City of Hagerstown

NPDES PHASE II
ANNUAL REPORT

June 2017 – July 2018

Prepared by:

City of Hagerstown
Department of Parks & Engineering
City Hall, Room 301
1 E. Franklin Street
Hagerstown, MD 21740
**Introduction**

As required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II program, the City of Hagerstown has prepared this report to document the City’s progress in implementing the six minimum control measures required by the NPDES General Permit. The six measures include:

- Public Education
- Public Involvement
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Construction Site Runoff Control
- Post-Construction Runoff Control
- Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

The City continues to work on attaining these goals, and making progress in each target area. The following sections of the report document the status of the City’s efforts, and lay out our plan for attaining our goals over the next year.

The City has executed a Notice of Intent to seek coverage under the new NPDES MS4 General Permit, and is beginning to prepare work plans that will address the requirements in the new permits. The six minimum control measures listed above have been carried over in the new permit, but there are now more specific requirements that the City will need to meet. Also, the new permit includes a requirement that the City must remove 20 percent of the existing impervious surfaces that do not have water quality treatment (an impractical and impossible task), or that we find ways to provide treatment for those surfaces. The City is well underway with preparations for this task, and will able to meet the milestone reporting requirements in the new permit without issue.
Public Education

As with many municipal government efforts, the success of the City’s NPDES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program depends upon the cooperation of our City residents. Educating and involving residents in the program is a key step in reducing stormwater pollution.

With the implementation of the “Environmental Site Design” (ESD) stormwater regulations, the public was made aware of the need to reduce pollutants during multiple City council meetings, and meetings with the Washington County Builders Association. There has also been continued public discussion of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP) process, and the efforts to meet the Chesapeake Bay TMDL goals; the Washington County “WIP Team” meetings are open to the public, and representatives from most of the small municipalities attend the meetings so that they can pass pertinent information on to their residents. With ESD’s emphasis on small-scale treatment facilities (e.g. rain gardens, landscape infiltration, rain barrels, etc.) instead of larger, “regional” solutions, the new regulations have helped to focus residents on things that they can do on their own to reduce stormwater pollution.

The City is in the process of developing a stormwater utility, which would help the City to finance continued maintenance of the existing storm drainage/stormwater management system, and to construct new treatment facilities to meet the anticipated permit requirements. A preliminary presentation of the consultant’s work on this effort is scheduled for the City Council meeting on November 20th. If the Council decides to proceed with the development of a utility, it is likely that many public information meetings will held during 2019.

One of the City’s most successful ways to disseminate information to the general public is through the use of TV Channel 25, the City Government Channel. This Channel, a cooperative effort between the City and Antietam Cable Television, provides an effective means for the City to communicate information to the general viewing public (both City and Washington County residents). City Council meetings are televised live on Channel 25, as are press conferences and announcements of important events. The City’s Public Information Office also produces video programs detailing City initiatives, upcoming City events, and other subjects. When live-action video programs are not running, a series of informative slides runs on Channel 25.

Another source of information on City programs is the City’s internet web page (www.hagerstownmd.org). Under the “Engineering Department” section, visitors can find information on the City’s Stormwater Management Program, and the requirements of the NPDES permit. There is also a “Homeowner Participation” page that list methods and techniques that private property owners to implement to help the City meet its NPDES goals. These techniques include rain gardens, rainwater harvesting, tree planting, lawn and garden maintenance, and other topics. The page also provides links to the webpages of other groups and agencies that have information on low impact design and environmental site design; those groups include the Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay, the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, the Chesapeake Bay Trust, the Center for Watershed Protection, and others. A screen shot of the Homeowner Participation page is shown below.
The new webpage format has allowed the City to take advantage of social media outlets to disseminate information to the public. The City has a YouTube channel where video presentations on current topics are hosted, and also maintains a Facebook page that is used to alert and educate followers about City policies and programs.

Another method of public education is to provide stormwater-related information in “high traffic” areas, or in areas where the setting matches the context of the information being presented. The City has installed interpretive signs at several locations to highlight stormwater management/stream restoration projects, and to provide information on the Antietam Creek watershed. These types of signs are often a requirement of the State and Federal agencies that help to fund improvement projects.
Bio-retention facility along multi-use trail at Memorial Blvd.

Valley Road stream restoration site adjacent to Fairgrounds Park

Kiwanis Park canoe/kayak launch
On November 4, 2017, the City participated in the Washington County STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) event. Part of the event was held at the Washington County Free Library, which allowed for interaction with residents and visitors. The City had a display table with information on the City’s stormwater management program, pamphlets on steps that homeowners can take to decrease stormwater pollution, and display boards showing the effect that stormwater pollution can have on aquatic plants and animals.
One of the display boards used at the STEM event

The following pages are an informational pamphlet that were handed out at the STEM event.
Homeowners’ Guide to protecting our streams, the Potomac River, and the Chesapeake Bay

The Problem
When it rains in Washington County, all of the runoff from the storm eventually ends up in our streams; these streams feed the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay. Unfortunately, it isn't just rainwater that flows downstream — this runoff also picks up sediment, nutrients, trash, and oil along the way. These pollutants impair water quality, and have an adverse impact on fish and wildlife.

Sediment
Erosion of soils disturbed by construction and agricultural activities can lead to sediment pollution. Sediment clogs stream channels, decreases the amount of sunlight that can reach (and nurture) underwater vegetation, and can bury bottom-dwelling species like clams and oysters.

Nutrients
Excess nitrogen, phosphorus, and bacteria in runoff from pet/animal waste and the overuse of fertilizer leads to the growth of algae. Like sediment, mats of algae prevent sunlight from reaching underwater plants, causing their decline. Also, when algae dies, a significant amount of oxygen is consumed during its decomposition. This leads to low dissolved oxygen levels in the water, and "dead zones" where fish and animals are unable to survive.

Trash & Oil
Virtually every piece of trash that isn't picked up eventually ends up in a stream or river. Aside from being unsightly, trash and oil in runoff degrade drinking water quality and introduce toxins into wildlife habitat. Many aquatic species are sensitive to pollutant levels, and become more susceptible to diseases when stressed.
Manage your lawn and pet waste
Decreasing the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus in runoff can start in your backyard. Try to minimize the amount of chemical fertilizers that you apply to your lawn or garden, or switch to using organic slow-release fertilizers or compost. Using grass clippings as mulch (see photo) can save water, and decrease the need for weed killing chemicals. Picking up and disposing of your animals' waste cuts nitrogen and bacteria loads in runoff.

Minimize erosion
We can all do our part, even on a small scale, to prevent sediment from getting into runoff. Seeding and mulching disturbed soil as quickly as possible and establishing grass to fill in bare spots in our lawns helps to minimize the amount of soil that the rain washes away.

