

Comments on the Proposed Calvert County Comprehensive Plan (May 2018 Draft)
Additional Comments Received through August 31, 2018

NAME	GROUP/AGENCY	TOWN	DATE RECEIVED	# OF PAGES
Michael King		Dowell	8/22/2018	1
Cynthia Gonzalez			8/22/2018	1
W.R. Boynton		Prince Frederick	8/22/2018	2
Mary Ellen Boynton		Prince Frederick	8/22/2018	2
Stephen Dargan		Port Republic	8/22/2018	1
Carolyn Anderson		Chesapeake Beach	8/22/2018 (x2)	4
Patrick Stepp		Dunkirk	8/22/2018	1
Megan Brier		Solomons	8/22/2018	1
Carol Grimstead		Dunkirk	8/23/2018	1
Bob Priddy		Solomons	8/23/2018	2
Charlene & Joe Kriemelmeyer		Dunkirk	8/23/2018	18
Robert Smythe		Owings	8/23/2018	1
Dottie Rodda		Owings	8/24/2018	2
Cheryl Burge		Dunkirk	8/24/2018	1
Betty Hunter		Owings	8/24/2018	2
Renee Murphy		Owings	8/25/2018	2
Kathleen Balderson		Sunderland	8/25/2018	2
Virginia Smythe		Owings	8/25/2018	2
Thomas Schmidt		Dunkirk	8/25/2018	2
Harriet Gossett		Prince Frederick	8/28/2018	2
Bucky Wells			8/28/2018	1
JP Sherkus & Phyllis		Dunkirk	8/28/2018	1
JP Sherkus		Dunkirk	8/30/2018 (x5)	5
Phyllis Sherkus		Dunkirk	8/30/2018 (x7)	8
Tracey Dickerson		Dunkirk	8/31/2018 (x2)	2

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Gary Miller		Dunkirk	8/31/2018 (x2)	3
David Cole		Huntingtown	8/31/2018	2
Norman & Cynthia Junker		Dunkirk	8/31/2018	1
Miriam Groll	Keep Calvert Country	Port Republic	8/31/2018	26
Huntingtown Citizens Association	Huntingtown Citizens Association	Huntingtown	8/31/2018	9
Joe Kriemelmeyer, Jr.		Dunkirk	8/31/2018	3
Charles Sadler			8/31/2018	2
Charlene Kriemelmeyer		Dunkirk	8/31/2018	10

From: Michael King <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2018 4:43 AM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Request For Studies BEFORE Growth

Calvert County Planning Commission Members:

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Thank you.

Michael King

mking03@comcast.net

Dowell

Holt, Judy C.

Subject: FW: Comments for Planning Commission

From: Cynthia Gonzalez <cegon17@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2018 8:49 AM
To: O'Shea, Rachel D. <Rachel.Oshea@calvertcountymd.gov>
Subject: Comments for Planning Commission

Rachel -

Would you please forward these comments to the Planning Commission? There are no email addresses for the members listed on the Calvert County website.

Thank you.

Cynthia Gonzalez
resident and voter
Calvert County

page 2-2 The draft CP states there are no major employers for the southern end of the county. I'm wondering what the definition of "major" is. How does PAX River impact employment in that area? Is it not a "major" employer?

page 2-3 The draft CP notes an increase in the influx of workers to Calvert County from other locations. Is that to be explained by the lack of affordable housing for low-wage (minimum wage) employees? I know there is construction of workforce housing slated to begin this year. That construction will not solve the problem for our Wawa and McDonald's employees. What in the plan allows for solving this problem?

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: W. R. Boynton <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2018 9:38 AM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Request For Studies BEFORE Growth

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Thank you.

W. R. Boynton

boynton@umces.edu

Prince Frederick

Having information concerning "carrying capacity" is needed and can be obtained. We need this information to guide plan development

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Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Mary Ellen Boynton <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2018 12:48 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Request For Studies BEFORE Growth

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Thank you.

Mary Ellen Boynton

meboynton@hotmail.com

Prince Frederick

The Comprehensive plan is too important to the quality of life for Calvert county citizens to be rushed through for approval.

I am not in favor of changing the comprehensive plan to include expanding the town centers.

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Stephen Dargan <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2018 1:36 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Request For Studies BEFORE Growth

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Thank you.

Stephen Dargan

dargandds@yahoo.com

Port Republic

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Carolyn Anderson <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2018 6:10 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Request For Studies BEFORE Growth

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Thank you.

Carolyn Anderson

CalvertPoplarsFarm.crln@gmail.com

Chesapeake Beach

Where are the missing 693 Forest Conservation TDRs listed July 3, 2013 just five years ago and where did they go from the reported numbers on this 2040 Plan?

What happened to forestry since the last plan and the chart showing forestry to be the largest land use?

What accounts for "Calvert County Department of Planning & Zoning, 2017 total listing in the current plan of 1308 less than previously reported 28, 910 total " Acres Preserved by Program" and the current 27,602 acres Land in Preservation?

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Carolyn Anderson <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2018 6:13 PM
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From: Patrick Stepp <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2018 7:50 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
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Thank you.

Patrick Stepp

Pstepp@olympiapoolsinc.com

Dunkirk

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Megan Brier <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2018 8:10 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Request For Studies BEFORE Growth

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Thank you.

Megan Brier

meganbrier@gmail.com

Solomons

Holt, Judy C.

Subject: FW: 2018 CCCP Needs Scrutiny

From: Carol Grimstead <songbird_cag@hotmail.com>

Sent: Thursday, August 23, 2018 5:12 PM

To: Sunderland, Carolyn V. <Carolyn.Sunderland@calvertcountymd.gov>

Subject: 2018 CCCP Needs Scrutiny

Ms. Sunderland, I'm requesting that the Planning Commission continue to do its job in the transparent, responsible manner it has been known to do over the years when updating and clarifying the CCCP, which has included salient notifications of public hearings regarding rezoning proposals which significantly affect agricultural or residential property owners. You are responsible for maintaining the rural atmosphere and lifestyle of this county and managing any growth in an intelligent & conservative manner, not to be manipulated or railroaded by the questionable actions of County Commissioners whose motives and scruples have now come under question. Please take your time in examining and gaining input from citizens before recommending the 2018 May Draft of the CCCP. The citizens of Calvert are depending on your integrity since facts have come to light which would cast aspersion on that of the Commissioners!! Your reputation as a Commission as well as individuals rests with your careful scrutiny of any revisions to the CCCP and your openness and request for citizen input. This takes time and the rush to "seal the deal" before the end of the year raises many ugly questions.

Thank you for your attention.

Carol A. Grimstead

Dunkirk

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Bob Priddy <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, August 23, 2018 12:13 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
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Thank you.

Bob Priddy

priddy425@comcast.net

Solomons

Not just for Solomons, but for our whole Calvert County. Why the big push? Slow this process down & get it right. In other words "GROW SMART!" Too many years of hard work has gotten us this far with great leadership from our Planning & Zoning Commission - along with our public input... Please slow down & do it right.

Thanks in advance -Bob Priddy

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Charlene Kriemelmeyer <c.tobeyk@icloud.com>
Sent: Thursday, August 23, 2018 5:22 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Calvert 2040 Comments
Attachments: final Chapter 4.pdf

Attached are my Comments for
CHAPTER 4. ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES
Please confirm receipt.

Charlene Tobey Kriemelmeyer
Dunkirk

Calvert County Planning Commission
 CALVERT 2040 COMMENTS CH. 4
 May 2018 Draft Chapter 4 Comments for Meeting 9/19/18
 Calvert County Dept. of Planning & Zoning
 175 Main Street
 Prince Frederick, MD 20678
 pz@calvertcountymd.gov

8/23/2018

COMMENTS
 CHAPTER 4. ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

There are some very good ideas in this chapter. We must cherish our resources as they are what make Calvert County so unique.

Goal 1: Encourage preservation, protection, and conservation of environmentally sensitive areas.

