$9.00

Note: The Administrative Corrections, AC 2008-001 (Signed 2008-03-25) modify the contents of the 2008 *Approved Public Safety Facilities Master Plan;* and must be used in conjunction with the approved plan/SMA document.

Approved

Public Safety Facilities Master Plan

March 2008



Photo by MARK E. BRADY

Prince George's County Planning Department

The Maryland-National Capital Park

and Planning Commission

Abstract

Title	*Approved Public Safety Facilities Master Plan*
Author	The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
Subject	The Public Safety Facilities Master Plan for Prince George's County
Date	March 2008
Source of Copies	The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission 14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772
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Abstract	The plan amends the 1990 *Approved Public Safety Master Plan* and the 2002 *Prince George's County Approved General Plan*. This plan also amends public facility-related portions of the 1990 *Largo-Lottsford Approved Master Plan,* 1993 *Landover and Vicinity Approved Master Plan,* 1993 *Subregion V Approved Master Plan,* 1994 *Bladensburg, New Carrollton and Vicinity (PA 69) Approved Master Plan,* 1994 *Melwood/Westphalia Approved Master Plan,* 1994 *Planning Area 68 Approved Master Plan,* 1994 *Subregion VI Study Area Approved Master Plan,* 2000 *The Heights and Vicinity Approved Master Plan,* 2004 *Approved Prince George's County Gateway Arts District Sector Plan,* 2006 *Bowie and Vicinity Approved Master Plan,* 2006 *East Glenn Dale Area Approved Sector Plan,* 2006 *Henson Creek-South Potomac Approved Master Plan,* 2007 *Bladensburg Town Center Approved Sector Plan,* and 2007 *Westphalia Approved Sector Plan.* The plan contains goals, objectives, policies, and recommendations for each public safety agency. The agencies addressed by the plan are the Prince George's County Police Department, Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department, Department of Corrections, Office of the Sheriff, M-NCPPC Park Police Division, and the Office of Emergency Management. The plan addresses the need for new facilities, renovation of facilities, staffing levels, and crime prevention strategies such as Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) and a proposal for a crime prevention surcharge. **Note:** The Administrative Corrections, AC 2008-001 (Signed 2008-03-25) modify the contents of the 2008 *Approved Public Safety Facilities Master Plan;* and must be used in conjunction with the approved plan/SMA document.

Approved

Public Safety Facilities Master Plan

March 2008



Photo by MARK E. BRADY

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
Prince George's County Planning Department
14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

www.mncppc.org/pgco

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

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The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission is a bicounty agency, created by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1927. The Commission's geographic authority extends to the great majority of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties: the Maryland-Washington Regional District (M-NCPPC planning jurisdiction) comprises 1,001 square miles, while the Metropolitan District (parks) comprises 919 square miles, in the two counties.

The Commission has three major functions:

- The preparation, adoption, and, from time to time, amendment or extension of the General Plan for the physical development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District;
- The acquisition, development, operation, and maintenance of a public park system; and
- In Prince George's County only, the operation of the entire county public recreation program.

The Commission operates in each county through a Planning Board appointed by and responsible to the county government. All local plans, recommendations on zoning amendments, administration of subdivision regulations, and general administration of parks are responsibilities of the Planning Boards.

The Prince George's County Department of Planning (M-NCPPC):

- Our mission is to help preserve, protect and manage the county's resources by providing the highest quality planning services and growth management guidance and by facilitating effective intergovernmental and citizen involvement through education and technical assistance.
- Our vision is to be a model planning department comprised of responsive and respected staff who provide superior planning and technical services and work cooperatively with decision-makers, citizens and other agencies to continuously improve development quality and the environment and act as a catalyst for positive change.

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The County Council has three main responsibilities in the planning process: (1) setting policy, (2) plan approval, and (3) plan implementation. Applicable policies are incorporated into area plans, functional plans, and the General Plan. The Council, after holding a hearing on the plan adopted by the Planning Board, may approve the plan as adopted, approve the plan with amendments based on the public record, or disapprove the plan and return it to the Planning Board for revision. Implementation is primarily through adoption of the annual Capital Improvement Program, the annual budget, the water and sewer plan, and adoption of zoning map amendments.

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Clerk of the Council
Redis C. Floyd



Police, paramedics and firefighters attend to a child hit by a car. Her injury was not life threatening.

Foreword

The Prince George's County Planning Board of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) is pleased to make available the *Approved Public Safety Facilities Master Plan*.

Policy guidance for this plan came from the 2002 *Prince George's County Approved General Plan.* The Goals, Concepts and Guidelines document, which outlined the major issues, was presented to the Planning Board and County Council in the winter of 2005. The public participation process included a series of seven regional meetings, held from March to June 2005, that helped define the plan's visions and strategies. We appreciate the contributions of all who attended the regional meetings.

This plan contains recommendations for the Prince George's County Police Department, Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department, Department of Corrections, Office of Emergency Management, Office of the Sheriff, and the M-NCPPC Park Police Division. The plan proposes policies and strategies that provide guidance on the location and timing of new facilities and the need for upgrading or renovating existing facilities.

The Prince George's County Planning Board and the District Council held a duly advertised joint public hearing on October 2, 2007, to solicit comments from the property owners and residents. All comments and recommendations presented at the public hearings became a matter of public record. The *Approved Public Safety Facilities Master Plan* was approved by the District Council on March 25, 2008.

Sincerely



Samuel J. Parker Jr., AICP
Chairman
Prince George's County Planning Board

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COVER PHOTO: Firefighter Timmie Lucas shows Kentrell Herres how to use a fire hoseline.





M-NCPPC Park Police deployed. M-NCPPC photo.

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Acknowledgments Inside Cover



Auto extrication
and patient removal.

Summary of Recommendations

Public Safety Facility Staging

The first priority for new construction should be given to those facilities that are funded for construction in the current Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

Prince George's County Police Department

- The Police Department should conduct a space study prior to facility construction or renovation. Following that study, the following steps should be taken:
  - Renovate the Police Headquarters/District III (Palmer Park District) Station facility and renovate or relocate the Special Operations Headquarters;
  - Construct the District VI (Beltsville District) station, in the vicinity of Van Dusen Road and Virginia Manor Road.
  - Relocate the District V (Clinton District) station to an undetermined location along MD 301;
  - Construct new district stations for existing District VI, proposed District VII, and a future district in the Woodmore-Glenn Dale area.
- The Police Department should establish an objective to achieve a staffing level of 1,800 sworn officers in the future.
- Countywide deployment of officers should be structured to allow for regular, visible patrol, self-initiated crime fighting and traffic enforcement, and greater interface with the community, while simultaneously providing for improved response times to calls for service.
- A staffing level should be achieved that provides for extended periods of heavy deployment aimed at specific high-crime areas, while allowing for continued coverage throughout the county.
- The Police Department should conduct a study of nationwide recruitment and retention best practices and implement those practices that will best lead to the realization of an intermediate staffing goal of 1,800 sworn officers.

Crime Prevention Surcharge

- Legislation should be considered that would mandate an offender-based crime prevention surcharge in Prince George's County.
- Revenues from a surcharge or collected through disposition of seized property should be dedicated to public safety activities.
- As an additional deterrent, the surcharge and its crime prevention objective should be heavily publicized as part of a crime prevention campaign.



Police officers taking the Oath of Office.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

- CPTED goals, principles, and guidelines should be incorporated into the development review and permitting process.
- The Police Department should play a more active role in land use planning activities, including reviewing selected site plans and building permit applications for potential public safety issues.
- The Police Department should provide guidance to property owners on CPTED retrofit and enhancement.

M-NCPPC Park Police

- The Maryland-National Capital Park Police should construct a new headquarters building at Walker Mill Regional Park.

Office of the Sheriff

- The county should construct a new building near the present correctional facility on Brown Station Road.

Department of Corrections

Present Facility Expansion

- 64-bed minimum-security modular housing unit.
- 192-bed permanent housing unit.
- Work Release and Residential Treatment Facility.

Present Facility Renovation

- Detention Center Housing.

Future Facility Expansion

- Expand onto the 132.69-acre county-owned property adjacent to the correctional facility.

Office of Emergency Management

- None

Prince George's County Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department

- Establish a five- to nine-minute minimum travel time standard to determine station locations.

Developed Tier Facility Recommendations

Proposed Renovations and Replacements

- Bladensburg Company 9 (renovate)
- Branchville Company 11 (renovate or replace)
- Capitol Heights Company 5 (renovate)
- Chillum/Adelphi Company 34 (renovate or replace)
- Chillum Company 44 (replace)
- Hyattsville Company 1 (replace)
- Kentland Company 33 (renovate)
- Morningside Company 27 (replace)
- Silver Hill Company 29 (renovate)
- West Lanham Hills Company 28 (renovate)



Bladensburg Fire Station—Co. 9.



Silver Hill Fire Station—Co. 29. Referred to on facing page under Developed Tier Facility Recommendations.

Proposed New Stations
- Central Avenue Special Operations/EMS
- District Heights Company 26 (relocate)
- Greenbelt Company 35 (relocate)
- Hyattsville Company 1 (relocate)
- Oxon Hill
- St. Barnabas

Developing Tier

Proposed Renovations and Replacements
- Beltsville Company 31 (renovate or replace)
- Beltsville Company 41 (renovate or replace)
- Clinton Company 25 (renovate or replace)
- Laurel Company 49 (renovate or replace)

Proposed New Stations
- Beechtree
- Brandywine Company 40 (relocate)
- Forestville Company 23 (relocate)
- Konterra
- Northview
- Snowden
- St. Joseph's Drive
- Woodmore

Rural Tier

Proposed Renovations
- Baden Company 36 (renovate)
- Marlboro Company 45 (renovate)

Proposed New Stations
- Aquasco
- Danville
- Nottingham

Underground Water Tanks
- The Fire/EMS Department should install 19 underground water tanks in the Rural Tier.

Prototype Station
- A typical prototype station should have three bays and hold a suppression vehicle and an EMS unit (rescue squad or ambulance), with one bay for storage and backup.

Public Safety Training Facility

- The county should construct a public safety training facility.



Policing a community is labor-intensive and doing so effectively is a function of the number of officers available to undertake the task. ***M-NCPPC photo****.*

Introduction

The *Approved Public Safety Facilities Master Plan* (PSFMP) addresses the provision of public safety facilities needed to serve Prince George's County for the next ten years. The objectives, policies and strategies of this plan are guided by certain key concepts that help determine how and where facilities are provided. Since the approval of the 1990 *Public Safety Master Plan*, the population of Prince George's County has increased from 729,268 to 846,123, a 14 percent increase, and is expected to grow to 893,310 by 2015. Development patterns have changed, and public facilities will need to accommodate continued growth in the county. Adequate public facilities are also an important element in achieving the growth and development objectives established by the 2002 *Prince George's County Approved General Plan*.

Fear of crime can discourage people from living in certain neighborhoods, whereas low crime rates make for more desirable neighborhoods in which to live and do business. Policing a community is labor-intensive and doing so effectively is a function of the number of officers available to undertake this task. The PSFMP examines county police staffing and recommends mid-term goals. It also identifies locations for new police facilities and identifies the need for upgrading or renovating existing facilities. In addition, the PSFMP recommends implementation of an offender-based Crime Prevention Surcharge to help fund law enforcement and investigation. The plan recommends the utilization of the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) in the development review process to mitigate unsafe conditions in the built environment.

Other law enforcement agencies perform certain specialized roles and functions to protect the citizens of Prince George's County. The Office of the Sheriff is the primary agency responsible for security in all county and state court buildings, both in Hyattsville and Upper Marlboro. The Sheriff also provides security services to other offices of the Prince George's County Government. Because of heightened concerns about public security, this function has taken on a greater visibility. The M-NCPPC Park Police provide security for parks and recreation facilities to ensure that residents and visitors are able to enjoy the full range of recreational opportunities offered by the county. The Department of Corrections assumes responsibility for the safety and welfare of pretrial and sentenced offenders. The Office of Emergency Management provides emergency crisis coordination during times of disaster.



Fire and emergency medical service (EMS) planning depends on adequate facility coverage. When a fire breaks out, it can quickly grow to disastrous proportions unless firefighters can respond quickly with the necessary equipment to contain or control the fire. In addition to firefighting, the department is responsible for responding to medical emergencies. Approximately 75 percent of all the calls received are medical in nature and require EMS. The PSFMP proposes locations for future fire/EMS stations and underground water tanks in the Rural Tier, as well as standards for fire and EMS response.

Public Forum—Community Meetings

The Prince George's County Planning Board held a public forum on the *Preliminary Public Safety Facilities Master Plan* on Wednesday, September 29, 2004. At that forum, the public commented on issues that had been identified regarding public safety facilities in the county. After conducting background research and analysis, staff held meetings with the Prince George's County Police Department, the Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department, the M-NCPPC Park Police, the Office of the Sheriff, the Department of Corrections, and the Office of Emergency Management to identify issues important to each agency. Between March and June of 2005 a series of seven community meetings were held throughout the county to provide additional opportunities for community comment about proposed or needed public facilities. The issues raised during these meetings are summarized below:

1. **Need for Review of the Location of Public Safety Agencies**: The *Approved Public Safety Facilities Master Plan* (PSFMP) reviews the locations of all public safety agencies in the county. The plan makes recommendations for relocations, consolidations, and new facilities based on need, operational factors, operational changes, growth patterns, and changes resulting from security concerns.

2. **Need for Review of Public Safety Facility Standards and Guidelines:** The current standards that are used to evaluate the need for additional fire or police facilities were developed in 1990. Those standards address the space needs of a station and various response times. The *Approved Public Safety Facilities Master Plan* updates these standards to address changes in technology and the operating techniques of these agencies.

3. **Need for Development of Staffing Standards and Guidelines:** Staff shortages at the county's public safety agencies formed a recurring issue at the public forum. Public testimony focused in particular on the need for more police protection. The plan examines national standards and guidelines that address staffing and makes recommendations concerning the appropriate level of staffing for the Prince George's County Police Department.

4. **Need for Additional District Police Stations:** The 1990 *Public Safety Master Plan* recommended that two additional district

police stations be built in the county. The District VII station was recommended for a location in the MD 210 corridor. A district station was proposed for land adjacent to the Glenn Dale Fire Station. The *Approved Public Safety Facilities Master Plan* reevaluates the need for these stations and other satellite police facilities that may be needed to successfully implement the Community Policing Program.



Above: *Bunker Hill Fire Station—Co. 55.*
Right: *Conceptual rendering of the proposed St. Joseph's Fire Station in Springdale.*

5. **Need for Additional Fire/EMS Stations:** The *Approved Public Safety Facilities Master Plan* develops long-range recommendations to improve fire and EMS response to those areas of the county not currently being served within an acceptable response time. In addition, a review of the existing stations was undertaken to identify any opportunities for consolidation or other adjustment to meet the predicted population changes and location standards.



6. **Relocation of The Maryland-National Capital Park Police Headquarters:** The Park Police offices are located in a former school building that neither meets the standards for adequate space nor is equipped for current technology. The plan examines the possibility of moving the Park Police to a new location that is better able to accommodate their communication, operations, and technological needs.

7. **Relocation of the Office of the Sheriff:** The Office of the Sheriff is currently located in Largo. The Sheriff requested that the PSFMP address relocation of the department to the Upper Marlboro area, where most of the court and government facilities are located. The plan examines possible locations in and around Upper Marlboro.

8. **Need for a Public Safety Training Facility:** The county does not presently have a training facility for its public safety agencies. The PSFMP proposes the construction of a public safety training facility that will serve the Police Department, Fire/EMS Department, Office of the Sheriff, M-NCPPC Park Police, Department of Corrections, and the Office of Emergency Management. The proposed new facility will contain classrooms, a driving track and other equipment for public safety training.

Plan Organization

The *Approved Public Safety Facilities Master Plan* addresses the crime prevention, law enforcement, fire prevention and protection, and emergency medical services needs of Prince George's County. The plan is organized in accordance with the framework of the *Prince George's County Approved General Plan*: recommendations are provided for the three growth policy tiers, and the centers and corridors.

Staging Priority for New Public Facilities

The PSFMP recommends that the first priority for new construction be given to those facilities that are funded for construction in the first two years of the current Capital Improvement Program (CIP). The PSFMP phasing plan reflects the budget decisions made by the county government in the FY 2008–2013 Capital Improvement Program. The CIP is intended to implement the public sector policies of providing capital facilities in the Developed, Developing and Rural Tiers.

The phasing plan described below amends the General Plan recommendation that the Developed Tier be targeted first for public investments, then the Developing Tier and Rural Tier—only for those specific public safety facilities described in this plan. Public investments in facilities, departments, or programs not specifically listed in this plan remain subject to the tier-specific implementation recommendations in the General Plan.

The subsequent prioritization of facility renovations or replacements not listed in this plan should be based upon an analysis of building conditions, including structural integrity, the condition of mechanical and electric systems, and the availability of funding. The Prince George's County Government and its agencies are responsible for conducting individual building assessments and placing projects in the annual Capital Improvement Program. In some cases the renovation of existing structures may not be feasible; in which case total replacement of buildings on present sites would be necessary. Maintenance, replacement, and upgrades of existing facilities should be based on the need and nature of the necessary improvements.

Staging Priority Ranking for New Construction

- **Highest Priority—**Public safety facility projects funded for construction in the first two years of the FY 2008–2013 Capital Improvement Program.
- **High Priority—**Public safety facility projects programmed between 2010—2013.
- **Intermediate Priority—**Public safety facility projects programmed to be funded between 2014–2020.
- **Long-Term Priority—**Public safety facility projects recommended to be funded after 2021.

Goals and Objectives

Public Safety Facility Goal, Objectives, and Policies in the 2002 General Plan

The public safety facility goal, objectives, and policies of the 2002 *Prince George's County Approved General Plan*—except as amended by CR-18-2008—are restated here as context for the important proposals this plan puts forth:



Goal

To provide needed public facilities in locations that efficiently serve the county's population.

Objectives

Fire and Rescue: Provide fire and emergency medical facilities throughout the county in order to ensure that each residence and business is within adopted travel time standards.

Police: Strive to provide police facilities that meet planning guidelines and other appropriate best practices or county-approved guidelines.

Policies

Policy 1—Use the General Plan as a policy guide for determining where and how to locate future public facilities.

Strategies

Review the county's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to ensure consistency with the General Plan.

Obtain dedication and/or reservation of land for planned public facilities through the development review process.

The following General Plan language was amended by CR-18-2008*: ~~Follow priorities for public sector provision of capital facilities in the Developed, Developing, and Rural Tiers.~~

*Strikeout indicates language deleted from the 2002 *Prince George's County Approved General Plan.*

Public Safety Facility Goal, Objectives and Policies in the 2002 General Plan



Seek opportunities through the planning, development review, and CIP processes to meet the future needs for fire and emergency medical facilities, and police facilities.

