewer system. Please see Section 28-20 attached below:

Sec. 28-20. - Prohibited Activities.

(a) *Prohibitions.* A person shall not:

- (1) Cause to be discharged into any storm drain system any pollutant, hazardous material or waste material;
- (2) Cause to be discharged into any storm drain system any pesticide, fungicide, or herbicide prohibited by the U.S. EPA;
- (3) Cause to be discharged into any storm drain system any refuse, rubbish, food waste, garbage, or any other discarded or abandoned objects;
- (4) Cause any refuse, rubbish, food waste, garbage, or any other discarded or abandoned object to be littered, thrown, deposited, placed, accumulated, maintained or kept in or upon any street, alley, sidewalk, storm drain, inlet, catch basin, conduit, drainage structure, or place of business, or upon any other public or private property, except when such materials are placed in containers, bags, recycling bins, or other lawfully established waste disposal facilities protected from stormwater and runoff;
- (5) Cause the accumulation of pollutants, leaves, dirt, or other landscape debris into any street, alley, catch basin, culvert, curb, gutter, inlet, ditch, natural watercourse, flood control channel, canal, storm drain, or any fabricated or natural conveyance; or
- (6) Cause the disposal of sanitary or septic waste or sewage into a stormwater management system or the City's storm drain system from any property or residence or any type of recreational vehicle, camper, bus, boat, holding tank, portable toilet, vacuum truck or other mobile source of waste holding tank, container or device.

(b) *Criminal Penalty.* Any person who willfully violates any provision of this § 28-21 is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, is subject to a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both for each violation, with costs imposed in the discretion of the court. Each day a violation continues is a separate offense.

(Ord. No. G-10-11, § I, 7-15-10; Ord. No. G-13-21, § I, 9-5-13)

BMP 3.3 – Gaining Access to Private Property

- **Requirement:** Establish and document legal means for gaining access to private property to investigate and eliminate illicit discharges.
- **Action Plan:** The Town adopted the County's MDE approved Stormwater Management Ordinance through Town Ordinance No. 01-18. Section 28-21 of the Stormwater Management Ordinance establishes legal means for gaining access to private property to investigate and eliminate illicit storm drain system discharges. Please see Section 28-21 attached below:

Sec. 28-21. - Enforcement and Penalties.

(a) *Enforcement.*

- (1) The Director may enter and inspect any property in order to verify that the property complies with the provisions of this article. This subsection does not apply to violations of § 28-20 of this article.
- (2) If the Director determines that a property is in violation of any provision of this article, the Director shall issue a written notice of violation to all record owners of the property in accordance with Section 2-27.5 of this Code.
- (3) The Director may immediately suspend or revoke the grading or building permit and issue a stop work order on the project if the violation is of such a nature that continuing work will worsen the situation or cause a more severe violation. Violations of this nature include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (A) Any violation of the conditions of the stormwater management plan approval;
 - (B) Changes in site runoff characteristics upon which a waiver was granted;
 - (C) Grading or construction of stormwater management facilities not in accordance with approved plans;
 - (D) Noncompliance with any correction notice or stop work order issued for the construction of a stormwater management facility; or
 - (E) Violations that, in the opinion of the City Engineer, create an immediate danger in a downstream area.

BMP 3.4 – Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

- **Requirement:** Develop and implement written SOP.
- **Action Plan:** The Town contracted with Barton & Lodgidge of Eldersburg, MD to conduct this work in 2019. This cost the Town \$4,664.00 during this reporting period. The SOP (Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination Plan) is attached to this permit packet as Attachment #1.

BMP 3.5 – Submittal of SOP to MDE

- **Requirement:** Submit SOPs to MDE for review and approval.
- **Action Plan:** The Town submitted the SOPs to MDE on September 20, 2019 for review and approval.

BMP 3.6 – Documentation of Illicit Discharge Screening Efforts

- **Requirement:** Document results of illicit discharge screening efforts, including a description of how screening locations were prioritized and any necessary follow-up investigations, enforcement, and remediation measures implemented to address any suspected discharge. Submit to MDE in accordance with reporting requirements.

- **Action Plan:** The Town contracted with Barton & Lodgidge of Eldersburg, MD to perform the annual illicit discharge screenings. This cost the Town \$3,242.00 during this reporting period. This period's illicit discharge screening report is attached to this permit packet as Attachment #2.

BMP 3.7 – Records of the IDD&E Plan

- **Requirement:** Maintain complete records of the IDDE program investigations and make available to MDE during field reviews of the jurisdiction's MS4 program.
- **Action Plan:** This period's illicit discharge screening report is attached to this permit packet as Attachment #2.

Minimum Control Measure #3 - Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Costs

Description	Cost
MS4 Mapping	\$12,350.00
IDD&E Plan	\$4,664.00
Annual Illicit Discharge Screenings	\$3,242.00
MCM #3 TOTAL COST	\$20,256.00



Town of Emmitsburg

Minimum Control Measure #4

Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Plan

Minimum Control Measure (MCM) #4 Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Plan

Introduction

As part of the Town of Emmitsburg's Stormwater Management Program, the purpose of the Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Plan is to comply with Environment Article, Title 4, Subtitle 1, Annotated Code of Maryland and State erosion and sediment control regulations under COMAR 26.17.01. The statute and COMAR specify the requirements for any construction activity that disturbs 5,000 square feet or 100 cubic yards or more of earth movement.