Cut trash and oil pollution
Getting trash and oil out of the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay begins at home. Pick up trash and litter in your neighborhood. Recycle materials such as glass, paper, and plastic. Carry reusable shopping totes with you in your car instead of relying on plastic bags at stores and supermarkets. Properly maintain your vehicles, and clean-up leaks of any oil, grease, or antifreeze.

What can we do to help?
Cleaning and protecting our streams and waterways is a huge task — but it is important. Here are some simple things that homeowners can do to help restore our environment.

Decrease the volume of runoff
The less water that runs off of your property when it rains, the less pollutants are carried downstream. Installing a rain barrel to catch your downspout discharges not only cuts runoff, but gives you a source of “free” water to use for irrigation. Directing your downspout away from your driveway and into your lawn or a rain garden (see photo) allows this water infiltrate into the soil instead of running off. Planting a tree not only provides shade, it catches and holds rainwater, and its roots keep the soil loose and permeable.

For more stormwater information, visit the Engineering section of the City's website at www.hagerstownmd.org/150/Engineering
The City also holds annual Earth Day event at University Plaza in downtown Hagerstown, and an annual Arbor Day tree planting event (2018 event was held at City Park). Focused on elementary school students and residents, it gives the City an opportunity to make people aware of environmental issues, and present ideas of how they can help to preserve and improve the world that they live in. Below are photos from the 2018 Earth Day event, along with press and media coverage.

Pangborn Elementary School Students at Earth Day event

Mayor Robert Bruchey delivering remarks at the event
HELP KEEP EARTH THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLANET

RECYCLE RIGHT.

Keep full water bottles and food items out of your recycle bin. And remember to recycle plastic bags at your participating retailer, not at home.

City of Hagerstown EARTH DAY CELEBRATION
1. Welcome and Introductions
   - Michelle Horst, WDVM

2. Pledge of Allegiance
   - Led by Mayor Robert E. Bruchey, II

3. Proclamation/ Remarks
   - Mayor Robert E. Bruchey, II

4. Student Poetry - Students from Barbara Ingram School for the Arts
   -
   -
   -

5. Remarks
   - Rodney Tissue, City Engineer
   - Robert Kong, Waste Management

6. Waste Management Recycling Game & Truck Visit
   - Pangborn Elementary students will play a game to test their knowledge about recycling and will then have an up close look at a Waste Management recycling truck!

7. Program Concludes
   - Michelle Horst, WDVM
   - Special Introduction to the Hager Rocks group:
     The students will be exploring University Plaza in search of painted rocks that they get to keep and take home. Special thanks to Hager Rocks for this fun activity!

Pangborn Elementary School Students

Jadiel Aviles Lukasik
Kennedi Branch
Keiannah Bronson
Jaxson Butts
Teon Cain
Brett Chaney
Isabella Cooper
EJ Dickson
Kendyl Eyler
Laila Fuller
David Japardize
Emma Jennings
Cesar Lopez Lewis
Kieran Lord
Angela Luzuriaga
Autumn Main Owen
Brianna Mathews

Sophia Meinhofer
Daysean Motley
Harley Owen
Graeyson Poore
Harmony Redding
Lauren Ritter
Kiera Robinson
Samantha Rosario
Chloe Sanchez
Sierra Scibilia
Layla Shubert
Tristan Stiffler
Madison Summers
Steven Thomas Perez
Elizabeth Torres
Hernandez
Jonathan Villeda
Aniyha Williams
Lamarion Wilmore

Special Thanks to:
Scott Woods, Principal, Pangborn Elementary Teachers & Faculty at Pangborn Elementary School

PARKS & RECREATION
CITY OF HAGERSTOWN
MARYLAND
Students to Participate in Earth Day Celebration at University Plaza
For Release - April 13, 2018

The City of Hagerstown’s Parks and Recreation Division will host an educational Earth Day program for children from Pangborn Elementary School at University Plaza on Tuesday, April 17, 2018 at 10:00 a.m. The ceremony and celebration is part of the City of Hagerstown’s annual recognition of planetary protection efforts during the global environmental awareness holiday, Earth Week and Earth Day.

Tuesday’s presentation will include a poetry reading in tribute to Earth Week by students from Barbara Ingram School for the Arts. Pangborn students will get to participate in an engaging educational program to learn about recycling, including a game testing their knowledge, followed by a close-up look at a Waste Management recycling truck. The ceremony will also include the Mayoral proclamation of Earth Day, celebrated annually on April 22, 2018.

The City of Hagerstown recognizes Earth Week and Earth Day as an important time for our planet, our community and our citizens. Throughout April, we will encourage our residents, their friends and family to make small changes that can have a big impact when it comes to protecting the environment.

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Pangborn Elementary School students take a closer look at a Waste Management recycling truck during an Earth Day event hosted by the City of Hagerstown's Parks and Recreation Division Tuesday at University Plaza in Hagerstown.

Colleen McGrath/Herald-Mail Staff Photographer

The earth was a little chilly in Hagerstown as the city kicked off its Earth Day celebration with students from Pangborn Elementary School on Tuesday at University Plaza downtown.

Despite the cold, students learned valuable lessons about protecting Earth from the dangers of pollution — lessons city officials hope they'll take home to their families.
Earth Day is officially Sunday. This year's theme, City Engineer Rodney Tissue noted, is all about preventing "plastic pollution."

Unless recycled or properly disposed of, "almost every piece of plastic winds up in the ocean," Tissue told the children.

Robert Kong, a public sector account manager for Waste Management, led the children in a game to determine what is recyclable. Waste Management contracts with the city for its waste collection.

"I learned about trash cans," said student Daysean Motley — after getting a close look at one of Waste Management's recycling trucks.

Kennedi Branch said she learned "to keep the Earth clean."

"I didn't know plastic bags need to be recycled in a different way," said Cesar Lopez Lewis as he twirled a Frisbee from Waste Management.

Kong explained that plastic bags shouldn't be placed in the city's recycling bins, but taken to collection bins at stores. They're gathered and recycled to use in manufacturing decking material, he said.

They also learned where trash goes when it's thrown "away."

Sara Melott, a sophomore at Barbara Ingram School for the Arts, read them a poem she wrote about braving another chilly situation — jumping with friends into icy cold water.

And thanks to Hager Rocks, inspired by the "Kindness Rocks Project," painted rocks were scattered around the plaza for the children to find.

The idea behind the Earth Day event was to teach the children "how to recycle and reduce waste, and to be an advocate to preserve the local environment," said Amy Riley, a recreation coordinator for the city.
Arbor Day Foundation Names Hagerstown Tree City USA, Growth Award Winner

2017 marks 32nd year of earning designation
For Release - April 4, 2018

Hagerstown was named a 2017 Tree City USA by the Arbor Day Foundation in honor of its commitment to effective urban forest management. The community also received a Growth Award for demonstrating environmental improvement and higher levels of tree care.