Policy 2—Provide public facilities in the locations needed to serve existing and future county residents and businesses.

Strategies

Require the private sector to fund a greater portion of the infrastructure needed in the Developing and Rural Tiers. Consider alternative forms of developer contributions and financing techniques including, but not limited to, developer agreements and special assessment districts.

The following language was amended by CR-18-2008:
~~Place a medium priority on public sector provision of capital improvements within priority funding areas in the Developing Tier. For other portions of the Developing Tier, place a low priority on public sector provision of capital improvements.~~

Require developers to bear the full responsibility of costs of on-site and off-site public facilities if noncontiguous development is authorized.

Establish programs and criteria for rebate or payback programs and/or special infrastructure assessment districts that ensure high quality contiguous development when developers expand public infrastructure capacity.

Policy 3—Efficiently provide needed public facilities.

Strategies

Continue providing specialized police services at satellite offices in specific neighborhoods and centers.[1]

Seek opportunities for co-location (either in single buildings or single properties) of compatible and complementary facilities in future planning efforts.

---

1 Current Police Department operational practice is to have a district-based force of sworn officers. However, the need for and use of satellite offices is considered, as needed, and such offices are usually co-located in a community service office with other county agencies.

Tier Policies

These policies apply to all public facilities, except for the public safety facilities contained in this plan.

The General Plan contains policies that address the development of public facilities in the three tiers in the county. Each of these policies addresses the funding, placement and timing of public facilities.

Developed Tier Policy

Policy—Plan and provide public facilities to support and fit into the Developed Tier's built environment.

Strategy

Place a high priority on public sector provision of new or renovated public facilities needed to serve existing and future development.

Developing Tier Policy

Policy—Plan and provide public facilities to support the planned development pattern.

Strategies

Require the private sector to fund a greater proportion of the infrastructure needed to serve new development in the Developing Tier, such as through developer agreements or special taxing districts.

Place a medium priority on public sector provision of capital improvements within priority funding areas in the Developing Tier. For other portions of the Developing Tier, place a low priority on public sector provision of capital improvements.

Rural Tier Policy

Policy—Public funds should not encourage further development in the Rural Tier.

Strategies

Assign minimal priority to public sector capital improvements in or for the Rural Tier.

Require the private sector to fund a greater portion of needed infrastructure.

Tier Policies

Centers and Corridors Policy

Policy—Plan and provide public facilities to support development in designated centers and corridors.

Strategy

Establish the following priorities in the Capital Improvement Program for public sector provision of capital improvements serving centers and corridors:

	Developed Tier	Developing Tier
Metropolitan Centers	High	High
Regional Centers	High	Medium
Community Centers	High	Medium
Corridors	High	Medium

Other Public Safety Policies, Objectives and Strategies

The *Approved Public Safety Facilities Master Plan* augments and amends the General Plan goals, objectives, policies, and strategies cited above, with the addition of the following objectives, policies and strategies derived from research and community comment obtained during the formulation of this functional master plan.

Public Investment Policy

Policy—The provision of public safety facilities will be implemented through the current Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

Strategies

- First priority for new construction is given to those projects funded in the first two years of the current CIP.
- High priority projects are those that are programmed to be funded by 2013.
- Moderate priority projects are those that are programmed to be funded between 2014–2020.
- Long-Term projects are those recommended for funding after 2021.



Police Facility Policy

Policy—Construct police facilities that meet the needs of the community.

Strategies

- Conduct a space study prior to the construction or renovation of any police facility.
- Include funds in all capital improvement projects for space studies prior to initiating design and construction.

Police Staffing Objective, Policy, and Strategies

Objective
Strive to achieve an overall staffing level of 1,800 sworn officers in the future.

Policy—Structure countywide deployment of officers to allow for:

- Regular, visible patrol;
- Self-initiated crime fighting and traffic enforcement;
- Greater interface with the community;
- Simultaneous improvement to response times to calls for service;
- Extended periods of heavy deployment targeted at specific high-crime areas while allowing for continued coverage throughout the county.

Strategy
Conduct a study of nationwide recruitment and retention best practices and implement those practices that will most expeditiously lead to the realization of an 1,800-officer police force.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Policy

Policy—Incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles and guidelines into the development review and permitting process.

Strategies

- Ensure that the Police Department plays a more active role in land use planning activities, including the review of site plans and building permit applications, using CPTED principles.
- Ensure that the Police Department provides guidance to property owners on CPTED retrofit and enhancement.

Crime Prevention Surcharge

Strategies

- Consider legislation that would implement an offender-based crime prevention surcharge in Prince George's County.
- Utilize offender-based surcharges to help fund crime prevention and law enforcement with significant surcharges for each conviction.
- Consider a program that targets revenues directly collected, or collected through disposition of seized property, to public safety activities, including but not limited to:
  - Salaries and compensation;
  - Benefits, including pensions and retirement funds;
  - Training;



- Recruiting;
- Equipment purchase, maintenance and replacement;
- Capital improvements;
- Public safety consulting services such as private security training and CPTED assistance to property owners;
- Public outreach activities;
- Develop a publicity campaign that heavily publicizes the surcharge and the program's crime prevention objectives.

Fire and EMS Station Location Policy

Policy—Provide fire and emergency medical facilities throughout the county in order to ensure that each residence and business is within a five to seven-minute travel time in the developed and developing tiers and nine minutes in the rural tier.



Nearly seven of every ten calls to the Fire/ EMS Department are for emergency medical service.

Rural Water Supply Policy

Policy—Install 19 underground water tanks in the Rural Tier as shown in this plan.

Strategies

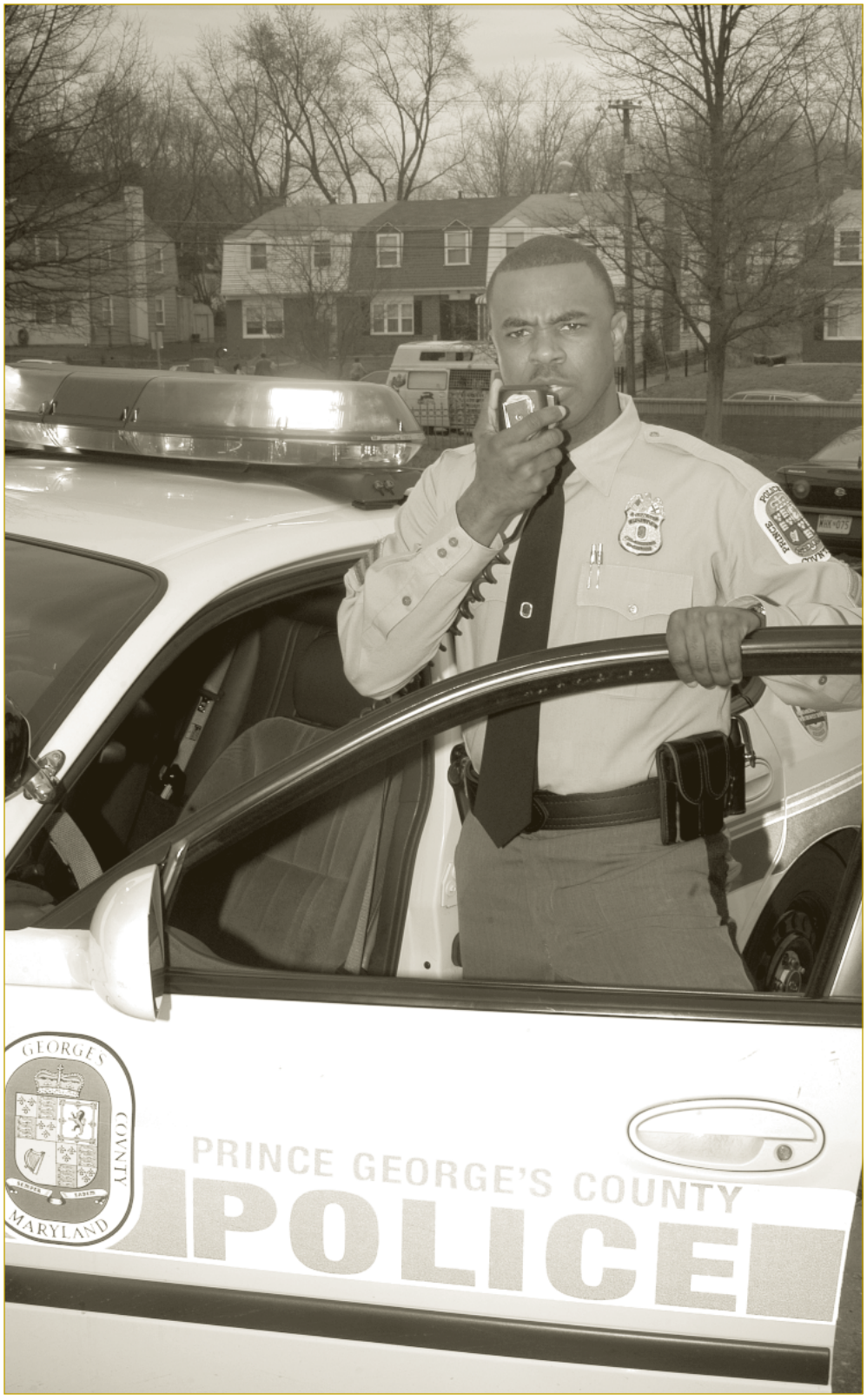
- Place the tanks in public road rights-of-way or publicly owned property wherever possible.
- Obtain easements on private property, if necessary, in order to install the tanks.
- Provide budget funds in the Capital Improvement Program for the purchase of easements and underground water tanks.

Public Safety Training Facility Policy

Policy—Construct a public safety training facility to meet the needs of all agencies.

Strategies

- Conduct a specific study that addresses the needs of all the agencies and recommends the size, design and features of a training facility.
- Develop a site selection process that includes public participation and recommendations in the selection process.



The Prince George's County Police Department is the primary law enforcement agency in the county.

Prince George's County Police Department

The Prince George's County Police Department is the primary law enforcement agency in the county. The Police Department is divided organizationally into two bureaus: the Bureau of Patrol Services and Bureau of Support Services. The county is divided into six districts, which are the fundamental operational units within the Police Department (see Map 1, p. 74). The Bureau of Patrol Services oversees the operation of the six district stations. The Bureau of Patrol Services includes the Special Operations Division, which oversees the Special Enforcement and Tactical Sections. The Bureau of Patrol Services is also responsible for the Crossing Guard Unit of the department. The Bureau of Support Services comprises four divisions: Criminal Investigation, Narcotics Enforcement, Management Services, and Public Safety Communications.

Twenty-two municipal police forces in the county provide additional public safety functions (see table on following page). The daily coverage and range of services provided by each force varies greatly. Some forces operate on a 24-hour basis while others provide limited services to the municipality. When the 1990 *Public Safety Master Plan* was published in 1990, the number of municipal police forces totaled 28. The current 22 forces have a total of 327 sworn officers. In addition, the University of Maryland, Maryland State Police, Bowie State University, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, United States Air Force, and National Park Service all have separate police forces that operate in the county.

Municipal Police Forces in Prince George's County

	Municipal Police Departments	Number sworn officers	Number civilian staff	Total
1	Berwyn Heights	7	1	8
2	Bladensburg	17	5	22
3	Bowie	30	4	34
4	Capitol Heights	9	2	11
5	Cheverly	12	2	14
6	Cottage City	5	1	6
7	District Heights	10	3	13
8	Edmonston	7	-	7
9	Fairmount Heights	2	-	2
10	Forest Heights	7	1	8
11	Glenarden	6	1	7
12	Greenbelt	54	11	65
13	Hyattsville	33	10	43
14	Landover Hills	3	1	4
15	Laurel	52	16	68
16	Morningside	6	1	7
17	Mt. Rainier	14	2	16
18	New Carrollton	8	2	10
19	Riverdale Park	18	6	24
20	Seat Pleasant	14	2	16
21	University Park	8	-	8
22	Upper Marlboro	5	-	5
Grand Total		**327**	**71**	**398**

Source: Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention, Law Enforcement Employee Data, 2007

Developed Tier Facilities

District I—Hyattsville

The District I station is housed in the Hyattsville Justice Center. The 47,446 square feet facility was recently completed as part of the Hyattsville court construction project. District I comprises the Hyattsville community and the surrounding areas located between the Capital Beltway and the District of Columbia, on the north side of the county. These neighborhoods consist of established residential and commercial development. Additional growth is expected in the vicinity of the Metrorail stations at Prince George's Plaza and West Hyattsville.

District III—Palmer Park

The District III station is housed in the Police Services Complex, 7600 Barlowe Road, in Palmer Park. The complex is the location of both the Police Department Headquarters as well as the District III Station, and it measures 128,608 square feet. District III covers the area inside the Capital Beltway between US 50, John Hanson Highway, in the north and MD 4, Pennsylvania Avenue, in the south, bordering the District of Columbia. Land uses are predominantly residential, with a variety of housing types: single-family detached, duplex, and multifamily units. Existing commercial development consists primarily of strip centers.

Developing Tier Facilities

District II—Bowie

District II is located at 601 SW Crain Highway, and serves the fast growing Bowie community. The district building measures 11,565 square feet. Between 2000 and 2005 this district experienced the largest population increase in the county. New residential single-family dwellings and commercial development, such as the recently opened Bowie New Town Center, characterize the area. Additional commercial and residential development is planned for areas within and adjacent to the City of Bowie, including the Old Town Bowie, Bowie Main Street, Pointer Ridge, and Bowie State University areas.

District IV—Oxon Hill

The District IV station has been housed in the renovated Eastover Shopping Center since 1999. The District encompasses the Oxon Hill area bordering the District of Columbia, Fort Washington, and Accokeek. District IV contains the Oxon Hill Shopping Center, which is planned as a regional center targeted for mixed-use development, and National Harbor, a major commercial-office-retail mixed-use development.

District IV includes the Indian Head Highway (MD 210) corridor south of the Capital Beltway and the northern portion of Branch Avenue (MD 5), another major north-south travel corridor in the county. The area south of the Capital Beltway contains some existing

residential neighborhoods, but relatively large undeveloped portions of the area are earmarked for future residential development. District IV stretches south to the Charles County line; a portion of the district that is relatively rural and undeveloped.

District V—Clinton

The District V station, located at 6707 Groveton Drive in Clinton, measures 27,034 square feet and was originally a school building. District V covers the southeastern portion of the county, from Charles County in the south to Calvert County in the east and MD 4 in the north. Although the station itself is located in the Developing Tier, most of District V lies in the Rural Tier, characterized by most of the county's remaining farms, extensive woodlands, numerous streams, and diverse wildlife habitat. Development activity includes mining and widely dispersed large-lot residential home sites. Public land holdings account for large portions of the Rural Tier, including extensive parkland and federal properties.

District VI—Beltsville

The District VI station shares space with the public library branch in a building at 431 Sellman Road, Beltsville. District VI comprises the Laurel and Beltsville communities, located north of the Capital Beltway to the Howard County line. These communities are older, stable neighborhoods. The planned Konterra mixed-use development is located in District VI.



An officer of the Prince George's County Police Department responding to a call.



Members of the Police Aviation Unit at a community-day event.

Police Department Recommendations

This plan addresses the location and space requirements of county police facilities that will be necessary to serve the county's population as growth occurs. It proposes a manpower standard but otherwise does not address police operations, which is the responsibility of the Police Department. The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recommends that space requirements for specific public safety agencies should be based on the particular use and function of the structure. Generally, the IACP recommends 250–300 square feet of space per staff member in the building. A number of police departments in the country are conducting in-depth space requirement studies and constructing new buildings based on the operational functions conducted in the space, as well as staff growth projections. Therefore, the PSFMP recommends that a space study be conducted prior to the construction or renovation of any police facility.

The following listing of facility proposals is based on an analysis of the needs of the Police Department. The Prince George's County Department of Central Services was consulted in developing the recommendations concerning the renovation of existing facilities. The renovation or replacement of existing buildings is a concern because of the number of aging buildings and the maintenance expenses involved in keeping them functional. This plan lists those buildings that are in need of either extensive renovation or total replacement.

Developed Tier Facility Recommendations (Renovations)

Long-Term Priority

Police Headquarters and District III-Palmer Park Station
Planning Area (PA): 72
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Renovate building and modernize internal systems.
Justification: The Police Headquarters and District III Station should be renovated to address maintenance issues and to retrofit the building for expanded computer uses and upgraded communication equipment.
Staging Priority: Long-Term—the project is recommended for funding after 2021.

Special Operations Center
PA: 69
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Renovate building because of extensive maintenance problems or move it to a new, more centrally located site.
Justification: The Special Operations building is an old school built in the 1950s, with some fundamental maintenance issues that need to be addressed. The building lacks a backup generator for emergency use. It is not centrally located and lacks indoor storage for a variety of Special Operations vehicles.
Staging Priority: Long-Term—the project is recommended for funding after 2021.

Developing Tier Facility Recommendations

Highest Priority

District VII Police Station
PA: 80
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Construct a new station at Indian Head Highway (MD 210) and Fort Washington Road to serve a new district.
Justification: The creation of a new district would reduce the size of District IV (Oxon Hill) and would encompass some of District V along Branch Avenue (MD 5). The creation of a new district would enable better service to be provided to the surrounding community, and reduce the size of two large districts.
Staging Priority: Highest—funded for construction in FY 2008.

Long-Term Priority

District VI—Beltsville Police Station
PA: 60
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Construct a new station in the vicinity of Van Dusen Road and Virginia Manor Road

Justification: The existing station is located in an old school building, which is shared with the library system. The building was not constructed as a police facility and has a number of maintenance issues, including the need for HVAC, plumbing, ceiling and roof repairs.
Staging Priority: Long-Term—the project is recommended for funding after 2021.

Woodmore-Glenn Dale Police Station
PA: 70
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Construct a new station on MD 193 adjacent to the Glenn Dale Fire/EMS station, when needed, to accommodate growth in the area.
Justification: This facility is not needed at this time, but the land is owned by the county and should be retained for long-term use as a police facility in the future. Police coverage of a major portion of this proposed station's service area is expected to be provided by the City of Bowie Police Department. The timing of this facility will be based on population growth in the area as well as the need of the County Police Department to accommodate increased staffing levels.
Staging Priority: Long-Term—the project is recommended for funding after 2021.

Rural Tier Facility Recommendation (Proposed Relocation)

Long-Term Priority

District V-Clinton Police Station
P**A:** 82A
Tier: Rural
Strategy: Relocate the District V station to the vicinity of US 301 and Rosaryville Road.
Justification: Relocating the District V-Clinton District Station is a direct result of the discussion with the community concerning public safety. There is a perception in the community that police protection is lacking, and some of that perception stems from a lack of police visibility. The district station itself is located along the outer edge of the district, not in the center of its patrol area, and therefore is not visible to the public. Moving the station would address this perception and allow for reduced travel times for patrol officers.
Staging Priority: Long-Term—the project is recommended for funding after 2021.