EXCELLENT, ESPECIALLY THE FOLLOWING:

Objective 3: Preserve and restore streams and stream buffers.

4.1.3.2 Preserve and restore riparian forests.

4.3.1.4 Expand land preservation programs that protect forested areas (e.g. local land trusts, county land trusts, easement programs, Forest Stewardship Program, and Department of Defense programs for the Joint Land Use Area).

pg. 4-10 "Calvert County has land preservation programs to protect forested areas, including local land trusts, county land trusts, easement programs, Forest Stewardship Program. These programs have conserved 17,400 acres of forested land."

PUT BACK THE FUNDING for these programs BY HEFTY FINES FOR OFFENDERS INCLUDING CRIMINAL PROSECUTION. 17,000 acres is a far cry from 40,000. Fines would help finance all of the preservation programs so we could get to the 40,000.

There should be no excuses and no exemptions. If the Plan means what it says, the following should be changed.

Goal 3: Encourage preservation, protection, and conservation of land-based natural resources.

Objective 1: Preserve and restore forestland

4.3.1.2 Retain 90% of existing forest as of 2010.

4.3.1.3 Require replacement of 100% of forest loss since 2010 outside the Critical Area, town centers.

4.3.1.2 and 4.3.1.3 are inconsistent and confusing. They both should read 100%.

4.3.1.3 Does replacement include planting new trees in different areas within Calvert County? It will take a long time to become a forest again. This will stress the ecosystem but is far better than not replacing it. Hopefully the new Forrest would be contiguous with the one replaced, so some of the plants and animals might survive.

4.3.1.3 NO EXEMPTIONS: THE PLAN SHOULD ALSO REQUIRE REPLACEMENT OF 100% OF FOREST LOSS SINCE 2010 INSIDE THE CRITICAL AREA, INSIDE TOWN CENTERS, AND INSIDE THE NEW RESIDENTIAL AREAS.

4.1.6.1 Establish greenway systems along stream valleys especially where they connect large tracts of protected agricultural and forest lands.

ALSO STRATEGICALLY CREATE GREEN BRIDGES TO ENABLE WILDLIFE TO CROSS OVER RT. 4/2.

Objective 2: Preserve and restore floodplains.

4.1.2.1 For development in the floodplain, ensure that construction practices minimize damage to property and the environment during flooding.

LIMIT CONSTRUCTION and REBUILDING IN FLOOD PLAINS.

4.4.2.4 Continue public education and outreach on the topics of economic vulnerability and recovery through collaborative programs involving government, businesses and community organizations.

WHAT DOES "economic vulnerability and recovery" HAVE TO DO WITH ANY OF THE GOALS IN THIS CHAPTER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY? Did SBIC write this goal? Maybe this belongs in Chapter 8 Economic Vitality. Maybe it should not be in the Plan at all.

Sustainability Approach

pg. 4-2 *"The Environment and Natural Resource Chapter promotes conservation of natural resources... so that they will be available for future generations. This chapter also promotes preservation or restoration of environmentally sensitive areas..."*

The Plan keeps giving word service to "sustainability," but perhaps not in the sense claimed as the Plan consistently emphasizes policies that promote accelerated growth, removes the build out growth cap which was originally created because studies were done that indicated the cap was the maximum our unique peninsula could support. This chapter indicates our natural resources show signs of being stressed, not of being sustained nor sufficiently restored. Our aquifers are in a state of drawdown which will be exacerbated with higher unchecked population growth. Calvert County is not truly sustaining our resources.

Calvert County has at least 200 miles of non-tidal streams. A 2009 Maryland Biological Stream Survey of Calvert County's streams indicated that 19% of streams were in good condition, 25% were in fair condition, and 56% were in poor to very poor condition. The key stressors to these streams are nutrient enrichment, acid rain, inadequate riparian buffers, unstable banks, and poor overall physical habitat (US EPA).

Goal 4: Mitigate natural and man-made hazards in Calvert County.

4.4.3.1 Identify vulnerable critical facilities and infrastructure.

4.4.3.2 Promote disaster mitigation features in new building construction and retrofit existing structures.

4.4.3.3 Continue to develop economic incentive programs for both public and private sectors to promote structural retrofitting.

There is something major missing in this Plan. SEVERAL hazards in Calvert County are not properly assessed. Therefore they cannot be mitigated.

There will be gridlock in case of need for evacuation during any catastrophic event, be it natural, industrial accidents, or terrorism. Yet these risks are not mentioned.

This chapter incorrectly states:

pg. 4-15 *"The Cove Point Dominion Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminal also presents potential hazards associated with combustible gas located at the terminal. A Risk Study performed by the Maryland Power Plant Research Program indicates that the main hazards at the LNG facility include liquid or vapor release, gas dispersion, fires and explosions. However, the total calculated risks to the facility and surrounding residential population are extremely low."*

Study done by The Fox in the Hen House.

Now that Dominion Cove Point LNG (DCP) is online, the Plan needs to include provisions for the true risks to our environment, natural resources and our people that have been overlooked because the county, state and the federal governments were so eager for the project to go through due to incorrectly perceived financial benefits. There are now TAPs (Toxic Air Pollutants), HAPs (Hazardous Air Pollutants), volatile organic compounds (VOC), Particulate Matter (PM), Carbon Monoxide, and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) as Carbon Dioxide and Equivalent (CO₂e)³⁴

What will be the quality of the air, water and soil immediately surrounding Cove Point on a series of days when the wind is too calm to blow away the emissions? Offsets (ERCs) from places far from here will not help us then. Bring the focus back to our air, our bay, our soil. On calm air days and during a heavy downpour of rain the toxic air emissions will settle onto our bay, affecting our precious fish, oysters and crabs. Will our local air and recreational attractions be so spoiled that tourists no longer wish to come here? We expect many more issues will arise over time. Nitrous oxide and sulfur dioxide, two of the many air pollutants that will be released, are irritating to the airways and asthma triggers. Will more citizens suffer from lung diseases over the decades?

DCP claimed they had to purchase Offsets (ERCs) to make up for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emission offsets = 367 tons per year (tpy) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) emission offsets = 43 tpy. Maryland Public Service Commission

(PSC) looked at the data themselves and their totals were higher: nitrogen oxides (NOx) emission offsets totaling at least 375 tons per year and volatile organic compound VOC offsets = 45 tpy.

THERE ARE THESE TAPS (TOXIC AIR POLLUTANTS), HAPS (HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS) ESCAPING INTO THE AIR:

2-Methylnaphthalene, 3-Methylchloranthrene, 7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene, Acenaphthene, Acenaphthylene, Acetaldehyde, Acrolein, Ammonia, Anthracene, Arsenic, Barium, Benzene, Benzo(g,h,i)perylene, Beryllium, Butane, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Fluoranthene, Fluorene, Formaldehyde, Hydrogen Sulfide, Manganese, Mercury, Molybdenum, Nickel, Nitrous Oxide, Phenanthrene, Pyrene, Respirable PM, Selenium, Sulfuric Acid Mist, Toluene, Vanadium, Xylenes, and Zin

The following pollutants are emitted at rates greater than their respective AERs:

Acrolein; Ammonia; Arsenic; Barium; Benzene; Beryllium; Butane; Cadmium (8-hour); Chromium; Cobalt; Copper; Formaldehyde; Manganese; Mercury; Molybdenum; Nickel; Nitrous Oxide; Respirable particulate; Sulfuric acid mist; and Vanadium. Summary Case No 9318 DCP Supplemental Information - PSD Modeling update May 15 2013.pdf 7 Pg. 7-20: d-level ozone) being released into our air now that Dominion Cove Point LNG is online.

7.5.2.3. Allowable Emission Rates (AER) Table 7-12 AER" PSC 7.5.2.4. Modeling Demonstration ²⁵

These substances are associated with low birth weight, birth defects, respiratory problems, cancer, and fertility problems.¹

Will the toxins released harm our unborn babies and wildlife? Maryland already has the highest rate of premature deaths due to air pollution.² Yet the Plan does not mention these risks.