BMP 4.1 – Adoption of a MDE Approved Ordinance

- **Requirement:** Adopt an MDE approved ordinance that includes a process for plan review and approval of proposed construction drawings and erosion and sediment control plans, and inspection and enforcement procedures in accordance with COMAR 26.17.01
- **Action Plan:** The Town of Emmitsburg relies on Frederick County for the implementation of an erosion and sediment control program. The Town adopted Frederick County's MDE approved Grading and Sediment Control Ordinance and authorized the County to administer and enforce its requirements within the Town's jurisdiction in 1977 (Ordinance 77-1). The County accepted this responsibility (Resolution No 85-20). The Frederick County's Soil Conservation District reviews and approves sediment control plans. It then enforces the sediment control as shown on the approved plan.

BMP 4.2 – Acceptance of a County Program

- **Requirement:** A municipality may accept the program that is being implemented by its respective county. Each permittee that relies on its respective county for the implementation of an erosion and sediment control program shall execute a binding agreement or resolution with said county. This agreement shall clarify respective roles of all parties related to plan review and approval, construction site inspections, and enforcement.
- **Action Plan:** The Town of Emmitsburg relies on Frederick County for the implementation of an erosion and sediment control program (Ordinance 77-1 & Resolution 85-20).

Ordinance Series: 1977

Ordinance No.: 1

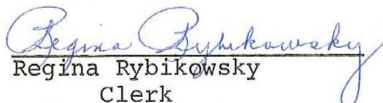
AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE GRADING AND SEDIMENT CONTROL
ORDINANCE OF FREDERICK COUNTY FOR THE TOWN OF EMMITSBURG,
MARYLAND

FIRST: WHEREAS, the Burgess and Commissioners of the Town of Emmitsburg have reviewed and considered the Grading and Sediment Control Ordinance of Frederick County, Maryland effective June y, 1977.

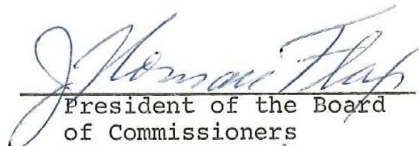
NOW THEREFORE, it is resolved by the Burgess and the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Emmitsburg, Maryland, that the Grading and Sediment Control Ordinance of Frederick County, Maryland is hereby adopted in full force and effect in the incorporated Town of Emmitsburg and Frederick County is hereby granted authority within the Town of Emmitsburg and may fully enforce all said legal provisions.

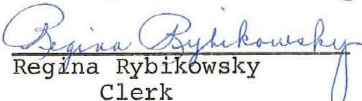
SECOND: It is further enacted and ordered that the ordinance shall be signed, executed, published and posted in accordance with Article II of the Code of Emmitsburg, and that this ordinance shall become effective as soon as such requirements are met.

ATTEST:

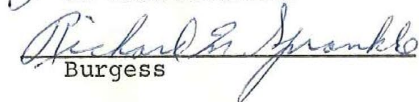

Regina Rybikowsky
Clerk

8-2-77
Date


President of the Board
of Commissioners


Regina Rybikowsky
Clerk

8-2-77
Date


Burgess

(APPROVED)

Yes

(VETOED)

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance has been published and posted in accordance with the requirements of Article II of the Code of Emmitsburg, making the effective date of this ordinance *Aug. 14*, 1977.

Regina Rybikowsky
Regina Rybikowsky
Clerk

THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS RESOLUTION IS JUNE 4, 1985.

RESOLUTION NO. 85-20

Re: Sediment Control - Municipalities Adoption
of County Ordinance and Administration of
same by Frederick County

WHEREAS, Sections 8-1101 et seq. Natural Resources Article of the Maryland Code provides for the delegation of the approval of grading and sediment control plans by municipalities to counties, and

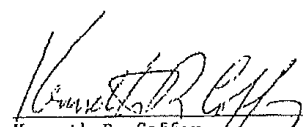
WHEREAS, the municipalities of Woodsboro, Walkersville, Thurmont, Rosemont, Myersville, Brunswick and Emmitsburg have adopted Frederick County's Grading and Sediment Control Ordinance and have authorized the Board of County Commissioners by its Division of Public Works to administer the requirements and issue Grading and Sediment Control permits in the respective jurisdictions.

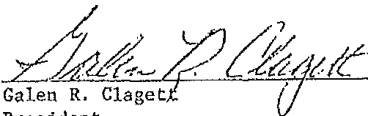
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND, that the Board approves and accepts the Resolutions of Woodsboro, Walkersville, Thurmont, Rosemont, Myersville, Brunswick and Emmitsburg providing for the enforcement and administration of Grading and Sediment Control requirements by the Frederick County Division of Public Works in accordance with the provisions of the Maryland Code Article titled Natural Resources.

This Resolution was approved and adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on the 4th day of June, 1985.