Police Department Staffing



Staff shortages in the Prince George's County Police Department formed a recurrent issue at the public forum and community meetings. Public testimony at the forum focused in particular on the need for more police protection. As of September 16, 2006, the Police Department had a force of 1,397 sworn officers[2] to police a population of 846,123—approximately 1.6 officers per 1,000 persons. A report prepared by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) finds that jurisdictions with more than 250,000 residents have an average of 2.5 officers per 1,000 people.[3] The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reports that the nationwide staffing average for county law enforcement agencies is 2.6 officers per 1,000 persons.[4]

The Planning Department examined jurisdictions of similar size and population to Prince George's County. To that end, data were gathered and analyzed from many diverse sources, including the Census, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reports, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The purpose of the analysis was twofold:

1. To identify jurisdictions whose population, population density, and crime rates closely resemble those of Prince George's County, and to compare their police staffing practices.

2. To identify regional and national police staffing trends, theories, and best practices.

Comparative analysis of public safety issues in other jurisdictions is difficult, because the county's settlement patterns, geographic scale, and level of crime present a greater challenge to the Police Department than is faced by most other city and county law enforcement agencies in the United States. Densities within the Developed Tier are similar to large cities, while Rural Tier densities are comparable to remote locations. Violent crime is largely confined to several distinct locations, but current staffing levels prevent provision of the type of visible police presence required to combat crime in these areas, while at the same time providing adequate staffing and response time to the rest of the county.

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2. Sworn officers are those who have taken the Oath of Office and subsequently report to the Chief of Police, Prince George's County Police Department, subject to Prince George's County Code Section 18-140.
3. Hickman, Matthew J. and Brian A. Reaves, *Local Police Departments: 2003,* U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, DC, 2006.
4. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States: 2005,* Table 71, found online at http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_71.html.

Most large counties in the United States contain one or more large cities, each with its own full-service police department. As of 2000, there were 36 full-service county law enforcement agencies in the country that served 775,000 residents.[5] Only four of those counties: St. Louis County (Missouri), Fairfax, Montgomery, and Prince George's, did not have a full-service municipal police department with 100 or more sworn officers within their boundaries.[6]

2005 IACP Study

From 2004 to 2005, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) conducted an analysis of field patrol staffing issues for the Police Department. This study found evidence of eroding police capacity, including high frequency of robberies, increases in both violent crime as well as motor vehicle theft, and "measurable declines in arrests for…serious and violent crimes."[7] The study further found that:

- Police Department officers were spending an excessive amount of time responding to calls or on self-initiated crime control work, leaving little time for preventative patrol and visibility.
- Average daily patrol deployments were below recommended levels.
- The high number of calls-per-officer took time away from community interaction.
- Other than the highest-priority (expedited) calls, no response times met generally accepted guidelines.

The implications of this research are as follows:

- Prince George's County has a substantial crime problem comparable to major cities. Much of this crime is isolated in the Developed Tier. However, coverage must be provided over a large geographic area that, unlike a city, features rural and suburban land uses.

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5. This figure excludes 10 county-level law enforcement agencies whose dominant focus is corrections or court operations but includes two such agencies (Harris County, Texas, Sheriff's Department and Los Angeles County, California, Sheriff's Department) because they devote over 1,000 sworn officers to patrol, investigations, or administration.

6. Hickman, Matthew J. and Brian A. Reaves, *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 2000,* U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, DC, 2003, Table 2a.

7. International Association of Chiefs of Police, *Patrol Staffing and Deployment Requirements of the Prince George's County Police Department,* IACP, Alexandria, VA, 2005, p. 1.

- Most areas of the county consist of low-density, automobile-oriented land uses that require vehicle-based patrol rather than community-oriented, crime deterrent foot patrol.
- The Police Department does not have adequate staffing to provide the type of sustained, visible police presence necessary to deter criminal activity or to respond in a timely manner to non-emergency calls for service.
- Citizen feedback indicates a desire for a larger and more visible police presence.

Crime and Public Safety



The challenges confronting the Police Department are exacerbated by the paradox of an urban-scale crime problem in an expansive suburban built environment. Sections of the Developed Tier experience crime rates similar to those of major cities; the Police Department is tasked with preventing and responding to crime in those areas while providing high-quality crime prevention and law enforcement service to a vast suburban and rural area. The continuing spread of residential development to the eastern and southern portions of the county expands the scope and level of coverage needed to effectively combat crime. Testimony at the public forum for the *Preliminary Public Safety Facilities Master Plan* and citizen feedback to the IACP study both indicate the public's desire for an increased visible police presence.

The Police Department's operational environment is unlike any other suburban county in the United States, making county-level comparative analysis difficult. At the same time, although comparing Prince George's County to a major city with a similar level of criminal activity can be useful for addressing staffing issues in the Developed Tier, such a comparison fails to adequately address preventative patrol and rapid response to the large Developing and Rural Tiers.

Jurisdictions comparable to Prince George's County have more than 550,000 residents, 1,000 sworn police officers, and 25 or more crimes per 1,000 residents. Prince George's County's crime statistics compared to population are more in line with those of large cities than of a suburban county. If Prince George's County were a large city, it would rank (as of 2005):

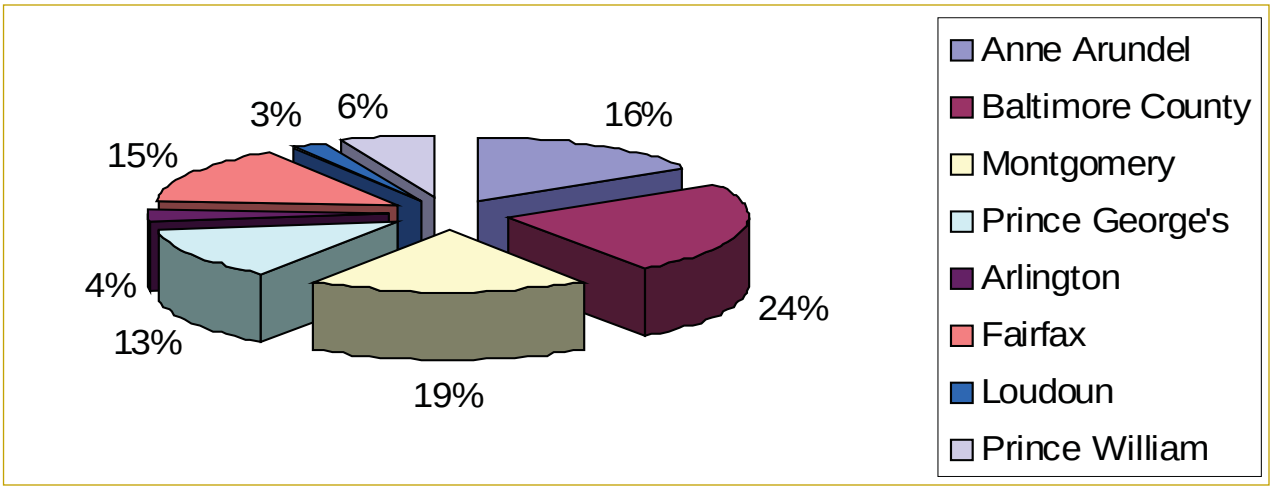
- 14th in population
- 15th in number of crimes reported
- 17th in total crime rate[8]

8. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2005,* U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, 2006. "Large city" in this context refers to a population greater than 550,000 residents.

For departments serving populations of over 550,000 residents, the Police Department's rate of approximately 1.6 sworn officers per 1,000 residents was lower than jurisdictions with lower reported crime rates, such as Washington, D.C., Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. For the 16 cities with a higher reported crime rate than Prince George's County, only San Antonio has a smaller ratio of police to population.

Major crime[9] in Prince George's County is concentrated in several densely populated areas in the Developed Tier.[10] The remainder of the county has a crime rate comparable to other local suburban jurisdictions. A 2004 comparison of the suburban areas of Prince George's County to other local counties found the county's share of suburban crime within the Baltimore-Washington Metropolitan Area to be lower than that of Baltimore, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, and Fairfax Counties (see figure below).

Percent of Suburban Crime by County, Baltimore-Washington Metropolitan Area, 2004



Source: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. Prince George's County figure represents PGPD Districts II, V, and VI, located outside the Capital Beltway.

9. Major crime in this context refers to the index crimes reported by the Police Department to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for its annual Uniform Crime Report: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.
10. The three districts (I, III and IV) that have service areas inside the Capital Beltway represent approximately 70 percent of all calls-for-service in the county. Source: Prince George's County Police Department.

Many police management and deployment strategies are advocated by law enforcement professionals to address crime and public safety. However, the International Association of Chiefs of Police study found that the Police Department struggles to meet even baseline levels of adequacy. The study pointed out "eroding police capacity," and noted that Police Department officers spent an inordinate amount of time responding to calls or on self-initiated crime control. In short, the Police Department spends too much time reacting to crime rather than proactively preventing crime.

The high incidence of crime, especially violent crime, presents an additional challenge to the Police Department when considered in concert with the county's geographic size. Devoting too many officers to particular shifts or crime "hotspots" within the county may negatively affect response times and the ability to conduct preventative patrol in the Rural and Developing Tiers.

The Police Department faces two main challenges in addressing the county's crime problem: staffing and deployment. While proven strategies exist for combating crime through policing, they are difficult to implement without adequate staff. As the IACP found, the Police Department struggles to provide basic law enforcement services, reacting to (rather than proactively preventing) criminal activity. A significant increase in the number of sworn officers is necessary for the Police Department to adequately provide the law enforcement capability the county needs.

Police Staffing Recommendations

Objective

The Prince George's County Police Department should strive to achieve a staffing level of 1,800 officers in the future.

Policy—Countywide deployment of officers should be structured to allow for:

- Regular, visible patrols;
- Self-initiated crime fighting and traffic enforcement;
- Greater interface with the community;
- Simultaneous improvement to response times to calls for service;
- Extended periods of heavy deployment targeted at specific high-crime areas while allowing for continued coverage throughout the county.

Strategy

The Police Department should conduct a study of nationwide recruitment and retention best practices and implement those practices that will most expeditiously lead to the realization of an intermediate staffing goal of 1,800 sworn officers.

Countywide deployment of officers should be structured to allow for regular, visible patrols.



M-NCPPC Park Police secure and protect over 23,000 acres of park property in Prince George's County through the prevention of crime and apprehension of criminals. ***M-NCPPC photo***.



Additional Public Safety Recommendations


M-NCPPC photo

Increased public safety manpower and resources are needed to reduce crime and mitigate negative perceptions of safety in Prince George's County. The implementation of the plan's recommendations requires ambitious and innovative funding strategies. The budgetary needs of an expanded and improved Police Department require a dedicated funding source above and beyond traditional fiscal strategies and existing revenue streams.

Offender-Based Crime Prevention Surcharge

One such approach is the creation of an offender-based surcharge targeted at persons or entities convicted of a crime. Such programs exist in a number of states, with monies collected going to a variety of sources. Financial penalties for criminal offenses are common practice throughout the United States. Many states also charge persons convicted of crimes with surcharges, separate from and in addition to criminal or civil fines. For example:

- The State of Washington applies a surcharge of $500 for a felony conviction and $250 for a misdemeanor, excluding specified motor vehicle violations.
- Texas applies a surcharge of $45 for a felony conviction and $35 for certain misdemeanors. In addition, Texas charges those convicted of driving while intoxicated $1,000 to $2,000 a year for three years following a conviction.
- Alabama allows the court discretion in charging anywhere from $50–$1,000 for each felony conviction and $25–$1,000 for each misdemeanor conviction.

- Alaska's offender-based surcharge of $100 for felony convictions and $50 for misdemeanor convictions is deposited in the state's Police Training Fund, which is then disbursed to local law enforcement agencies.

Many states utilize offender-based surcharge programs to fund victims' rights and victim assistance programs. Surcharges appended to domestic violence and child abuse convictions often benefit programs that specifically assist victims of those crimes. However, several jurisdictions have utilized offender-based surcharges to fund other aspects of the criminal justice system; notably, Texas uses a variety of surcharges to reimburse the costs of prosecuting a case.

In Maryland, Section 7-301(c)(2) of the Code of Maryland Regulations assesses a surcharge in civil cases that helps fund the Maryland Legal Services Corporation, and 7-301(c)(3) assesses an additional surcharge in Baltimore City in summary ejectment cases that is dedicated to fund salary increases for deputies and officers of the Baltimore City Sheriff's Department.

The Police Department needs a large infusion of additional patrol officers, supervisors and support staff. Equipment, ranging from basic office supplies to technologically advanced command vehicles, is needed for both the existing force and new officers. Because public safety needs must compete with other government services for scarce tax revenues, only a dedicated, non-tax revenue source can provide funding on the scale needed to adequately address the staffing needs of the Police Department. The institution of an offender-based crime prevention surcharge will provide much needed revenue to fund the manpower and equipment needs of the Police Department. Setting this surcharge at a significantly higher level than other jurisdictions should serve as a deterrent to criminal activity and recidivism. To that end, the plan recommends the following actions:

Crime Prevention Surcharge Recommendations

Strategies

Consider legislation that would implement an offender-based crime prevention surcharge in Prince George's County.

Utilize offender-based surcharges to help fund crime prevention and law enforcement. The surcharge enacted by the County Council should mandate significant surcharges for each conviction.

Consider a program that targets revenues directly collected, or collected through disposition of seized property, to public safety activities including, but not limited to:

- Salaries and compensation
- Benefits, including pensions and retirement funds
- Training
- Recruiting
- Equipment purchase, maintenance and replacement
- Capital improvements

- Public safety consulting services such as private security training and CPTED assistance to property owners
- Public outreach activities

Develop a publicity campaign that heavily publicizes the surcharge and the program's crime prevention objectives.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

One of the most important and pressing quality of life issues facing any community is safety and the perception of safety. How safe people feel in a particular location and environment often determines where they choose to live, work, and play. High crime rates and targeted media coverage of criminal activity may fuel perceptions that an entire community, city, or county is "unsafe" despite crime being isolated or concentrated in specific areas.

Perceptions of crime and concerns about safety have major negative economic consequences: people will choose to avoid nighttime activities or stay away from areas they perceive to be unsafe. The lack of investment (in both time and money) in areas perceived to be unsafe only exacerbates stereotypes that serve as a barrier to redevelopment and reinvestment.

Crime prevention is the most direct way to increase public safety and eliminate the perception that a place, situation, or environment is unsafe. Places are often considered unsafe because they provide, through their layout or physical design, ample opportunities for criminal activity to flourish. Poor lighting, shadows, hiding places, blind corners, or isolated areas not only cause people to feel uneasy, but provide scenarios where criminals can prey on potential victims, using the element of surprise and without fear of being witnessed by others.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a crime prevention philosophy based on actively designing the built environment to reduce crime and the perception of crime while enhancing the quality of a place to invite safe interaction among users. CPTED utilizes urban design techniques to eliminate opportunities for criminal activity and foster positive social interaction amongst users of space.

There are four overlapping CPTED principles:

1. Surveillance
2. Access management
3. Territorial reinforcement
4. Quality environments

Surveillance is provided when people are present in an environment and can see what is going on. Places where all publicly accessible spaces can be seen, with clear sightlines and good lighting, provide maximum visibility and promote surveillance. This principle is also referred to as "eyes on the street."

Managing access to a location attracts people and vehicles to appropriate places and restricts them from inappropriate ones. Places with managed access incorporate well-defined routes, spaces, and

entrances that provide for convenient and safe movement without compromising security.

Territorial reinforcement defines the boundaries between "public" and "private" space and encourages community ownership of the public sphere. A clear delineation between public and private ownership, using design techniques such as landscaping, fencing, and/or signage identifies the appropriate use of space and reinforces the pride and responsibility of ownership.

Quality environments are well-designed, well-maintained places that attract people and provide opportunities for regular surveillance. An attractive public space encourages activity, promotes respect for cleanliness, and reduces the likelihood of crime or vandalism. Increased public activity in a quality environment, in turn, improves surveillance.


M-NCPPC photo.

There are three ways to manage the physical environment to reduce crime and increase the perception of safety:

1. Integrating security and behavioral concepts into the design and use of human and physical resources;
2. Increasing police and security patrols;
3. Utilizing hardware-intensive security such as fences, locks, lighting, or cameras. [11]

As Prince George's County continues to grow and transform in the 21st century, it is imperative to emphasize safety in the design, redevelopment, and construction of the built environment. Incorporating these design guidelines into future planning endeavors will create high-quality environments that attract positive public activity and investment throughout the county.

CPTED Recommendations

Strategies

CPTED goals, principles, and guidelines should be incorporated into the development review and permitting process for both new development and improvements made to existing developments.

The Police Department should play a more active role in land use planning activities, including review of site plans and building permit applications for potential public safety issues.

The Police Department should provide guidance to property owners on CPTED retrofit and enhancement.

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11. New Zealand Ministry of Justice, Crime Prevention Unit, *National Guidelines for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design: Part 1: Seven Qualities of Safer Places,* New Zealand Ministry of Justice, Wellington, 2005.



M-NCPPC photos
pages 37–40.


POLICE
POLICE

The Maryland-National Capital Park Police Division



The Prince George's County Division of the Maryland-National Capital Park Police, the law enforcement arm of the Prince George's County Department of Parks and Recreation, is responsible for protecting and securing the property, personnel and activities of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission and its visitors.

The M-NCPPC Park Police force consists of 121 sworn officers, assigned to protect park and recreation areas and facilities in Prince George's County. It is headquartered at 6700 Riverdale Road in Riverdale. The current headquarters facility measures 18,460 square feet; ancillary buildings contain an additional 660 square feet. The M-NCPPC Park Police operate out of three facilities, including the headquarters facility. The Park Police Mounted Unit is based at the Enterprise Golf Course, 3002 Enterprise Road in Mitchellville, and the Southern District station is located at 7208 Allentown Road in Fort Washington.

The following table—showing the total number of calls for service received by the Park Police from 2000–2004—is indicative of a consistently high demand for service.

Calls For Service
M-NCPPC Park Police, 2000–06

Year	Calls for Service
2000	56,679
2001	59,148
2002	53,103
2003	57,152
2004	57,421
2005	58,667
2006	60,045

Source: M-NCPPC Park Police Annual Report, 2006

M-NCPPC Park Police Facility Recommendation



MNCPPC-Park Police Headquarters
PA: 68
Tier: Developed
Justification: The agency is housed in an aging former school building with significant maintenance costs.
Strategy: Construct a new headquarters—A feasibility study is complete and the final recommendation is to locate the new headquarters at Walker Mill Regional Park (PA 75A).
Staging Priority: Highest—funded for construction in FY 2008.