Hagerstown recognizes that trees are vital to the public infrastructure of cities, providing numerous environmental, social, and economic benefits. In the last five years, the City planted over 1,000 trees throughout our community! In 2017, more than 1,550 trees were trimmed or received other maintenance from City staff across multiple departments.

In order to achieve the Tree City USA recognition, the City had to meet the program’s four requirements:

- A tree board or department
- A tree care ordinance
- An annual community forestry budget of at least $2 per capita
- An Arbor Day observance and proclamation

The City of Hagerstown will observe Arbor Day with a ceremony at City Park in the area of the Hager House on Friday, April 27th at 11:00 a.m. The community is invited to attend, and local students will be planting trees.

Hagerstown joins one of 3,400 Tree City USAs. The program is sponsored by the Arbor Day Foundation, in partnership with the US Forest Service and the National Association of State Foresters. State foresters will present the awards at a time to be determined.

Attached photo shows a view of South Potomac Street.

Erin C. Anderson
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Public Involvement

The second component of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program is to actively involve the public in hands-on projects that address the program’s goals. By involving the public, the City is able to foster the idea that all residents are stakeholders in the prevention of pollution, and the protection of our natural resources.

The City’s single-stream recycling program continues to be a tremendous success. As the chart below indicates, the average monthly tonnage of materials collected since inception of the new program has pretty consistently exceeded 200 tons, which is more than twice the recycling rate that the City saw before the inception of the recycling collection program in 2012.

Unfortunately, beginning on January 1, 2018, glass was no longer collected for recycling due to low demand for glass cullet. This means that residents were forced to dispose of their glass containers with their regular trash. While this change has increased the City’s tonnage (and cost) of trash disposal at the landfill, the City has only noticed a slight decrease in the tonnage of recyclable materials collected.

On November 18, 2017, the City hosted an Electronics Recycling event. Partnering with Waste Management and Novotec Recycling, the City set up a collection area at Municipal Stadium. City residents were encouraged to bring their used computers, monitors, televisions, and other electric equipment for proper, free disposal, saving valuable landfill space and preventing potentially hazardous materials from entering our waterways. Over 25,000 pounds of electronic materials were collected at the event. Another Electronics Recycling event is scheduled for November 2018.

The City continues to sponsor a Bulk Trash pickup program. This program allows residents to call our Public Works department and schedule a pickup of large items (e.g. appliances, furniture, oversized trash items, etc.). While the City does charge a fee for this service, this call-based system has been found to work better than previous “Bulk Trash Pickup Week” programs when whole neighborhoods would set out bulky items for collection; trash and bulk items do not sit on sidewalks for days at a time, waiting for pickup. The City intends to continue this program indefinitely.
WM Recycle America eCycling
Certificate of Recycling and Destruction

eCycling Services
4600 N. Port Washington Rd.
Milwaukee, WI 53212

The material(s) described below were received and accepted by Waste Management Recycle America eCycling. The materials were accepted for the purpose of recycling and/or destruction in accordance with all applicable standards including Federal, State and Local requirements.

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25,378

Authorized Signature

December 29, 2017
Date

WM Recycle America
PH: (414) 326-1018
4600 N. Port Washington Rd.
Milwaukee, WI 53212

FX: (877) 405-6297
An increasing problem in the nation’s waterways are the residual levels of prescription drugs and medications. When these materials are disposed of improperly, they can enter our streams through wastewater treatment plant effluent discharges and runoff collected by storm sewer systems. The Hagerstown Police Department has installed a “Medication Drop-off Box” in the lobby of the Police station; residents are encouraged to deposit unneeded or expired medications in the box – no questions asked. By providing a safe mechanism to dispose of medications, the chance that they will have a negative impact on our waterways is reduced. The Washington County Sherriff’s office has a similar drop-off box at their central detention facility.

The City’s Community Garden established in 2015, has continued to thrive. This facility, adjacent to Bester Elementary School, contains twenty-six garden beds that residents are able to rent during the growing season. The garden includes rain barrels and composting facilities to both support the planting beds, and to serve as an example of “best practices” to the public. A Gardener’s Association was formed to manage the operation of the facility. Composting facilities have been incorporated into the design of the garden, and several of the beds were designed to meet the accessibility requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The Association holds monthly meetings, and hosts seminars on a variety of gardening and renewable resource topics. Students from the adjacent Bester Elementary School visit the garden as part of their class curriculum.
The City has remained active in planting Street Trees in all the neighborhoods around the City. Much of the funding for this program has come via grants from the Department of Natural Resources and the Chesapeake Bay Trust. The City identifies neighborhoods and streets that have poor tree canopy coverage, and then analyzes each street to identify potential locations for the installation of new trees. The City has also worked with the local Neighborhoods 1st groups to reach out to private property owners in these neighborhoods, and ask them if they would consider adding a tree on their own private property (if conditions did not allow a tree to be planted in the street right-of-way along their frontage). Since 2009, the City has planted more than 1,250 street trees using grants from CBT and DNR.
Ever since 2010, the City has provided materials and manpower to the Antietam-Conococheague Watershed Alliance (ACWA) to aid in their annual Stream Cleanup events. Working with Dave Biser, the founder and leader of ACWA, the City provides gloves, trash bags and receptacles, and other supplies that are used by volunteers during their events. In early 2017, ACWA members helped to remove debris and downed trees from a section of Hamilton Run near Brookline Avenue. Unfortunately, due to the excessive rain and high water levels this summer, ACWA had to cancel its stream cleanup event on Antietam Creek within the City; however, ACWA is committed to holding this event again in 2019. The City sees this partnership as a beneficial and needed method to both involve the public, and to restore the health of a stream that is already on the 303(d) list of impaired waters. The City plans to continue support this effort indefinitely. More information on ACWA can be found on their website:  http://www.acwamaryland.org/
Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination

One of the biggest challenges in complying with NPDES Phase II regulations is the development of an Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination Program. The goal of this program is to detect and identify any illegal discharges of pollutants into the City’s storm drainage system, and to develop a means to eliminate these discharges to minimize pollution of downstream receiving waters.

The City completed mapping of the surface water and storm drainage system in 2012, and has created a GIS database to share this information with other departments. While we are constantly updating the database with new information (an ongoing task, given that there are always “surprises” and new discoveries in a system that has existed for more than 150 years), the base mapping gives a good picture of how storm water runoff is collected and conveyed to the various discharge points around the City. A sample sheet from the GIS mapping is attached. It is hoped that the GIS can be used to model the transport of stormwater (and the pollutants that it carries) from any point in the City to its ultimate discharge point.