American Lung association has given Maryland and Calvert County air quality ratings of F (FAILING.)³ Dominion Cove Point (DCP) acknowledges that there will be fugitive emissions, and the possibility of gas leaks from the pipeline. DCP plans to rely on less expensive leak detection and repair (LIAR) to prevent some fugitive emissions that could entail a 15-DAY LAPSE BETWEEN LEAK AND REPAIR, rather than on 100% leakless technology.³³ These additional fumes will linger locally, into our air and settled particles will seep into our ground, tributaries, bay and aquifers. No offsets for this. Yet again no mention of these risks.

Project-Wide Emission Limit set by PSC is frightening, making Maryland air even worse.

Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) 279.3 tpy, Particulate Matter (PM) – Filterable =55.7 tons per year(tpy), Particulate Matter less than 10 microns (PM10) – Filterable and Condensable =124.2 tpy, Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns (PM2.5) – Filterable and Condensable=124.2 tpy, Carbon Monoxide (CO)=146.6 tpy, Formaldehyde= 6.2 tpy, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)=33.3 tpy, and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) as Carbon Dioxide and Equivalent (CO2e) = 2,030,988 tons per year.³⁴

YET THESE RISKS ARE NOT MENTIONED IN THE PLAN.

We were shocked to learn because Dominion Cove Point claimed the new LNG plant would be basically the same as the old preexisting one, which is not true, the safety of the DCP facility is being judged by old standards, applying National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards NFPA 59A version 2001 instead of NFPA 59A 2013, the most current version. UNDER NFPA 59A 2013, FERC STAFF WOULD HAVE BEEN REQUIRED TO DO A QUANTITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT (QRA) OR HIRE A FIRM TO DO ONE. Was this collusion, a desire to speed the process as DCP demanded, or an attempt to save money for both DCP and FERC? FERC DID NOT EVEN USE THE LATER REVISIONS OF THE 2001 VERSION.

THIS NFPA 59A VERSION 2001 DOES NOT TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION ALL THAT HAS BEEN LEARNED FROM THE SKIKDA, ALGERIA LNG EXPORT DISASTER OF 2004, OTHER ACCIDENTS AND TECHNOLOGY CHANGES SINCE 2001. IN 2001 NO ONE WAS THINKING OF LNG EXPORTING FACILITIES. Yet, no mention of these risks.

There are many sources of potential harm to the community. Once trucks leave the compound oversight will be under DOR and PHMSA, but accidents can also happen at the loading/unloading station(s). A truck loading station with loading pumps is installed to truck out the byproducts and impurities condensate (contents mercury, acid gas, CO2 sulfur compounds, Heavy Hydrocarbons) and truck in refrigerant products, (nitrogen, ethane and propane) to be stored in vessels. EVEN TEMPORARY STOCKPILES OF TOXIC, POTENTIALLY EXPLOSIVE CHEMICALS INCLUDING PROPANE, ETHANE, ACID-GASES, AND CANCER-CAUSING BENZENE COULD TRIGGER A "FIREBALL" IN THE COMMUNITY AND WITHIN 3 MILES OF CALVERT CLIFFS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT.⁴² Yet there is no mention of these risks, either.

DOMINION COVE POINT IS THE ONLY LNG PLANT IN THE WORLD LOCATED IN A DENSLY POPULATED AREA FOR A REASON: THERE ARE TOO MANY RISKS. In their applications to PSC and FERC Dominion misrepresented the population by submitting very old photograph that does not show recent population growth. ACCORDING TO THE 2010 US CENSUS ^{17, 21}, DCP'S NUMBERS ARE DISTORTED BECAUSE DCP DID NOT MENTION THOSE WHO WOULD BE MOST AFFECTED BY THE EXPANSION, THOSE WHO LIVE THE CLOSEST, THE RESIDENTS OF LUSBY. YES, THEY "FORGOT" THE 20,483 RESIDENTS OF LUSBY, AND IGNORED OR INCORRECTLY REPORTED ADDITIONAL LOCAL AREAS AS WELL LEADING FERC TO BELIEVE THIS IS A RURAL AREA. DCP'S CLAIMED TOTAL FOR POPULATION, SOLOMONS TO PRINCE FREDERICK = 4,906. THE CORRECT POPULATION LIVING NEAR THE FACILITY IS 44,638

True total (2010 US Census) populations:

Lusby	20,483
Solomons	1,828
Dowell	535
Broome's Island	405
St. Leonard	6,471
Port Republic	3,871
<u>Prince Frederick</u>	<u>11,045</u>
	44,638

44,638 US 2010 Census Population
- 4,906 DCP's claimed total population reported to FERC and PSC
39,732 Dominion discrepancy, underreported to FERC and PSC

THAT MEANS DOMINION DECEIVED FERC BY IGNORING TO REPORT 39,732 PEOPLE, ALMOST 90% OF THE POPULATION. CAN YOU CALL THAT RURAL? ²¹

DCP Claims to FERC For SIR Monitoring are misleading and incorrect. In the 4-mile radius around the DCP plant, there are 326 people per square mile, hardly rural. This skews the results and conclusions:

"1.1 Facility Background -The Cove Point LNG Terminal is located at 2100 Cove Point Road in Lusby (Calvert County), Maryland. Figure 1- 1 presents a map indicating the location of Cove Point on a United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographical map. This area map shows the location of the facility relative to surrounding terrain and other features, such as roads and rivers. The vast majority of the area within 3 km of the site is comprised of rural land use types (Auer classifications A1-A5, R1, R4) and as such, a rural classification was used in the model." ²²

DCP had to submit the Air Modeling Report at least 3 times March 2013, May 2013 and August 2013, and answer numerous PSC inquiries for corrections or clarifications and additional information. Initially, a newer version of the modeling program was available but DCP chose to submit the computations from their past permit application which were more favorable. They submitted the wrong heights and placements for existing structures! The latest updated emissions report that we found was June 3, 2013. ³² Given the amount of files posted both at PSC and FERC we are sure we missed some. At best DCP was just plain lazy. Otherwise, it was deliberate misinformation.

Omissions, deceptions, or just errors and now DCP is in charge of monitoring itself. Can DCP be trusted? The Plan does not take that into account.

A full and impartial Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), a full and impartial Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA), including independent sources were never done & . Why? Because the County, the state and the federal governments were so focused on the few years of taxes that they would get that they forgot about the potential for generations of damage to

our environment. THE IRONY IS IN FACT, CALVERT COUNTY WILL LOOSE ABOUT \$360 MILLION DOLLARS IN POTENTIAL TAX REVENUE BECAUSE OF THE TAX BREAK GIVEN TO DOMINION, A COMPANY WITH DEEP POCKETS. In 2012 our county commissioners entered into a secret non-disclosure agreement with Dominion Cove Point LNG, which HID FROM THE PUBLIC A FINANCIAL BONANZA THEY WERE HANDING OVER TO DOMINION. To add insult to environmental injury, public faith was lost when the Calvert County commissioners, with the blessings of Annapolis politicians did not serve the public interest nor the environment by EXEMPTING DCP FOR ZONING ORDINANCES ALTHOUGH IT IS BUILT WITHIN AN OFFICIAL ENVIRONMENTALLY CRITICAL AREA. In 2013 in a closed meeting with a closed record, against our open meeting law, Calvert County Commissioners EXEMPTED LNG FACILITIES FROM COUNTY ZONING ORDINANCES, ALLOWING THEM TO BYPASS LOCAL ZONING AND PERMITTING REGULATIONS. So naturally DCP was able to report to FERC and MD PSC that they were following all zoning rules.

PLEASE MITIGATE THOSE UNMENTIONED RISKS TO THE PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT.
DOMINION COVE POINT LNG PLANT HAS A LIMITED LIFESPAN. HOWEVER, THE DAMAGE TO OUR ENVIRONMENT, OUR WAY OF LIFE CAN LAST GENERATIONS, PERHAPS CENTURIES.