ATTEST:

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND


Kenneth R. Coffey
Administrative Assistant

By: 
Galen R. Clagett
President

BMP 4.3 – Compliance with 2011 Maryland Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control & COMAR 26.17.01

- **Requirement:** Require compliance with requirements under *2011 Maryland Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control* or most recent revision and COMAR 26.17.01.
- **Action Plan:** The Town of Emmitsburg relies on Frederick County to ensure compliance with the requirements under *2011 Maryland Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control* and COMAR 26.17.01.

BMP 4.4 – Necessary Permits Obtained

- **Requirement:** Ensure all necessary permits have been obtained, including MDE's General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity for projects disturbing one acre or more, and local sediment and erosion control plan approval.
- **Action Plan:** All permits are forwarded to the Office of Sustainability & Environmental Resources at Frederick County.

BMP 4.5 – Receiving, Investigating, and Resolving Complaints

- **Requirement:** Develop a process for receiving, investigating, and resolving complaints from any interested party related to construction activities within the jurisdiction. Notify the complainant of the investigation and findings within seven days.
- **Action Plan:** The Town Planner forwards all construction site stormwater runoff control complaints to the Office of Sustainability & Environmental Resources at Frederick County.

BMP 4.6 – Tracking Construction Sites

- **Requirement:** Track all active grading permits within the jurisdiction and report to MDE the disturbed areas for all active permits in accordance with reporting requirements.
- **Action Plan:** The Town of Emmitsburg relies on Frederick County to track and report all active construction sites within the jurisdiction.

BMP 4.7 – Construction Site Inspections and Enforcement in Accordance with COMAR

- **Requirement:** Ensure that construction site inspections and enforcement procedures are performed in accordance with COMAR.
- **Action Plan:** The Town of Emmitsburg relies on Frederick County to conduct construction site inspections and enforcement.

BMP 4.8 – Prevention and Reduction of Erosion and Sediment Pollution

- **Requirement:** Use procedures within existing municipal codes to help prevent and reduce erosion and sediment pollution into waters of the State from any construction activity.
- **Action Plan:** The Town of Emmitsburg relies on Frederick County for the implementation of an erosion and sediment control program.


BMP 4.9 – Responsible Personnel Certification

- **Requirement:** Ensure staff is adequately trained on proper procedures and actions to address potential discharge of pollutants into the MS4 as a result of any construction activity.
- **Action Plan:** Eleven Town employees are adequately trained on proper procedures and actions to address potential discharge of pollutants into the storm drain system as a result of any construction activity. The following employees are Certified Responsible Personnel:
 - Amy Naill, Code & Parking Enforcement Officer
 - Cathy Willets, Town Manager
 - Zachary Gulden, Town Planner
 - Christopher Wantz, Public Works
 - David Wantz, Public Works
 - James Click, Public Works
 - Kenneth Sharrer, Public Works
 - Steve Fissel, Public Works
 - Dan Fissel, Sewer/Water Department
 - Charles Fisher, Sewer/Water Department
 - Jared Brantner, Sewer/Water Department

State of Maryland
Erosion & Sediment Control Certification
Be it known that

James CLICK 9/25/2018
Name Date Issued



has met the requirements for certification of responsible personnel in erosion and sediment control pursuant to Environment Article §4-104.

 No. RPC014247 

State of Maryland
Erosion & Sediment Control Certification
Be it known that

Charles Fisher 5/28/2019
Name Date Issued

has met the requirements for certification of responsible personnel in erosion and sediment control pursuant to Environment Article §4-104.

 No. RPC016080 

State of Maryland
Erosion & Sediment Control Certification
Be it known that

Jared Brantner 5/28/2019
Name Date Issued

has met the requirements for certification of responsible personnel in erosion and sediment control pursuant to Environment Article §4-104.

 No. RPC016081 

State of Maryland
Erosion & Sediment Control Certification
Be it known that

David WANTZ 9/27/2018
Name Date Issued



has met the requirements for certification of responsible personnel in erosion and sediment control pursuant to Environment Article §4-104.

 No. RPC014282 

State of Maryland
Erosion & Sediment Control Certification
Be it known that

Amy Naill 12/12/2017
Name Date Issued

has met the requirements for certification of responsible personnel in erosion and sediment control pursuant to Environment Article §4-104.

 No. RPC011835 

State of Maryland
Erosion & Sediment Control Certification
Be it known that

Kenneth Sharrer 5/28/2019
Name Date Issued



has met the requirements for certification of responsible personnel in erosion and sediment control pursuant to Environment Article §4-104.

 No. RPC016079 

State of Maryland
Erosion & Sediment Control Certification
Be it known that

cathy willets 12/5/2017
Name Date Issued



has met the requirements for certification of responsible personnel in erosion and sediment control pursuant to Environment Article §4-104.

 No. RPC011796 

State of Maryland
Erosion & Sediment Control Certification
Be it known that

CHRISTOPHER WANTZ 9/27/2018
Name Date Issued



has met the requirements for certification of responsible personnel in erosion and sediment control pursuant to Environment Article §4-104.