Office of the Sheriff

The Prince George's County Office of the Sheriff is located at 1601 McCormick Drive in Largo. The Largo office is the main Sheriff's Office facility and houses all of the various functional bureaus in the department. The Sheriff maintains smaller offices in the Justice Center in Hyattsville, the Circuit Court Annex (DuVal Building), the Chrysler Building in Upper Marlboro, and the District Court Building in Hyattsville.

The Office of the Sheriff is responsible for serving all court summons, both criminal and civil, and the collection of fines, court fees and judgments made by the courts. The Sheriff is also responsible for serving all court-ordered papers, processing and serving criminal warrants and Grand Jury indictments, providing security to the courts and other government buildings, and transporting all detainees to and from the courts and jails. The following table shows the number of detainees transported from the Prince George's County Correctional Center in Upper Marlboro to the courts in Upper Marlboro each year. This information indicates that the Sheriff Department could have more efficient use of its personnel if its headquarters were located in Upper Marlboro instead of Largo.

The Office of the Sheriff is organized into three bureaus, administrative and support services, field operations, and court services. The Bureau of Administration provides all technical, research, training, personnel, and administrative support to the organization. The Bureau of Field Operations is responsible for child support enforcement, domestic violence issues, civil processes, and warrant/fugitive services. The Court Services Bureau is responsible for court and building security and transportation of detainees.

Detainees Transported by the Office of the Sheriff, 2000–2004

Year	Detainees
2000	24,740
2001	22,929
2002	21,610
2003	23,590
2004	21,051

Source: Prince George's County Office of the Sheriff

The Office of the Sheriff Facilities

The Sheriff's McCormick Drive facility is leased space, 38,000 square feet in size. This includes 5,000 square feet of warehouse space. The building has classroom space, a weight room, storage for supplies,

and a dining area. The facility features separate private offices for command staff, a secure records room, and individual cubicles for employees. The present office facility offers all of the desired features that would be needed for a typical public safety office.

Office of the Sheriff Facility Recommendation

Long-Term Priority
Sheriff Headquarters
PA: 79
Tier: Developing
Justification: The responsibility of the Office of the Sheriff for court and building security requires a significant number of employees to be present in Upper Marlboro. The Largo Office is located approximately eight miles away. If the office were located in Upper Marlboro, it would increase efficiency and make logistics easier.
Strategy: Renovate the Old Marlboro High School building to provide space in Upper Marlboro (PA 79) for the Sheriff, or construct a new building in the vicinity of the correction facility in order to better meet the agency's security responsiblities for the courts and government.
Staging Priority: Long-Term—the project is recommended for funding after 2021.

Department of Corrections

The Prince George's County Correctional Center, which opened in 1987, is located on Dille Drive in Upper Marlboro. The facility measures 348,000 square feet and houses pre-trial and sentenced detainees, inmates being held for transfer to federal facilities and administrative, security, and support staff. The facility has a capacity of 1,332 in minimum, medium, and maximum-security sections.

The Correctional Center testing lab is located at 4603 Brown Station Road, approximately a block from the main facility. The 2,400 square foot facility includes office space for case managers and the drug testing facility for individuals on supervised contact. The community service building is located on 2927 Brown Station Road and contains 2,400 square feet of office space for management.

The total capacity of the correctional facility is currently 1,332. Jails are considered at "full capacity" at 90 percent of their total available bed space, according to the Department of Corrections. The county jail facility is at full capacity at 1,199. The remaining 10 percent of bed space allows for the proper classification of inmates, which becomes more crucial with the increasing number of gang members and different custody levels.

The Department of Corrections began seeing a trend toward an increased average daily population (ADP) toward the end of 2005 and throughout 2006. The ADP for all of 2006 was 1,439 and from July 2006 through December 2006 it was 1,492. This higher population has continued throughout 2007 and the Department of Corrections projects this number will continue to rise.

The Department of Corrections has plans to expand the Dille Drive facility by adding a 64-bed minimum security housing unit, two additional housing units to accommodate 192 beds, a work release and residential treatment facility containing 128 beds for work release and 40 beds for residential treatment and detoxification. Additional projects are planned to upgrade the kitchen facilities and renovate some of the older housing units.

The department is also considering expanding the facility by adding a juvenile facility and a new female facility. The current juvenile unit consists of 20 double bunked cells with a capacity of 40. At times in 2006, the juvenile population exceeded 60. In the cases of over-capacity, the juveniles are housed in the maximum security unit where they are on lockdown. They are brought to the juvenile unit for their educational needs and to participate in other youth programs.

The Department of Corrections believes that this population is growing at a rate that exceeds the design capacity of the present facilities.

There is currently one female housing unit in the jail facility. Within this unit separate areas are reserved for new intakes, administrative segregation, juveniles, general population, and inmate workers. The unit has bed space for 91 female inmates. The ADP for women was over 135 in late 2006 and early 2007. The overcapacity situation in the juvenile unit and the female unit is in violation of the American Correctional Association standards and jeopardizes the county's certification.

The following table shows recent Average Daily Population trends in Prince George's County from 2000–2007.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Jail Population	1,193	1,034	1,036	1,056	1,204	1,256	1,439	1,499
Capacity	1,332	1,332	1,332	1,332	1,332	1,332	1,332	1,332
Percent of Capacity	89.6%	77.6%	77.8%	79.2%	90.3%	94.3%	108.0%	112.5%

Source: Prince George's County Department of Corrections

Department of Corrections Facility Recommendations

Highest Priority

Modular Housing Unit
PA: 79
Tier: Developing
Justification: This project is for the construction of a 64-bed minimum-security modular housing unit. This is in response to the rising trends in incarceration that took place in 2005 and 2006 and continued in 2007. The improvement will address the overcapacity problems occurring at the jail.
Strategy: Construct the modular housing unit project.
Staging Priority: Highest—funded for construction in FY 2008.

Correctional Center Permanent Housing Units
PA: 79
Tier: Developing
Justification: This project will add two permanent housing units to the Correctional Center. Each new housing unit will have 96 permanent beds for a total expansion of 192 beds. This is in response to the rising trends in incarceration that took place in 2005 and 2006 and continued in 2007. The improvement will address the overcapacity problems occurring at the jail.
Strategy: Construct the Correctional Center permanent housing units.
Staging Priority: Highest—funded for construction in FY 2008, FY 2009, and FY 2010.

Work Release and Residential Treatment Facility
PA: 79
Tier: Developing
Justification: This is a project to construct a work release and residential treatment center for male and female offenders on the site of the Correctional Center. The facility will contain 150 beds for work release inmates and 45 beds for detoxification treatment. The Department of Corrections will be responsible for security and the Health Department will provide treatment services.
Strategy: Construct the work release and residential treatment center.
Staging Priority: Highest—funded for construction in FY 2009, FY 2010, and FY 2011.

High Priority

County Correctional Center Expansion
PA: 79
Tier: Developing
Justification: The scheduled improvements and expansions will bring the present facility to its ultimate capacity level. Two additional correctional needs should be considered for future expansion—a juvenile facility and a female facility. Both of these populations have shown significant growth in recent years and require special services not sufficiently met in an overcrowded majority adult male correctional facility. The Correctional Center is located on a 28.9 acre parcel that is adjacent to a 132.69 acre county-owned property. A portion of the facility yard within the fence line extends across the original planned right-of-way for Dille Drive and into this adjacent parcel. This parcel currently contains the Department of Environmental Resources Vehicle Audit Unit (VAU) and impoundment lot. There is sufficient room to expand the present correctional facility onto the VAU property if additional space is needed in the future.
Strategy: Consider expanding the County Correctional Center onto the VAU property if incarceration levels continue to increase.
Staging Priority: High—the project is programmed to be funded by FY 2013.

Detention Center Housing Renovations
PA: 79
Tier: Developing
Justification: This project will upgrade and refurbish the original housing units in the County Detention Center. Metal ceilings and lighting fixtures will be installed. Painting and new flooring will be part of this project.
Strategy: Construct the jail renovation project.
Staging Priority: High—the project is programmed to be funded by FY 2013.



Top Left: *Firefighters suffer the aftereffects of fighting a fire.*
Photos top right: *A fire at an abandoned house in College Park.*
Bottom right: *Ladder Truck 32 in action.*
Photos on pages 46–71 by Mark E. Brady, Fire/EMS Department.

Prince George's County Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department







The Prince George's County Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department (Fire/EMS Department) is responsible for fire suppression, emergency medical services, fire prevention, research and training, and coordination of the volunteer fire companies. The locations of the appropriate fire fighting facilities are critical to ensuring that this mission is accomplished. In 2006, the Fire/EMS Department was housed in 44 stations throughout the county. The department's stations are staffed by a combination of career and volunteer firefighters.

The variety of land uses in a jurisdiction pose different kinds of challenges for effective fire fighting. The type and the age of housing, or the type and character of each commercial or industrial development, all bear upon the difficulty of, and the requirements for, extinguishing a fire. In order to address the problems of fire fighting, Prince George's County enacted legislation in 1992 that mandated automatic fire suppression systems in all new homes built in the county. The purpose of a fire suppression system (traditionally a sprinkler system) is to reduce fire losses and allow the occupants time to escape the fire.

Interstate road systems, highways, and arterials can pose a different sort of challenge to a fire department's effectiveness, since big volumes of high-speed traffic increase the likelihood, incidence, and severity of traffic accidents. Traffic congestion on county arterials and highways is both a cause of traffic accidents and an obstacle to

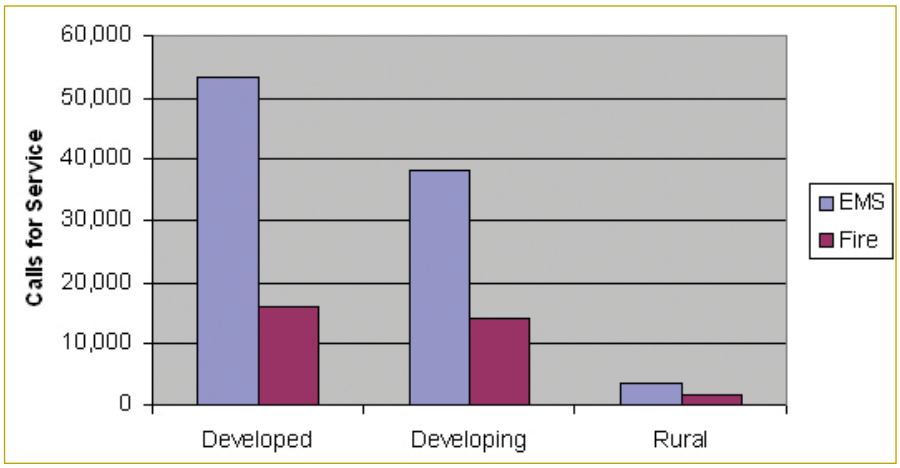


An overturned oil tanker.

timely and effective departmental response to traffic-related calls for emergency medical service.[12] Mass transit stations also pose special problems for the department because of the logistics and operational demands involved in fighting fires and responding to a medical emergency underground.

In addition to firefighting, the department is also responsible for responding to medical emergencies. In 2006 the department received 124,537 calls, of which approximately 75 percent required emergency medical service (EMS) response.[13] These calls are identified by type, EMS, fire, and by tier location in the bar chart below. Approximately 65 percent of all calls were received in the Developed Tier, 35 percent in the Developing Tier and five percent in the Rural Tier. More than seven of every 10 calls were for EMS with almost three in 10 being fire-related calls.

Fire and EMS calls—2006



Note: In 2006 there were 2,718 EMS and 1,299 fire mutual aid calls. Mutual aid calls are classified as assistance to other jurisdictions.
Source: Prince George's County Fire/EMS Department.

12 The Texas Transportation Institute has rated Metropolitan Washington, D.C. the second or third most congested metropolitan area in the country for the past eleven years.

13 Source: Prince George's County Fire/EMS Department.

The following section contains an inventory of facilities and apparatus as of January 2007. The tables summarize the numbers and types of apparatus available at each station in the county. Brief descriptions of the areas served by the stations are included in each section (Maps 2 and 3 on pages 75 and 76 show the existing and proposed fire/EMS stations).

Developed Tier Facilities

Langley Park-College Park-Greenbelt: PA 65, 66 and 67





This area contains six fire/EMS stations: Branchville, College Park, Berwyn Heights, Chillum/Adelphi—Co. 34, Chillum—Co. 44 and Greenbelt. The area is characterized by dense urban development and a significant portion of the housing stock is older multifamily dwelling. College Park, Berwyn Heights and Greenbelt contain a mix of multifamily and single-family housing. Some portions of the area are experiencing revitalization that will add additional high-density development to this area.

The area is bordered by the Capital Beltway (I-95/495), the metropolitan area's principal limited access, high-speed, high-volume freeway, Kenilworth Avenue (MD 201) and Baltimore Avenue (US 1), both of which are major arterials; the Baltimore-Washington Parkway also traverses this area. There are both Metro Green Line and MARC commuter rail stations at College Park and Greenbelt.

Top: *College Park Fire Station—Co. 12.*
Bottom: *Greenbelt Fire Station—Co. 35.*

Station Statistics

Name and Company	PA	Location	Staffing	Apparatus
Chillum-Adelphi Co. 34	65	7833 Riggs Road	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Aerial Truck
Chillum Co. 44	65	6330 Riggs Road	Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Breathing Air Unit
Branchville Co. 11	66	4905 Branchville Road	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance
College Park Co. 12	66	8115 Baltimore Avenue	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Medic 1-Ambulance 1-Aerial Truck 1-Hazmat/Foam
Berwyn Heights Co. 14	67	8811 60th Avenue	Volunteer/Career	1-Aerial Truck 1-Ambulance 2-Rescue Squads 1-Boat
Greenbelt Co. 35	67	125 Crescent Road	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance



Hyattsville Fire Station—Co. 1.

Hyattsville: PA 68

This densely developed area has a mix of urban residential, commercial and some industrial uses. Most of the housing stock was constructed prior to 1960. The Metro Green Line serves this area with stations at West Hyattsville and Prince George's Plaza. There is a MARC commuter rail station at Riverdale Park. This area contains three fire stations: Hyattsville, Riverdale and Bunker Hill.

Station Statistics

Name and Co.	PA	Location	Staffing	Apparatus
Hyattsville Co. 1	68	6200 Belcrest Road	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Aerial Truck 1-Rescue Squad
Riverdale Co. 7	68	4714 Queensbury Road	Volunteer/Career	1-Engine 1-Ambulance 1-Aerial Tower
Bunker Hill Co. 55	68	3716 Rhode Island Avenue	Volunteer/Career	3-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Medic 1-Truck 1- Mini-Pumper



Left: *Riverdale Fire Station—Co. 7.*
Below: *Bunker Hill Fire Station—Co. 55.*





Bladensburg Fire Station—Co. 9.

Bladensburg-New Carrollton-Landover PA 69 and 72

This area consists of predominantly older, single-family residential communities located inside the Capital Beltway. The Baltimore-Washington Parkway and US 50 (John Hanson Highway) pass through the area, and the I-95/495 Capital Beltway forms its eastern border. Commercial activity is predominantly located in strip developments along the major arterials in these areas. There are Metro Blue Line stations at Capitol Heights, Addison Road, and Morgan Boulevard, and Orange Line stations at Cheverly, Landover, and New Carrollton. There is a MARC commuter rail and an Amtrak intercity rail station in New Carrollton. The area is served by eight fire stations.

Station Statistics

Name and Co.	PA	Location	Staffing	Apparatus
Bladensburg Co. 9	69	4213 Edmonston Road	Volunteer	2-Engines 2-Ambulances 1-Truck 1- Tele-Squirt
Riverdale Heights Co. 13	69	6101 Roanoke Avenue	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Rescue Squad
Tuxedo/Cheverly Co. 22	69	5711 Tuxedo Road	Career	1-Engine 1-Ambulance 1-Truck 1-Squad 1-Technical Rescue 1-Quint 1-Boat
West Lanham Hills Co. 28	69	7609 Annapolis Road	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Aerial Truck
Landover Hills Co. 30	69	6801 Webster Street	Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Medic 1-Hazmat
Seat Pleasant Co. 8	72	6305 Addison Road	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Rescue Squad
Chapel Oaks Co. 38	72	5544 Sheriff Road	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance
Kentland Co. 33	72	7701 Landover Road	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Aerial Tower 1-Mini-Pumper 1-Rescue Engine 1-Ambulance

Suitland-District Heights: PA 75A and 75B

Suitland-District Heights consists primarily of older residential communities with commercial activity in strips along the area's major arterials. The area is crossed by Pennsylvania Avenue (MD 4) and Suitland Parkway, both of which are high speed, high volume arterials. The Metro Green Line serves the area at Suitland Federal Center, which is also the location of a large and growing federal agency presence in the county. The area contains four fire stations:

Station Statistics

Name and Co.	PA	Location	Staffing	Apparatus
Boulevard Heights Co. 17	75A	4101 Alton Street	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Truck
District Heights Co. 26	75A	6208 Marlboro Pike	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Truck
Ritchie Co. 37	75A	415 Ritchie Marlboro Road	Volunteer	2-Engines 1-Mini-Pumper
Capitol Heights Co. 5	75B	6061 Central Avenue	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Paramedic Ambulance 1-Truck



Morningside Fire Station—Co. 27.

The Heights: PA 76A and 76B

The Heights includes the towns of Morningside and Forest Heights and is characterized by a mix of single-family and multifamily dwellings and by strip commercial development. Branch Avenue (MD 5), Indian Head Highway (MD 210), Suitland Parkway, and St. Barnabas Road (MD 414) all traverse the area. The area is served by three fire stations:

Station Statistics

Name and Co.	PA	Location	Staffing	Apparatus
Morningside Co. 27	76A	6200 Suitland Road	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Rescue Squad
Silver Hill Co. 29	76A	3900 Old Silver Hill Road	Volunteer/Career	3-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Medic
Oxon Hill Co. 42	76A	1100 Marcy Avenue	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance



Silver Hill Fire Station—Co. 29.

