



Anacostia Watershed Management Committee
Meeting Summary: February 22, 2018

AWMC MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:

Kate Bennett, Montgomery County Department of Environmental Programs (MCDEP)
Katherine Antos, District of Columbia Department of Energy and the Environment (DOEE)
Catherine King, US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Charles Walker, US Geological Service (USGS)
Robert Mocko, National Park Service (NPS)
Dave Robbins, Army Corp or Engineers (USACE)
Matt Harper, Montgomery County Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission
(MNCPPC)

ALTERNATE ATTENDEES:

Fred Pinkney, US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
Harriette Phelps, University of the District of Columbia, (UDC)
Cecilia Lane, DOEE
Lilian Powers, DOEE
Dev Murali, DOEE
Zachery Rybarczyk, DOEE
Marcus Quigley, Opti
Micah Strauss, Opti
Joel Cervelloni, Opti

COG STAFF IN ATTENDANCE:

Stephen Walz
Steve Bieber
Phong Trieu
Karl Berger
Aubin Maynard
Steve Shofar
Lorena Kowalewski
Brian Mina

1. CALL TO ORDER, INTRODUCTIONS, APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Kate Bennett, Montgomery County DEP (MCDEP)

**2. CONTINUOUS MONITORING AND ADAPTIVE CONTROL (CMAC) OF STORMWATER BMPS
(FORMERLY REFERRED TO AS "SISMS")**

Marcus Quigley, OPTI

Mr. Quigley presented on Continuous Monitoring and Adaptive Control (CMAC) of stormwater BMPs. Mr. Quigley presented the basic methodology and strategy of CMAC which uses precipitation prediction to actively control previously passive stormwater management systems. This process expands the treatment capabilities of existing structures with minimal retrofit cost. Mr. Quigley

presented information on the three facilities that were retrofitted in the three Anacostia jurisdictions; the University Blvd. Wet pond in Montgomery County, the Frost Dry Pond in Prince George's County, and the Annie Helene Burroughs Bioswale in the District. Mr. Quigley explained the details of the retrofit and provided data to show the effectiveness and increased treatment capabilities of the facilities.

Mr. Shofar asked for clarification relating to the SWM credit based on the volume control. Opti replied that this application has been approved by the CBP using the Reduction Runoff curves. MDE has approved this application for a single event water quality control. However, there are many scenarios that Opti and MDE have been discussing to maximize the water quality credit for various scenarios such as multi-event volume control. The strength in this application is that there is data collected to justify the water quality credit for the various scenarios.

DOEE stated that DC would like to see if the data at Nannie Helen Borroughs Bioswale would provide any insight into the infiltration rates for that facility. Opti replied that the valve for that system remained closed during most of the study period. It opened once ahead of a very large event. Otherwise, water infiltrates the bioswale.

USACE asked if biological monitoring downstream has been performed. Opti in the future will be considering the CMAC flow reduction and downstream restoration response.

Matt Harper stated that such application is difficult to apply in the residential setting as dry pond conversion to a permanent pool generally raises concern about potential mosquito breeding habitat. Opti agreed and stated that they are aware of this and that such scenarios can be managed. One option is to completely drain the permanent pool or continually flushing/lowering the permanent pool elevation to interrupt the breeding cycle. These considerations along with the degree of water quality credit can be achieved through this application.

3. COAL TAR BAN AND ADDRESSING SOURCES OF PAHS

Lillian Power, Zachery Rybarczyk, District of Columbia - Department of Energy & Environment (DOEE)

Research by USGS has showed that coal tar sealants are a major source of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in sediment. The District of Columbia banned coal tar pavement sealants in 2008 to prevent this source of PAHs from entering District waterways, the Anacostia River, and the Chesapeake Bay. PAHs are a human carcinogen and harmful to aquatic life. Through pavement sealant inspections to enforce the coal tar ban, the District's Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) has found new products containing ethylene cracker residue (ECR) that are not subject to the current ban but contain high enough levels of

PAHs to potentially pose a risk to human health and aquatic life. DOEE has encountered five properties within the District in the last year using these new products, making it likely they are also being used in surrounding jurisdictions, including those with coal tar bans. DOEE would like to get feedback from jurisdictions on options to limit PAH concentrations in pavement sealants.

Potential solutions being considered by DOEE include legislative amendments that expand the coal tar ban to include sealants with PAH concentrations higher than 0.1%. March 7 was the deadline set to get comments back to DOEE.

COG staff asked if the best asphalt sealants are products with high PAH contents. DOEE replied that the best commercial sealant out on the market are products with coal-tar and then ECR. While asphalt usually has the lowest PAH concentrations.