 No. RPC014281 

State of Maryland
Erosion & Sediment Control Certification
Be it known that

Zachary Gulden 8/6/2018
Name Date Issued


has met the requirements for certification of responsible personnel in erosion and sediment control pursuant to Environment Article §4-104.

 No. RPC013848 

State of Maryland
Erosion & Sediment Control Certification
Be it known that

steve Fissel 5/28/2019
Name Date Issued



has met the requirements for certification of responsible personnel in erosion and sediment control pursuant to Environment Article §4-104.

 No. RPC016083 

State of Maryland
Erosion & Sediment Control Certification
Be it known that

Dan Fissel 5/28/2019
Name Date Issued

has met the requirements for certification of responsible personnel in erosion and sediment control pursuant to Environment Article §4-104.

 No. RPC016077 

Minimum Control Measure #4 - Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Costs

Description	Cost
N/A	\$0.00
MCM #4 TOTAL COST	\$0.00



Town of Emmitsburg

Minimum Control Measure #5

Post Construction Stormwater Management Plan

Minimum Control Measure (MCM) #5 Post Construction Stormwater Management Plan

Introduction

As part of the Town of Emmitsburg's Stormwater Management Program, the purpose of the Post Construction Management Plan is to maintain an acceptable stormwater management program in accordance with Environment Article, Title 4, Subtitle 2, Annotated Code of Maryland and State stormwater management regulations under COMAR 26.17.02. The Statute of and COMAR require that stormwater management shall be addressed for new development and redevelopment for any proposed project that disturbs 5,000 square feet or more.

BMP 5.1 – Adoption of an MDE Approved Ordinance

- **Requirement:** Adopt an MDE approved stormwater management ordinance that provides plan review and approval processes, and inspection and enforcement procedures that ensure proper construction and maintenance of BMPs in accordance with COMAR 26.17.02.
- **Action Plan:** The Town of Emmitsburg relies on Frederick County for the implementation of the stormwater management program. The Town adopted the County's MDE approved Stormwater Management Ordinance and authorized the County to administer and enforce its requirements (see attachments – Ordinance No. 01-18). The County accepted this responsibility (see attachment – Resolution 02-29). The County reviews, approves, and inspects stormwater management facilities. This includes the required triennial SWM facility maintenance inspections after the facility is in operation.

BMP 5.2 – Acceptance of a County Program

- **Requirement:** A municipality may accept an MDE approved stormwater program that is being implemented by its respective county. Each permittee relying on the county for the implementation of a stormwater management program shall execute a binding agreement or resolution with said county. The agreement shall clarify respective roles of all parties related to stormwater plan review and approval, construction and post construction inspections, routine maintenance, enforcement, and BMP tracking.
- **Action Plan:** The Town of Emmitsburg relies on Frederick County for the implementation of a post construction stormwater management program (Ordinance 01-18 & Resolution 02-29).

ORDINANCE SERIES 2001
ORDINANCE NO. 01-18

PAGE 1 OF 3

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
TITLE 15
OF THE CODE OF EMMITSBURG
ENTITLED
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

BE IT RESOLVED, ENACTED AND ORDAINED, this 10th day of September
2001, by the Mayor and Board of Commissioners of the Town of Emmitsburg, Maryland,
pursuant to the authority granted to them by the laws of Maryland and the Charter of the Town
of Emmitsburg, that Title 15 Emmitsburg Municipal Code be amended by adding thereto Chapter
15.21

The amended section of this regulation read as follows with new wording indicated in
BOLD CAPITAL letters and deleted words in [brackets]

WHEREAS, ON JUNE 5, 2001 FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND ADOPTED
A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE DESIGNATED AS ORDINANCE
01-10-284 AND CODIFIED IN THE FREDERICK COUNTY CODE, CHAPTER 1-15.2
PURSUANT TO THE ENVIRONMENT ARTICLE, TITLE 4, SUBTITLE 2,
ANNOTATED CODE OF MARYLAND (FORMERLY, THE NATURAL RESOURCES
ARTICLE, TITLE 8, SUBTITLE IIA), AND

WHEREAS, THE TOWN OF EMMITSBURG HAS REVIEWED THE
COUNTY'S ORDINANCE AND BELIEVES IT IS SATISFACTORY TO PROTECT THE
LIVES AND PROPERTY OF EMMITSBURG RESIDENTS AND CITIZENS, AND

WHEREAS, FREDERICK COUNTY HAS STATED ITS WILLINGNESS TO
ADMINISTER AND ENFORCE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT LAWS WITHIN
THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF THE TOWN OF EMMITSBURG.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, ENACTED AND ORDAINED BY
THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF
EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND THAT THE EMMITSBURG MUNICIPAL CODE IS

ORDINANCE SERIES 2001
ORDINANCE NO. 01-18

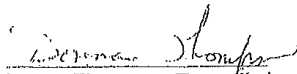
PAGE 3 OF 3

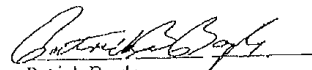
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, ENACTED AND ORDAINED, that this Ordinance shall take effect on the 11th day of September, 2001 and the Town Clerk shall post a copy

thereof at the Town Office and one other public place within the Town, as designated by the Mayor on the 11th day of September, 2001.