A continuing part of this component was for the City to inspect stormwater management facilities and various storm drainage outfalls in an effort to detect any illegal or illicit discharges into the storm drainage system. The attached “Water Resources Map” depicts the major surface water features through the City, and also indicates the locations of twelve (11) “major” outfalls of a City storm drainage network into a receiving stream or drainage way what were inspected in 2018. These outfalls were prioritized for inspection because (a) the watersheds that drain to them are densely developed, (b) there is little or no stormwater management in these watersheds (meaning pollutants are likely not being filtered out/removed prior to discharge), and (c) most of them discharge directly into a stream or body of water. Aside from trash and debris at various locations, none of the inspected outfalls showed evidence of “illicit” discharges. The inspection reports for these outfalls are included at the end of this section.

In 2017, the City performed its triennial inspection of all stormwater management facilities, and reported the findings of these inspections to MDE. Inspectors visited each facility and assess its condition, noting the need for any structural repairs or maintenance. In addition, the inspectors are trained to identify and report any signs of illicit discharges such as waste oil, grease/fat, etc.; these suspected discharges are then tracked upstream from the facility in an attempt to identify their source. Over 230 facilities were inspected during this cycle; the “Post-Construction Runoff Control” section of this report contains more information on this effort. There are a series of other outfalls throughout the City that are inspected periodically; however, most of them represent smaller, less developed neighborhoods, or the outfalls are downstream from stormwater management facilities that (hopefully) have provided some water quality management. The attached inspection reports describe the physical features of each outfall, and document the results of field observations at those locations.

Using a grant from the Chesapeake Bay Trust and the Maryland Department of the Environment, the City commissioned an assessment of Hamilton Run Watershed in order to develop a “Watershed Action Plan”. The purpose of this effort was to document segments of the stream that have been degraded by land development and other factors, and to identify and prioritize stream segments for restoration projects. As part of the data collection effort for the assessment, consultants walked the entire length of Hamilton Run several times; in addition to identifying erosion and streambank degradation, the consultants were instructed to inspect each storm drainage outfall along the stream corridor for signs of illicit discharges or other issues. The consultants documented trash and debris at many locations, but did not report any definite signs of illicit discharges. More information on the Action Plan can be found on the City’s website at:  http://www.hagerstownmd.org/1280/Hamilton-Run-Action-Plan
In response to a review of the City’s 2015-2016 Annual Report, and after discussions with MDE staff during audits and in reviewing the requirements in the new NPDES MS4 permit, the City is committed to developing a comprehensive IDDE plan to perform systematic inspections of different areas of the storm drainage network and identify illicit discharges. Engineering Department staff have already begun outlining the various components of the IDDE program, and have developed a draft Storm Drain/IDDE inspection form. Much of the program work will be performed by the Public Works Department, and the City will need to develop a work plan and documentation tasks. The new permit requires progress on the IDDE program development in the first year, so expect to see many more details in the 2018-2019 Annual Report.

The general public is encouraged to report illicit discharges to the City so that they can be investigated. In addition to telephone calls to our offices, citizens can also report issues through the “Illicit Discharge Report” form on the City’s website:
In the current reporting period, the City received two (2) reports of illicit discharges:

1. There was a report regarding discharges of antifreeze into the storm drainage system at a radiator repair facility. Staff investigated, and found evidence of the discharge. Staff then interviewed the owner – he said that a barrel that they used to collect drained coolant had overflowed, and antifreeze had flowed out under a service door before it could be contained. Staff informed the owner that discharges like this were illegal, and that he needed to take steps to prevent future discharges (e.g. spill containment booms and materials, additional storage vessels to provide more volume, etc.). Staff had stopped by this property on two follow-up occasions to check on conditions, and there have been no indications of additional discharges. Staff will continue to monitor.

2. A report was received stating that a resident saw another person emptying liquid material into a storm drainage inlet on George Street; they thought that it might be waste oil. Unfortunately, the resident did not report the incident immediately; the report came in approximately one week after the incident allegedly occurred. During the week time period, two significant rainfall events occurred; by the time staff were able to investigate, there was no evidence of an illicit discharge at this inlet, or at the next inlet downstream. Staff thanked the resident for reporting the alleged incident, but encouraged them to notify the City immediately the next time that they saw something like this happen.

The City has several methods to investigate and deal with illicit discharges. Within the public right-of-way, Chapter 216 of the City Code (http://www.ecode360.com/9908267 “Streets and Sidewalks”) contains regulations that prohibit the leakage of loads from vehicles, deposition of mud or other materials on a street or alley, placement or leaves or grass clippings in the right-of-way, and the discharge of water (other than roof drainage, surface runoff, or utility repair) into the right of way. The penalties for these offences include a Municipal Infraction Citation and a fine of $100 - $200.

On private property, Chapter 64, Article III of the City Code (“Property Maintenance”) allows right-of-entry to Code Compliance inspectors to investigate “nuisances”, and includes a citation procedure to compel the property owner to correct or abate any violations. Chapter 240 (“Water Pollution Control”) also states that “…inspectors and other duly authorized employees of the City bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties at any reasonable time, to inspect users generally for compliance, to inspect and copy records and to require the installation of monitoring and sampling equipment.” Staff from the Code Compliance, Engineering, Wastewater, and Public Works Departments identify and report illicit discharges to the office of the City Engineer.

The City does not currently have a standalone IDDE Ordinance. Staff is working with the City Attorney to review the existing provisions in the City Code to determine whether they are sufficient to conduct an IDDE program, or if a new ordinance specifically authorizing the IDDE program is required.

The City enjoys a good working relationship with staff at Washington County and the Maryland State Highway Administration. When an issue arises where storm drainage facilities from one jurisdiction connect or discharge into a different jurisdiction, the involved entities contact each other to review the issue, and to determine which entity has the responsibility of correcting the situation.
Outfall Name: Town Run

Location: Municipal Stadium, just upstream from junction with Marsh Run
NAD 83 Coordinates: N 716,634 E 1,111,337

Description: At this location Town Run is contained in a manmade channel; it is essentially the downstream end of the City’s storm drainage system that serves the downtown area (and neighborhoods to the northeast). There is often a trickle of base flow in the channel, which is attributed to groundwater entering the storm drainage system at some point upstream; due to the unusually wet summer, the trickle was larger this year than in past inspections. This channel receives the bulk of the runoff from the downtown section of the City, so storm flow volumes and velocities at this location are high.

Observations: Outfall was inspected in the morning of July 16, 2018. The ambient temperature was in the low-80’s, and the weather was mostly sunny. The last significant rainfall (>0.10”) was on July 4th, when approximately 0.50 inches of rain was recorded.

