



Clean Land, Safe Water, Healthy Lives



Jurisdictional Reports 2015

Jurisdictional reports are collected from the Potomac Watershed jurisdictions annually by the Alice Ferguson Foundation. They are presented at the annual Trash Summit, held in the Washington, D.C. metro area, usually in the fall. For information about the Trash Summit, visit www.trashsummit.org. All jurisdictional reports are available online at www.TrashFreePotomac.org. We thank these government agencies for being part of the solution.

If you have questions or need additional information, please contact the Trash Free Potomac Watershed Initiative at trashfree@fergusonfoundation.org.

Sections (9 reports):

[District of Columbia](#)

Maryland

[Charles County](#)

[City of Greenbelt](#)

[Montgomery County](#)

[Prince George's County](#)

Virginia

[Arlington County](#)

[Frederick County](#)

[Prince William County](#)

Pennsylvania

[Adams County](#)

The following information was requested of each jurisdiction:

1. LEGISLATION/REGULATION: Please list the legislation and/or regulation pertaining to litter, solid waste, illegal dumping, or recycling.
2. EDUCATION: Please list public education and outreach your agencies and partners are doing to reduce litter and increase recycling.
3. LAW ENFORCEMENT: Please list the actions and outreach your government agencies and law enforcement departments are taking to enforce litter laws and reduce litter?
4. STORMWATER TECHNOLOGY: Please list structural best management practices that your jurisdiction is developing and implementing to reduce trash in the Potomac River and its tributaries.

5. TRASH HOT SPOTS: Please share how your jurisdiction has designated trash hot spots. How are they monitored? Share data.
6. COST OF LITTER CLEAN-UP ON LAND AND IN WATER: If available, share the jurisdiction or agency costs for cleaning up litter including volunteer coordination, outreach, street sweeping, stormwater BMPs, etc.
7. RECYCLING RATE: What is your jurisdiction's current recycling rate? What's your composting rate? Share goals to increase these rates.
8. INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION: What efforts are you taking to improve cooperation between agencies?
9. BUSINESS OUTREACH: What outreach on litter issues is done with businesses, chambers of commerce, and business improvement districts?
10. WASTE DIVERSION CAPACITY: What new waste diversion technology or services (new MRF, composting services, special or expanded collections, etc.) are you using? Have they been successful?
11. OTHER: Any other activities to solve the litter problem?

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[\(back to top\)](#)

LEGISLATION/REGULATION:

Expanded polystyrene foam is one of the most common types of trash found in the Anacostia River. It is easily blown by wind or washed by rain into local storm drains and waterbodies. It also breaks down very quickly and easily into smaller pieces allowing it to be consumed by local fish and wildlife.

In 2015, the District's Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) developed regulations and conducted business outreach to implement the ban on expanded polystyrene, commonly known as foam or Styrofoam™. Established by the Sustainable DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2014, the ban officially took effect on January 1, 2016. Leading up to implementation, DOEE worked with its sister agencies to establish an inspection program for local businesses.

Plastic bags have also been found to be one of the most common types of trash found in the Anacostia River. In 2015, DOEE continued to enforce the District's "Bag Law," which was established by the Anacostia River Cleanup and Protection Act of 2009. DOEE staff regularly inspects local businesses to ensure they're charging a \$0.05 fee on plastic grocery bags.

EDUCATION:

DOEE continued to work with the Alice Ferguson Foundation (AFF) in 2015 on implementation of the Potomac Watershed anti-littering campaign within the District's portion of the Anacostia River Watershed. AFF has undertaken activities such as working with local community groups, schools, and businesses on dissemination of campaign materials. In addition, AFF is using innovative on-the-ground monitoring techniques to assess effectiveness of the campaign at reducing litter. Results from this research will be

available in June 2016.

The District also conducts several education programs focused on stormwater pollution. These programs include RiverSmart Schools and the Meaningful Watershed Education Experiences (MWEE) program. DOEE is currently providing funding to the *Live it, Learn it!* organization for implementation of a trash-focused MWEE.

As mentioned above, in FY15 DOEE undertook a comprehensive outreach campaign to prepare food service entities in the District for the January 1st effective date of the Foam Ban. DOEE's outreach included the following activities: door-to-door canvassing of local businesses, a social media campaign on Twitter, viral videos of businesses that had already made the switch to foam-free products, three direct mailings to regulated entities, creation and management of a public tip line for residents to report businesses using foam, and individual phone calls and emails to regulated entities and relevant stakeholders. Finally, DOEE has presented information about the new law at community events throughout the city.

LAW ENFORCEMENT:

The Department of Public Work's is responsible for implementing the Solid Waste Education and Enforcement Program (SWEEP) which seeks to maintain clean private and public spaces by investigating illegal dumping complaints, overgrown lots, trash can litter and overflow, and other sanitation violations. The SWEEP program responds to thousands of enforcement request from District residents annually. SWEEP has the authority to issue fines for littering from vehicles and illegal dumping.

In December 2008, the Council of the District of Columbia passed the Anti-Littering Amendment Act of 2008. The legislation provided new tools to support and enhance enforcement against littering. The Act also established a new violation for littering from a vehicle, providing that "No person shall dispose or cause or allow the disposal of litter from a vehicle upon any public or private property. Litter shall include all rubbish, waste matter, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals, or other discarded materials of every kind and description." (DC Municipal Regulations § 18-2221.6). The penalty for the offense is a \$100 fine. The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) also actively enforces against littering throughout the District. In 2015, MPD issued 67 tickets for littering from a vehicle and 44 littering NOV's.

STORMWATER TECHNOLOGY:

The District currently has seven trash traps in the Anacostia River watershed. In 2015, the District estimates that these traps captured over 18,000 lbs of trash and other debris. DOEE is currently working with local partners to install an additional device in 2016.

DC Water has a Floatable Debris Removal Program which uses skimmer boats to clean trash, logs, etc. from the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers. Here are the totals collected from both rivers in tons:

	2010 to 2011	2011 to 2012	2012 to 2013	2013 to 2014	2014 to 2015
October	40	20	10	30	20
November	30	10	70	20	20

December	0	60	20	20	10
January	10	10	10	20	10
February	10	20	20	25	20
March	140	40	50	10	10
April	80	30	50	40	30
May	80	40	30	60	50
June	20	50	60	50	80
July	40	40	60	40	20
August	40	30	20	70	30
September	60	20		115	20
To Date	550	370	400	500	320

TRASH HOT SPOTS:

DOEE utilizes two types of trash “hotspot” designations for the Anacostia River Watershed. The first hotspot designation is for sewersheds. These are areas which drain to the District’s storm sewer system, a major source of trash to the Anacostia River. The District has prioritized installation of trash traps at storm sewer outfalls to local waterbodies. The District currently has three traps installed at hotspot outfalls. In 2016, the District expects to retrofit a fourth hotspot with a trap.

The second hotspot designation is for street blocks within the Anacostia River Watershed. In 2011, DOEE worked with DPW to develop and implement an enhanced street sweeping program. One goal of this program is for DPW to spend an extra day each month sweeping these hotspots. In addition, the District’s Department of Small and Local Business Development provides grants to local organizations to fund neighborhood “Clean Teams.” Several of these clean teams work to remove trash from the hotspots.