Are there any other risks which the plan has downplayed? Perhaps there should be a goal of no more big industrial projects as in Dominion and Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant. We should not become the New Jersey of the Mid-Atlantic.

See attached letter, pg. 6 - 17, for End Notes, DCP emissions information, data, more information and quotes taken from DCP's FERC and MD PSC applications & other sources.

Thank you,
CHARLENE TOBEY KRIEMELMEYER
JOE KRIEMELMEYER, JR.

Charlene T. Kriemelmeyer
Joseph Kriemelmeyer, Jr.
Dunkirk, MD 20754

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A

Washington DC 20426

RE: Docket No. CP13-113-000 Dominion Cove Point LNG, LP

(LETTER ALSO SENT TO

Maryland Public Service Commission

c/o David J. Collins

Executive Secretary

6 St. Paul Street, 16th floor

Baltimore, MD 21202

RE: Case No. 9318 Dominion Cove Point LNG, LP Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity Application)

June 12, 2014

Dear Acting Chairwoman LaFleur and Commissioners,

Because there are many issues that may affect the quality of life in Calvert County and in Maryland, beyond the obvious economic benefits, we are relying on FERC, as is your mission, to thoroughly vet the proposed Dominion Cove Point Liquefaction Expansion Project (DCP) for safety, the public welfare and the preservation of the environment and conservation of natural resources. Before making your final decision whether to grant approval to DCP, we ask the members of FERC to hear the voices of the citizens of Calvert County and of this State. Consider our children and future generations and the full potential long-term consequences of approval of DCP's project to our local environment and to the beauty and charm of Calvert County. We ask you to authorize a full and impartial Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), a full and impartial Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA), both to be done including independent sources&

As residents of Calvert County, we have spent the past 6 months reading many of the documents DCP and other parties have submitted to both FERC and to Maryland's Public Service Commission (PSC) We have read public information released from interested parties on both sides of the issue and attended forums and DCP meetings with local organizations. Both sides have many valid arguments. DCP along with our state and local public officials have repeatedly only voiced their full support of this project citing the economic gains to our county and state, glossing over the possible environmental and personal costs to those of us who love living here. Therefore, it is left to you, in the best interest of the citizens of Calvert County and Maryland, to protect our homes, environment and us. We need you to institute a FULL and impartial review as per your mandate, in the form of both an EIS and a QRA, considering what has been learned from recent accidents at LNG plants since you last approved Dominion Cove Point for business, before making your final decision.

DCP maintains that since the "footprint" of the plant is the same, there is no need for a new in depth review. DCP in their permit applications even admits that this planned expansion is a "major modification," but that is an over simplification. The new plant will be a very different operation with new added liquefaction facilities tightly crammed into the old space, magnifying the potential odds of a catastrophic event. The sheer magnitude of what will be added within a small existing area calls for a reexamination of the concept of "Grandfathering in" old technology along with outdated government rules. This is a whole new plant, not to be Grandfathered. To be sure we are safe, we need you to rely on more than the information, calculations, data mitigation plans, and suppositions supplied by DCP, a company with a recorded pattern of providing lies by omission and misleading information.

Please, bring the focus back to our children, our air, our bay, our soil, and our immediate environment. What will be the quality of the air, water and soil immediately surrounding Cove Point on a series of days when the wind is too calm to blow away the emissions? Purchased Offsets (ERCs) from places far from here will not help us then.

Since moving to Calvert County, I, Charlene, have developed severe persistent asthma and already have trouble going outside; even a small shift in the quality of the air is too much for my lungs. Nitrous oxide and sulfur dioxide, two of the many air pollutants that will be released, are irritating to the airways and asthma triggers. Will our children with asthma be able to breathe? Will more citizens suffer from lung diseases over the decades? Will the toxins released harm our unborn babies and wildlife?¹ Maryland already has the highest rate of premature deaths due to air pollution.²

American Lung association has given Maryland and Calvert County air quality ratings of F (FAILING.)³ Calvert County is in a Nonattainment Area for Greenhouse Gasses, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and NOx. Your EA. states the impact of the pollutants will not be significant,⁴ but it will have a great impact on my lungs and the lungs of the ill, the elderly, our children and those who are vulnerable.^{5,6}

On calm air days and during a heavy downpour of rain the toxic air emissions will settle onto our bay, affecting our precious fish, oysters and crabs. Will our local air be so spoiled that tourists no longer wish to come here? We expect many more issues will arise over time. Dominion Cove Point LNG plant has a limited lifespan. However, the damage to our bay, environment, our way of life can last generations, even centuries. What are plans for the site cleanup after DCP abandons the site in 20 years or less? At this point, their contracts only go through 2023. The Federal government will be left to foot the bill. The citizens of Calvert County will be left to feel the pain.

Public faith was lost when the Calvert County commissioners, with the blessings of Annapolis politicians did not serve the public interest nor the environment by exempting DCP for zoning ordinances although it is built within an official environmentally critical area. Nor was public faith improved when we recently discovered that in 2012 our county commissioners entered into a secret non-disclosure agreement with Dominion Cove Point LNG, which hid from the public a financial bonanza they were handing over to Dominion. Last year in a closed meeting with a closed record, against our open meeting law, Calvert County Commissioners exempted LNG facilities from county zoning ordinances, allowing them to bypass local zoning and permitting regulations. So naturally DCP can report to you that they are following all zoning rules.

“Our” Calvert County Commissioners sent FERC a letter, dated June 3, 2014⁷ which misrepresents what happened at the FERC Meeting in Lusby on May 31, 2014. We were there and these people who are supposed to represent their constituents twisted the truth. The letter states, “At the beginning of the meeting there were several hundred supporters of the project present, far out numbering the opponents.” The letter fails to mention the nonresidential union members were bussed in, arrived very early in the morning and were provided food by Dominion. Nor does the Commissioners’ letter mention that the union men spoke early and left, and then the meeting was overwhelmingly against the project.

Our county Commissioners have sold us out for the illusion of jobs and income promised by Dominion. However, the PSC has ruled: that

“...we weigh the economic benefits created by construction and operation of the Generating Station against a number of negative impacts...DCP has not demonstrated that these impacts would be offset by the relatively limited and short-lived monetary benefits accruing to Calvert County through construction employment or through the longer-term tax payments from the Generating Station...We have found that, as proposed by DCP, the Generating Station and the LNG facility will not provide net economic benefit to Maryland citizens...”⁹

In fact Calvert County will lose about \$360 million dollars in potential tax revenue from the tax break given to Dominion, a company with deep pockets. Though they would never admit it, our Commissioners have believed DCP’s lies and sold us out.

¹⁰ DCP has a proven pattern of untruths, lies of omissions, deceptions claiming that the project will bring jobs and prosperity to Calvert County and Maryland. ^{10,11,12}

DCP keeps misleading the public and those union workers, publishing ads and touting there will be economic benefits to Maryland. However, DCP admits in their PSC permit requests there will be “an insubstantial increase in the workforce” (both short term and long term) and “no (associated) commercial growth.”¹² DCP has produced a beautiful brochure and has flooded local media promising “more than 3,000 construction jobs during the three-year period.” and prosperity.¹³

This is playing with numbers to mislead. Submitted numbers to FERC show the thousands of jobs referred to in ads will be very temporary and DCP gets away with it by measuring in work hours.¹⁴

¹⁵ DCP withheld vital information from the public as they kept the *sound barrier wall’s* other functions a secret from residents until confronted.¹⁵ A first responder at a neighborhood meeting in April, 2014 told the public how the 60-foot *sound barrier wall* would also be used for protection in the event of a flash fire. Once confronted, DCP admitted it was also designed to be a “fire blocking wall” in the event of a “major flash fire.” A DCP administrator has said, “it should allow for the (flash) fire to go over the immediate homes in the area.”¹⁶ All along DCP had assured the local residents there was no chance of an accident of this size, a

vapor cloud nor a flash fire of any consequence. Now they expect the approximately 360 homes within 4,500 feet of the plant plus visitors and children playing in the public park adjacent to DCP to feel safe with an untested barrier that they hope will work.