No odors, or obvious signs of oil or similar pollutants. Much less trash/debris in the channel than in other years, likely due to the heavy rainfall in May and June that flushed these materials downstream. Some typical algae growth in the invert of the channel, and weedy vegetation on some sediment deposits along the channel walls.
Outfall Name: Marsh Run

Outfall Location: Eastern Blvd. & Memorial Blvd., just upstream from Antietam Creek.
NAD 83 Coordinates: N 716,134 E 1,112,127

Description: This is the downstream end of the box culvert Eastern Blvd. that is the discharge point for the combined Marsh Run/Town Run drainage system; the Town Run observation point is approximately 800’ upstream from this location. Discharges from this culvert, which is adjacent to the former Municipal Electric Light Plant (MELP) facility, flow through an open stream channel to join Antietam Creek. There is perennial base flow at this location from the Marsh Run leg, which collects runoff from the spring discharges at City Park area and the western portion of the City.

Observations: Outfall was inspected on the morning of July 16th; weather was mostly sunny, and temperatures were in the low-80’s. The last previous precipitation event was approximately 0.50 inches of rain on July 4th. Baseflow at outfall was approximately 15.0’ wide and 0.67’ deep. Water appeared clear, with no obvious signs of pollutants or contaminants. Very significant amount of trash/litter at this location, probably flushed out of the Town Run (downtown Hagerstown) tributary upstream. There are still erosion and sediment control facilities around the former MELP demolition site, but there hasn’t been construction activity there for months.
Outfall Name: Maryland Avenue/Downsville Pike

Outfall Location: Maryland Avenue, near its intersection with Downsville Road, adjacent to South End Shopping Center and South Hagerstown High School
NAD 83 Coordinates: N 714,037 E 1,106,220

Description: This outfall consists of two CMP’s (shown above) that discharge into a concrete-lined open channel; the channel carries flows downstream to the Maryland Avenue/Downsville Road intersection, where they enter a closed system that runs under the South High football field. This outfall is the discharge point for the storm drainage system that collects runoff from the Virginia Avenue/Wilson Blvd. area on the south side of Hagerstown; the outfall pipes are undersized given both the size of the contributing drainage area and the size of the drainage pipes upstream. This channel also receives runoff from the parking lots at the adjacent South End Shopping Center, which have no stormwater management controls. Discharges at this point flow downstream through the South Hagerstown High School property, under MD Route 65, and eventually into the Antietam Creek near Funkstown.

Observations: Outfall was inspected on the morning of July 16th. Weather was mostly sunny, with temperatures in the low 80’s. The last previous rain was approximately 0.50 inches on July 4th. No baseflow at the outfall; while this outfall and the receiving concrete channel often have deposits of trash, debris, and grass clippings, the heavy rains in May and June appear to have flushed these materials downstream. No other signs of pollutants. The City has included this site on its list of potential retrofit projects, as it could provide treatment for the runoff from the parking lots at the adjoining South End Shopping Center.
Outfall Name: City Park/Maggie’s Hole

Outfall Location: City Park, near the Antietam Street/Walnut Street intersection

NAD 83 Coordinates: N 720,477 E 1,107,554

Description: Outfall consists of a 12’ x 5.5’ box culvert at the railroad tracks that discharges into an open channel. This outfall is the discharge point for the extensive storm drainage system that collects and conveys runoff from the west end of Hagerstown. Discharges flow downstream through City Park, are conveyed along Memorial Blvd. through a collection of open channels and box culverts, and join the Town Run discharges near the MELP facility. The outfall site is encircled with fencing to prevent access.

Observations: Outfall was inspected on the morning of July 16th. Weather was mostly sunny, and temperatures were in the low 80’s. Last previous precipitation event was approximately 0.50 inches of rain on July 4th. Baseflow at this outfall was measured to be 8.0’ wide and approximately 0.75 inches deep, which is more than has been observed on previous inspections; again, the heavy rains of May and June appear to have elevated the groundwater table, which likely accounts for the increased flow. No odors or other signs of pollutants. Surprisingly less trash in this location than on previous inspections (likely washed downstream during previous rainfall events).
Outfall Name: Valley Road

Outfall Location: Fairgrounds Park/American Little League field
NAD 83 Coordinates: N 722,569 E 1,113,474

Description: This outfall is the discharge point for the section of the City’s storm drainage system serving the neighborhoods north and east of Fairgrounds Park. The discharge point itself consists of a 48” diameter reinforced concrete pipe, which outlets into a channel with a series of very rough limestone outcroppings that serve to dissipate the energy of the runoff as it flows downstream. As mentioned previously, this channel leads to a section of “stream” that was restored as part of the Valley Road Stream Restoration project, and then to Hamilton Run approximately 800’ downstream from the outfall. (Photo above was from a previous inspection in 2017.)

Observations: Outfall was inspected on the morning on July 16th. Weather was sunny, and the temperature was in the mid-80’s. The last previous precipitation event was approximately 0.50 inches of rainfall on July 4th. No baseflow from culvert; this is typical for this location, although there was water from previous storm events in the riprap downstream from the outfall. No observed pollutants in the culvert, but some trash and debris in the outfall channel downstream. Also trash spread around the banks at the outfall, but this appears to be from kids/people at the outfall location, not from being washed down from farther upstream.
Outfall Name: Northern Avenue/American Legion

Outfall Location: Northern Avenue on the east side of the American Legion property
NAD 83 Coordinates: N 727,837  E 1,113,338

Description: This outfall is the discharge point for the section of the City’s storm drainage system serving the Belview Avenue/Woodland Way neighborhood in the north end of Hagerstown. The discharge point itself consists of a 48” diameter CMP, which outlets directly into Hamilton Run. The alignment of the pipe at the discharge point has led to severe erosion of the adjoining streambanks; the City has prepared preliminary plans for a stream stabilization/restoration project at this location, and has sought financial assistance from MDE, DNR, and the Washington County Conservation District to complete the project. The Belview neighborhood is known to have a high groundwater table, and there is often base flow being discharged from the pipe; that flow has been exacerbated by the heavy rainfall events in May and June this year.

Observations: Outfall was inspected on the morning of July 16th. Weather was sunny, and the temperature was in the mid- to upper-80’s. The last previous precipitation event was approximately 0.50 inches of rainfall on July 4th. The invert of the culvert was submerged, but it appeared there was some flow from the pipe into Hamilton run. No pollutants or trash observed; inspection was hindered by heavy vegetation on the banks around the outfall.
Outfall Name: Magnolia Avenue

Outfall Location: Magnolia Avenue just east of Potomac Heights, at Hamilton Run
NAD 83 Coordinates: N 725,603 E 1,115,807

Description: This outfall is the discharge point for storm drainage from the Potomac Heights/Calvert Terrace neighborhood in the City’s north end. There are actually few storm drains in the neighborhood; runoff is conveyed in the gutter lines along the various streets until they intersect with Magnolia Avenue; a 36” RCP storm sewer trunk line then conveys this runoff to Hamilton Run. This site is problematic for the City’s Public Works Department, as the multiple culverts that carry Hamilton Run under Magnolia Avenue (to the right in this photo) are prone to clogging with debris; this often causes minor flooding of the roadway and adjoining properties.