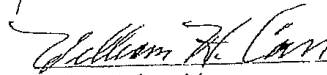
PASSED this 10th day of September, 2001.

ATTEST:


Donna Thompson, Town Clerk


Patrick Boyle
President of the Board of Commissioners

APPROVED this 10th day of September, 2001.


William H. Carr, Mayor

VETOED this _____ day of _____, 2001.

William H. Carr, Mayor

I hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance has been posted as required by Chapter 2.04 of the Emmitsburg Municipal Code, and as directed by the provisions of this Ordinance.

Date: 24 Sept 01


Donna Thompson, Town Clerk

THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS RESOLUTION IS November 21, 2012

RESOLUTION NO. 02-29

RESOLUTION OF
THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

Re: Providing Stormwater Management Services to Municipalities

RECITALS

On June 5, 2001, Frederick County adopted a Stormwater Management Ordinance (Ordinance No. 01-10-284) governing stormwater management in the County pursuant to the Environment Article, Title 4, Subtitle 2, Annotated Code of Maryland (formerly, the Natural Resources Article, title 8, Subtitle 11A); and

The City of Brunswick, Town of Emmitsburg, Town of Middletown, Town of Myersville, Town of Myersville, Town of New Market, Village of Rosemont, Town of Thurmont, and the Town of Walkersville have reviewed the County's Ordinance and have determined it is satisfactory to protect the lives and property of their residents; and

The municipalities listed above have adopted the County's Ordinance and any regulations adopted pursuant thereto; and

Frederick County is willing to administer and enforce the stormwater ordinance within the corporate limits of the municipalities listed above.

RESOLUTION

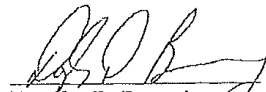
NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND, that the County shall

pc: CAO, HUDAK, SMITH, GROSSNICKLE, FILE

administer and enforce the provisions of its stormwater ordinance, Chapter 1-15.2 of the Frederick County Code and regulations promulgated thereunder, within the corporate limits of the City of Brunswick, Town of Emmitsburg, Town of Middletown, Town of New Market, Village of Rosemont, Town of Thurmont, and the Town of Walkersville under the terms and conditions as may be agreed to between the County and each municipality.

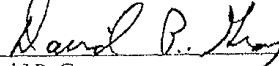
The undersigned hereby certifies that this Resolution was approved and adopted on the 21st day of November, 2002.

ATTEST:


Douglas D. Browning
Acting County Manager

WK 11/21/02

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

BY:  (SEAL)
David P. Gray
President

BMP 5.3 – Implementation of the Maryland Stormwater Design Manual

- **Requirement:** Require that all new and redevelopment projects adhere to the design criteria performance standards in the latest version of the 2000 Maryland Stormwater Design Manual, Volumes I & II (Manual). This includes that environmental site design (ESD) be implemented to the maximum extent practicable (MEP).
- **Action Plan:** The Town of Emmitsburg relies on Frederick County to ensure compliance with the requirements under the 2000 Maryland Stormwater Design Manual, Volumes I & II (Manual).

BMP 5.4 – MS4 Progress Report

- **Requirement:** Maintain stormwater program implementation information and provide updates in accordance with the MS4 Progress Report.
- **Action Plan:** The Town of Emmitsburg relies on Frederick County to fulfill this requirement.

BMP 5.5 – Staff Training

- **Requirement:** Provide training for staff on proper BMP design, performance, inspection, and routine maintenance. Report to MDE the number of trainings offered, topics covered, and number of attendees.
- **Action Plan:** The Town of Emmitsburg relies on Frederick County to fulfill this requirement.

Minimum Control Measure #5 - Post Construction Stormwater Management Plan

Description	Cost
N/A	\$0.00
MCM #5 TOTAL COST	\$0.00



Town of Emmitsburg

Minimum Control Measure #6

Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Plan

Minimum Control Measure (MCM) #6 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Plan

Introduction

As part of the Town of Emmitsburg's Stormwater Management Program, the purpose of the Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Plan is to develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that includes a training component to prevent and reduce pollutant runoff from municipal operations in accordance with CFR 40 § 122.34(b)(6).

BMP 6.1 – Staff Training

- **Requirement:** Ensure that appropriate staff and contractors receive training at least annually. The training must be designed to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants during municipal operations. Training may include in-person, online, toolbox talks, on-the-job, or other formats, and permittees may build on existing training activities to fulfil this requirement. Topics must include spill prevention and response, proper disposal of waste, and periodic visual inspections to detect and correct potential discharges at properties owned or operated by the permittee.
- **Action Plan:** The Town held a mandatory training session for all employees on April 9, 2019. Detailed information on the training can be found in this report under BMP 1.4 – Annual Employee Training.