Could there be catastrophic gas explosions extending beyond the footprint? They have told you no. It seems they only tell us about problems when confronted. What else has been hidden from us? Answers to our many questions have been at their convenience, duplicitous and evasive. DCP and many of our public officials have lost our trust.

- **Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Plant, NAS Patuxent River, and a population over 3,000 people are within 5 miles. Add a highly explosive LNG liquefaction facility and we will become a top target for terrorists.**
- " We attended the PSC Hearing in Lusby. DCP put out a huge press release that the public at the hearing was "Overwhelmingly in favor of the project." This is not true! The misleading press release was made to look like an article in the paper! DCP has developed a track record of being untrustworthy in their public announcements. Are they honest to you?
- " Safety issues are obviously the close proximity of hundreds of homes near this facility, contrary to the most often found remote locals for other terminals and bidirectional LNG plants. The expansion at Freeport LNG, which is near two small towns was given a full an EIS. Why not us? Why is it that no other bidirectional LNG plants in the USA, proposed or active, are located as close to a residential area?

The explosion on 3/31/14 at the LNG facility Plymouth, WA caused a 2-mile radius evacuation of 400 people from nearby farms and homes. Within two miles of DCP there are approximately 2,365 homes, 2 schools, 19 daycare centers, churches, 2 shopping centers, and adjoining Calvert Cliffs State Park and Cove Point Park with 7 multi-purpose sports fields, swimming pool, tennis/basketball courts, picnicking, and playgrounds. ¹⁷ The blast brings up some very disturbing issues. The explosion, which shook homes 2-3 miles away, sparked a fire, and threw pieces of steel up to 300 yards through the air. The two LNG Williams storage tanks are double-walled, yet the force of the explosion caused a 250 pound piece of shrapnel to penetrate the tank, causing it to leak, according to the Benton County Sheriff's office. Dominion has single walled tanks some of which were built in the 1970's. DCP says there are enough safeguards in place, one of which is the dike around each tank. Some nearby residents argue that may be insufficient. These tanks and the rest of the machinery will be unprecedentedly crammed into the existing footprint of DCP. ¹⁸ If an explosion like this happened here and a vapor cloud ignited there could there be a chain reaction with catastrophic results. This is a major safety issue.

Residents of Opal, WY were evacuated 4 miles away from a LNG explosion (4/23/14). As the population in the 4-mile radius around is just 2 people per square mile, only 96 people were evacuated. ¹⁹ In the 4-mile radius around the DCP plant, there are 326 people per square mile equaling 16,300 people in 6,143 housing units; *one nuclear plant*, three elementary schools, two middle schools, one high school, plus many day care centers, senior facilities, churches, shopping centers and parks; ¹⁷

And ours is a much more complicated and dangerous facility.

- " Perhaps the EA was approved because DCP consistently has lied about the size of the population near the plant. Leading FERC and other Government Agencies *to believe this is a RURAL area.*

•DCP misrepresents our population in the FERC Application:

"5.1.1.1 (Population) Cove Point Liquefaction Facility

The Cove Point Liquefaction Facility will be constructed in southern Calvert County, Maryland, on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay (the Bay), Major population and commercial centers in the County include Solomons, eight miles to the south of Cove Point (population 2,368); the County seat at Prince Frederick, 16 miles to the north of Cove Point (population 2,538); Huntingtown, 21 miles to the north of Cove Point (population 3,311); and Dunkirk, 30 miles to the north of Cove Point (population 2,520)..." ²⁰

According to The 2010 US Census, DCP's numbers are distorted because *DCP did not mention those who would be most affected by the expansion, those who live the closest, the residents of Lusby. Yes, they "*

forgot “ the 20,483 residents of Lusby, and ignored or incorrectly reported additional local areas as well leading FERC to believe this is a rural area.

DCP’s total for population, Solomons to Prince Frederick =4,906. The correct population living near the facility is 44,638 True total populations: Solomons 1,828. Dowell 535. Broome’s Island 405. St. Leonard 6,471. Port Republic 3,871. Prince Frederick 11,045. So, including Lusby that means DCP deceived FERC by ignoring to report 39,732 people, almost 90% of the population. Can you call that RURAL? Can you trust DCP? ²¹

•DCP Claims to FERC For SIR Monitoring are misleading and incorrect. This skews the results and conclusions:

“1.1 Facility Background -The Cove Point LNG Terminal is located at 2100 Cove Point Road in Lusby (Calvert County), Maryland. Figure 1- 1 presents a map indicating the location of Cove Point on a United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographical map. This area map shows the location of the facility relative to surrounding terrain and other features, such as roads and rivers. The vast majority of the area within 3 km of the site is comprised of rural land use types (Auer classifications A1–A5, R1, R4) and as such, a rural classification was used in the model.” ²²

In the 4-mile radius around the DCP plant, there are 326 people per square mile, hardly rural.

Fig 1-1 is an areal photo from 2007 that does not show recent population growth.

•DCP claims incorrect in CCPN Air Permit Modeling Report, skewing the results: “...The monitor is expected to be fairly representative, if not slightly conservative, since Groveton’s population is approximately 15,000 (almost 50% more than the area surrounding Cove Point) and would be expected to experience higher levels of traffic...”²³ **How can Groveton’s 15,000 be 50% more people than Lusby’s 20,483 ?**

• DCP CPCN Resource Report 11 Reliability and Safety :

“The design and siting of the Cove Point Liquefaction Facility in an existing industrial area provides passive protection and mitigation of public safety hazards. In essence, the mitigating features will accommodate a design accident without significant risk to the public.” ²⁴

This is a mischaracterization built with inaccurate and omitted information. DCP is the only industrial area around, unless you go 3.5 miles to a nuclear reactor. The rest is a populated area, with homes, schools, children....

" After reading the PSC Order, Appendix B pgs. 148-150 and the Air quality report, Aug. 2013, **We have come to understand there are required steps to deal with unacceptable levels of emissions. The government agencies require BRACT/ LEAR analysis. However, DCP does not mention once they are done with loopholes, oxidizing catalyzing, “good combustion practices” and burning, then their solutions for BRACT/ LEAR is always the same. DCP goes through the steps and every time DCP rationalizes away all other options and ends up choosing the money saving solution of just letting the pollutants go into the atmosphere. Many of the toxins released from the plant in small increments will build up and have a long lifespan in our local air, land and water. A most likely long-term issue will be pollution of the air, farmlands and Chesapeake Bay. The remaining questions are how serious the pollution is and the overall effects on our quality of life. The overall delicate ecological balance of this vital estuary and our unique peninsula are threatened.**

" DCP says to the public they “will keep their emissions within the standards of the Washington, DC-MD-VA air quality.” However, offsets in the MD-VA-DC AQCR (Washington, DC Air Quality Control Area) away from our home do not clean the air here. The plumes will not burn off many TAPs (Toxic Air Pollutants), HAPs (Hazardous Air Pollutants), NOx, VOCs and other pollutants that can get deep into our lungs. You know the very long list of TAPs, HAPs, VOCs, etcetera. ²⁵

" The term “new nonattainment pollutant offsets” basically means that DCP is paying to make the air here worse than the air somewhere else. For new nonattainment pollutants, DCP manipulated data, requirements and loopholes to claim they would have to purchase fewer Offsets. Examples:

•PSC determined, “Dominion has not adequately mitigated the air impacts of emissions from marine vessels” and “therefore understated Dominion's offsetting obligations,” ²⁶

•DCP claimed a multitude TAP, VOC and any other exemptions and loopholes because their equipment was fuel burning. For example: “Emissions of TAP pollutants at the Cove Point LNG terminal occur from fuel burning equipment, ...certain control devices and fugitive emissions... are exempt from COMAR TAP requirements.” ^{27, 28}

• “By not connecting to the larger grid, the generation station is exempt from purchasing Regional Greenhouse

Table 3-1. Model Selection Options

Control Option	Option Selected	Justification
Model Dispersion	PRIME Concentration, Rural, Regulatory Default Option	The PRIME algorithms are default. This modeling analysis is assessing compliance with concentration standards. DCP is located in a predominantly rural area. The regulatory default option was selected as it is recommended in Appendix W.