Observations: Outfall was inspected in the late morning of July 16th. Weather was mostly sunny, and the temperature was in the upper 80’s. The last previous precipitation event was approximately 0.50 inches of rainfall on July 4th. There was approximately a 1” depth of base flow out of the 36”. No evidence of pollutants; the staining on the interior of the pipe that was noted during the last inspection was not as evident this time. Another tree trunk has become wedged in one of the roadway culverts, and will have to be removed by the Public Works Department. With the heavy rainfall in the preceding months, the City has received numerous complaints from residents along East Irvin Avenue and Potomac Heights, which are just upstream from the outfall; many of these residents have complained about wet basements and other issues that they have never experienced before, which supports the theory that the groundwater table is elevated.
Outfall Name:  Monet Drive

Outfall Location:  Under elevated railroad line, north of Monet Drive (Park Overlook development)
NAD 83 Coordinates:  N 723,227  E 1,114,085

Description:  This outfall is the discharge point for relatively small drainage area in the north end of Hagerstown; storm drains and open channels convey stormwater to a stone box culvert under an elevated CSX railroad line; after exiting the culvert, storm flows travel approximately 400 feet to Hamilton Run, entering the stream adjacent to Pangborn Park.

Observations:  Outfall was inspected in the late morning of July 16th.  Weather was mostly sunny, and the temperature was in the upper 80’s. The last previous precipitation event was approximately 0.50 inches of rainfall on July 4th. There was no base flow out of the box culvert, but there was evidence of flow during previous storm events.  No evidence of pollutants, but some trash and litter were observed in and near the culvert.  It appears that this site may be a camping site for homeless people in this part of town, even though it is immediately adjacent to the Park Overlook townhouse development.
**Outfall Name:** East Franklin Street

**Outfall Location:** Eastern end of E. Franklin Street adjacent to golf course

NAD 83 Coordinates: N 719,340 E 1,113,720

**Description:** This outfall is the discharge location for a relatively small drainage watershed at the eastern end of East Franklin Street; immediately across the stream (Hamilton Run) from the discharge point is the City’s municipal golf course. The outfall consists of a 21-inch CMP – a flap gate or backflow prevention device is attached to the end of the culvert, to prevent surcharges in this drainage system when there are larger storm flows in Hamilton Run.

**Observations:** The outfall was inspected late in the morning on July 16th; the temperature was in the upper 80’s under mostly sunny skies. The last recorded rainfall prior to this inspection was approximately 0.50 inches on July 4th. No evidence of contaminants or pollutants was observed, but there was some trash stuck to the bottom of the flap gate. The end of the 21-inch CMP is elevated approximately 18 inches above the stream, and it appears that more erosion has occurred at the outfall (although it is likely from increased flows/scouring of Hamilton Run that from discharges from the pipe).
Outfall Name: West Memorial Boulevard
Outfall Location: West Memorial Blvd. near its intersection with Chestnut Street
NAD 83 Coordinates: N 717,043 E 1,107,835

Description: This outfall is the discharge point for the Chestnut Street storm drainage system, which collects runoff from a large portion of the City’s South End, between Wilson Blvd. and Memorial Blvd. The discharge point consists of a 48” RCP that penetrates through the stone walls that form the Marsh Run aqueduct; a 45-degree elbow on the end of the pipe aligns discharges with Marsh Run’s direction of flow. The invert of the culvert is slightly below the water level in the aqueduct. This discharge location is very near to the Public Works headquarters, and is inspected/observed frequently during storm events.

Observations: Outfall was inspected near noon on July 16th. The last previous precipitation event was approximately 0.50 inches of rainfall on July 4th. It appeared that there was approximately 1’ – 2” of baseflow out of the culvert, but the fact that the invert of the culvert was at or below the water level in Marsh Run made it difficult to measure accurately. No evidence of pollutants; however, as stated in previous inspection reports, the configuration of the outfall makes it difficult to determine whether any pollutants observed downstream are coming from this drainage system, or the Maggie’s Hole/Marsh Run leg of the stream.
Outfall Name: Rest Haven Cemetery
Outfall Location: Interior of the Cemetery, directly north from Glenwood Avenue
NAD 83 Coordinates: N 729,793  E 1,109,089

Description: This outfall is the discharge point for storm drainage from a small watershed along Glenwood Avenue and Haven Road. Runoff is collected in the system and conveyed by a 12” RCP into the cemetery grounds, where it discharged into Hamilton Run near its headwaters.

Observations: Outfall was inspected at noon on July 16th. Weather was sunny, and the temperature was approximately 90 degrees. The last previous precipitation event was approximately 0.50 inches of rainfall on July 4th. No base flow from the culvert, and no evidence of pollutants; flow in Hamilton Run at this location was very clear, as it is near the stream’s headwaters. This is a very visible discharge location in the center of the cemetery, and is under continual observation by the cemetery groundskeepers. As noted in the previous inspection report, roots from several large sycamore trees adjacent to the outfall have pushed sections of the pipe out of alignment; however, CCTV camera inspection by the City’s Wastewater Department determined that the pipe system itself has not been compromised. However, if repairs are required in the future, it will be challenging to find space for equipment around the adjacent burial plots in the cemetery.
Outfall Name: Memorial Park
Outfall Location: West Memorial Blvd., just west of its intersection with S. Potomac Street
NAD 83 Coordinates: N 716,618 E 1,108,543

Description: This outfall is the discharge point for the arch drain system that serves the southwest portion of the City’s central core. The discharge point consists of a 2’ x 4’ box culvert that penetrates through the stone walls that form the Marsh Run aqueduct; location is adjacent to Memorial Park. The invert of the box culvert is approximately 18 inches above the normal flow level in the aqueduct. This discharge location is right across the street from the Public Works headquarters, and is inspected/observed frequently during storm events.

Observations: Outfall was inspected near noon on July 16th. The last previous precipitation event was approximately 0.50 inches of rainfall on July 4th. Baseflow from the culvert was approximately 2.0’ wide and 0.1 inches deep. No evidence of pollutants, but significant algae growth on the aqueduct walls at this point. This is a good outfall inspection location, and it receives runoff from commercial and light industrial properties just to the north.
Construction Site Runoff Control

Construction site runoff is a significant threat to the quality of our streams and rivers. Uncontrolled runoff from construction sites allows mud and sediment to be transported onto adjoining properties, and into storm drains and drainage channels. Improper stabilization of disturbed areas leads to erosion and additional sediment pollution.