Developing Tier Facilities

Beltsville—Laurel: PA 60, 61, 62, 64, 67, and 99

This area includes the City of Laurel as well as Beltsville and extends north to the Montgomery County line. The area contains a variety of housing, from established single-family neighborhoods to newer recently completed communities and developments that are still under construction. Commercial activity is generally concentrated in strip development along major arterials and there is considerable industrial activity in the Beltsville area. US 1, the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and I-95 cross this area. The federal Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC), Goddard Space Flight Center, Rocky Gorge Reservoir, and Patuxent Wildlife Research Center are located in this part of the county. The area is served by four fire stations:

Station Statistics

Name and Co.	PA	Location	Staffing	Apparatus
Beltsville Co. 31	61	4911 Prince George's Avenue	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Aerial Truck 1-Ambulance
Beltsville Co. 41	61	3939 Powder Mill Road	Career	1-Engine 1-Ambulance 1-Hazmat
Laurel Co. 10	99	7411 Cherry Lane	Volunteer/Career	3-Engines 1-Tower 1-Ambulance
Laurel Rescue Squad Co. 49	99	14910 Bowie Road	Volunteer/Career	3-Ambulances 1-Medic 1-Rescue Squad 1-Dive Unit 1-Boat 1-Rescue Engine

Largo-Glenn Dale-Seabrook: PA 70 and 73

The Largo-Glenn Dale-Seabrook area is characterized by predominantly single-family developments with a few multifamily developments in some neighborhoods. Commercial development is concentrated along the major arterials that cross these planning areas. This area is east of the Capital Beltway and is traversed by US 50. The area is served by three fire stations:

Station Statistics

Name and Co.	PA	Location	Staffing	Apparatus
Glenn Dale Co. 18 (photo on next page)	70	11900 Glenn Dale Boulevard	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Medic 1-Rescue Engine 1-Rescue Squad
West Lanham Hills Co. 48	70	8501 Good Luck Road	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Foam Unit 1-Mini Pumper
Kentland Co. 46	73	10400 Campus Way South	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Medic



Glenn Dale Fire Station—Co. 18 (see previous page for details).



Bowie Fire Station—Co. 43.

Bowie-Collington-Mitchellville and Vicinity PA 71A, 71B, 74A and 74B

The Bowie-Collington-Mitchellville area is dominated by single-family residential development with some commercial development in the City of Bowie, at Bowie Town Center, and along Crain Highway (US 301). The Fairwood, Oak Creek, and Beechtree planned residential communities are located in this area. Crain Highway (MD 3/ US 301) and John Hanson Highway (US 50) pass through the area, which also contains a small private airfield, Freeway Airport. This area is served by three fire stations.

Station Statistics

Name and Co.	PA	Location	Staffing	Apparatus
Bowie Co. 19	71B	13008 9th Street	Career	2-Engines 1-Truck 1-Ambulance
Bowie Co. 39	71B	15454 Annapolis Road	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Tanker 1-Aerial Tower
Bowie Co. 43	71B	16408 Pointer Ridge Drive	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Medic 1-Tower

Henson Creek-South Potomac-Accokeek-Westphalia PA 76B, 78, 80, 81A, and 83

The Henson Creek-South Potomac-Accokeek area consists mostly of single-family residential communities, with some higher density residential communities located in the older communities of Clinton and Oxon Hill. South Potomac and Accokeek are generally developed with lower density single-family subdivisions. Commercial development is generally located in strip shopping centers on the major arterials in the area. Indian Head Highway (MD 210) runs north-south through this area. Five stations serve the area. The Melwood-Westphalia community is situated north of Pennsylvania Avenue (MD 4) from Andrews Air Force Base.

Station Statistics

Name and Company	PA	Location	Staffing	Apparatus
Oxon Hill Co. 21	76B	7600 Livingston Road	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Tower 1-Ambulance
Allentown Road Co. 32	76B	8709 Allentown Road	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Truck 1-Ambulance
Forestville Co. 23	78	8321 Old Marlboro Pike	Volunteer/Career	3-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Tanker
Silesia Co. 47	80	10900 Fort Washington Road	Career	1-Engine 1-Ambulance 1-Medic 1-Rescue Squad 1 Boat
Clinton Co. 25	81A	9025 Woodyard Road	Volunteer/Career	1-Engine 1-Truck 1-Ambulance 1-Medic 1-Water Supply
Accokeek Co. 24	83	16111 Livingston Road	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Aerial Tower 1-Mini-Pumper



Oxon Hill Fire Station—Co. 21.

Rural Tier Facilities

Rural Tier Stations
PA 79, 82A, 82B, 85A, 85B, 86A, 86B, 87A, and 87B

The area classified as the Rural Tier in the General Plan encompasses approximately 150 square miles, or 32 percent of the county's total land area. The area is characterized by farms and widely dispersed large lot residential homes. MD 381 and MD 382 are the main arterials in the southeastern part of the Rural Tier. The Town of Upper Marlboro, the county seat, has a concentration of associated state and county, administrative and government service activities, including the County Administration Building, the court complex and the county jail. These planning areas are traversed by Crain Highway (US 301) and Pennsylvania Avenue (MD 4), both of which are high volume, high speed roadways. Four stations serve this area:

Station Statistics

Name and Co.	PA	Location	Staffing	Apparatus
Upper Marlboro Co. 20	79	14815 Pratt Street	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Truck 1-Ambulance 1-Medic 1-Rescue Squad 1-Boat
Upper Marlboro Co. 45	82A	7710 Croom Road	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Breathing Air Unit 1-Hazmat
Brandywine Co. 40	85B	14201 Brandywine Road	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Medic 1-Rescue Squad
Baden Co. 36	86B	16608 Brandywine Road	Volunteer/Career	2-Engines 1-Ambulance 1-Tanker



Baden
Fire Station—Co. 36.

Fire and Emergency Medical Service Response Times Standards

Response times are the most commonly used measures of emergency service system performance because they measure time and are relatively easy to understand and to explain. Response time itself is not really a measure of the emergency service's end-result quality. However, it does reflect a desired attribute of the service, namely timeliness. In fire service total response time is measured from the time a call is received by the emergency communication center to the arrival of the first unit at the scene.

Table 5 in the 2002 General Plan (shown below) establishes an objective for fire and EMS vehicle travel times for residential developments. The General Plan does not include any standards for the placement of fire stations.

General Plan Table 5: Travel Time Standards in Minutes

	Engine	Ladder	Ambulance	Medic
Single-Family Residential and Townhouses	5.25 minutes	N/A	6.25 minutes	7.25 minutes
Apartments and Multifamily	3.25 minutes	4.25 minutes	4.25 minutes	7.25 minutes

Source: M-NCPPC, 2002 *Prince George's County Approved General Plan.*

In 2004, the County Council passed CB-89-2004. It established new maximum response time standards for Fire and EMS services that were used in an adequate public facilities test for preliminary plans of subdivisions. At that time the response times were based on a calculation of the rolling twelve-month average response times of eight minutes for engine and basic life support and 10 minutes for advanced life support in the Rural Tier and six minutes and 10 minutes in the remainder of the county. This test did not apply to commercial or industrial development.

In 2005 the State legislature passed HB 1129, which authorized the county to enact legislation to establish a public safety surcharge of $6,000 for each residential dwelling built in the county. That bill also established a seven-minute travel time standard for fire and EMS to be used for an adequate public facility test. In 2005 the County Council enacted CB-56-2005, which adopted the surcharge and established an adequate public facilities test based on a seven-minute travel time that is determined by the fire chief. Prince George's County currently uses a seven-minute travel time standard to determine the adequacy of fire and EMS response during the development review process for residential development. Proposed developments are judged against this standard at the time of subdivision review.

In an effort to ensure that all properties are covered in a reasonable period of time,[14] a minimum five-minute travel time standard for station locations is used in the PSFMP. Many station sites are not owned or acquired at this time and are considered to be "floating symbols," indicating that the exact locations of the future stations are not firmly established, and that the final locations may move from the symbols' positions on the plan map. Fire/EMS station locations may move from the five-minute travel time spacing recommended on the plan map to a maximum seven-minute travel time between stations in the Developed and Developing Tiers. Fire/EMS station locations in the Rural Tier are recommended to serve a nine-minute travel time standard. This new policy applies to all vehicle types assigned to a station and replaces Table 5 in the General Plan, which lists vehicle travel times. It is expected that the final station locations may move to other sites, depending on availability, but still remain in the general vicinity of the floating symbols. Map 4 shows proposed Fire/EMS station service areas.

This page: *Truck 9 at a house fire.*
Facing page: *Firefighters put out a blaze.*



14. To determine the geographic area within a five-minute travel time from existing stations and proposed stations, a computer application was developed using the M-NCPPC Arc GIS mapping system. All roads captured on the M-NCPPC street centerline layer automatically have the distance of the road segments calculated and stored within the GIS database. A speed limit was assigned to each road segment. Then a response area boundary was created—by computing the distance an emergency vehicle could travel from each fire/EMS station and drawing a boundary around each fire/EMS station.

Fire/EMS Department Facility Recommendations



Developed Tier Facility Recommendations

In the Developed Tier, this plan recommends that eleven stations be renovated or replaced. These stations continue to provide needed coverage in their service areas but are in need of modernization because they tend to have small bays that do not accommodate up-to-date equipment, may not have male and female bunkrooms, and have out-dated mechanical systems. Four new stations are recommended to replace outdated stations located on sites unsuitable for expansion or reconstruction and to provide better Fire/EMS coverage to the community.

Proposed Renovations and Replacements

Highest Priority

Capitol Heights Fire/EMS Station—Co. 5
PA: 75B
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Renovate the facility.
Justification: The present station does not have adequate space to house modern fire apparatus. The renovation will modernize the building and provide additional space for offices and equipment.
Staging Priority: Highest—funded for construction in FY 2008.



Silver Hill Fire/EMS Station—Co. 29
PA: 76A
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Renovate the existing facility in order to better accommodate modern vehicle and equipment.
Justification: The current facility does not comply with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and the mechanical and electrical systems need replacement.
Staging Priority: Highest—Funded for construction in FY 2008. Renovations are underway at this location as of March 2008.

High Priority

Chillum Fire/EMS Station—Co. 44
PA: 65
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Replace the existing station.
Justification: The building has significant maintenance problems.
Staging Priority: High—project is programmed to be funded by FY 2013.

Intermediate Priority

Greenbelt Fire/EMS Station—Co. 35
PA: 67
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Relocate the existing station to a site in the vicinity of Greenbelt Road and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway.
Justification: The existing station should be relocated in order to provide improved service to the area.
Staging Priority: Intermediate—the project is programmed to be funded between 2014 and 2020.

Hyattsville Fire/EMS Station—Co. 1
PA: 68
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Replace the existing station with a new facility on Belcrest Road shared by Hyattsville Co. 1 and the American Red Cross.
Justification: Replacement is needed to provide adequate space for larger fire and rescue vehicles that are now in use at the Fire/EMS Department.
Staging Priority: Intermediate—the project is programmed to be funded between 2014 and 2020.



Morningside Fire/EMS Station—Co. 27
PA: 76A
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Replace the existing station.
Justification: Replacement is needed to provide adequate space for larger fire and rescue vehicles that are now in use by the Fire/EMS Department. The current site will not support further expansion of the existing station.
Staging Priority: Intermediate—the project is programmed to be funded between 2014 and 2020.

Long-Term Priority

Bladensburg Fire/EMS Station—Co. 9
PA: 69
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Renovate facility to accommodate modern vehicles and equipment.
Justification: Building has design issues associated with the operations of newer larger equipment.
Staging Priority: Long-Term—the project is recommended for funding after 2021.

Branchville Fire/EMS Station—Co. 11
PA: 66
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Renovate or replace the facility.
Justification: The building has design and mechanical systems problems.
Staging Priority: Long-Term—the project is recommended for funding after 2021.

Chillum/Adelphi Fire/EMS Station—Co. 34
PA: 65
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Renovate or replace facility.
Justification: The building has significant maintenance problems.
Staging Priority: Long-Term—the project is recommended for funding after 2021.

West Lanham Hills Fire/EMS Station—Co. 28
PA: 69
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Renovate facility.
Justification: Renovation is needed to address structural problems, meet ADA requirements and provide for separate male and female bunk areas.
Staging Priority: Long-Term—the project is recommended for funding after 2021.

Kentland Fire/EMS Station—Co. 33
PA: 72
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Renovate or replace facility.
Justification: The building has design issues associated with the operation of newer, larger equipment.
Staging Priority: Long-Term—the project is recommended for funding after 2021.

Proposed New Stations

Highest Priority

Central Avenue Special Operations/EMS Station
PA: 75A
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Construct a new station on the southeast corner of Shady Glen Drive and Central Avenue.
Justification: A new station is needed to accommodate new equipment and provide a modern facility to serve the community. This station is recommended to house the Hazardous Materials Unit, the Metro Support Unit, and other special operations units, as well as supplementing emergency medical services to the surrounding area.
Staging Priority: Highest—funded for construction in 2008 and 2009.

District Heights Fire/EMS Station—Co. 26
PA: 75A
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Construct a new station in the vicinity of Walker Mill Road and Silver Hill Road.
Justification: A new facility is needed to accommodate new equipment and provide a modern facility to serve the community. The old station has a low ceiling and was not built to accommodate modern equipment; therefore a new station should be constructed.
Staging Priority: Highest—funded for construction in FY 2008. Construction of this project was underway as of March 2008.

High Priority



Oxon Hill Fire Station—Co. 42.

Oxon Hill Fire/EMS Station
PA: 76B
Tier: Developed/Developing
Strategy: Construct a new station on Oxon Hill Road (MD 414) between Fort Foote Road and Indian Head Highway (MD 210).
Justification: A new facility is needed to serve existing and future commercial and residential areas in the Oxon Hill area. The facility will provide coverage to the Oxon Hill Regional Center and National Harbor.
Staging Priority: High—the project is programmed to be funded by FY 2013.

Intermediate Priority

St. Barnabas Fire/EMS Station
PA: 76B
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Construct a new station on a site in the vicinity of St. Barnabas Road (MD 414) and Virginia Lane.
Justification: A new station is needed to accommodate new equipment and provide a modern facility to serve the community.
Staging Priority: Intermediate—the project is programmed to be funded between 2014 and 2020.

Developing Tier Facility Recommendations

Four stations in the Developing Tier are slated for renovations, Laurel Rescue Squad—Co. 49, Beltsville—Co. 31, Beltsville—Co. 41, and Clinton—Co. 25. These are older stations in which the structure and mechanical systems need updating to accommodate new equipment. The plan recommends relocating the Forestville—Co. 23 station. Eight new stations are proposed for the Developing Tier. These stations are needed to provide coverage for areas outside of the recommended travel times.

Proposed Renovations and Replacements

High Priority

Laurel Rescue Squad—Co. 49
PA: City of Laurel
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Renovate or replace the facility.
Justification: The existing facility was not constructed to accommodate modern equipment and the facility has significant maintenance problems.
Staging Priority: High—the project is programmed to be funded by FY 2013.

Intermediate Priority

Beltsville Fire/EMS Station—Co. 31
PA: 61
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Renovate or replace the facility.
Justification: The facility needs modernization to better accommodate modern vehicles and equipment.
Staging Priority: Intermediate—the project is programmed to be funded between 2014 and 2020.

Beltsville Fire/EMS Station—Co. 41
PA: 61
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Renovate or replace the facility.
Justification: The facility should be modernized to better accommodate modern vehicles and equipment.
Staging Priority: Intermediate—the project is programmed to be funded between 2014 and 2020.

Long-term Priority

Clinton Fire/EMS Station—Co. 25
PA: 81A
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Renovate or replace the existing facility.
Justification: The facility should be modernized to better accommodate modern vehicles and equipment.
Staging Priority: Long-term—the project is recommended for funding after 2021.

Proposed New Stations

Highest Priority

Northview Fire/EMS Station (Bowie Fire/EMS Facility)
PA: 71B
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Construct a new station at MD 197 and Northview Drive.
Staging Priority: Highest—funded for construction in FY 2008 and FY 2009.

St. Joseph's Drive Fire/EMS Station
PA: 73
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Construct a new station in the vicinity of St. Joseph's Drive **and Ardwick-Ardmore Road.**
Justification: A new station is needed to provide service to an area that is currently underserved.
Staging Priority: Highest—funded for construction in FY 2008 and FY 2009.

Beechtree Fire/EMS Station
PA: 74A
Tier: Developing
Justification: A new station is needed to provide service to an area that is currently underserved.
Staging Priority: Highest—the project is funded for construction in FY 2009 and FY 2010.

High Priority

Brandywine Fire/EMS Station—Co. 40
PA: 85A
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Relocate the existing station to a site in the vicinity of Brandywine Road and Dyson Road.
Justification: A new station is needed to provide adequate space for larger fire and rescue vehicles that are now in use by the Fire/EMS Department. The existing station is in a poor location to serve the increasing development in the Brandywine area.
Staging Priority: High—the project is programmed to be funded by FY 2013.

Intermediate Priority

Forestville Fire/EMS Station—Co. 23
PA: 78
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Relocate the existing station to a site in the vicinity of Melwood Road and Pennsylvania Avenue (MD 4).
Justification: The existing station will be adversely impacted by the proposed changes to MD 4/Westphalia Road interchange under design by the Maryland Department of Transportation.
Staging Priority: Intermediate—the project is programmed to be funded between 2014 and 2020.

Konterra Fire/EMS Station
PA: 60
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Construct a new station in the vicinity of Old Gunpowder Road and Van Dusen Road.
Justification: A new station is needed to provide service to the proposed Konterra development and the surrounding community, which is currently underserved.
Staging Priority: Intermediate—the project is programmed to be funded between 2014 and 2020.

Long-term Priority

Snowden Fire/EMS Station
PA: 60
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Construct a new station in the vicinity of MD 197 and Snowden Road.
Justification: A new station is needed to provide service to an area that is currently underserved.
Staging Priority: Long-Term—the project is recommended for funding after 2021.

Woodmore Fire/EMS Station
PA: 74A
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Construct a new station in the vicinity of Mt. Oak Road and Church Road.
Justification: A new station is needed to provide service to an area that is currently underserved.
Staging Priority: Long-Term—the project is recommended for funding after 2021.



Firefighter Timmie Lucas shows Kentrell Herres how to use a fire hoseline.

Rural Tier Facility Recommendations

The plan recommends renovating the Baden Co. 36 station, renovating or replacing the Marlboro Co. 45 station, and locating new stations in the vicinity of Aquasco and Nottingham.

Proposed Renovations and Replacements

Highest Priority

Baden Fire/EMS Station—Co. 36
PA: 86B
Tier: Rural
Strategy: Renovate the existing station.
Justification: Renovation will provide additional vehicle bays, provide for separate male and female bunk areas and expand administrative spaces in the station.
Staging Priority: Highest—funded for construction in FY 2008.

Intermediate Priority

Marlboro Fire/EMS Station—Co. 45
PA: 82A
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Renovate or replace the existing facility.
Justification: The facility should be modernized to better accommodate modern vehicles and equipment.
Staging Priority: Intermediate—the project is programmed to be funded between 2014 and 2020.

Proposed New Stations

Long-term Proposals

Aquasco Fire/EMS Station
PA: 87B
Tier: Rural
Strategy: Construct a new station in the vicinity of Aquasco Road and Doctor Bowen Road.
Justification: A new station is needed to provide service to an area that is currently underserved.
Staging Priority: Long-Term—the project is recommended for funding after 2021.

Danville Fire/EMS Station
PA: 85A
Tier: Rural
Strategy: Construct a new station in the vicinity of Brandywine Road (MD 381) and Danville Road.
Justification: A new station is needed to provide service to an area that is currently underserved.
Staging Priority: Long-Term—the project is recommended for funding after 2021.