Dominion Cove Point LNG, LP | Air Quality Dispersion Modeling Report

3-7

Gas Initiative (RGGI) carbon emission allowances, even though it will emit significant carbon emissions.” ²⁹

- " However, even considering the loopholes, DCP claimed they owe offsets of nitrogen oxides (NOx) emission offsets = 367 tons per year (tpy) and volatile organic compound (VOC) emission offsets = 43 tpy, each based on an offset ratio of 1.3 to 1.0. ³⁰ **PSC looked at the data themselves and their totals are higher:** (NOx) emission offsets totaling at least 375 tpy and VOC offsets = 45 tpy, offset ratio of 1.3 to 1.0 ³¹
- " DCP had to submit the Air Modeling Report at least 3 times March 2013, May 2013 and August 2013, and answer numerous PSC inquiries for corrections or clarifications, asking DCP to add additional information. Initially, a newer version of the program was available but they chose to submit the computations from their past permit application which were more favorable. They submitted the wrong heights and placements for existing structures! The latest updated emissions report that we found was June 3, 2013. ³² Given the amount of files posted both at PSC and FERC we are sure we missed some. At the best DCP was just plain lazy. At worst it was deliberate misinformation.
- " DCP acknowledges that there will be fugitive emissions, and the possibility of gas leaks from the pipeline. DCP plans to rely on leak detection and repair (LIAR) to prevent some fugitive emissions, rather than on 100% leakless technology, that, according to DCP, could entail a 15-day lapse between leak and repair. ³³ These additional fumes will linger locally, into our air and settled particles will seep into our ground, tributaries, bay and aquifers. No offsets for them.
- " The PSC Project-Wide Emission Limit set by PSC is frightening.
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) 279.3 tpy, Particulate Matter (PM) – Filterable =55.7 tons per year(tpy), Particulate Matter less than 10 microns (PM10) – Filterable and Condensable =124.2 tpy, Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns (PM2.5) – Filterable and Condensable=124.2 tpy, Carbon Monoxide (CO)=146.6 tpy, Formaldehyde= 6.2 tpy, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)=33.3 tpy, and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) as Carbon Dioxide and Equivalent (CO2e) = 2,030,988 tons per year. ³⁴

The really frightening thing is FERC seems more worried about public vistas at national parks than our lungs.

- " There is the issue of drawdown of the water resources in the aquifers underlying Calvert, St. Mary's and Charles Counties. DCP is seeking a permit to withdraw an average of 250,000 gallons of water per day from the Lower Patapsco aquifer. Will the land literally sink beneath us? Because this is a complex science/geology issue related to consequences of such activity Dr. Donald Helm provided direct testimony to the PSC Jan. 14, 2014 on behalf of AMP Creeks Council. ³⁵ According to his credentials in education and years of research experience, he is an expert witness in the field. The essence of his testimony, which DCP has agreed with, is that long-term depletion of water from underground aquifers eventually leads to “land subsidence”, a technical term describing sinking land surface. Dr. Helm has testified that due to DCP's proposed drawdown of the aquifer, it is just a matter of time until land subsidence will occur. Dr. Helm states, “Subsidence is irrecoverable.”

Given Dr. Helm's testimony regarding "land subsidence" if this project proceeds, the conceivability of an industrial accident due to facility structure failure at DCP or Calvert Cliffs has necessarily increased. In addition, it is prudent to consider the real life examples of sinking land surface cited in Dr. Helm's testimony: Venice, Italy; a flooded town and airbase in Nebraska; Shanghai; Long Beach, California. ³⁶

The activity of industrial pumping of underground resources (water or oil), that occurred in the examples above, will insure similar results in or around DCP, which sits at sea level on the Chesapeake Bay shoreline. As predicted by Dr. Helm, the time frame is the unknown variable. ³⁷

According to a United States Geological Survey, sea level rise is occurring at a much faster pace in the Chesapeake Bay region than the global average" due to the method of its formation by meteorite impact. The southern Chesapeake Bay area is experiencing the fastest rates of relative sea level rise on the East Coast. Relative sea level rise, which takes both rising sea levels and sinking land into account, averaged 3.9 millimeters per year, according to USGS data." That is 2.16 times faster than the global average sea level rise. ³⁸

Combine these facts with Global Warming, the eroding shoreline and well known frequent storm surges, and the question becomes not if, but when will the water rush in? The end results will be catastrophic for local residents and DCP may have already shuttered their doors, leaving us to clean up their mess.

This scenario by itself is enough to warrant cancellation of the DCP expansion project unless the state and federal regulator agencies think it is worth the risk. The trouble is, risk taking of this degree should not be a fall back since there is too much at stake.

- **DCP admits their proposed clearing of trees will do lasting harm to native species, both wildlife and plants. They admit migratory birds will be harmed by loss of refuge and food sources. But they rationalize this loss of life by planting trees somewhere else -- another "Offset." Too bad for us here.**

" Now, more than ever, we need a full impartial EIS especially considering two recent court rulings. If an accident happens everyone, including other government agencies will be watching and you, FERC, will be the agency that will take the blame!

•*Delaware Riverkeeper Network, et. al. v. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company.* ³⁹ All three justices ruling on this case concurred on the final judgment rendered and ruled for the Delaware Riverkeeper Network, et. Al.

The court ordered FERC to conduct additional analysis and review.

The Court stated:

"On the record before us, we hold that in conducting its environmental review of the Northeast Project without considering the other connected, closely related, and interdependent projects on the Eastern Leg, FERC impermissibly segmented the environmental review in violation of NEPA. We also find that FERC's EA is deficient in its failure to include any meaningful analysis of the cumulative impacts of the upgrade projects. We therefore grant the petition for review and remand the case to the Commission for further consideration of segmentation and cumulative impacts...On the record before us, we find that FERC acted arbitrarily in deciding to evaluate the environment effects of the Northeast Project independent of the other connected action on the Eastern Leg."

•Learn a lesson from National Transportation Safety Board Safety Recommendation, May 22, 2014, RE: FAA & Boing 787 ⁴⁰. FERC has a history of accepting the word of the company submitting the application. Look how that turned out for the FAA. Although you have been consulting with other government agencies, among them PSC, who has used nonindustry consultants, Now is the time to err on the side of caution. The FAA failed to properly test the Boeing 787's lithium-ion batteries and FAA certification staff members relied primarily on Boeing's expertise and knowledge to define the necessary tests and analyses for certification of the main and APU battery design.

•**The NTSB concluded that technical knowledge imparted by independent and neutral experts outside of the FAA and an aircraft manufacturer could provide the agency with valuable insights about best practices and test protocols for validating system and equipment safety performance during certification when new technology is incorporated.**

•The NTSB recommended that the FAA develop a policy to establish, when practicable, a panel of independent technical experts to advise on methods of compliance and best practices for certifying the safety of new technology to be used on new or existing aircraft. The panel should be established as early as possible in the certification program to ensure that the most current research and information related to the technology could be incorporated during the program.

" The above two examples FERC and FAA make other government agencies appear to be in bed with the industry they should be regulating, basically partners in deception. It is time government rulings are acquired from the greatest degree of objectivity possible.

" We were shocked to learn the safety of the DCP facility is being judged by old standards, applying National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards NFPA 59A version 2001 instead of NFPA 59A 2013, the most current version. Under NFPA 59A 2013, FERC staff would have been required to do a QRA or hire a firm to do one. Is this collusion, a desire to speed the process as DCP has demanded, or an attempt to save money for both DCP and the FERC? FERC did not use the later revisions of the 2001 version. This NFPA 59A version 2001 does not take into consideration all that has been learned from the Skikda, Algeria LNG export disaster of 2004, other accidents and technology changes since 2001. In 2001 no one was thinking of LNG exporting facilities.