Chapter 209 of the Hagerstown City Code sets the requirements for erosion and sediment control for all projects in the City; the code can be viewed here: http://www.ecode360.com/9907774 or by linking through the City’s website www.hagerstownmd.org. The code states that any project disturbing more than 5,000 square feet of earth must prepare a soil erosion and sediment control plan. Chapter 209 was revised to comply with the 2011 regulations, and was adopted in 2012.

For projects in the City of Hagerstown, the soil erosion and sediment control plan must be reviewed and approved by the Washington County Conservation District before a grading permit or building permit is issued. Denise Price is the local SCS plan review officer.

The City Code also delegates enforcement of the soil erosion and sediment control plan to the Maryland Department of the Environment. After a plan is approved and a grading permit is issued, the contractor is required to schedule a pre-construction meeting with the MDE enforcement officer. The MDE officer then monitors the site periodically during construction to ensure that the contractor is complying with the requirements of the plan and the grading permit.

The City has enjoyed a good working relationship with the MDE enforcement staff. Whenever the City has brought erosion and sediment control complaints to the attention of MDE (e.g. mud being tracked onto streets, improper silt fence installation, etc.), the actions of the enforcement officer have been very timely and responsive. Given the accelerated pace of development around the City in the early part of this decade, the control of construction site runoff has become a critical element in the stormwater pollution prevention program. The City looks forward to continuing this working relationship with the Washington County Conservation District and MDE.
Post-Construction Runoff Control

Post-construction runoff control, or what most people refer to as “stormwater management”, is one of the most important elements in an overall pollution prevention program. As more and more farmland and open spaces are disturbed, and as more and more impervious surfaces are created, the quantity and quality of the runoff from these sites must be controlled to protect downstream properties and streams.

With the implementation of Environmental Site Design (ESD) regulations, developers must develop strategies to mimic pre-development hydrologic conditions from the earliest concept designs, and design their developments to minimize the impact on existing resources and drainage patterns. However, given challenging economic conditions, there has been limited commercial and residential development in the City over the past few years (although there are signs of some renewed development activity).

The City revised Chapter 213 of the City Code (the Stormwater Management Ordinance) to comply with these new regulations and, after receiving approval from MDE, moved to adopt the new ordinance; Chapter 213 can be viewed here: http://www.ecode360.com/9907887, or by clicking on the “City Code” link on the City’s website www.hagerstownmd.org.

In general, the Code requires all new projects to comply with the Maryland Department of the Environment’s Stormwater Act of 2007, and the implementation of the previously described ESD requirements.

For many years, the City had considered the implementation of a Stormwater Utility to help finance the anticipated inspection and maintenance programs. The comprehensive mapping of the storm drainage system mentioned in the “Illicit Discharge Detection” section of the report, along with analyses of existing impervious coverage in the City, will be an important element in the development of any such Utility. The City Council decided to move ahead with this effort, and hired Amec Foster Wheeler (now Wood PLC) to begin development of a utility structure. Wood convened a Stormwater Advisory Committee, consisting of nine (9) private citizens that live or work in Hagerstown; these nine include representatives from the engineering, public education, public housing, environmental, realty, and faith communities. The purpose of the committee is to review the City’s current stormwater program, estimate the costs required to meet the requirements of the new NPDES MS4 General permit, and to determine how to set stormwater utility fees to cover these costs. The committee has been meeting monthly since April 2018, and plans to issue a final report to the City Council in January 2019.

An applicant wishing to perform a project in the City must submit a stormwater management report to the City Engineer for review and approval. The City Engineer and his staff review the report to ensure that the proposed design complies with the Code. The City requires that these stormwater reports are prepared by licensed engineers familiar with the principles and techniques of stormwater management. Upon approval of the plan, the City issues a stormwater management permit for the project; the City also requires the Applicant to enter into a Stormwater Management Maintenance Agreement with the City. Unlike Washington County and some other jurisdictions, the City does not take ownership of the stormwater management facilities after construction. The City also requires the Applicant to submit as-built plans of the facilities at the end of construction.

The City’s Engineering Division staff maintains a database of permitted stormwater management facilities. All stormwater facilities in the database are inspected on a rotating, three-year schedule; however, our inspectors often perform unscheduled inspections of facilities throughout the year, and respond to problems (e.g. sinkholes, erosion, etc.) as they arise. If an issue is identified during an
inspection, a “Deficiency Notice” is mailed to the owner of the facility; a copy of a typical notice is attached. The Inspector performs a follow-up inspection to ensure that the work has been completed, and issues second notices as necessary. Through the Stormwater Management Maintenance Agreement that each facility owner must execute, the City has the authority to abate any continued violations, and place a lien upon the property until the owner reimburses the City for the work.

The latest triennial inspections were conducted in 2017. Staff completed inspections of approximately 235 stormwater facilities; out of those, the City sent out seventy (70) Deficiency Notices to property owners to correct issues or properly maintain their facilities. An abridged copy of the inspection database is attached. The next full round of inspections is scheduled for 2020; however, staff will be conducting interim inspections at many of the facilities (especially the ones with deficiencies during the current inspection cycle) in 2019.

In 2015 the City received a grant from the Chesapeake and Atlantic Coastal Bays Trust Fund to construct two stormwater management retrofit facilities to treat runoff from City-owned properties; more information on these facilities can be found in the “Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping” section of the report. In 2016, the City also received a Watershed Assistance Grand from MDE/Chesapeake Bay Trust to prepare a Watershed Action Plan for the Hamilton Run watershed. The Action Plan, completed in early 2017, identified and prioritized potential stream stabilization and restoration projects for future construction. In June 2017, the City was awarded a Green Streets-Green Jobs-Green Towns (G3) grant from EPA and the Chesapeake Bay Trust to construct two small retrofit stormwater facilities along Belview Avenue. Construction of these facilities is nearly complete, and interpretive signage for the facilities is being designed.
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</table>
RE: Storm water Management Structure
Preventative Maintenance Inspection
Notice of Deficiencies

To Whom it May Concern:

During the development of property in the City of Hagerstown, owners agree to maintain all Storm water Management Structures constructed during the development.

Maryland State Law and the Code of the City of Hagerstown, Section 213.24 requires that the office of the City Engineer inspect all Storm water Management Structures in the City of Hagerstown. This inspection is completed on a tri-annual basis, and verifies the structure is operating as designed, does not pose any danger to the public health or safety, and is being maintained as agreed by the owner.