Nottingham Fire/EMS Station
PA: 86B
Tier: Rural
Strategy: Construct a new station in the vicinity of Croom Road (MD 382) and Tanyard Road.
Justification: A new station is needed to provide service to an area that is currently underserved.
Staging Priority: Long-Term—the project is recommended for funding after 2021.

Proposed Rural Tier Water Supply

Because the Rural Tier does not have a public water system, there are no public hydrants or other public water sources for fighting fires. This situation has resulted in the loss of several homes in recent years. The 2001 *Adopted Prince George's County Water and Sewer Plan* and the General Plan recommend that the Rural Tier should not receive public water and sewer facilities in the foreseeable future. This is consistent with the General Plan's long-term growth management policy to restrict the extension of public water lines into the remaining rural sections of the county. However, other General Plan policies state that necessary public facilities should be provided in locations to serve existing and future county residents. A balance, therefore, must be struck between the growth management policy of restricting the extension of public water lines on the one hand, and the policy of ensuring adequate fire fighting capability, even in areas of very low density development, on the other.

The area's roads further complicate water supply in the Rural Tier. Most are narrow, limited to two lanes, and characterized by high shoulders and long driveways. Many roads are not designed to carry heavy loads or to accommodate large vehicles, such as water tankers. The size and weight of heavy vehicles can also pose additional operational problems because they cannot use the weight-restricted bridges found in the Rural Tier. Narrow roads, bridge restrictions, and the lower traveling speeds that result from the combination of both these factors make water delivery to fight fires in the Rural Tier a difficult task.

In 2003, a joint study of how to provide emergency water supply in the Rural Tier was undertaken by the Fire/EMS Department, the Planning Department, and the Department of Environmental Resources. The study recommended underground water tanks as the preferred source of water in the Rural Tier. Tanks capable of holding 30,000 gallons of water would be placed in strategic locations throughout the Rural Tier. Some tanks can be placed on public property or within roadway rights-of-way, while others would have to be located on private property. The Fire/EMS Department would therefore need to obtain easements for the tanks on private property. Funds have been budgeted in the Capital Improvement Program for the purchase of easements and underground water tanks. The PSFMP recommends that 19 tanks be located in the Rural Tier in the general locations shown on Map 5, page 78, showing proposed underground water tanks.

Rural Water Supply Recommendations

The Fire/EMS Department should install the 19 underground water tanks in the Rural Tier as shown in this plan.

The tanks should be placed in public road rights-of-way or publicly owned property wherever possible.

The Fire/EMS Department is responsible for obtaining easements on private property, if necessary, to install the tanks.

Proposed Guideline for Fire/EMS Station Size

This preliminary master plan recommends a guideline for Fire/EMS station size in order to provide a model prototype that can be modified to fit the individual needs of the community in which it is being constructed. Station sizes will vary by function and vehicles housed. The typical prototype station should be designed for three bays and hold a suppression vehicle and an EMS unit (paramedic ambulance or medic unit), with one bay for storage and backup. Station bays can be designed to accommodate 4, 5, or 6 vehicles. The number of suppression units and EMS units housed can vary, depending upon the location of the station and the land use characteristics around it. The table on the following page describes a prototype three-bay, double deep facility to house four vehicles.

Bunker Hill Fire Station—Co. 55.



Prototype Fire/EMS Station. The typical prototype station should be designed for three bays and should hold a suppression vehicle and an EMS unit (rescue squad or ambulance), with one bay for storage and backup.

Building Component	Sq. Foot Estimate
1. Apparatus Bay	4,920
Support Space	
2. Bunker Gear Room	150
3. General Storage Room	140
4. Medical Storage Room	100
5. Tools/Maintenance/Repair	150
6. DeCon-Drench	100
7. SCBA	100
8. Unisex Bath	60
Total-Support Space	800
Administration—Public Space	
9. Office space	750
10. Kitchen with Pantry	300
11. Dining	300
12. Day Room	350
13. Exercise	325
Total-Administration	2,025
Living—Private	
14. Bunk rooms—male (to accommodate 12)	630
15. Bunk room—female (to accommodate 4)	320
16. Male Bathroom	400
17. Female Bathroom	250
18. Locker Room—Male	350
19. Locker Room—Female	200
20. Exercise	300
Total living space	2,450
Miscellaneous space	
21. Entry	100
22. ADA Toilet Rooms (M&F)	120
23. Housekeeping/Janitor	100
24. Mechanical/Electrical Room	300
25. Storage	100
Total-Miscellaneous Space	720
Circulation and Walls	
26. Circulation	615
27. Walls	1,320
Total-circulation & walls	1,935
Total building size	12,850

Source: TriData, *Prince George's County, Maryland: Public Safety Facility and Impact Fee Analysis, 2004.*

Office of Emergency Management

The Prince George's County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) provides emergency crisis coordination during times of disaster. The office responds to such disasters as flash flooding, fires, hurricanes and tornadoes. In such cases, OEM provides shelter for displaced persons and coordinates efforts to restore normal conditions.

OEM has a full-time staff of three that includes a director, operations officer, and office manager. The full-time staff members are on call 24 hours a day to respond to emergencies. Volunteers provide assistance to OEM staff in assisting disaster victims.

OEM has indicated that it has no specific needs for additional facilities over the next ten years.

Proposed Public Safety Training Facility

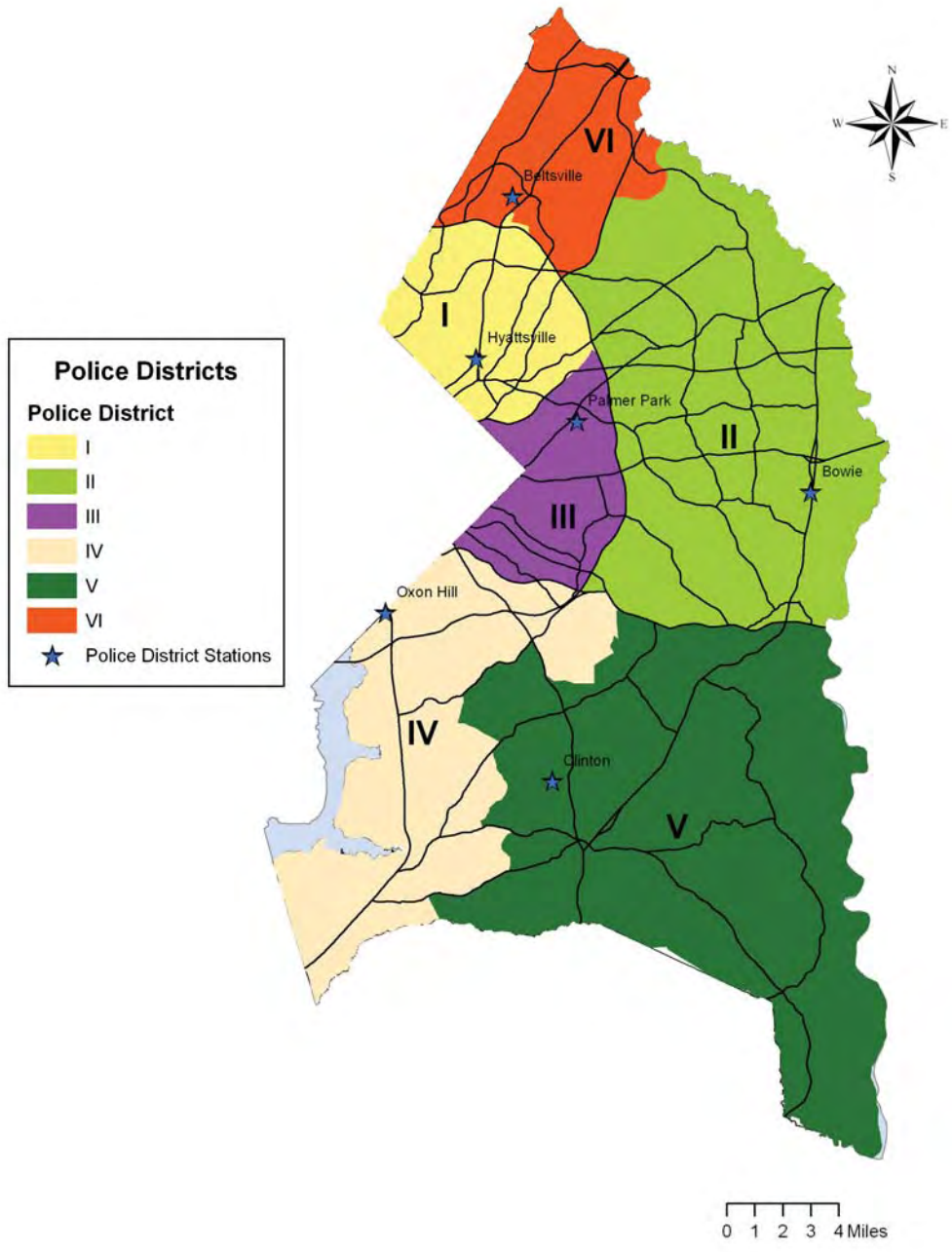
The 1990 *Public Safety Master Plan* identified the need for a dedicated public safety training facility; however, such a facility has yet to be built. All of the public safety agencies expressed a need for a training facility that has classroom space, a driving track, and other specialized facilities for each agency. In addition, each agency has specialized needs, which require different types of facilities to teach various skills. The Fire/EMS Department will need a burn building for various fire suppression training classes. The Police Department needs an indoor firing range that can accommodate rifle-training situations, as well as an outdoor firing range. The Corrections Department, Police Department, and Sheriff are in need of facilities for pistol firing practice.

Public Safety Training Facility Recommendations

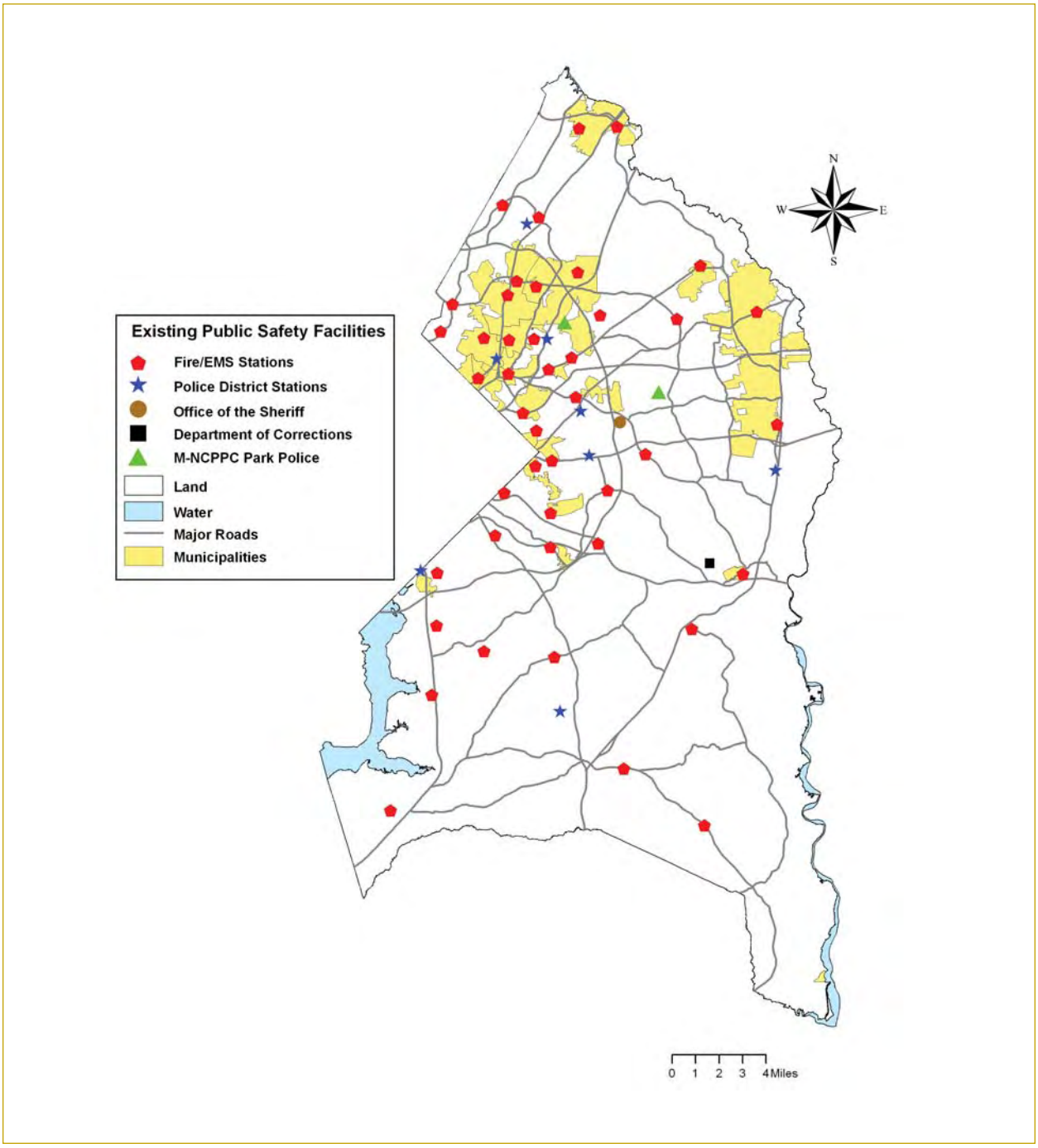
The county should construct a public safety training facility to meet the needs of all agencies.

- A specific study should be carried out to address the needs of all the agencies and recommend the size, design, and features of a training facility.
- The facility should be located along Ritchie Marlboro Road where there is vacant publicly owned property.
- This facility should be an Intermediate Priority project, to be funded or under construction between 2014—2020.

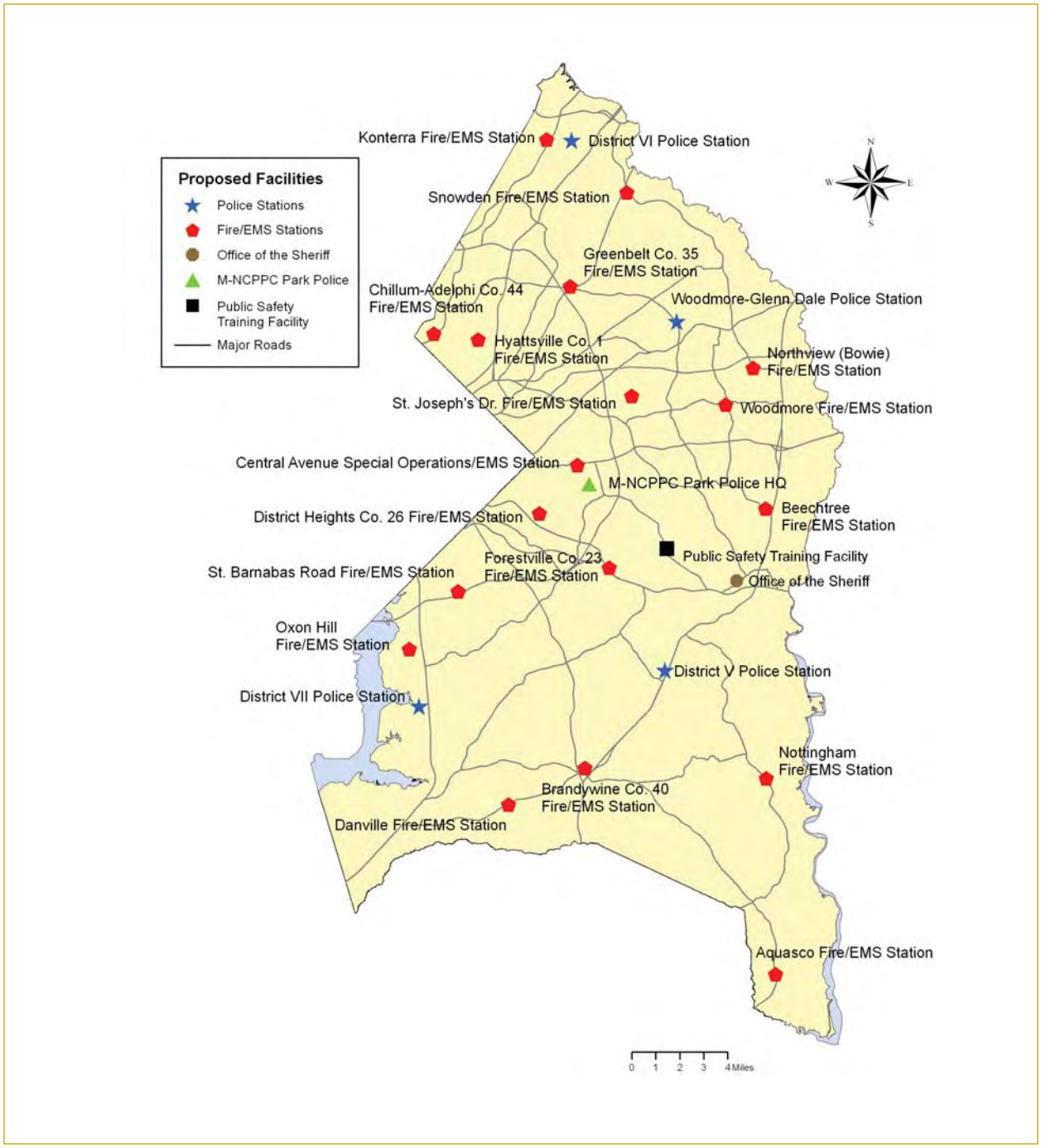
Map 1
Police Districts



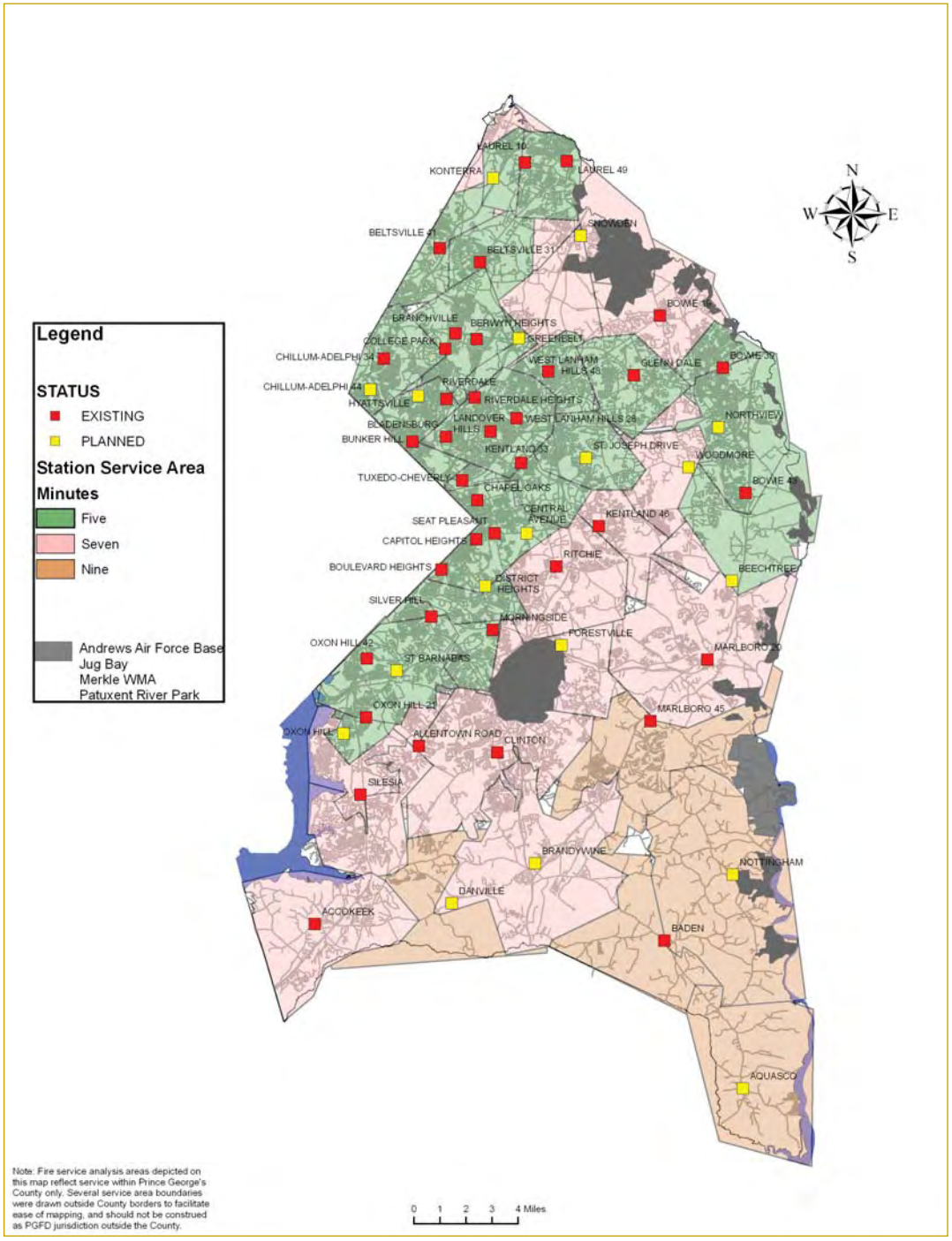
Map 2: Existing Public Safety Facilities