COST OF LITTER CLEAN-UP ON LAND AND IN WATER:

DDOE estimates the District has spent more than \$2 million over the past four years on a variety of litter reduction activities, including:

- Anti-littering education and outreach grants;
- Maintenance and clean out of trash traps;
- Monitoring trash from the District’s MS4;
- Enhanced street sweeping; and
- Conducting volunteer cleanups

RECYCLING RATE:

The District’s Department of Public Works Office of Waste Diversion is currently working on a report to the DC Council. Scheduled to be transmitted to the council in March 2016, this report will include updated numbers on public waste diversion and recycling rates.

INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION:

DOEE coordinates several interagency workgroups focused on efforts to reduce stormwater and trash pollution in the District. DOEE convenes the District Government Stormwater Advisory Panel twice per year. This brings agency directors together to discuss efforts to address stormwater pollution and compliance with the District's MS4 permit.

The second group convened is the MS4 Technical Workgroup. The group brings together agency staff on a monthly basis to discuss efforts to comply with the MS4 permit. Issues discussed include new interagency green infrastructure projects, District agency facility pollution prevention efforts, and other stormwater projects such as street sweeping and catch basin cleaning. Agencies represented in this group and the Stormwater Advisory Panel include the Departments of Public Works, District Department of Transportation, Department of Parks and Recreation, Department of General Services, DC Water, the Office of Planning, and the Executive Office of the Mayor.

Through a grant from DOEE, AFF continued in 2015 to coordinate an interagency workgroup focused on disseminating and using materials from the AFF/DOEE anti-littering campaign. Agencies represented at this group include the Department of Public Works, Office of Latino Affairs, DC Housing Authority, the Office of the Clean City, and the Metropolitan Police Department.

Beginning in February of 2016, the Department of Public Works Office of Waste Diversion convened an interagency workgroup to focus on waste diversion. The purpose of this workgroup is to coordinate District agency activities enabling the city to obtain an 80% waste diversion rate.

BUSINESS OUTREACH:

DOEE regularly conducts with local businesses concerning issues related to environmental sustainability. Through their current grant with DDOE, AFF is conducting outreach to businesses throughout the District. AFF has engaged 43 businesses and is providing them with materials from the Potomac Watershed Anti-Littering campaign to post.

In addition, the District's Department of Small and Local Business Development provides grants for "Clean Teams" for local business Districts. These teams are charged with removal of litter, illegal signage, and snow.

MARYLAND

CHARLES COUNTY

[\(back to top\)](#)

LEGISLATION/REGULATION:

Maryland Transportation Article 21-1111d

A person may not throw, dump, discharge, or deposit any trash, junk, or other refuse on any highway or public bridge or in any public waters. Maximum fine: \$180 and 3 points.

Maryland Transportation Article 24-106b

A vehicle with any load may not be driven on any highway unless the vehicle is constructed or loaded to prevent any of its load from dropping, sifting, leaking, or otherwise escaping. Maximum fine: \$90.

Maryland Criminal Article 10-110

A person may not dispose of litter on any public or private property. Imprisonment ranging from 30 days to 5 years, fines ranging between \$1,500 and \$30,000 based on the amount littered.

EDUCATION:

Charles County continues to conduct extensive outreach, education, and training programs at local schools and civic associations to increase awareness of waste reduction and recycling while providing residents with assistance and information on waste reduction, recycling, buying recycled, composting, and other waste reduction topics. Litter control prevention is incorporated into all presentations to all age groups. Participation in the Alice Ferguson's annual Potomac River Watershed Cleanup has been an integral part of the Charles County litter control program. The County's Adopt-A-Road program supplies 100 community groups with necessary cleanup supplies in exchange for their voluntary service of picking up trash and litter along roadways. Other means of public outreach include the annual county fair, Earth Day, community cleanups, Potomac River Watershed Cleanup, and public/private cooperative efforts. Promotional items encouraging recycling and discouraging litter are provided to all participants. Household hazardous waste collections held the first Saturday of each month, April through December for proper disposal of toxic chemicals.

LAW ENFORCEMENT:

The Charles County Commissioners proclaimed October 2015 as the County's first Litter Enforcement Month. County agencies are joined together in a collaborative effort to encourage a litter-free environment through education, community improvements, and enforcement. The Charles County Sheriff's Office plans to dedicate resources during the months of October and April to increase enforcement and education of litter control laws.

The Charles County Sheriff's Office addresses litter control and illegal trash dumping on an ongoing basis. The Community Oriented Policing Services Unit and Charles County Teen Court organize and participate in numerous neighborhood and community clean-up events. Additionally, Officers oversee litter collection by citizens who select alternative sentencing in lieu of points and fines for moving violations and other offenses

STORMWATER TECHNOLOGY:

Trash racks are on storm water structures throughout Charles County.

TRASH HOT SPOTS:

Charles County has three full-time litter crews with each crew being assigned a different geographical area of the county. Supervisors report daily on the roads cleaned, number of miles covered, and total trash collected. This practice includes both roadside litter and illegal dumping areas/hot spots.

The County has successfully used trail cameras to identify illegal dumping suspects. The cameras work well on secluded roads where repeat dumping occurs.

COST OF LITTER CLEANUP ON LAND AND IN WATER:

Litter Control Budget - \$401,000 (Includes Litter Control personnel, equipment, and promotional items).

Street sweeping of County roads - \$50,000.

Inlet Cleaning on County land - \$90,000

RECYCLING RATE:

In calendar year 2014, Charles County achieved a 51% recycling rate, coupled with a 5% source reduction credit, resulting in a combined waste diversion rate of 56%.

The curbside recycling conversion to 95 gallon recycling carts helped the county increase its single stream recycling tonnage and incorporated litter prevention measures into the program. The curbside recycling program no longer allows the use of open top containers in collection. The recycling cart lids reduce the occurrence of accidental litter from open top containers.

INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION:

In addition to working with the Sheriff's Office, Charles County partners with the public schools and non-profit agencies to promote its antilittering campaign.

BUSINESS OUTREACH:

The County's Waldorf Beautification Project, an area focused anti-littering and beautification program, was broadened to include the entire county. The new "Keep Charles County Beautiful" anti-littering initiative places an emphasis on educating the public of the damages caused by littering to the community, through health issues, esthetics, and property values.

The program partners with schools, residents, businesses, civic and charitable organizations, and neighborhoods, emphasizing the conservation of natural resources, removal of litter, and support for programs in schools to educate youth in the earth sciences.

WASTE DIVERSION CAPACITY:

The Division of Environmental Resources have provided free rain barrel and composting seminars to the residents of Charles County. These seminars also provide residents a chance to build and purchase a rain barrel or composting bin.

OTHER:

Mallows Bay is one of Charles County's many registered Potomac River Watershed Cleanup sites. The recent publicity surrounding the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) intent to designate Mallovs Bay a National Marine Sanctuary has helped increase public awareness of the health and beauty of the Potomac River.

Located on the Potomac River, just 30 miles from our nation's capital, Mallovs Bay is renowned for its diverse collection of historic shipwrecks, recreational opportunities and scenic beauty. Through a community-based effort, this Maryland treasure in Charles County may become the first national marine sanctuary in the state of Maryland and the Chesapeake Bay watershed, and the first new designation in more than two decades.

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/accessdnr/albums/72157656743195779/page2/>

CITY OF GREENBELT

[\(back to top\)](#)

LEGISLATION/REGULATION:

The City of Greenbelt has solid waste ordinances (Chapter 17) that prohibit dumping, littering and hand billing. The ordinance also forbids sweeping into storm gutters, and bagging leaves in plastic bags. Scavenging recycling materials from recycling bins is forbidden.