During our inspection of Storm Water Management Pond located at [redacted] our staff determined that the following conditions should be corrected by your forces:

- Remove trash from Storm water management structure
- Remove trees within 25' of weir / concrete wall

Kindly address these required maintenance items within by November 24, 2017. Failure to do so may result in penalties outlined in Section 213.29 of the City Code. We would be happy to meet with you on site to discuss these problems at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

CITY OF HAGERSTOWN

Zach Rawe
Engineer Technician III

Attachments: As applicable
c: Rodney Tissue
Inspection file
Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

In order to encourage the general public to participate in the stormwater pollution prevention program, it is important for the City to set a good example. As part of this process, the City is performing an inventory of all City-owned properties to identify problems and potential solutions related to stormwater runoff.

The first step in this process was for the City to prepare a map that located all of the City-owned properties within the corporate boundary. Using the City’s GIS system and the Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation database, the Engineering and Inspections Department prepared a “City Owned Property” map. This map highlighted the various parcels inside the corporate boundary that list the “City of Hagerstown” as the owner.

The City continues to inventory and monitor properties that are used daily in providing government services to its residents. As mentioned in the previous section, the City was fortunate to be awarded funding from the Chesapeake and Atlantic Coastal Bays Trust Fund to construct two stormwater retrofit facilities, both of which help to improve water quality at two City-owned facilities where little or no stormwater management existed:

Hagerstown Light Department/Central Maintenance Garage:

This facility houses the City’s Electrical Service Department, as well as the maintenance facility for the City’s fleet of vehicles. The site, as shown below, consists of a large warehouse building, paved parking lots, and a large gravel storage yard.

Using a grant from the Chesapeake and Atlantic Coastal Bays Trust Fund, the City constructed a bioswale with timber weirs immediately to the south of the facility. The bioswale now provides treatment for runoff from the Light Department facility, as well as a private paved parking lot to the west.
Drainage channel prior to project

Bioswale and timber weir installation during construction
According to the design calculations, this facility will reduce annual Nitrogen loads from the drainage area by 36.9 pounds; 9.3 pounds of Phosphorus and 2.7 tons of sediment will also be removed.

The Light Department is responsible for electric power distribution throughout the City, and they maintain a fleet of vehicles (bucket trucks, dump trucks, support vehicles, etc.) for this purpose. The Light Department also uses the large paved area behind the building as a storage yard for utility poles, light fixtures, and other electrical equipment. Any work on transformers or other electrical components is performed inside the building, and any wastes from these activities are contained until they can be properly disposed. The Central Maintenance Garage facility is the shop where all City vehicles are serviced. All of the service work is performed inside the work bays of the shop. All vehicle fluids (oil, lubricants, antifreeze, etc.) are captured and contained in the bays, and are stored for recycling or proper disposal. Staff working at this facility have been trained in spill containment, and absorbent materials are available to assist with the clean-up of any spills. Staff receives refresher training periodically.

Under the new NPDES MS4 General Permit, the City must:

- Ensure that staff and contractors receive training at least annually
- Develop, implement, and maintain good housekeeping plans for City-owned/operated facilities
- Quantify and report any pollution prevention efforts (e.g. street sweeping, salt storage, etc.)
- Identify properties/facilities that will require coverage under an Industrial stormwater permit.

While the City does do training and practices good housekeeping techniques at its facilities, we plan to perform a full review of these items in 2019. It is likely that some changes in documentation and recording these practices will be required in order to comply with the new permit requirements.
Wastewater Treatment Plant

The City’s wastewater treatment plant is a sprawling facility on the southeast side of the City (see photo below). The site is adjacent to Antietam Creek, and effluent from the treatment process is discharged into the stream.

The plant itself has an NPDES permit, and maintains its own SWPPP program. However, using grant funds from the Chesapeake and Atlantic Coastal Bays Trust Fund, the City was able to construct a stormwater management retrofit facility at the site that provides treatment for a portion of the City facility and adjoining industrial properties. The facility, a large bioretention filter, provides treatment for the “first flush” of runoff from the watershed. The completed facility provides annual pollutant/nutrient reductions of 100 lbs. N, 21 lbs. P, and 5.8 tons of sediment. The photos below document the facility’s construction.
The Wastewater Treatment Plant site is permitted and monitored by the Maryland Department of the Environment. Staff at the plant are trained to safely transport and use chemicals and materials required by the wastewater treatment process. These materials are contained in storage facilities designed to protect them from unauthorized access, and they are protected from the elements so that they have limited impact on stormwater runoff. Because this is a critical operation that is monitored through the City’s wastewater discharge permit, staff are continually reviewing and updating policies and procedures to ensure compliance.
Public Works Department

The City’s Public Works facility presents a challenge to stormwater pollution control given its relatively tight layout and highly impervious surface coverage. Storm runoff from the site either sheet flows off into the rights-of-way of Memorial Blvd. and Garlinger Avenue, or is collected in an existing storm drain that discharges into Marsh Run at the railroad overpass. The site includes salt and gravel stockpile areas, an enclosed shop area, and a fueling station.

![Department of Public Works facility – 51 W. Memorial Blvd.](image)

Public Works staff has been trained to contain fuel and oil spills, and absorbent materials are available on-site to pick-up spilled material. The salt storage area is covered to protect it from rain and the elements; however, staff is investigating ways to capture and contain runoff from this area prior to its discharge into Marsh Run. In early 2009, the City replaced the fuel station facility at this location; this work included the installation of new underground fuel storage tanks with containment facilities, along with new fuel pumps and safety features. This new fuel facility has helped to minimize the potential for fuel/contaminant discharges to adjacent storm drainage facilities. The City also purchased training materials from Excal Visual, Inc.; these materials included a video presentation intended to instill good housekeeping techniques (e.g. spill containment, construction site cleanup, etc.) and considerations in the minds of the Public Works staff. Periodic staff meetings are held to review these procedures, along with property safety practices. The City is also considering alternative methods for salt storage, which would decrease the potential for salt-laden runoff entering the storm drainage system.

The City also has an ongoing street sweeping program; a map of the downtown street sweeping route map is attached. The City recently expanded the downtown sweeping area, providing more sediment collection for the densely-developed core area. Street sweeping helps to collect pollutants and contaminants on our streets before they are washed into the storm drainage system. The City’s 110 miles of streets are swept weekly on a rotating basis, with an emphasis on the downtown core area; the following photo shows an example of an advisory sign posted along one of our streets, and one of the City’s street sweepers in action. Public Works reports that, together, the two sweeping units average approximately 15,000 lane miles swept each year.
STREET SWEEPING
NO PARKING
THIS SIDE EACH TUESDAY
8AM - 5AM
HELP KEEP OUR CITY CLEAN
CITY CENTER STREET SWEEPING SCHEDULE

MONDAYS: NORTH SIDE OF STREET SWEEPED
TUESDAYS: SOUTH SIDE OF STREET SWEEPED
WEDNESDAYS: WEST SIDE OF STREET SWEEPED
THURSDAYS: EAST SIDE OF STREET SWEEPED

LAST REVISED: SEP 11 '17