AW Manager asked if the 0.1% ceiling target was supported by research data. DOEE replied that there are limited studies that point to the 0.1% threshold USGS suggest that a range of 0.1 to 0.8%.

USFWS asked if DOEE has calculated the pounds of PAHs prevented from entering the Anacostia River for the years that the regulatory ban has been in enacted. DOEE replied that they do not have that direct calculation but as a surrogate, documenting the number of compliance can address that reduction.

DOEE reiterated that they wish to receive feedback from local jurisdictions to determine if there is shared interest and timing that would allow this to be a Partnership effort reaching out to our respective legislative bodies or should DC start this process alone,

DOEE added that the context of the amendment would include the following:

1. A ban on sealants with PAH concentrations higher than 0.1% and
2. A third-party certification process for pavement sealant products.

The AWMC chair agreed that COG would reach out to the jurisdictions to request the feedbacks to the above questions.

Actions/Outcomes: DOEE staff will provide COG a list of questions to be sent to the other jurisdictions to get feedback on their level of interest in working with DOEE to either implement a PAH ban or update their current regulations. COG will distribute that list to the member jurisdictions.

4. USE OF CAGED MUSSELS TO MONITOR BIOACCUMULATION OF PCBS, CHLORINATED PESTICIDES, AND PAHS IN ANACOSTIA RIVER TRIBUTARIES

Fred Pinkney, Ph.D., USFWS Senior Biologist, Environmental Contaminants Program

Mr. Pinkney provided an update to the DOEE-funded study to evaluate current sources of pollutants in Anacostia River tributaries. In 2016, eight freshwater

mussel in cages were deployed in the Anacostia tributary systems for a 90 and 180 period. Only PCB results are shown in this presentation. PCB results from the 2016 sampling event suggest that Lower Beaverdam Creek continues to be a significant source of PCBs. In our 2017 sample, our monitoring includes the existing site and two sites upstream with the furthest upstream station located just downstream of Landover Metro Station. Mr. Pinckney will provide an updated presentation to show Chlordane and PAHs results.

5. CHESAPEAKE BAY COMPREHENSIVE WATER RESOURCE AND RESTORATION PLAN

Dave Robbins, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Study Manager

Mr. Robbins will provide an update of the Chesapeake Bay Comprehensive Water Resources and Restoration Plan, including a brief overview of the Anacostia-specific analyses. This watershed assessment is a two-year plan to identify opportunities for USACE to support the 2014 Chesapeake Bay Agreement restoration effort in coordination with other ongoing activities.

DOEE asked if the USACE section 510 Authority could design and build such wetland projects. USACE replied that yes Section 510 could build but that a 25% match, which is usually provided as cash is required.

6. MEMBER UPDATES

AWCAC Report
Rescheduled

USACE

Prince George's County Stream Restoration Tentative Selection Plan (TSP), assuming things stay on track, Senior Leader's Meeting by mid-June (this is the date with contingency; date without contingency is end April). State and Agency review (w/o contingency) would follow by July/Aug, with Chiefs Report review mid-September timeframe.

1. Paint Branch stream restoration update - monitoring is complete, construction activities will restart when PG County approves amendment to PPA/PCA.

2. USACE revisiting the Montgomery County FCSA. Depends on when they would sign and fed and non-federal funding is received. For federal funds, FY18 appropriations are a must. Cannot confirm if we will receive Federal funds. Hope is to reallocate from Paint Branch if possible to get started.

DOEE Sediment Remediation Project

Dev Muralli provided a brief update on the on the Anacostia River Sediment Remediation study. The remediation Investigation study should be available for public comment in March 30th. The next reporting milestone include the final

report completion in September 2018, with the Feasibility and Action plan to follow after that.

7. ADJOURN AND LUNCH

The next meeting is scheduled for Thursday, June 7, 2018.

2017/2018 Meeting Schedule

Month	Steering Committee**	Management Committee**	AWCAC***
January	18(Thursday)		9 (Tuesday)
February		22 (Thursday)	
March	29 (Thursday)		13 (Tuesday)
April			
May			8 (Tuesday)
June	21 (Thursday)	7 (Thursday)	
July			10 (Tuesday)
August			
September	6 (Thursday)	25 (Tuesday)*	11 (Tuesday)
October			
November		29 (Thursday)	14 (Tuesday)
December	6 (Thursday)		

* Sept 25th Management Committee meeting held in Board Room

**Meetings held at MWCOG (777 North Capitol St, NE. Washington DC, 20002)

*** Meetings will move around the watershed