EDUCATION:

- The City of Greenbelt communicates with residents using a variety of modes: a quarterly printed publication called The Greenbelt Bulletin; our local newspaper The News Review; the City's web site; the City's Facebook page; twitter; the Greenbelter's listserv; the Greenbelter's Facebook page; fliers; and signs around town. The Office of Sustainability gives presentations by request. Information is also shared at special events such as Earth Day/PW Open House.
- The City has been making efforts to have Zero Waste festivals and events (Green Man Festival in May; Labor Day Festival in September; Fall Fest in October; Festival of Lights Tree Lighting Ceremony & New Year's Eve in December)
- Volunteer watershed cleanups for Earth Day in April and National Public Lands Day in June

LAW ENFORCEMENT:

Code enforcers and Police are on the lookout for litterers. The public informs City staff of illegal dumpings.

STORMWATER TECHNOLOGY:

- The City of Greenbelt has generated a new Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). We have rain gardens and rain barrels throughout the City.
- FREE workshops to teach residents about Prince George's County Rain Check Rebate Program. Residents are encouraged to install:
 - o Rain gardens
 - o Rain barrels / cisterns
 - o Permeable pavement
 - o Composting

TRASH HOT SPOTS:

- Trash hotspots were designated by community members who monitor the area for litter. A GIS Intern created a map to illustrate the main trash hotspots in Greenbelt.
- Trash hot spots occur mostly at picnic areas within parks. Refuse crews are instructed to monitor and pick up trash at least once a week. Citizens participate a few times per year doing cleanups.

COST OF LITTER CLEANUP ON LAND AND IN WATER:

- The City of Greenbelt shares a street sweeper with three other jurisdictions.
- The City coordinates several cleanups per year, including the Alice Ferguson Foundation Potomac River Watershed Cleanup where we participate with at least three sites.
- The City launches a boat at least once per year to collect trash from the lake.
- Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts and Cadettes organize cleanups, with Public Works help, at Ora Glen Pond, Greenbriar Park and other locations.

RECYCLING RATE:

- The City of Greenbelt's current recycling rate is 53%.
- Yard waste collection fluctuates from 300 to 1200 tons per year depending on the severity of storms in any given year.

- We collected 0.83 tons of compostable materials from Zero Waste events and from composting at our Public Works facility.

INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION:

- Several efforts were made to improve cooperation between agencies by partnering to host educational outreach and volunteer opportunities with the Prince George's County Department of Environment, Chesapeake Education, Arts and Research Society (CHEARS), Greenbelt Forest Preserve, and Green Team.
- BGE Trash Free Communities Grant

BUSINESS OUTREACH:

- Greenbelt's Green Team - Zero Waste Circle is developing a Sustainability Framework Document for businesses in Greenbelt to adopt.
- The City partnered with Mom's Organic Market / MOM's of College Park for use of Biobin to dispose of compostable materials from our Zero Waste events.
- Hosted a zero waste New Year's Eve by collecting food scraps from the Greenbelt Theater, Co-Op Supermarket, and New Deal Café in the Roosevelt Center.

WASTE DIVERSION CAPACITY:

- The City of Greenbelt is using a state of the art MRF owned by Prince George's County and managed by Maryland Environmental Services (MES).
- The City rents the MES grinder to chop yard waste that then stays in static piles that are left to heat up for composting.
- The City encourages residents to do backyard composting of food scraps. We have partnered with Backyardcomposting.org to sell highly discounted composting bins.
- Public Works is composting all the lunch leftovers of the workers at a small pile in our facility.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

[\(back to top\)](#)

LEGISLATION/REGULATION:

Montgomery County Code Chapter 48: Solid Waste

Montgomery County Code Chapter 26: Housing

Montgomery County Code Chapter 19: Water Quality¹⁶

Montgomery County Executive Regulation ER15-04AM: Residential and Commercial Recycling

Montgomery County Executive Regulation 18-04: Collection, Transport and Disposition of Solid Waste

Montgomery County Code Chapter 52: Taxation, Article 15: Carryout Bag Tax

EDUCATION:

Department of Environmental Protection (DEP):

The DEP's Division of Solid Waste Services (DSWS) continues to conduct extensive outreach, education, training and enforcement programs to increase awareness of waste reduction and recycling. During FY15, staff and DSWS Recycling Program Volunteers participated in 334 outreach and education events, providing 41,270 people with assistance and information on waste reduction, recycling, buying recycled, composting, grasscycling and other topics. The County continues to utilize a corps of dedicated volunteers in the Recycling Volunteer Program to provide assistance to educate others on the benefits of and the need to

recycle. Together, the volunteers contributed nearly 1,218 hours of direct service with an estimated value of \$30,457. More detailed information on DSWS's outreach activities and other trash and litter reduction measures can be found in the Division's Quarterly Reports, posted at: <http://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/sws/about/quarterly-reports.html>

The DEP's Watershed Management Division (WMD) worked with active community groups to support local cleanup efforts. One example of this work is IMPACT Silver Spring conducting 2 community cleanups near the East County Community Center with the support of WMD. 79 total volunteers removed a combined amount of over 985 pounds of trash through this effort. This group has planned to conduct 3 community cleanups per year.

As part of its watershed restoration program, the WMD hosted or attended 139 public events in FY15, reaching a total of 13,981 residents. Among these events was the first annual Greenfest, in partnership with a variety of organizations to reach more residents and allow for both an educational and family friendly event. Raising awareness about litter control has been a key component of these outreach events.

DEP continues to participate in the regional anti-littering campaign led by the Alice Ferguson Foundation by participating in regional planning and conference calls. Through the Policy and Compliance section, ten recycling bins were installed (with information in English, Spanish, French, and Amharic) in downtown Silver Spring in partnership with the Silver Spring Regional Services Center and the Silver Spring Urban District. A report on five years of litter monitoring in the Anacostia was completed with results showing an apparent decrease in all categories of litter except food packaging at 14 stream stations being monitored.

The WMD has also continued to invest in building the watershed groups' capacity building efforts through a variety of activities, which provides additional direct outreach in watershed and litter reduction awareness to citizens through these strong organizations. Montgomery County has agreed to continue providing additional capacity building guidance as necessary for the groups to strengthen and sustain their important message to the community. For these groups, trash reduction continues to be a key component of that message.

Department of Transportation (DOT):

The DOT's Adopt-A-Road Program supplies 392 community groups who adopt 409 roads (some groups adopt more than one road) with equipment in exchange for their voluntary service of picking up trash and litter along roadways. 159 groups reported 647 clean ups, picking up a total of 2,438 bags of trash in FY15. 173 groups reported 664 clean ups, picking up a total of 2,580 bags of trash in FY14.

The DOT's Storm Drain Marking Program offers materials to community groups wishing to mark storm drains in their community with reminders about preventing litter and other pollution in the storm drain system and local waterways. In FY15 a total of 114 drains were marked.

LAW ENFORCEMENT:

The Department of Housing and Community Affairs (DHCA) Code Enforcement Division investigates and enforces violations of litter codes on private property. In FY15, they handled a total of 3,790 trash/rubbish related violations based on complaints received. DHCA issued a total of 407 civil citations for trash or rubbish related violations. DCHA estimates that 353 tons of trash was removed as a result of their clean and lien program and the Alternative Community Service (ACS) concentrated neighborhood efforts of litter

removal from bi-weekly collection of street debris in targeted neighborhoods and streets.