So can FERC trust DCP? Can we trust FERC? Lives are at stake.

" How can FERC produce a fair unbiased EA while they are still waiting for some specs plus they are using the data (some misleading and some omitted) from DCP?

" The EA tries to rationalize the choice to skip a QRA, which will save you money and time, but lives are on the line, here. ⁴¹

" There are many sources of potential harm to the community. Once trucks leave the compound it will be under DOR and PHMSA, but accidents can happen at the loading/unloading station(s). A truck loading station with loading pumps would be installed to truck out the byproducts and impurities condensate (contents mercury, acid gas, CO2 sulfur compounds, Heavy Hydrocarbons) and truck in refrigerant products, (nitrogen, ethane and propane) to be stored in vessels. Even temporary stockpiles of toxic, potentially explosive chemicals including propane, ethane, acid-gases, and cancer-causing benzene could trigger a "fireball" in the community and within 3 miles of Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant.⁴²

" There will be gridlock in case of need for evacuation during any catastrophic event, be it industrial accidents or terrorism.

•We have only one main road, Rt. 4, out of the area! Getting emergency equipment in and residents out to Rt. 4, on two-lane Cove Point Road or on the narrow, winding, steeply hilled Chesapeake Ranch Estates roads would be a nightmare. In case of a severe emergency at DCP will Calvert Cliffs have time to complete an emergency shut down and be able to evacuate their people?

•A serious problem is DCP is relying on Volunteer Fire departments to come in. The assistant fire chief of operations of the Solomons Volunteer Rescue Squad and Fire Department (Company 3) Mickey Shymansky, also a captain with the D.C. Fire department for 20 some years, resigned in protest over the lack of preparedness for a catastrophe at Dominion. Shymansky contended Calvert County's volunteer fire departments are undertrained, undermanned and ill-equipped to fight a flash fire and the road infrastructure could not accommodate a mass evacuation. Several nearby homes, he indicated, would be incinerated. Joe Ford, chief of the Solomons Volunteer Rescue Squad and Fire Department, said it is common for most volunteer departments to be undermanned. Ford and DCP will be counting on additional, under trained, undermanned volunteer departments which are further away and will result in considerable lag time between need and arrival of secondary help. ⁴³

•In case of the need to evacuate, more than 265 homes are to the southeast of the facility. Residents in Cove Lake, Cove of Calvert and Cove point Beach Association have 2 lane Cove point Road as their only escape route, forcing them to drive toward the facility, within 300 feet of DCP, towards the emergency equipment (possible road blockage), into the source of the explosion, vapor cloud, fireball, ...

" Is no one concerned that property values will fall? Property tax revenue will follow. This is another case of FERC reading the cards wrong, but maybe this is not your concern.

- " Why does the government only consider the visual impact of the plumes (referred to in permit documents as "localized plume blight") on registered parks? The view will be blighted for residents, visitors and tourists along our shore, boaters, and even viewers on the Eastern Shore. Publicly DCP claims to be a good neighbor but since there will be no financial gain for them, they have just ignored the impact of this potential eyesore and loss of tourist income to Maryland. For that matter, why are the air tests more focused on the air and the view in a national park than in a local playground?
- " DCP, if approved will increase the demand for domestic LNG production and this in turn will eventually lead to more fracking. Fracking is inextricably tied to the Cove Point Facility. June 10, 2014 "The Philadelphia office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency has requested an additional a 30 days to review the environmental impacts of a proposed export terminal for liquefied natural gas (LNG) in Lusby, Maryland." ⁴⁴
- " Recent actions in Europe only emphasize that we need to keep our gas resources here in the USA, not ship out of country.
- **Please, do not hear just the loudest voices. We came into our research with open ears but now all we hear are those with the most financial gain at stake: Dominion; Calvert County Government; Maryland Government; and the Federal Government and they, in turn do not seem to be listening to the best interest of the citizens who live near the Cove Point plant.**

In the meantime Dominion is trying to scare the politicians, commissions, citizens of our county and our state into prematurely approving the expansion by saying we will lose the opportunity if we do not act fast, as there are other proposed terminals across the country. We cannot allow DCP, in the name of financial expediency to rush and/or taint your decisions as to whether to accept the Cove Point LNG Export Expansion. The more we research, the more questions we have about the long term safety of the expansion, and the price we will pay. This country cannot afford to discover once DCP is in full operation, that we have an environmental disaster in the making. Let the other companies open their bidirectional terminals in nonresidential locations and have their chance to do it correctly.

We respectfully ask you to please keep the focus on what is best for Calvert County, Maryland and our nation. If you cannot issue a full EIS, and do a full Quantitative Risk Assessment, then we ask you to refuse this permit.

Thank you,
Charlene Tobey Kriemelmeyer
Joseph Kriemelmeyer, Jr.

ENDNOTES

1. "...exposes children and mothers to chemicals and substances such as methane, BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes), arsenic, radium, ozone, formaldehyde, radon, nitrogen oxides, methylene chloride, and silica sand. These substances are associated with low birth weight, birth defects, respiratory problems, cancer, and fertility problems" Center for Environmental Health. "*Toxic and Dirty Secrets: The truth about fracking and your family's health.*" *www.ceh.org*. 2013 http://www.ceh.org/legacy/storage/documents/Fracking/fracking_final-low-1.pdf
2. Caiazzo, Fabio, Akshay Ashok, Ian A. Waitz, Steve H.L. Yim, and Steven R.H. Barret, "Air pollution and early deaths in the United States Part 1: Quantifying the impact of major sectors in 2005." *Atmospheric Environment* 79 (Nov. 2013): pg. 199-208.
3. American Lung Association, "State of the Air 2014, Report Card: Maryland." <http://www.stateoftheair.org/2014/states/maryland/calvert-24009.html>, and <http://www.stateoftheair.org/2014/states/maryland/>

4. *MD PSC Order* states DCP must meet Nonattainment Provisions for MAJOR New Sources and MAJOR Modification. As a means of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) *PSC Order 86372 –Case No 9319 Dominion Cove Point LNG, CPCN), Section A-III-2j.pg A-8*
5. Many people are at greater risk because of their age or because they have asthma or other chronic lung disease, cardiovascular disease or diabetes: Children and teens; People age 65 and older; people with asthma, chronic bronchitis, or emphysema; people with cardiovascular disease or diabetes; people with low incomes. *American Lung Association, “State of the Air 2014 People at Risk.” <http://www.stateoftheair.org/2014/key-findings/people-at-risk.html>*
6. *“Carbon Pollution and Climate Change: Information Sheet.” Physicians for Social Responsibility, 2013.*
7. # 2014064-0008 FERC PDF (unofficial), Filed 4:43PM June 3, 2014
8. ...we weigh the economic benefits created by construction and operation of the Generating Station against a number of negative impacts, including most significantly increased emissions of criteria pollutants, VOCs and GHGs that will impact air quality and our climate; use of a limited supply of free industrial GHG emission set aside allowances; increased noise from the Generating Station; clear cutting of trees; and additional burden on Calvert County’s transportation infrastructure and on the water resources of the State.