BMP 6.2 – Pollution Prevention Plan at Town Owned Properties

- **Requirement:** Develop, implement, and maintain a good housekeeping plan for permittee owned or operated properties where any of the following activities are performed: maintenance of vehicles or heavy equipment, and handling of any of the following materials: deicers, anti-icers, fertilizers, pesticides, road maintenance materials such as gravel and sand, or hazardous materials. A standard plan may be created to address multiple properties where similar activities are conducted provided the below items are addressed. The plan must include:
 - a) A description of site activities;
 - b) A list of potential pollutants including their sources and locations on the site. The plan must consider conveyance of stormwater entering, flowing across, and leaving the site;
 - c) Written good housekeeping procedures designed to prevent discharge of pollutants off site that include regular visual inspections to detect potential discharges;
 - d) Written procedures for corrective actions to address any release, spill, or leak on site; and
 - e) Documentation of any discharge, release, leak, or spill, including date, findings, and response actions.

- **Action Plan:** The Town's Pollution Prevention Plan is attached to this permit packet as Attachment #3. The Town owned properties include:

22 East Main Street

- a) A description of site activities;
 - This site includes Sherriff Deputy offices, and it is the main storage facility for the Public Works Department. Items stored here include:
 - Four utility pick-up trucks
 - One dump truck
 - Push and riding lawn mowers
 - Weedwackers, chainsaws, and other gasoline powered tools
 - Hand tools
 - Street lights & supplies
 - Fire hydrants & supplies
 - Street sweepers
 - Snow plows
 - Road signs & supplies
 - Road salt spreaders
 - Backhoe
 - Construction equipment
 - Saws
 - Paint & stains
 - Pesticides
 - Vehicle wash supplies
 - Gasoline, oil, & lubricants
 - Antibacterial soap
 - Credit 41 non-selective herbicide
 - Neutro-wash
 - Lubri-seal
- b) A list of potential pollutants and their sources and locations, including their sources and locations on the site. The plan must consider conveyance of stormwater entering, flowing across, and leaving the stie.
 - Potential pollutants include:
 - Paint & stain
 - Pesticide
 - Vehicle washing supplies
 - Gasoline, oil, & lubricants
 - Antibacterial soap
 - Credit 41 non-selective herbicide
 - Neutro-wash
 - Lubri-seal
 - See below Stormwater Conveyance System map for 22 East Main

Street. The stormwater from this property ultimately flows to the stream called Willow Rill.



- c) Written good housekeeping procedures designed to prevent discharge of pollutants off site that include regular visual inspections to detect potential discharges;
 - Please see the attached Pollution Prevention Plan.
- d) Written procedures for corrective actions to address any release, spill, or leak on site; and
 - Please see the attached Pollution Prevention Plan.
- e) Documentation of any discharge, release, leak, or spill, including date, findings, and response actions.
 - No discharges, releases, leaks, or spills were noted for this reporting period.

140 South Seton Avenue

- a) A description of site activities;
 - This site includes a leased house and a garage that is used as a miscellaneous storage facility for the Public Works Department. Items stored here include:
 - Water hose
 - Metal roofing
 - Lumber
 - LED lightbulbs
 - Push mower
 - Snow thrower
 - Generator
 - Trade lift
 - Christmas decorations
 - Green Clean Pro (treatment for Rainbow Lake)
 - Liquid Asphalt
 - Pool lift
 - Miscellaneous park equipment
- b) A list of potential pollutants including their sources and locations on the site. The plan must consider conveyance of stormwater entering, flowing across, and leaving the site.
 - Potential pollutants include:
 - Green Clean Pro
 - Liquid Asphalt
 - Gasoline, oil, & lubricants from the generator, trade lift, and push mower

- See below Stormwater Conveyance System map for 140 South Seton Avenue. The stormwater from this property ultimately flows into the gravel parking lot or grassy area and dissipates.



- Written good housekeeping procedures designed to prevent discharge of pollutants off site that include regular visual inspections to detect potential discharges;
 - Please see the attached Pollution Prevention Plan.
- Written procedures for corrective actions to address any release, spill, or leak on

site; and

- Please see the attached Pollution Prevention Plan.
- e) Documentation of any discharge, release, leak, or spill, including date, findings, and response actions.
- No discharges, releases, leaks, or spills were noted for this reporting period.

303 West Lincoln Avenue

- a) A description of site activities;
- The Town leases this building to a church.
- b) A list of potential pollutants including their sources and locations on the site. The plan must consider conveyance of stormwater entering, flowing across, and leaving the site.
- The only potential pollutants from this facility are common household cleaners.
 - See below Stormwater Conveyance System map for 303 West Lincoln Avenue. The stormwater from this property ultimately flows into the large grassy area and dissipates.



- c) Written good housekeeping procedures designed to prevent discharge of pollutants off site that include regular visual inspections to detect potential discharges;
 - Please see the attached Pollution Prevention Plan.
- d) Written procedures for corrective actions to address any release, spill, or leak on site; and
 - Please see the attached Pollution Prevention Plan.
- e) Documentation of any discharge, release, leak, or spill, including date, findings, and response actions.
 - No discharges, releases, leaks, or spills were noted for this reporting period.