The DEP's Environmental Policy and Compliance Division investigates violations of environmental codes prohibiting illegal dumping and stormwater discharge violations. In FY15, 385 cases of illegal dumping and 152 cases of stormwater discharge violations were investigated resulting in 9 citations.

DSWS continues efforts to investigate and enforce compliance with Montgomery County's solid waste and recycling regulations as it pertains to generators and collectors of solid waste. The County's Police Force participated in the annual Litter Enforcement Month through additional vigilance and community engagement, especially with teens in urban areas on litter.

STORMWATER TECHNOLOGY:

DEP continues to test and revise storm drain inlet configurations designed to capture trash, organic debris and sediment at the curbside without impacting flow capacity within the storm drain system. Once evaluation of these test designs is completed, DEP will develop final design standards and guidelines based on all experience gained to date.

In FY15, DEP performed routine contract maintenance of 149 publicly owned low impact design facilities, including roadway Right-of-Way projects. In FY13, 47 bioretention or raingardens were maintained monthly, and 58 in FY14. Routine maintenance tasks varied according to season and included weeding, removing trash and other debris, edging, removing sediment, mulch redistribution and replenishment, pruning, watering and plant replacement.

TRASH HOT SPOTS:

DEP:

The County contracts the removal of organic debris and trash from County maintained SWM facilities.

These trash collections are augmented by citizen volunteer clean-ups. In FY15 there were 27 trash collections at 13 different facilities. Five of the 27 collections were performed by volunteers. Cleanings are scheduled on an as-needed basis and are related to number of storms that wash in large amounts of trash.

A total of 2,320 pounds of inorganic trash (including aluminum, plastic, and glass containers, plastic bags, tires, styrofoam, paper and miscellaneous items) were removed in FY15. This is an increase of 258 pounds from the amount of inorganic trash removed in FY14. The increase is likely related to the additional cleanings and varying annual rainfall patterns which move material into the facilities.

Recyclable materials (aluminum, glass and plastic bottles, styrofoam and paper) comprised 54 percent of the inorganic materials found. These materials could easily have been removed from the waste stream through the County's recycling program. Over the past 5 years there has been a clear shift away from glass bottles and a corresponding increase in plastic bottles. In FY15 plastic bottles made up 30 percent by weight of the items collected at the ponds. More pounds of plastic bottles were collected than any of the other categories besides organic debris and miscellaneous trash. Future trash source control efforts will need to focus on additional ways to keep plastic bottles and the other recyclables from entering waterways.

DEP also collects information regarding watershed trash conditions, and is continuing to develop a program that would more effectively target other trash "hot spots."

WMD stream monitoring staff rate the relative trash condition of stations at streams monitored as part of the countywide five year cycle. In CY13, out of a total of 88 monitoring stations, 13 stations had a trash rate of

marginal, and 3 had a rating of poor. In CY2014, out of a total of 88 monitoring stations, 17 stations had a trash rating of marginal and 3 had a rating of poor. In CY15, out of a total of 91 monitoring stations, 17 stations had a trash rate of marginal, and 1 had a rating of poor.

DEP tracks complaints of illegal dumping of trash and debris and can map these locations to help target areas for follow-up investigations to prevent illegal dumping. These hot spots can also be used to effectively target trash control measures (e.g., public outreach or structural practices) to help meet the County's MS4 permit requirements for trash control and for the Anacostia Trash TMDL.

Other Agencies:

The DOT and DEP oversee a street sweeping program that uses funding from both agencies. In FY15, DOT funded street sweeping on residential routes, and DEP funded arterial route sweeping (arterial routes are larger roads with more commercial activity, traffic and more observed trash. County contractors use a mechanical broom sweeper.

The DOT sweeps 93 residential routes, a total of 4,056 curb miles, at least once per year. In FY15, DOT street sweeping collected 1,265 tons of material.

The DEP conducts twice monthly sweeping of 229 miles in selected arterial routes, and removed 327 tons of material in FY15. For FY16, DEP is adjusting their arterial sweeping routes to focus twice monthly sweeping in the Anacostia and Rock Creek Watersheds.

Transit stops (bus stops) are prime litter hotspots. A dedicated DOT program to remove trash strewn around and dumped at transit stops around the County netted a total of 421.2 tons of trash.

The County's central call center (Montgomery County 311) tracks all calls related to litter on County roads, as clean up is handled by the DOT. This information is conveyed to the County's Police Force in order to increase surveillance of these roadside hotspots.

COST OF LITTER CLEANUP ON LAND AND IN WATER:

Solid Waste Management (Budget FY15):

Covers almost 215,000 single-family households, 125,000 multi-family dwelling units and 37,000 businesses

Waste Reduction/Recycling, Single-family, Outreach and Education = \$695,020

Waste Reduction/Recycling, Multi-family = \$830,889

Waste Reduction/Recycling, Commercial = \$2,045,850

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Program and Business Small Quantity Generator Program = \$1,029,507

Recycling Volunteer Program = \$136,649

Enforcement Programs (Budget FY15)

Illegal Dumping/Litter/Chapter 48 Enforcement = \$129,487

All other Chapter 48 Enforcement related positions (refuse and recycling collections inspectors, and private property enforcement) = approximately \$2,000,000

Litter Outreach (FY15)

Outreach staff position = \$83,739

Other Outreach = \$40,000

Street Litter Removal (FY15)
Countywide Street sweeping = \$507,098
Adopt-A-Road = \$2,000
Transit Stop Trash Management = \$482,989

Stormwater Ponds (FY15)
Pond trash removal = \$14,218
Stormdrain Marking Program = \$1,000

RECYCLING RATE:

According to the Maryland Department of the Environment's (MDE) Calendar Year 2013 Maryland Waste Diversion Rates & Tonnages Report, Montgomery County's overall recycling and waste diversion rate, was 60.2 percent. The County has a goal to reduce waste and recycle 70 percent of all waste by 2020.

INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION:

The DEP is following a trash reduction strategy to meet the MS4 permit requirements to meet the Potomac Trash Free treaty goals and the Anacostia Trash TMDL. The strategy outlines a number of cost-effective litter control methods to meet targeted reductions. Efforts include: (1) greater control of trash created during household curbside waste and recycling collections at individual residences (2) monitoring of trash and recycling containers and enclosure areas at businesses and multi-family properties, tarping and covering requirements for waste containers by inspectors (3) increased coordination between DHCA, DEP, DOT Highways and Fleet Management Services, and Police about trash on sites, (4) the County's central Call Center (MC311) serving as a central coordinator of Countywide response when litter is reported by residents. The MC311 system has trained call operators to handle incoming calls on litter and trash, based on type and location of the trash. This effort has increased coordination on trash clean up between County departments and outside agencies such as the Montgomery County Public School system and the Parks system.

BUSINESS OUTREACH:

During FY15, DSWS staff continued efforts to conduct on-site consultations to businesses, organizations, and local, state and federal government facilities providing technical assistance, hands-on guidance, and specific recommendations on setting up, maintaining, and expanding waste reduction, recycling, and buying recycled programs.

Ban on the Use and Sale of Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Ware and Loose Fill Packaging
In January 2015, the County Council enacted and the County Executive signed Council Bill 41-14 which bans the use and sale of expanded polystyrene food service ware and loose fill packaging and instead requires that disposable food service ware purchased and used in the County be either recyclable or compostable. There are two deadlines associated with the law: January 1, 2016 and January 1, 2017. DEP will develop an education campaign to inform food service businesses, certain retailers and consumers about the requirements and the deadlines for compliance. These efforts will begin in the fall of 2015.