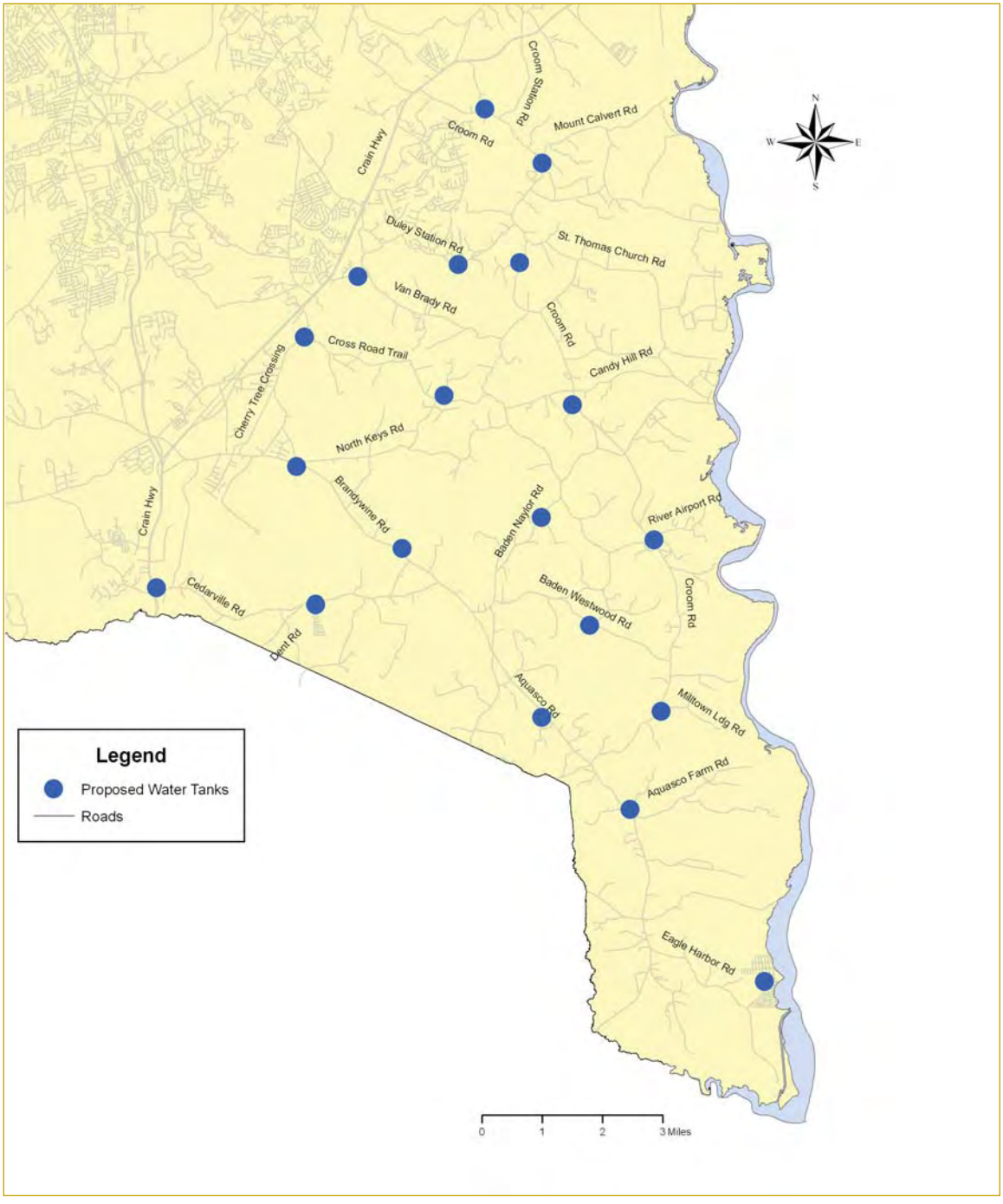
Map 3: Proposed Public Safety Facilities



Map 4: Proposed Fire/ EMS Station Service



Map 5: Proposed Water Tanks



Appendix: CR-18-2008

COUNTY COUNCIL OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
SITTING AS THE DISTRICT COUNCIL
2008 Legislative Session

Resolution No. CR-18-2008
Proposed by The Chairman (by request - Planning Board)
Introduced by Council Members Exum, Knotts and Dean
Co-Sponsors
Date of Introduction March 25, 2008

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION concerning

The Prince George's County Public Safety Facilities Master Plan

For the purpose of approving with amendments the Prince George's County Public Safety Facilities Master Plan.

WHEREAS, upon approval by the District Council the Prince George's County Public Safety Facilities Master Plan will amend the 1990 *Approved Public Safety Master Plan*, and the 2002 *Prince George's County Approved General Plan*; 1990 *Largo-Lottsford Approved Master Plan*; 1993 *Landover and Vicinity Approved Master Plan*; 1993 *Subregion V Approved Master Plan*; 1994 *Bladensburg, New Carrollton and Vicinity (PA 69) Approved Master Plan*; 1994 *Melwood/Westphalia Approved Master Plan*; 1994 *Planning Area 68 Approved Master Plan*; 1994 *Subregion VI Study Area Approved Master Plan*; 2000 *The Heights and Vicinity Approved Master Plan*; 2004 *Approved Prince George's County Gateway Arts District Sector Plan*; 2006 *Bowie and Vicinity Approved Master Plan*; 2006 *East Glenn Dale Area Approved Sector Plan*; 2006 *Henson Creek-South Potomac Approved Master Plan*; 2007 *Bladensburg Town Center Approved Sector Plan*; 2007 *Westphalia Approved Sector Plan* and 2007 *Subregion I Adopted Master Plan*.

WHEREAS, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, with the concurrence of the County Council of Prince George's County, Maryland, sitting as the District Council, in Council Resolution CR-51-2004, initiated preparation of a Prince George's County Public Safety Facilities Master Plan in accordance with Part 13 of the Zoning Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the procedures for preparation of a master plan, the Prince

George's County Planning Board of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission published an informational brochure and held seven public forums between March and June 2005, to inform the public of the intent to prepare a functional master plan, provide background information on issues identified and solicit ideas and comments on plan development; established goals, concepts, guidelines and a public participation program; formed focus groups to concentrate on specific issues; and held a public information forum to discuss several implementation options; and

WHEREAS, on February 22, 2005, the District Council endorsed the goals, concepts and guidelines prepared by the Planning Board pursuant to Section 27-643 of the Zoning Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the District Council and the Planning Board held a duly advertised joint public hearing on the Preliminary Prince George's County Public Safety Facilities Master Plan on October 2, 2007, and subsequently, the Planning Board adopted the Prince George's County Public Safety Facilities Master Plan with amendments as described in Prince George's County Planning Board Resolution PGCPB No. 07-234 on December 20, 2007, and

WHEREAS, the adopted Prince George's County Public Safety Facilities Master Plan was transmitted to the District Council on January 25, 2008 and the District Council conducted work sessions on the Plan on February 5, 2008, and March 4, 2008; and

WHEREAS, on March 4, 2008, the Chairman of the District Council instructed the Planning Department staff to work with an ad hoc subcommittee of District Council members to develop amendments to the adopted plan; and

WHEREAS, this ad hoc subcommittee held worksessions on March 11, 2008 and March 18, 2008 and proposed several amendments to the adopted master plan, and presented these amendments to the District Council;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the County Council of Prince George's County, Maryland, sitting as the District Council for that part of the Maryland-Washington Regional District in Prince George's County, Maryland, that the Public Safety Facilities Master Plan, as adopted and endorsed by Planning Board Resolution PGCPB No. 07-234 on December 20, 2007, is hereby approved with the following amendments:

AMENDMENTS TO THE ADOPTED MASTER PLAN

AMENDMENT 1

Make the following changes to the section entitled "Staging Priority for New Public Facilities" on page 8.

Staging Priority for New Public Facilities

The ~~PPSFMP~~ *Approved Public Safety Facilities Master Plan* recommends that the first priority for new construction be given to those facilities that are funded for construction in the first two fiscal years of the current FY 2008-2013 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) ~~and to those facilities that have a countywide scope of service, such as agency headquarters, training facilities, and the Correctional Center~~. The PSFMP phasing plan reflects the budget decisions made by the County government in the FY 2008-2013 Capital Improvement Program. The CIP is intended to implement the public sector policies of providing capital facilities in the Developed, Developing and Rural Tiers. The ~~PPSFMP follows~~ phasing plan described below amends the General Plan recommendation of targeting public investments to the Developed Tier first, then the Developing Tier and Rural Tier only for those specific public safety facilities described in this plan. Public investments for facilities, departments, or programs not specifically listed in this plan remain subject to the tier-specific implementation recommendations in the General Plan. The subsequent prioritization of facility renovations or replacements not listed in this plan should be based upon an analysis of building conditions, including structural integrity, the condition of mechanical and electric systems, and the availability of funding. The Prince George's County Government and its agencies are responsible for conducting individual building assessments and placing projects in the annual Capital Improvement Program. In some cases the renovation of existing structures may not be feasible; in which case total replacement of buildings on present sites would be necessary. Maintenance, replacement, and upgrades of existing facilities should be based on the need and nature of the necessary improvements.

Staging Priority Ranking for New Construction

◊ **Highest Priority**—Public safety facility projects funded for construction in the first two years of the FY ~~2007–2012~~ 2008-2013 Capital Improvement Program ~~and public facilities that will serve the entire county, such as agency headquarters and training facilities~~.

◊ **High Priority**— ~~Relocation of existing fire/EMS and police district stations considered physically inadequate for current demand and for which renovation is not feasible, and construction of new fire/ EMS facilities that eliminate response time gaps.~~ Public safety facility projects programmed to be funded by FY 2013.

~~◊ **Moderate Priority**— Public safety facilities in accordance with General Plan policies for investment in public facilities in the Developed Tier.~~

◊ **Intermediate Priority**— Public safety facility projects programmed to be funded between 2014 and 2020.

◊ **Long-Term Priority**— Public safety facility projects recommended to be funded after 2021.

~~◊ **Low Priority**— Public safety facilities in accordance with General Plan policies for investment in public facilities in the Developing Tier.~~

~~◊ **Lowest Priority**— Public safety facilities in accordance with the policies of the General Plan for investment in public facilities in the Rural Tier.~~

AMENDMENT 2

Replace the Police Department facility recommendations on pages 24 and 25 with the following text:

Police Department Recommendations

Developed Tier Facility Recommendations

Proposed Renovations

Long-Term Priority

Name: Police Headquarters and District III-Palmer Park Station

Planning Area (PA): 72

Tier: Developed

Strategy: Renovate building and modernize internal systems.

Justification: The Police Headquarters and District III Station should be renovated to address

maintenance issues and to retrofit the building for expanded computer uses and upgraded communication equipment.
Staging Priority: Long Term Priority- Project recommended to be funded after 2021.

Name: Special Operations Center
PA: 69
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Renovate building because of extensive maintenance problems or move it to a new, more centrally located site.
Justification: The Special Operations building is an old school built in the 1950s, with some fundamental maintenance issues that need to be addressed. The building also is not equipped with a backup generator for emergency use. The Center is not centrally located and lacks indoor storage for a variety of Special Operations vehicles.
Staging Priority: Long Term Priority- Project recommended to be funded after 2021.

Developing Tier Facility Recommendations
Highest Priority
Name: District VII Police Station
PA: 80
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Construct a new station at Indian Head Highway (MD 210) and Fort Washington Road to serve a new district.
Justification: The creation of a new district would reduce the size of District IV (Oxon Hill) and will encompass some of District V along Branch Avenue (MD 5). The creation of a new district would enable better service to be provided to the surrounding community, and reduce the size of two large districts.
Staging Priority: Highest Priority –Funded for construction in FY 2008.

Long Term Priority

Name: District VI - Beltsville Police Station

PA: 60

Tier: Developing

Strategy: Construct a new station in the vicinity of Van Dusen Road and Virginia Manor Road

Justification: The existing station is located in an old school building, which is shared with the library system. The building was not constructed as a police facility and has number of maintenance issues, including needed HVAC, plumbing, ceiling and roof repairs.

Staging Priority: Long Term Priority- Project recommended to be funded after 2021.

Name: Woodmore-Glenn Dale Police Station

PA: 70

Tier: Developing

Strategy: Construct a new station on MD 193 adjacent to the Glenn Dale Fire/EMS station when needed to accommodate growth in the area.

Justification: This facility is not needed at this time, but the land is owned by the county and should be retained for long-term use as a police facility in the future. Police coverage to a major portion of this proposed station's service area is expected to be provided by the City of Bowie Police Department. The timing of when this facility is needed will be based on population growth in the area as well as the need of the County Police Department to accommodate increased staffing levels.

Staging Priority: Long Term Priority- Project recommended to be funded after 2021.

Rural Tier Facility Recommendation

Proposed Relocation

Long Term Priority

Name: District V-Clinton Police Station

PA: 82A

Tier: Rural

Strategy: Relocate the District V station to the vicinity of US 301 and Rosaryville Road.

Justification: Relocating the District V - Clinton District Station is a direct result of the

discussion with the community concerning public safety. There is perception of a lack of police protection in the community, and some of that perception stems from a lack of police visibility. The district station itself is located along the outer edge of the district, not in the center of its patrol area, and therefore is not visible to the public. Moving the station would address this perception and allow for reduced travel times for patrol officers.

Staging Priority: Long Term Priority- Project recommended to be funded after 2021.

Change the Summary of Recommendations on pages 1-3, Other Public Safety Policies on page 12-15, and plan maps to reflect this amendment.

AMENDMENT 3

Delete the following text and associated footnote on page 26 of the adopted master plan:

~~Most relevant to Prince George's County, jurisdictions with police departments of over 1,000 sworn officers and with crime rates that exceed 25 crimes per 1,000 residents average 2.7 officers per 1,000 residents.~~

AMENDMENT 4

Make the following text changes to the Police Staffing Recommendations on page 30:

Objective

The Prince George's County Police Department should ~~have an overall police officer to population ratio of 2.7 officers per 1,000 residents. A staffing level based on this ratio—and the estimated 2006 county population of 846,123—would amount to a force of approximately 2,285 officers. In 2006, the Police Department was budgeted for 1,597 sworn officers.~~ strive to achieve a staffing level of 1,800 sworn officers in the future.

Policy—Countywide deployment of officers should be structured to allow for:

- Regular, visible patrols;
- Self-initiated crime fighting and traffic enforcement;
- Greater interface with the community;
- Simultaneous improvement to response times to calls for service;
- Extended periods of heavy deployment targeted at specific high crime areas while allowing for continued coverage throughout the county.

Strategy

The Police Department should conduct a study of nationwide recruitment and retention best practices and implement those practices that will most expeditiously lead to the realization of an intermediate staffing goal of 1,800 sworn officers. ~~2.7 officers per 1,000 resident ratio.~~

Change the Summary of Recommendations on pages 1-3, and other Public Safety Policies on page 12-15, to reflect this amendment.

AMENDMENT 5

Replace the Office of the Sheriff Facility Recommendation on page 42 with the following text:

Office of the Sheriff Facility Recommendation

Long-Term Priority

Name: Sheriff Headquarters

PA: 79

Tier: Developing

Justification: The responsibility of the Office of the Sheriff for court and building security requires a significant number of employees to be present in Upper Marlboro. The Largo Office is located approximately eight miles away. If the office were located in Upper Marlboro, it would increase efficiency and make logistics an easier task.

Strategy: Renovate the Old Marlboro High School building to provide space in Upper Marlboro for the Sheriff or construct a new building in the vicinity of the correction facility in order to better meet the agency security responsibilities for the courts and government.

Staging Priority: Long Term Priority- Project recommended to be funded after 2021.

Change the Summary of Recommendations on pages 1-3, Other Public Safety Policies on page 12-15, and plan maps to reflect this amendment.

AMENDMENT 6

Replace the Department of Corrections Facility Recommendations on pages 44 and 45 with the following text:

Department of Corrections Facility Recommendations

Highest Priority

Name: Modular Housing Unit

PA: 79

Tier: Developing

Justification: This project is for the construction of a 64-bed minimum-security modular housing unit. This is in response to the rising trends in incarceration that took place in 2005 and 2006 and continued in 2007. This improvement will address the overcapacity problems occurring at the jail.

Strategy: Construct the modular housing unit project.

Staging Priority: Highest Priority—Funded for construction in FY 2008.

