



GREEN STREETS | GREEN JOBS | GREEN TOWNS INITIATIVE

The Green Streets, Green Jobs, Green Towns Partnership (G3) aims to stimulate the green jobs market and enable families to work where they live and play. Small to mid-sized communities can boost their local economies and protect water resources through the use of watershed planning, design and construction of stormwater best management practices.

Morningside and University Park Green Retrofit Projects

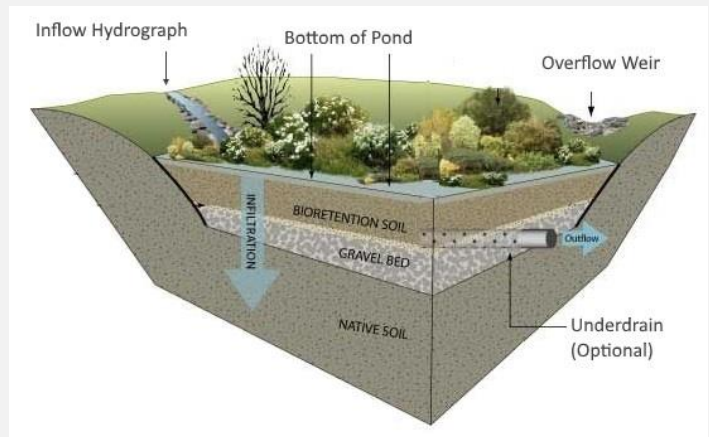
This proposal involves installing three bioretention devices along local storm drains to filter otherwise harmful runoff.

In 2010, Prince George's County worked with the US Army Corps of Engineers to develop the Anacostia River Watershed Restoration Plan. This plan identified around 1,800 suitable projects aimed at improving water quality in the Anacostia River Watershed and overall environmental health. Retrofitting the selected areas became a priority for the county. The two projects found in this proposal were both identified in the 2010 Anacostia River Watershed Restoration Plan.

installation of bioretention facilities in conjunction with existing storm drains to reduce harmful runoff. These bioretention facilities, otherwise known as rain gardens, will filter several hundred pounds of suspended solids, phosphorus, and nitrates every year and will provide 100% coverage of each storm drain.

The town needs increased stormwater infrastructure and wants to continue their progress in reducing their suspended solids, phosphorous, and nitrate runoff.

The County is proposing two projects; both involving the



A typical bioretention facility



Over 390 lbs. of contaminants removed annually



400 sq. feet of rain gardens



20 native plants



3 trees planted



41,382 sq. feet of impervious surface treated



BIORETENTION

Bioretention refers to the process of removing suspended sediments and contaminants from runoff stormwater. These bioretention facilities function as rain gardens, where stormwater is collected in the treatment area.

The stormwater is directed along a grass bed, serving to slow the passage of water and distribute it evenly across the entire treatment area. The treatment area itself is a small pond where the stormwater pools prior to slowly draining through layers such as sand, mulch, clay, or soil, among others.

As water either drains into the surrounding soils or evaporates, the remaining sediments are taken up by the surrounding plants.

PROJECT ELEMENTS

- **Impervious pavement treatment**– Runoff from the surrounding impervious surface will be safely directed into the bioretention facilities instead of continuing to flow directly into the storm drains nearby.
- **Bioretention curb extensions and rain gardens**– These features filter and reduce stormwater runoff, allowing it to infiltrate into the ground before it enters into the storm drain system.



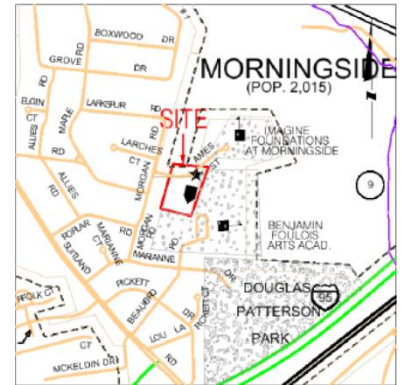
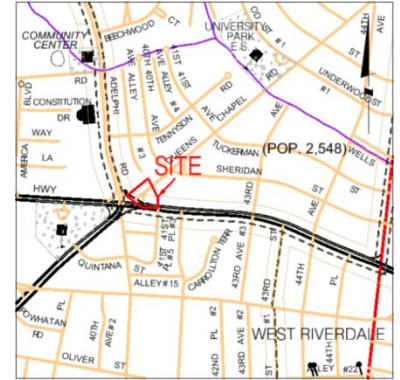
CREATING GREEN JOBS

For the construction phase, this project will employ local contractors and landscapers.

Seasonal maintenance, such as fertilizing and mulching, will be handled by a lawn care contractor.

Materials that will be integrated into the construction include several native species of trees and plants.

G3 Grant Awarded \$50,000
Matching resources: \$22,000
Status: Awarded



The current drainage area for the proposed sites

Existing conditions:



Project Partners: Maryland Department of Natural Resources; Prince George's County; Chesapeake Bay Trust; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.