Carryout Bag Law

DEP has focused on business education to address complaints about retailer's adherence to the bag law. When an inquiry is received, we ensure that the retailer has the correct information about how to implement

the Bag Fee and submit payments. The Department of Finance is responsible for enforcement of the Bag Law; however, we have not had an instance of needing to use enforcement to gain compliance yet.

WASTE DIVERSION CAPACITY:

During FY15, DSWS continued efforts to educate all residents of single-family homes and multi-family properties, and businesses about recycling, waste reduction, buying recycled products, grasscycling and backyard or on-site composting. DSWS constantly monitors the recycling markets to identify potential future opportunities to remove additional materials from the waste stream.

DSWS has been operating a model food scrap recycling collection demonstration project at the Montgomery County Executive Office Building in Rockville since November 2011. This project, in which pre-consumer food scraps generated in the building's cafeteria are separated for recycling collection, has diverted a total of 69 tons of food scraps for commercial composting through the end of FY15.

DSWS helps to ensure that paint is not wasted or dumped down drains by accepting unused paint and offering it for residents to take or donating it to charities. In FY15, the County gave away 739 gallons of latex paint through the free paint program.

Also, 224 tons of paint was donated to non-profit organizations. DSWS also participates in the "Bikes for the World" program. In FY15 they removed 5 tons of bikes for restoration and shipment to countries worldwide. The County's Shady Grove Processing Facility and Transfer Station has a vendor that accepts Waste Vegetable Oil (WVO) for the sole purpose of bio-diesel production; in FY15, 31 tons of straight vegetable oil was shipped out for processing into biodiesel. The County also gave away 12 tons of usable donated construction materials and 17 tons of books were dropped off for donation at the Transfer Station for distribution to non-profits.

OTHER:

Statistics from Carryout Bag Fee (FY15)

From the implementation of the carryout bag fee (January 2012) to June 2015, there have been a total of 209,138,923 bags sold in Montgomery County. In FY15, a total of 62,495,186 carryout bags were sold by retailers to customers who requested a bag. This averages out to about 5,207,932 non-reusable bags sold per month in FY15 (actual number of bags sold varies by month). According to the Census Bureau, the Montgomery County population estimate for 2013 is 1,016,667 people. This continues to average out to about 5 disposable bags bought per county resident each month. In the first month of FY15 the county had 1,188 registered retailers paying the bag fee collected from their business. As of June 2015, there are 1,251 registered retailers in the system. Data analysis of the bag law results so far have indicated a slight downward trend may be forming, however with so little information and a relatively small amount of time being used for comparison, it is too early to definitively report a change in bag usage for the county. DEP is currently working to implement an enhanced outreach and education program to businesses and residents about the bag law program for FY16.

Post-TMDL Monitoring

The DEP continues via contract with MWCOG to conduct trash monitoring and assessment in the Anacostia. Completed four cycles of post-TMDL trash monitoring in the Anacostia. The Anacostia tributary monitoring follows the same protocols for stream-level and land-based surveys as those used for trash TMDL development. This monitoring is still showing a general decreasing trend for plastic bag, plastic bottle and Styrofoam trash categories.

Completed three additional types of observation surveys within the White Oak neighborhood of Silver Spring since monitoring results have shown this area to have the highest amounts of litter found in the stream; a bus stop survey, walking survey, and storm drain inlet survey. This data is being used to help analyze and implement future litter control projects that may be tested for effectiveness in this neighborhood and potentially replicated in new areas.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

[\(back to top\)](#)

LEGISLATION/REGULATION:

The Prince George's County Council passed legislation (CB-5-2015). This bill was adopted on April 28, 2015. This bill supports efforts to reduce litter in the Anacostia River Watershed and countywide. The outreach and education provision of the bill goes into effect on January 1, 2016. All other provisions of the plan will take effect on July 1, 2016.

This legislation also bans the use and sale of expanded polystyrene.

Food service businesses will be prohibited from selling, using and providing food in expanded polystyrene food service products. However, the ban would not apply to pre-packaged soup and certain other pre-packaged food in expanded polystyrene containers that would be filled and sealed prior to receipt by a food service business. The ban would not apply to materials used to package raw, uncooked or butchered meat, fish, poultry, or seafood for off-premises consumption. Also, individuals will be prohibited from selling, offering to sell and using polystyrene loose fill packaging in the County.

EDUCATION:

The County continues to operate a number of countywide trash reduction, litter reduction and recycling programs. The purposes of such programs is to raise awareness for the adverse impact of litter on the environment, encourage environmental stewardship through coordination of clean-up events and provide residents with services which encourage recycling and proper disposal of trash.

The County engaged in many education and outreach events aimed at schools and the general public. These events included activities for preventing litter at the source. Such activities sought to generally inspire good environmental stewardship while others stimulated understanding of the impacts of litter and through this understanding sought to foster better litter control. Informational topics include how to manage litter, how long littered items remain in streams and on land and information about upcoming recycling and cleanup events. Other outlets for information included printed flyers, brochures, promotions and newsletters.

Prince George's County Council Bill 73-2000 amending Subtitle 23, Sections 23-102(b) and 23-150 of the Prince George's County Road Ordinance

Prince George's County Council Bill 75-2000 amending Subtitle 23, Sections 23-102 and 23-151 of the Prince George's County Road Ordinance

The Green Team Program continues to provide collaboration between Keep Prince George's County Beautiful and Prince George's County Public Schools. The mission of the Green Team Program is to offer a broad range of 'Green' initiatives to Prince George's County Public Schools (PGCPS) and to the Prince George's County Community with a focus on best waste management practices, including source reduction, recycling, clean-up and beautification events, volunteer engagement and energy conservation.

Cigarette Litter Prevention Program continues to provide a positive impact on the community by educating the public and reducing the most common and challenging type of litter. Educational outreach, placement of cigarette receptacles, and the distribution of portable ash trays continues to significantly reduce litter.

Keep America Beautiful (KAB) – Great American Clean-Up – the Keep Prince George’s County Beautiful’s (KPGCB) Coordinator, Board Members, and volunteers partner with entities throughout the County to assist with litter pickups and community beautification projects.

The Recycling Section conducted a direct mail to 167,000 residents announcing alternatives to the use of plastic disposable bags to reduce waste at its source and for a proper avenue for recycling plastic bags. The DoE continues to participate in Public School Career Day activities by attending sessions to educate students and educators about recycling, source and waste reduction, elimination of litter, and careers in the waste management and environmental fields of work.

The Recycling Section conducts numerous tours of the Prince George’s County Materials Recycling Facility and the Prince George’s County Organics Composting Facility, educating the public about the value of recycling, composting and source reduction benefits.

The Recycling Section engages high school students by promoting the Maryland Department of the Environment America Recycles Day Sculpture contest.

LAW ENFORCEMENT:

The Enforcement Division of the DPIE conducts on-site inspections of residential, commercial and industrial properties to ensure they are properly maintained and in compliance with the County Code. The Division enforces the Housing and Property Maintenance codes for all residential dwellings, the Anti-Litter and Weed ordinances for undeveloped properties located outside of an incorporated municipality and the Zoning Ordinance for private properties.