Name: Correctional Center Permanent Housing Units

PA: 79

Tier: Developing

Justification: This project will add two permanent housing units to the Correctional Center. Each new housing unit will have 96 permanent beds for a total expansion of 192 beds. This is in response to the rising trends in incarceration that took place in 2005 and 2006 and continued in 2007. This improvement will address the overcapacity problems occurring at the jail.

Strategy: Construct the Correctional Center permanent housing units.

Staging Priority: Highest Priority—Funded for construction in FY 2008, FY 2009, and FY 2010.

Name: Work Release and Residential Treatment Facility

PA: 79

Tier: Developing

Justification: This is a project to construct a work release and residential treatment center for male and female offenders on the site of the Correctional Center. The facility will contain 150

beds for work release inmates and 45 beds for detoxification treatment. The Department of Corrections will be responsible for security and the Health Department will provide treatment services.

Strategy: Construct the work release and residential treatment center.

Staging Priority: Highest Priority—Funded for construction FY 2009, FY 2010, and FY 2011.

High Priority

Name: County Correctional Center Expansion

PA: 79

Tier: Developing

Justification: The scheduled improvements and expansions will bring the present facility to its ultimate capacity level. Two additional correctional needs should be considered for future expansion—a juvenile facility and a female facility. Both of these populations have shown significant growth in the recent years and require special services not sufficiently met in an overcrowded majority adult male correctional facility. The Correctional Center is located on a 28.9 acre parcel that is adjacent to a 132.69 acre county-owned property. A portion of the facility yard within the fence line extends across the original planned right-of-way for Dille Drive and into this adjacent parcel. This parcel currently contains the Department of Environmental Resources Vehicle Audit Unit (VAU) and impoundment lot. There is sufficient room to expand the present correctional facility onto the VAU property if additional space is needed in the future. Strategy: Consider expanding the County Correctional Center onto the VAU property if incarceration levels continue to increase.

Staging Priority: High Priority—Project is programmed to be funded by FY 2013.

Name: Detention Center Housing Renovations

PA: 79

Tier: Developing

Justification: This project will upgrade and refurbish the original housing units in the County Detention Center. Metal ceilings and lighting fixtures will be installed. Painting and new flooring will be part of this project.

Strategy: Construct the jail renovation project.

Staging Priority: High Priority—Project is programmed to be funded by FY 2013

Change the Summary of Recommendations on pages 1-3, Other Public Safety Policies on page 12-15, and plan maps to reflect this amendment.

AMENDMENT 7

Amend the text and footnote of the "Fire and Emergency Medical Service Response Times Standards" on page 60 to reflect the following changes:

In an effort to ensure that all properties are covered in a reasonable period of time,[15] a minimum five-minute travel time standard for station locations is used in the ~~P~~PSFMP. Many station sites are not owned or acquired at this time and are ~~referred to as~~ considered to be "floating symbols," which indicate that the exact locations of the future stations are not firmly established, and the final locations may move from the symbols' positions on the plan map. Fire/EMS station locations may move from the five-minute travel time spacing recommended on the plan map to a maximum seven-minute travel time between stations in the Developed and Developing Tiers. Fire/EMS station locations in the Rural Tier are recommended to serve a nine-minute travel time standard. This new policy applies to all vehicle types assigned to a station and replaces Table 5 in the General Plan, which lists vehicle travel times. It is expected that the final station locations may move to other sites, depending on availability, but still remain in the general vicinity of the floating symbols.

15. To determine the geographic area within a five-minute travel time from existing stations and proposed stations, a computer application was developed using the M-NCPPC ArcGIS mapping system. ~~The map was created using the E-911 GIS street centerline layer as the base. This layer was created manually by digitizing the centerline of the road using ortho-rectified aerial imagery that is accurate to a scale of 1:2400 (1 inch is equal to 200 feet).~~ All roads captured on the M-NCPPC street centerline layer automatically have the distance of the road segments calculated and stored within the GIS database. A speed limit was assigned to each road segment. Then a response area boundary was created—by computing the distance ~~a rescue unit~~ an emergency vehicle could travel from each fire station and drawing a boundary around each fire station.

AMENDMENT 8

Replace pages 61-69 of the chapter entitled "Fire/EMS Department Facility Recommendations" with the following text:

Fire/EMS Department Facility Recommendations

Developed Tier Facility Recommendations

In the Developed Tier, this plan recommends that ten stations be renovated or replaced. These stations continue to provide needed coverage in the area but are in need of modernization because they tend to have small bays that do not accommodate up-to-date equipment, may not have male and female bunkrooms, and/or have outdated mechanical systems. Four new stations are recommended to replace outdated stations located on sites unsuitable for expansion or reconstruction and to provide better Fire/EMS coverage to the community.

Proposed Renovations and Replacements

Highest Priority

Name: Capitol Heights Fire/EMS Station – Co. 5

PA: 75B

Tier: Developed

Strategy: Renovate facility

Justification: The present station does not have adequate space to house modern fire apparatus. The renovation will modernize the building and provide additional space for offices and equipment.

Staging Priority: Highest Priority –Funded for construction in FY 2008.

Name: Silver Hill Fire/EMS Station – Co. 29

PA: 76A

Tier: Developed

Strategy: Renovate the existing facility in order to better accommodate modern vehicle and equipment.

Justification: The current facility does not comply with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and the mechanical and electrical systems need replacement.

Staging Priority: Highest Priority – Funded for construction in FY 2008. Renovations are underway at this location as of March 2008.

High Priority

Name: Chillum Fire/EMS Station – Co. 44

PA: 65

Tier: Developed

Strategy: Replace the existing station

Justification: The building has significant maintenance problems.

Staging Priority: High Priority- Project is programmed to be funded by FY 2013.

Intermediate Priority

Name: Greenbelt Fire/EMS Station – Co. 35

PA: 67

Tier: Developed

Strategy: Relocate the existing station to a site in the vicinity of Greenbelt Road and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway.

Justification: The existing station should be relocated in order to provide improved service to the area.

Staging Priority: Intermediate Priority- Project is programmed to be funded between 2014 and 2020.

Name: Hyattsville Fire/EMS Station – Co. 1

PA: 68

Tier: Developed

Strategy: Replace the existing station with a new facility on Belcrest Road shared by Hyattsville Co. 1 and the American Red Cross.

Justification: Replacement is needed to provide adequate space for larger fire and rescue vehicles that are now in use at the Fire/EMS Department.

Staging Priority: Intermediate Priority-Project is programmed to be funded between 2014 and 2020.

Name: Morningside Fire/EMS Station – Co. 27
PA: 76A
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Replace the existing station
Justification: Replacement is needed to provide adequate space for larger fire and rescue vehicles that are now in use by the Fire/EMS Department. The current site will not support further expansion of the existing station.
Staging Priority: Intermediate Priority-Project is programmed to be funded between 2014 and 2020.

Long Term Priority
Name: Bladensburg Fire/EMS Station – Co. 9
PA: 69
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Renovate facility to accommodate modern vehicles and equipment.
Justification: Building has design issues associated with the operations of newer larger equipment.
Staging Priority: Long Term Priority- Project recommended to be funded after 2021.

Name: Branchville Fire/EMS Station – Co. 11
PA: 66
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Renovate or replace facility
Justification: The building has design and mechanical systems problems.
Staging Priority: Long Term Priority- Project recommended to be funded after 2021.

Name: Chillum/Adelphi Fire/EMS Station – Co. 34
PA: 65
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Renovate or replace facility
Justification: The building has significant maintenance problems.

Staging Priority: Long Term Priority- Project recommended to be funded after 2021.

Name: West Lanham Hills Fire/EMS Station – Co. 28
PA: 69
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Renovate facility.
Justification: Renovation is needed to address structural problems, meet ADA requirements and provide for separate male and female bunk areas.
Staging Priority: Long Term Priority- Project recommended to be funded after 2021.

Name: Kentland Fire/EMS Station – Co. 33
PA: 72
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Renovate or replace facility.
Justification: The building has design issues associated with the operation of newer, larger equipment.
Staging Priority: Long Term Priority- Project recommended to be funded after 2021.

Proposed New Stations

Highest Priority
Name: Central Avenue Special Operations/EMS Station
PA: 75A
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Construct a new station on the southeast corner of Shady Glen Drive and Central Avenue
Justification: A new station is needed to accommodate new equipment and provide a modern facility to serve the community. This station is recommended to house the Hazardous Materials Unit, the Metro Support Unit, and other special operations units, as well as supplementing emergency medical services to the surrounding area.
Staging Priority: Highest Priority- Funded for construction in 2008 and 2009.

Name: District Heights Fire/EMS Station – Co. 26
PA: 75A
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Construct a new station in the vicinity of Walker Mill Road and Silver Hill Road.
Justification: A new facility is needed to accommodate new equipment and provide a modern facility to serve the community. The old station has low ceiling and was not built to accommodate modern equipment; therefore a new station should be constructed.
Staging Priority: Highest Priority -- Funded for construction in FY 2008. Construction of this project was underway as of March 2008.

High Priority
Name: Oxon Hill Fire/EMS Station
PA: 76B
Tier: Developed/Developing
Strategy: Construct a new station on Oxon Hill Road (MD 414) between Fort Foote Road and Indian Head Highway (MD 210).
Justification: A new facility is needed to serve existing and future commercial and residential areas in the Oxon Hill area. The facility will provide coverage to the Oxon Hill Regional Center and National Harbor.
Staging Priority: High Priority- Project is programmed to be funded by FY 2013.

Intermediate Priority
Name: St. Barnabas Fire/EMS Station
PA: 76B
Tier: Developed
Strategy: Construct a new station on a site in the vicinity of St. Barnabas Road (MD 414) and Virginia Lane.
Justification: A new station is needed to accommodate new equipment and provide a modern facility to serve the community.
Staging Priority: Intermediate Priority-Project is programmed to be funded between 2014 and 2020.

Developing Tier Facility Recommendations

Four stations in the Developing Tier are slated for renovations, Laurel Rescue Squad – Co. 49, Beltsville – Co. 31, Beltsville – Co. 41, and Clinton – Co. 25. These are older stations in which the structure and mechanical systems need updating to accommodate new equipment. The plan recommends relocating the Forestville – Co. 23 station. Eight new stations are proposed for the developing tier. These stations are needed to provide coverage for areas outside of the recommended travel times.

Proposed Renovations and Replacements

High Priority

Name: Laurel Rescue Squad – Co. 49
PA: City of Laurel
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Renovate or replace the facility
Justification: The existing facility was not constructed to accommodate modern equipment and the facility has significant maintenance problems.
Staging Priority: High Priority- Project is programmed to be funded by FY 2013

Intermediate Priority

Name: Beltsville Fire/EMS Station – Co. 31
PA: 61
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Renovate or replace the facility.
Justification: The facility needs modernization to better accommodate modern vehicles and equipment.
Staging Priority: Intermediate Priority- Project is programmed to be funded between 2014 and 2020.

Name: Beltsville Fire/EMS Station – Co. 41
PA: 61
Tier: Developing

Strategy: Renovate or replace the facility
Justification: The facility should be modernized to better accommodate modern vehicles and equipment
Staging Priority: Intermediate Priority- Project is programmed to be funded between 2014 and 2020.

Long-Term Priority
Name: Clinton Fire/EMS Station – Co. 25
PA: 81A
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Renovate or replace the existing facility
Justification: The facility should be modernized to better accommodate modern vehicles and equipment.
Staging Priority: Long Term Priority- Project recommended to be funded after 2021.

Proposed New Stations
Highest Priority
Name: Northview Fire/EMS Station (Bowie Fire/EMS Facility)
PA: 71B
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Construct a new station at MD 197 and Northview Drive.
Staging Priority: Highest Priority –Funded for construction in FY 2008 and FY 2009.

Name: St. Joseph's Drive Fire/EMS Station
PA: 73
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Construct a new station in the vicinity of St. Joseph's Drive and Ardwick-Ardmore Road.
Justification: A new station is needed to provide service to an area that is currently under-served.
Staging Priority: Highest Priority –Funded for construction in FY 2008 and FY 2009.

Name: Beechtree Fire/EMS Station
PA: 74A
Tier: Developing
Justification: A new station is needed to provide service to an area that is currently under-served.
Staging Priority: Highest Priority- Project is funded for construction FY 2009 and FY 2010.

High Priority
Name: Brandywine Fire/EMS Station – Co. 40
PA: 85A
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Relocate the existing station to a site in the vicinity of Brandywine Road and Dyson Road.
Justification: A new station is needed to provide adequate space for larger fire and rescue vehicles that are now in use by the Fire/EMS Department. The existing station is in a poor location to serve the increasing development in the Brandywine area.
Staging Priority: High Priority- Project is programmed to be funded by FY 2013.

Intermediate Priority
Name: Forestville Fire/EMS Station – Co. 23
PA: 78
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Relocate the existing station to a site in the vicinity of Melwood Road and Pennsylvania Avenue (MD 4).
Justification: The existing station will be adversely impacted by the proposed changes to MD 4/Westphalia Road interchange under design by the Maryland Department of Transportation.
Staging Priority: Intermediate Priority- Project is programmed to be funded between 2014 and 2020.

Name: Konterra Fire/EMS Station
PA: 60
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Construct a new station in the vicinity of Old Gunpowder Road and Van Dusen Road.
Justification: A new station is needed to provide service to the proposed Konterra development and the surrounding community, which is currently underserved.
Staging Priority: Intermediate Priority- Project is programmed to be funded between 2014 and 2020.

Long-Term Priority
Name: Snowden Fire/EMS Station
PA: 60
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Construct a new station in the vicinity of MD 197 and Snowden Road.
Justification: A new station is needed to provide service to an area that is currently under-served.
Staging Priority: Long Term Priority- Project recommended to be funded after 2021.

Name: Woodmore Fire/EMS Station
PA: 74A
Tier: Developing
Strategy: Construct a new station in the vicinity of Mt. Oak Road and Church Road.
Justification: A new station is needed to provide service to an area that is currently under-served.
Staging Priority: Long Term Priority- Project recommended to be funded after 2021.

Rural Tier Facility Recommendations

The plan recommends renovating the Baden Co. 36 station, renovating or replacing the Marlboro Co. 45 station, and locating new stations in the vicinity of Aquasco and Nottingham.

Proposed Renovations and Replacements

Highest Priority

Name: Baden Fire/EMS Station – Co. 36

PA: 86B

Tier: Rural

Strategy: Renovate the existing station.

Justification: Renovation will provide additional vehicle bays, provide for separate male and female bunk areas and expand administrative spaces in the station.

Staging Priority: Highest Priority: Funded for construction in FY 2008.

Intermediate Priority

Name: Marlboro Fire/EMS Station – Co. 45

PA: 82A

Tier: Developing

Strategy: Renovate or replace the existing facility

Justification: The facility should be modernized to better accommodate modern vehicles and equipment.

Staging Priority: Intermediate Priority- Project is programmed to be funded between 2014 and 2020.

Proposed New Stations

Long-Term Proposals

Name: Aquasco Fire/EMS Station

PA: 87B

Tier: Rural

Strategy: Construct a new station in the vicinity of Aquasco Road and Doctor Bowen Road

Justification: A new station is needed to provide service to an area that is currently under-served.

Staging Priority: Long Term Priority- Project recommended to be funded after 2021.

Name: Danville Fire/EMS Station
PA: 85A
Tier: Rural
Strategy: Construct a new station in the vicinity of Brandywine Road (MD 381) and Danville Road
Justification: A new station is needed to provide service to an area that is currently under-served.
Staging Priority: Long Term Priority- Project recommended to be funded after 2021.

Name: Nottingham Fire/EMS Station
PA: 86B
Tier: Rural
Strategy: Construct a new station in the vicinity of Croom Road (MD 382) and Tanyard Road.
Justification: A new station is needed to provide service to an area that is currently under-served.
Staging Priority: Long Term Priority- Project recommended to be funded after 2021.

Change the Summary of Recommendations on pages 1-3, Other Public Safety Policies on page 12-15, and plan maps to reflect this amendment.

AMENDMENT 9

Add the following bulleted point to the Public Safety Training Facility recommendations on page 74:

- This facility should be an Intermediate Priority project, to be funded or under construction between 2014 and 2020.

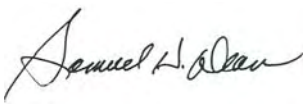
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that staff is authorized to make appropriate text and map revisions to correct identified errors, reflect updated information, and incorporate the changes resulting from Council actions described in this Resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the provisions of this Resolution are severable. If any provision, sentence, clause, section, zone, zoning map, or part thereof is held illegal, invalid, unconstitutional, or unenforceable, such illegality, invalidity, unconstitutionality, or unenforceability shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions, sentences, clauses, sections, zones, zoning maps, or parts hereof or their application to other zones, persons, or circumstances. It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that this Resolution would have been adopted as if such illegal, invalid, unconstitutional, or unenforceable provision, sentence, clause, section, zone, zoning map, or part had not been included therein.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Resolution shall take effect on the date of its adoption.

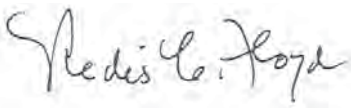
Adopted this 25th day of March, 2008.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND, SITTING AS THE DISTRICT COUNCIL FOR THAT PART OF THE MARYLAND-WASHINGTON REGIONAL DISTRICT IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

BY: 

Samuel H. Dean
Chairman

ATTEST:



Redis C. Floyd
Clerk of the Council

Certificate of Adoption and Approval

The *Approved Public Safety Facilities Master Plan* amends the 1990 *Approved Public Safety Master Plan* and the 2002 *Prince George's County Approved General Plan*. This plan also amends public facility-related portions of the 1990 *Largo-Lottsford Approved Master Plan,* 1993 *Landover and Vicinity Approved Master Plan,* 1993 *Subregion V Approved Master Plan,* 1994 *Bladensburg, New Carrollton and Vicinity (PA 69) Approved Master Plan,* 1994 *Melwood/Westphalia Approved Master Plan,* 1994 *Planning Area 68 Approved Master Plan,* 1994 *Subregion VI Study Area Approved Master Plan,* 2000 *The Heights and Vicinity Approved Master Plan,* 2004 *Approved Prince George's County Gateway Arts District Sector Plan,* 2006 *Bowie and Vicinity Approved Master Plan,* 2006 *East Glenn Dale Area Approved Sector Plan,* 2006 *Henson Creek-South Potomac Approved Master Plan,* 2007 *Bladensburg Town Center Approved Sector Plan,* and 2007 *Westphalia Approved Sector Plan.* The Prince George's County Planning Board of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission adopted the plan by Resolution PGCPB No. 07-234 on December 20, 2007, after a duly advertised joint public hearing on October 2, 2007. The Prince George's County Council, sitting as the District Council, approved the plan by Resolution No. CR-18-2008 on March 25, 2008.

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

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Samuel J. Parker, Jr., AICP, *Vice Chairman*

Patricia Colihan Barney, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Photographs courtesy of
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