201 West Lincoln Avenue

- a) A description of site activities;
 - Community Pool
- b) A list of potential pollutants including their sources and locations on the site. The plan must consider conveyance of stormwater entering, flowing across, and leaving the site.
 - Potential pollutants include:
 - Hot Shot Flying Insect Killer Spray
 - Wild Harvest All Purpose Cleaner
 - Essential Everyday Streak less Glass Cleaner
 - Lysol Bleach Toilet Bowl Cleaner
 - Fabuloso Multi-Purpose Cleaner
 - Clorox Cleanup
 - Muriatic Acid (Hydrochloric Acid)
 - Sodium Hypochlorite Solution
 - Odorless Charcoal Lighter
 - Sodium Bicarbonate
 - Calcium Chloride Flakes
 - Sodium Thiosulfate Pentahydrate
 - Chlorinating 1" Tablets
 - See below Stormwater Conveyance System for 201 West Lincoln Avenue. The stormwater from this property ultimately flows into a stormwater drain that flows into a pipe under the road then to a ditch, which ultimately runs to the Willow Rill stream.



- c) Written good housekeeping procedures designed to prevent discharge of pollutants off site that include regular visual inspections to detect potential discharges;
 - Please see the attached Pollution Prevention Plan.
- d) Written procedures for corrective actions to address any release, spill, or leak on site; and
 - Please see the attached Pollution Prevention Plan.
- e) Documentation of any discharge, release, leak, or spill, including date, findings, and response actions.
 - No discharges, releases, leaks, or spills were noted for this reporting period.

BMP 6.3 – Report Pollution Prevention Efforts

- **Requirement:** Quantify and report pollution prevention efforts related to the following activities;
 - a) Number of miles swept and pounds of material collected from street sweeping and inlet cleaning programs;
 - b) Good housekeeping methods for pesticide application such as integrated pest management plans or alternative techniques;
 - c) Good housekeeping methods for fertilizer application such as chemical storage, landscaping with low maintenance/native species, and application procedures;
 - d) Good housekeeping methods for snow and ice control such as use of pretreatment, truck calibration and storage, and salt dome storage and containment; and
 - e) Other good housekeeping methods performed by the permittee not listed above.
- **Action Plan:**
 - a) Number of miles swept and pounds of material collected from street sweeping and inlet cleaning programs;
 - Please see next page for the street sweeping log. A total of 2,460 pounds or 1.23 tons were collected by mechanical street sweeping during this permit term. A total of 55 pounds were collected by inlet cleaning.

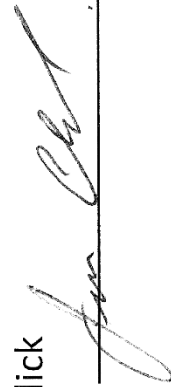
Town of Emmitsburg Street Sweeping Log

10/31/2018 – 10/30/2019

Date	Location	Description of Work	Staff Members Involved	Pounds of Dry Materials Collected
November 30, 2018	Main Street	Mechanical Street Sweeping	Jim, Chris, Dave, Darrell	100
December 19, 2018	Main Street	Mechanical Street Sweeping	Jim, Chris, Dave, Steve, Darrell,	500
January 23, 2019	Main Street	Mechanical Street Sweeping	Jim, Chris, Dave, Steve	100
February 28, 2019	Main Street	Mechanical Street Sweeping	Jim, Chris, Steve	100
March 29, 2019	Main Street	Mechanical Street Sweeping	Jim, Chris, Dave, Steve	450
April 30, 2019	Main Street	Mechanical Street Sweeping	Jim, Chris, Dave, Darrell	250
May 30, 2019	Main Street	Mechanical Street Sweeping	Jim, Chris, Dave, Darrell	200
June 28, 2019	Main Street	Mechanical Street Sweeping	Jim, Chris, Dave, Steve	250
July 31, 2019	Main Street	Mechanical Street Sweeping	Chris, Steve, Darrell	100
August 29, 2019	Main Street	Mechanical Street Sweeping	Chris, Dave, Steve	150
September 26, 2019	Main Street	Mechanical Street Sweeping	Jim, Chris, Dave, Darrell	160
October 15, 2019	Main Street	Mechanical Street Sweeping	Jim, Chris, Dave, Darrell	100
TOTAL POUNDS				2460

Report certified by the Town's Public Works Director Jim Click

Signature: _____



Town of Emmitsburg
300A South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, MD 21727
Phone: 301-600-6300 Fax: 301-600-6313

**SOUTHGATE, NORTHGATE, SILO HILL, IRISHTOWN RD, WAYCROSS CT,
BROOKFIELD**

In chd 10-23-19

- b) Good housekeeping methods for pesticide application such as integrated pest management plans or alternative techniques;
 - Please see page 10 of the Pollution Prevention Plan.
- c) Good housekeeping methods for fertilizer application such as chemical storage, landscaping with low maintenance/native species, and application procedures;
 - Please see page 10 of the Pollution Prevention Plan.
- d) Good housekeeping methods for snow and ice control such as use of pretreatment, truck calibration and storage, and salt dome storage and containment; and
 - Please see page 8 of the Pollution Prevention Plan.
- e) Other good housekeeping methods performed by the permittee not listed above.
 - Please see the Pollution Prevention Plan.

BMP 6.4 – Industrial Activity Coverage.