Other related functions include:

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

During FY 2014, the Enforcement Division conducted approximately, 111,000 inspections/re-inspections, to ensure Code compliance. In FY 2015 the number of inspections/re-inspections increased to 190,000. In FY 2015, DPIE issued 26,920 violation notices which included trash related complaints. The Division cleaned 1,040 vacant properties, through the Clean Lot Programs. The tons of trash from these vacant properties were disposed of by the contractors. The Division issued a total of 446 citations.

The DoE has established a Litter committee crossing multiple agencies, in which the Prince George’s County Police Department is represented, to identify and provide solutions to litter issues within the County – including enforcement.

STORMWATER TECHNOLOGY:

Camelot Project is proposing to utilize a Water Quality inlet as part of BMP implementation to catch sediment and floatable trash. The BMP design development is in process, but the storage chamber of the WQ inlet is conceptually envisioned to be a chamber 36-42” in diameter and 3-4’ in depth.

TRASH HOT SPOTS:

DoE worked with a consultant to develop 68 hotspots in the Anacostia Watershed which are mainly potential areas for illegal dumping. DoE is currently considering monitoring options of these sites ranging from illegal

dumping signs to surveillance cameras.

In an effort to clean up some of these sites, DoE secured the services of contractors to assist with stream cleanups in FY 2015. These contractors performed cleanups within the banks of streams and in surrounding park areas at various locations in the Anacostia River Watershed. The contractors collected a total of 15.88 tons of trash.

Prince George's County has designated several roadways as Trash Hot Spots throughout the County based on our experience and frequency of requests to cleanup these areas. In collaboration with S.M.A.R.T, (Strategic Multi-agency Response Team) an interagency group created for the purpose of addressing illegal dumping, most of these trash hot spots are posted with fines for illegal dumping violations. Trash hot spots are generally monitored and serviced by the DPW&T litter control crews for trash removal once a week.

COST OF LITTER CLEANUP ON LAND AND IN WATER:

In FY 2015, Prince George's County DPW&T utilized in-house forces and contracted litter crews to remove approximately 1475 tons of roadside litter and illegal dumping from the public right-of-way at a total cost of approximately \$3,207,214.

The County swept approximately 1704 miles of roadway and spent approximately \$137,645 for street sweeping services in FY 2015 for the sweeping of county arterial, collector, and industrial classified roadways.

RECYCLING RATE:

For the reporting period from July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2015, DoE Recycling Section reports residential recycling tonnage at 40,026 tons and commercial recycling tonnage at 78,633 tons. The commercial recycling tonnage is not inclusive of all commercial recycling with the County. It is reflective of what has been received at the Material Recycling Facility (MRF) and it also includes recyclable from out of State and out of County. Public education opportunities also include publications issued to residents and tours of County facilities including the Brown Station Road Landfill and Materials Recycling Facility. The intent of the tours and publications is to provide information about proper solid waste disposal, how and where the County's municipal solid waste is disposed, and the availability of services and convenience centers for disposal of items that might otherwise be illegally dumped.

The 2014 MRA Waste Diversion Rate was 64.03%. Prince George's County holds the No. 1 waste diversion rate in the state for the second year in a row.

INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION:

The Recycling Section manages the County Office Recycling Program (CORP) whereby all agencies including the police, fire and library system participate in a comprehensive recycling program. Communication, outreach and education are ongoing efforts to keep employees informed of the program's policies and practices.

DoE established Second Nature Committee, which includes multiple Agencies/Departments. A Sustainability Plan was developed and measures are being implemented in three phases.

The DoE, WMD, Recycling Section is collaborating with the Prince George's County Public School System for the elimination of the use of polystyrene breakfast and lunch trays....and future use of a more sustainable tray such as a reusable/washable tray, or compostable tray.

S.M.A.R.T (Strategic Multi-agency Response Team) is a work group composed of multiple county agencies (DPW&T, DoE, DOC, OIT, DPIE, Health Department, WSSC, M-NCPPC, etc.) and was created for the purpose of addressing litter and illegal dumping issues in the County. S.M.A.R.T meets biweekly to collaborate and strategize ways for resolving illegal dumping and litter control issues. The DPW&T in collaboration with the Department of Corrections implements an inmate litter control program thru which inmates during weekdays are utilized to collect roadside litter. The DOC's Community Service Program also assigns work crew resources on weekends to assist the DPW&T with roadside litter collection.

BUSINESS OUTREACH:

The Department of the Environment (DoE) employs two Recycling Inspectors and an Inspector Supervisor to assist with education and outreach efforts to communicate the new mandatory business recycling law that went into effect; to offer recycling program set-up technical assistance, and to inspect and enforce the mandatory recycling law. A business recycling color advertisement was developed and distributed to promote recycling in the commercial sector.

Keep Prince George's County Beautiful continues its membership with the Prince George's Chamber of Commerce and participates in the Green Technology & Sustainability Committee; with the KPGCB Coordinator serving as Chair of the Recycling Sub-committee. This organization reaches the entire business community, and provides an excellent platform to promote recycling, source reduction and litter reduction/elimination.

The Recycling Section and Keep Prince George's County Beautiful are members of the Maryland Recyclers Network (MRN), a group of organizations and individuals to promote best waste management practices, review recycling, litter and waste legislation for coalition recommendation/position, and holds an annual conference concerning all facets of recycling, source reduction, composting, waste management, education and outreach.

The Recycling Section provides education and technical assistance to the business sector, including non-profit organizations regarding source reduction, recycling, and litter prevention techniques and measure. Raising awareness and encouraging the commercial sector to provide a comprehensive recycling and source reduction program at their place(s) of business, the Recycling Section submits nominations in the Business category for green and environmental practices and recycling. Keep Prince George's County Beautiful (KPGCB) announces and awards winners at its' KPGCB Awards Ceremony.

WASTE DIVERSION CAPACITY:

The County has a food scrap composting pilot project operational at the Prince George's County Organics Composting Facility utilizing GORE Cover Technology. The DoE, Waste Management Division and Recycling Section are evaluating the food scrap composting pilot for expansion.

The County utilizes state of the art Single Stream Materials Recycling equipment at the County owned recycling facility. Residents have been issued 65 gallon carts with tight fitting lids to eliminate recyclables from escaping the carts and hence eliminating potential litter that could have blown out of the carts. Single-stream recycling and providing the larger sized recycling carts also boosted the County's overall residential recycling rate.

The DPW&T's Adopt-a-Road Program consists of approximately 88 volunteer groups who plan and coordinate multiple cleanups of major county roadways during the year. Cleanup supplies and materials

including litter grabbers, safety vests, gloves, and trash bags are made available, as requested, and litter bags are collected after each roadway cleanup.

The DPW&T initiated a Trash Receptacle Installation Program in FY 2012 at bus stops operated under the jurisdiction of the county's "The Bus" system to aid departmental efforts in keeping our roadways litter free. The program currently serves more than (160) bus stop locations. The trash receptacles are serviced for trash removal and replacement of trash bags by DPW&T crew work forces at least once a week.

The County Executive promotes and sponsors annual countywide community cleanups thru his "Cleanup-Greenup Prince George's Initiative", which is generally held in the spring and fall seasons of the year. County residents are provided with free landscaping materials and cleaning supplies to plant trees, shrubs, and flowers in the public right-of-way and on school grounds in their respective communities. More than 2,500 volunteers participated in our Fall 2014 and Spring 2015 Cleanup-Greenup Initiative events and planted over 7,300 plants including 975 trees, 1120 shrubs, and 27,000 flowers. Volunteers also collected more than 61 tons of roadside litter in the public right-of-way between both cleaning events.

OTHER:

In an effort to reduce incidents of illegal dumping, it is worthwhile to note that the County makes roll off containers available to communities upon request for many cleanup activities. A dumpster may be provided for individuals to dispose of trash that would not be picked-up as a part of regular trash pick-up service, thus reducing their likelihood of illegal dumping and stockpiling litter.

The Storm Drain Stenciling Program continues to raise community awareness and alert community members of the connection between our storm drains and the Chesapeake Bay. While the County's SWM program requires stenciling on all new developments, this program focuses on stencils as a means of educating the citizens in older communities built prior to stormwater regulations. The County purchases the paint, tools, and stencils used by the volunteers to stencil the "Don't Dump – Chesapeake Bay Drainage" message. In FY 2015, DoE worked with volunteers to stencil stormdrains in 10 areas throughout the County.

The County continues to support legislation to implement a disposable bag fee. The Recycling Section continues to encourage and promote the use of reusable bags and offers a "Thunder Tote" bag as an outreach measure to help educate residents to eliminate the use of plastic bags and to switch over to a sustainable reusable bag.

DoE, WMD and Recycling Section staff volunteer many hours to help with clean-up efforts throughout the County and to teach the public at large about the impacts of trash and how to help the environment by keeping our environment litter-free.

VIRGINIA

ARLINGTON COUNTY

[\(back to top\)](#)

LEGISLATION/REGULATION:

In March 2015, the County Board approved updates to Chapter 10 of the Arlington County Code, which addresses garbage and recycling in the County. The Code amendments are intended to promote recycling for

visitors and customers, in addition to tenants and employees in multi-family dwellings and commercial establishments. The amendment requires multi-family and commercial properties to provide recycling receptacles at every location for which trash containers are provided, and for which it is reasonably expected that recyclable materials would be disposed. It also requires recycling containers be adjacent to trash containers and be clearly labeled to distinguish recycling from trash. The new requirements apply to interior and exterior locations of the property, such as club rooms, laundry rooms, mailrooms, etc. for multi-family dwellings, and dining rooms, lobbies, walkways and entrances for commercial establishments. The new Code took effect on January 1, 2016.

In November 2015, the County Board opted to include year-round yard waste collection into the standard residential solid waste services provided to Arlington County households. Beginning in April 2016, residents will be provided a green 64-gallon cart for weekly yard waste collection. Collected materials will be either mulched or composted. Other added provisions to the Code include the prohibition of plastic bags in disposing of yard waste, as well as prohibiting yard waste from being disposed in the trash.

EDUCATION:

Commercial & Multi-Family

Recycling education is provided to commercial and multi-family properties by our Recycling Outreach Specialists (ROSs). ROSs speak one-on-one with business owners and property managers to review and provide advice to improve the effectiveness of the recycling system in these areas. Educational materials are provided during the site visits and are available on the County's recycling website.

The Commercial and Multi-Family website was updated to assist property owners and managers comply with the new recycling Code amendments.

Curbside Residential

The *Citizen* newsletter, distributed to 100,000 Arlington County households every two months, includes articles about recycling and waste reduction. Additionally, each year the SWB has a two-page insert dedicated to recycling and waste reduction topics in one of the *Citizen* publications.

In October 2015, the SWB sent out new refrigerator magnets as a resource to residents describing what can and cannot be recycled in the curbside recycling cart. Most significantly, residents are instructed to no longer place plastic bags in the recycling cart, but to take bags and other plastic film items to local grocery stores for recycling.

Two cart hangers per year are distributed to the curbside residents promoting the yard waste recycling programs.

Arlington's [Adopt a Street Program](#) leverages community volunteers to clean the curb and gutter lines and collect litter. In 2015, 140 blocks were cleaned by Adopt-A-Street volunteers.

The annual leaf collection program includes an online mapping function allowing residents to follow the progress and better track the vacuum collection schedule helping them to see when the truck will be in their neighborhood.

Additionally, Arlingtonians for a Clean Environment (ACE) provides education and outreach at schools and community events. ACE does 45 school presentations each year, with most including some litter prevention education.

Arlington County continues to support the regional [Only Rain Down the Drain](#) stormwater education campaign. This campaign uses television and online ads to educate residents about preventing water pollution. In FY15, the campaign used cable TV ads that ran 6818 times and reached 4.8 million residents in Northern Virginia.

LAW ENFORCEMENT:

Arlington County continues to follow the penalty system for properties not in compliance with Chapter 10 of the Arlington County Code, the refuse and recycling code. The penalty system is as follows: Violation Notice (30 day warning), Order of Correction (15 day warning), and Civil Penalty which includes a fine up to \$300/day for non-compliance.

STORMWATER TECHNOLOGY:

Arlington County has an extensive street sweeping program. In 2015, the County swept 4,257 residential lane miles and 6,429 commercial lane miles, and collected 2,157 tons of particulate matter (including litter).

For seven months out of the year, Arlington County conducts the residential street sweeping program, giving each neighborhood street one sweeping pass each month April through October. Residents are provided the street sweeper schedule and are encouraged to move their vehicles from the street on their scheduled days to allow access to the curb and gutter. The County aims to sweep commercial areas 26 times per year to further storm water management efforts.

Arlington County has completed [watershed retrofit plans](#) for all areas of the County. The process involved studying all the watersheds to find space where new stormwater treatment facilities can be installed. Currently, all of the watersheds have been studied, resulting in over 1100 potential locations for new stormwater facilities. Five green street rain garden facilities have been constructed, and twelve additional projects are in design. These facilities will collect trash and litter from the street, in addition to filtering sediment and other pollutants from stormwater runoff.

Arlington County has [retrofitted the County's Trades Center with additional stormwater management devices](#). A stormfilter device was installed and 85 filters were installed in 17 storm drain catch basins on site. Arlington County will begin construction on the [Ballston Pond](#) stormwater facility retrofit in 2016. The pond receives drainage from 400 acres and will include two litter control devices.

Through Arlington County's [green building programs](#), many redevelopment projects include new stormwater management and filtration devices on site.

TRASH HOT SPOTS:

Trash hot spots are areas with repeated litter problems identified by County staff and citizen input. Staff currently monitors 34 hot spot locations, approximately five days per week. Additionally, dedicated crews work daily on Columbia Pike and the Rosslyn/Ballston corridor to collect litter.

In 2015, the County began a four-year initiative to provide recycling collection containers adjacent to trash containers at all 160 bus shelters in the County. In conjunction with this program, the County purchased a

dual-stream collection truck to be used along the litter collection routes. This vehicle will allow for one vehicle to be used in the collection of both trash and recyclables, thus increasing efficiency.

RECYCLING RATE:

Arlington County's recycling rate for CY2014 is 47.2 percent.

In November 2015, the County Board passed a Zero Waste Resolution, which aims to divert 90 percent of material from landfilling or waste to energy disposal. The Resolution directs staff, in cooperation with the community and the citizen-led Solid Waste Committee to develop a Zero Waste Plan to potentially replace the existing Solid Waste Management Plan.

INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION

Arlington County is an active participant in the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments Recycling Committee, as well as the Northern Virginia Waste Management Board and the Virginia Recycling Association (VRA), with a staff member serving on the VRA Board of Directors.