- **Requirement:** Submit in the NOI a list of properties owned or operated by the permittee where the activities listed in this MCM are performed, and indicate which are covered under the Maryland General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity. Provide an update in annual reports if the status of industrial activity permit coverage changes for any property.
- **Action Plan:** This requirement ensures that all other Town-owned facilities have NPDES permit coverage, if applicable. The following Town-owned buildings and their coverage under NPDES permits can be found below.
 - Water Treatment Plant – 8585 Crystal Fountain Road. The water treatment plan is regulated under NPDES permit # 11-DP-2364 and monitored as required.
 - Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) – 16707 Creamery Road. The WWTP is regulated under NPDES permit # 09-DP-0113.
 - Pump Station – 17700 Creamery Road - All materials are routed to the WWTP.

Minimum Control Measure #6 - Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Plan

Description	Cost
N/A	\$0.00
MCM #6 TOTAL COST	\$0.00



Town of Emmitsburg, Maryland Official

Chesapeake Bay Restoration and Meeting Total Maximum Daily Loads Plan

Chesapeake Bay Restoration and Meeting Total Maximum Daily Loads Plan

Introduction

Maryland's Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP) specifies the nutrient and sediment load reductions required to address the Chesapeake Bay total maximum daily load (TMDL) by 2025. This general permit will make progress toward that strategy by requiring small MS4s, like Emmitsburg, commence restoration efforts for twenty percent of existing developed lands that have little or no stormwater management. This five-year permit term will require permittees to develop planning strategies and work toward implementing water quality improvement projects. Restoration planning strategies and implementation schedules required under this general permit are consistent with addressing the water quality goals of the Chesapeake Bay TMDL by 2025. The conditions established below require permittees to perform watershed assessments, identify water quality improvement opportunities, secure appropriate funding, and develop an implementation schedule to show the twenty percent impervious area restoration requirement that will be achieved by 2025. This constitutes adequate progress toward compliance with Maryland's receiving water quality standards and any stormwater WLA established or approved by EPA for small MS4s regulated under this permit.

- **Requirement A:** Develop a Baseline Impervious Assessment. The following information shall be submitted with this assessment:
 1. Total impervious acres in accordance with guidance in Appendix B, Section III of this general permit;
 2. Total impervious acres treated by water quality BMPs;
 3. Total impervious acres treated by BMPs providing partial water quality treatment;
 4. Total impervious acres treated by nonstructural practices (i.e., rooftop disconnections, non-rooftop disconnections, or vegetated swales);
 5. Verification that any impervious area draining into BMPs with missing inspection records are not considered treated; and
 6. Total impervious acres untreated and twenty percent of this total area (i.e., the restoration requirement).
- **Action Plan:** The Town contracted with Greenman-Pedersen, Inc. of Columbia, Maryland to conduct the Baseline Impervious Assessment. This cost the Town \$15,000.00 during this reporting period. The Baseline Impervious Assessment is attached to this permit packet as Attachment #4.
- **Requirement B:** Develop and Implement an Impervious Area Restoration Work Plan.

Permittees shall submit a work plan with the first year annual report to describe the activities and milestones that will be performed over the permit term to show progress toward the twenty percent impervious area restoration requirement.
- **Action Plan:** The Town contracted with Greenman-Pedersen, Inc. of Columbia, Maryland to help craft the Impervious Area Restoration Work Plan. This cost was

included with the Baseline Impervious Assessment fee. The Impervious Area Restoration Work Plan is attached to this permit packet as Attachment #5.

- **Requirement C:** Develop a Restoration Activity Schedule and provide annual updates on the status of the projects in the planning, construction, and final phase of implementation.
- **Action Plan:** Please see Attachment #5, which includes the Restoration Activity Schedule.
- **Requirement D:** Permittees are required to develop a BMP inventory consistent with the required fields outlined in the BMP Database provided in Appendix B, Table B.1. a, b, and c. A brief narrative shall accompany the BMP database and provide verification that routine inspections and maintenance activities are up to date. The database fields for inspection and maintenance need to be completed and show that BMPs are inspected every three years and properly maintained.
- **Action Plan:** Please see Attachment #6 for the BMP inventory & Attachment #2 for the routine inspection & maintenance records.

Chesapeake Bay Restoration and Meeting Total Maximum Daily Loads Plan

Description	Cost
Baseline Impervious Assessment & Impervious Work Plan	\$15,000.00
TOTAL COST	\$15,000.00

Town Expense Report October 31, 2018 through October 30, 2019

Description	Cost
MCM #1	\$705.34
MCM #2	\$7,625.02
MCM #3	\$20,256.00
MCM #4	\$0.00
MCM #5	\$0.00
MCM #6	\$0.00
Chesapeake Bay Restoration and Meeting Total Maximum Daily Loads	\$15,000.00
TOTAL	\$43,586.36

Completed Restoration Activity through October 30, 2019

Restoration Project	BMP Code	Cost	Imperv. Acres Treated	Imperv. Acre Target & Balance	Implementation Year
				20.36	
Mechanical Street Sweeping	MSS	\$0.00	0.492	19.068	2018/2019
Catch Basin Cleaning	CBC	\$0.00	0.011	19.057	2018/2019