BUSINESS OUTREACH:

The County Recycling Outreach Specialists visit commercial and multi-family establishments in the County annually to ensure recycling compliance. Through this effort, the County aims to divert more materials from the waste stream. Approximately 1400 business and multi-family properties were visited in 2015.

The County works with the various business improvement districts to provide recycling containers for special events and to improve their recycling efforts.

WASTE DIVERSION CAPACITY:

The Arlington County Detention Center continues to compost their food waste. The food is collected on site and picked up by a collection company and taken to Prince Georges County for composting.

Paper shredding services are provided monthly to all County residents. Approximately 45 tons of shredded paper were recycled in 2015.

Arlington County initiated a Stop the Junk Mail program with Catalog Choice—an organization that helps individuals stop unwanted mail—as part of the County's waste reduction efforts. Since launching the program in the Fall of 2012, approximately 144 tons of material have been diverted from the waste stream.

OTHER:

[ECARE](#) is a biannual event for collecting electronics, household hazardous materials, metal, and the donations of books, bikes, and other reusable items for Arlington residents. Participation usually hovers just over 1000, but the fall 2015 event saw 1,700 residents participate.

The County maintains two Recycling Drop-off Centers – each recycling center provides recycling for cardboard, mixed paper, bottles and cans, and one recycling center contains recycling for small metal items. In 2015, the County recycled approximately 650 tons of materials collected from the drop-off centers.

Arlington County requires that Special Events, such as festivals, fairs and sporting events held in the County, provide recycling.

Some notable events in which the County is actively working with event organizers to increase recycling rates include the Army 10-Miler, the Marine Corp Marathon, the Taste of Arlington.

FREDERICK COUNTY

[\(back to top\)](#)

EDUCATION:

Classroom presentations and activities; recycling bins at county fair; special community shred events, electronics recycling, cut tree recycling. Added programs such as textile and shoe recycling. Participate with schools and churches in shoe recycling. Kiosks provide on-site info and promotion of programs and waste reduction.

STORMWATER TECHNOLOGY:

Follow regulations regarding storm water management set forth by state. No specifics regarding litter.

TRASH HOT SPOTS:

Monitored by county litter crew and VDOT. Remediated whenever possible.

COST OF LITTER CLEANUP ON LAND AND IN WATER:

Approximately \$30,000 per year. Our labor is provided by the regional jail so this amount covers a part-time salary and operational costs.

RECYCLING RATE::

Recycling rate which includes business recycling as reported to VDEQ is 39 percent.

WASTE DIVERSION CAPACITY:

Service Authority will bring a multi-million dollar digester project on-line in the spring which will utilize sewage sludge, food waste, fats to produce energy to power its plant.

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

[\(back to top\)](#)

EDUCATION:

Public Works hosts or sponsors a variety of activities for families to learn about litter control and recycling, as well as how to protect local natural areas. We partner with Keep Prince William, Soil and Water Conservation District and Cooperative Extension. We sponsor events including community conservation projects, Prince William Recycles Day, Adopt-a-Stream, Earth Day festivals, Prince William Compost Day, and community clean ups. We also provide information online and in printed format.

LAW ENFORCEMENT:

Prince William County Police write tickets for uncovered loads entering our landfill and compost facility. Police also respond to citizen complaints.

STORMWATER TECHNOLOGY:

Our outreach focuses on changing the attitudes and behavior of the public to protect local waters. We use sound storm drainage and storm water management maintenance programs to collect trash and debris before these flow into the Potomac River. We use the correct erosion and sediment control program that works best for a specific site and conditions. We require best management practices to capture trash and debris for all developments, including trash racks. We have established an illicit discharge detection and elimination (IDDE) program. Working with the Soil and Water Conservation District, we have established a water quality monitoring program.

TRASH HOT SPOTS:

Public Works has an in-house litter crew that regularly patrol and clean our most traveled roads. They also respond to citizen reports of illegal dump sites. The crew picks up litter and removes illegal roadside signs. In FY15, the litter crew cleaned 1,659 miles of roadway and removed 13,178 signs from the Right of Way. Working with Keep Prince William Beautiful, local volunteers participate in quarterly litter surveys of roadways and neighborhoods. Working with Soil & Water Conservation District, 966 volunteers cleaned 27,241 pounds of trash from 78 miles of critical waterways and natural areas. In addition, Public Works and 102 volunteers cleaned up 2,665 pounds of trash at ten locations with eight along bodies of water.

COST OF LITTER CLEANUP ON LAND AND IN WATER:

For FY15, Public Works budgeted \$835,920 for litter control and roadside clean ups, which covers staff, equipment and operating costs. Public Works also donated \$75,563 to Keep Prince William Beautiful for outreach and volunteer coordination, plus passed along a \$50,771 state litter prevention and recycling program grant. There was an estimated cost of \$2,500 for staff time to help with the Public Works and volunteer clean-up projects.

RECYCLING RATE:

Prince William County is recycling 38.7% of its waste with the 5% allowance granted by the state.

Currently, we are building the infrastructure to handle increased organics. Our goal is to increase our recycling rate once we can accept increased amounts of organics and compostable material.

INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION:

Public Works facilitates an in-house green guiding committee made up of representatives from the County government organization. The committee focuses on recycling, waste reduction, energy conservation and fuel savings. We sponsored our third employee earth day festival in April 2014. Public Works also sponsors a networking group made up of local organizations involved with environmental education. The group shares information, resources and expertise with other members, as well as provides volunteers and promotion for public events sponsored by other members. Members of the networking group includes: the Prince William Trails & Streams Coalition, Friends of the Occoquan, Soil & Water Conservation and the Department of Parks & Recreation on a number of large cleanup efforts along important waterways including the Potomac and Occoquan Rivers. Public Works collaborates with local schools and students to sponsor an annual youth conference focused on the environment.

BUSINESS OUTREACH:

Public Works is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. We share information about recycling in Chamber publications and online services. Working with Keep Prince William Beautiful, the community participates in

a survey to rate the cleanliness, litter control and efforts to recycle at shopping centers. In addition, volunteers from the business community participate in the quarterly litter surveys conducted by Keep Prince William Beautiful. The County offers e-notification messages about recycling opportunities for interested businesses that sign up for the service. We post information in publications and email messages directed to the development community. We also conduct our annual business recycling rate survey through email and direct mail.

WASTE DIVERSION CAPACITY:

In February 2015, the County signed a 20-year agreement with Freestate Farms LLC to construct and operate a new facility to process yard waste, food scraps and wood waste at the County's Balls Ford Road composting facility, as well as provide organics waste management services at the site and the County's landfill. When fully developed, the Freestate facility will recycle over 80,000 tons per year of organic waste into high-value compost, soil products, and non-synthetic fertilizers. It will also generate baseload renewable energy and environmental attributes. Finally, it will produce sustainable and locally-grown fresh fruits and vegetables for sale back into the community.

OTHER:

At all Public Works conservation projects and volunteer opportunities, participants are asked to also pick up any found litter. We hope this act helps to raise awareness and that it inspires volunteers to notice and pick up litter when they see it. All of our partner agencies also make litter an essential part of their community service project.

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY

[\(back to top\)](#)

EDUCATION:

The Adams County Conservation District has identified over 7,500 storm drains in Adams County, PA with a GPS unit. The data has been downloaded onto Adams County's GIS system. Phase 1 of the project includes installing markers in the local boroughs and school where pedestrian traffic is high. This summer 500 metal educational storm drain markers that state (No Dumping Drains To Stream – Help Protect Our Water) have been installed.