These potential negative impacts of the generation station are considerable, many of which will continue through the operational life of the Generating Station. DCP has not demonstrated that these impacts would be offset by the relatively limited and short-lived monetary benefits accruing to Calvert County through construction employment or through the longer-term tax payments from the Generating Station. The negative impacts also occur without the positive benefit of the Generating Station contributing to the Maryland grid, or to the State’s efforts to curtail climate change and to conserve energy. Moreover, the larger LNG Project, of which the generation plant is an essential part, is reported as likely to increase natural gas prices in Maryland to some extent, an increase that will have a disproportionate impact on residential customers. **COVE POINT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT (EA) pg. 71, 72**

9. *PSC Order pg. 4*
10. **“Addressing economics, section DCP states that the Project will result in significant net economic benefits in Maryland...In support of its assertion, DCP states that “thousands” of workers will be employed in construction of the overall LNG facility, and that 75 full-time permanent jobs will be created. DCP also asserts that “the Project will yield approximately \$40 million per year in incremental revenue to the County,” which will satisfy a net present value analysis and likely outweigh any increase in the price of natural gas caused by export of LNG.**20 During the evidentiary hearing, DCP witness McKinley testified that construction of the new Generating Station will account for approximately 20 percent of the man-hours and overall costs of the entire project. Additionally, he estimated that the Generating Station would employ approximately 20 to 23 full-time employees or about 30 percent of the full-time permanent jobs for the entire project.” *PSC Order pg. 13*
11. Mr. Hall, consulting DNR witness & economist for the DNR who specializes in regional economies and socioeconomic impact assessments, (referred to as PPRP), concluded that **“... his estimates were “significantly less than the 6,300 person-years and \$700 million in labor income DCP estimated the entire project would generate.” (Emphasis supplied.)** He also estimated that the entire Project would generate 26 FTE jobs, but FTE jobs generated by the Generating Station alone would, again, be significantly fewer. *PSC Order pgs. 33,34* Dominion estimated that approximately 20% of the “dollar impact” from the Project could be attributed to the Generating Station,193 PPRP estimated that the economic effects of the generating facility would be much smaller, approximately 5% of the total LNG facility temporary construction jobs and 2% of the overall salary and wage costs.
ECONOMICS “PPRP witness Hall concluded that the employment and income effects of the LNG Project would be significant, but that only a small portion of such effects would be attributable to the electric generation station. He estimated that construction of the Generating Station would result in an on-site construction labor force of about 120 full-time equivalent (“FTE”) jobs for three years. He noted that his estimates were **“significantly less” than DCP estimated the entire project would generate.** He also estimated that the entire Project would provide 26 FTE permanent jobs, but FTE jobs needed to operate the Generating Station alone would also be significantly fewer. He concluded that the overall impacts of the Generating Station would be “relatively small” compared to the overall Project. DCP did not provide a study to support the number of construction jobs that will be needed to build the generating stations or the number of

new, permanent jobs that will be required to operate the Station. In response to questioning at the hearing, **Dominion estimated that approximately 20% of the “dollar impact” from the Project could be attributed to the Generating Station, PPRP estimated that the economic effects of the generating facility would be much smaller, approximately 5% of the total LNG facility temporary construction jobs and 2% of the overall salary and wage costs.” PSC Order pg. 64-65**

12. “DCP also submitted to the Maryland PSC an Additional Impacts Analysis as required by the PSD regulations. For the growth analysis, no significant commercial, residential, or industrial growth is expected as a result of construction/operation of the Liquefaction Facilities. *EA pg. 129*
13. <https://www.dom.com/business/gas-transmission/cove-point/economy.jsp>
14. *EA revision Section 5.2.1 pg. 149 and EA pg. 1,252*
15. Micky Shymansky, a captain with the District of Columbia Fire Department and former assistant fire chief of operations of the Solomons Volunteer Rescue Squad and Fire Department who has resigned in protest over the lack of preparedness for a catastrophe at Dominion Cove Point. At a neighborhood meeting Shymansky said, “As a first responder, I’m not happy with how they’ve withheld vital information.” *Sarah Fleischman “First Responder Raises Concerns About Cove Point LNG Emergency Preparedness, Resigns Position.” Calvert Recorder, BayNet News Friday, April 25, 2014 http://www.thebaynet.com/news/index.cfm/fa/viewstory/story_ID/37402*
16. “Shymansky stated “since my first meeting with [Dominion] officials back in January, we have received no formal training. The company has put guys through training a couple of years ago in Boston and Texas. One member has taken a walk through to see the plant operations. Myself, along with several other chiefs have been briefed on some high angle equipment that is stored in a trailer if needed. Furthermore, we have submitted a ‘wish list’ of tools and appliances we would like to aid us in the event of an emergency. Nothing material has been presented to date since January that I am aware of. One of my biggest concerns about an emergency response to the gas plant is that we will not currently be able to staff our apparatus to four firefighters per National Fire Protection Association.... **Shymansky further stated he asked Dominion officials about the “60-foot perimeter wall designed to block sound” and stated he was told it was also designed to be a “fire blocking wall” in the event of a “major flash fire.” Shamansky claimed one of the administrators told him “it should allow for the fire to go over the immediate homes in the area.” Shamansky wrote, “I was floored by the statement. I do not perform my job with the mindset of ‘it should work.’... Shamansky said Company 3 “is not equipped” to handle an accident such as the one that occurred at a LNG plant in Washington State late last month. Four plant workers were injured in that explosion which remains under investigation.**
Shamansky, a resident of the Papas Acres subdivision of Lusby, concluded his missive by stating, “I am against the growth of the gas plant because we are not equipped on so many levels.”
http://www.thebaynet.com/news/index.cfm/fa/viewstory/story_ID/36643 Marty Madden, "Plant Officials Deny Report Of Wall Street Jitters", The Baynet, by April 22, 2014. http://www.thebaynet.com/news/index.cfm/fa/viewstory/story_ID/36643
17. U.S. Census Bureau, using American FactFinder; <http://factfinder2.census.gov>; 30 March 2014[4] <http://www.sigtto.org/sigtto/members>
18. Dominion cove point is in a smaller footprint, less than 69 acres “LNG Industry Seize the Opportunity.” http://www.lngindustry.com/news/liquefaction/articles/Diane_Leopold_looks_at_the_Dominion_Cove_Point_LNG_Terminal.aspx#.U1qbIV5sbDSeize the opportunity
19. From data given by phone from sheriff’s office in Lincoln County, Wyo.,
Lili Sheeline, “Wyoming incident proves more research needed on LNG.” Calvert Recorder, Southern Maryland News. Published: Wednesday, June 4, 2014, also online <http://www.somdnews.com/article/20140604/OPINION/140609796&template=southernMaryland>
20. “FERC Application Resource Report 5 Socioeconomics” 20130401-5045(28251343).pdf 20130401-5045 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 4/1/2013 7:25:55 AM. pg. 1,174.
21. U.S. Census Bureau, using American FactFinder; <http://factfinder2.census.gov>; 30 March 2014[4] <http://www.sigtto.org/sigtto/members>
22. “1.1 Facility Background” PUBLIC_Att_1_-_FERC_Air_Quality_Modeling_Report.pdf pg. 1-2

23. "Air Quality Dispersion Modeling Report sec 2.2 ambient monitoring Requirements" CPCN Air Permit Application Report Redacted.pdf pg. 325 Dominion Cove Point LNG, LP
24. "Resource Report 11 Reliability and Safety APRIL 2013." DCP CPCN App A-3 - Public - RR 10 - RR 12.pdf DCP CPCN AppA-3 Dominion Cove Point LNG, LP Cove Point Liquefaction Project Docket No. CP13-_____-000 , pg. 46)

25. "7.5.2.3. Allowable Emission Rates (AER)Table 7-12 AER"

Pollutants:

2-Methylnaphthalene, 3-Methylchloranthrene, 7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene, Acenaphthene, Acenaphthylene, Acetaldehyde, Acrolein, Ammonia, Anthracene, Arsenic, Barium, Benzene, Benzo(g,h,i)perylene, Beryllium, Butane, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Fluoranthene, Fluorene, Formaldehyde, Hydrogen Sulfide, Manganese, Mercury, Molybdenum, Nickel, Nitrous Oxide, Phenanthrene, Pyrene, Respirable PM, Selenium, Sulfuric Acid Mist, Toluene, Vanadium, Xylenes, and Zinc

PSC 7.5.2.4. Modeling Demonstration

The following pollutants are emitted at rates greater than their respective AERs and therefore, an air dispersion modeling analysis was conducted to demonstrate compliance:

Acrolein; Ammonia; Arsenic (8-hour); Barium; Benzene (1-hour and 8-hour); Beryllium (8-hour); Butane; Cadmium (8-hour); Chromium; Cobalt; Copper; Formaldehyde (8-hour); Manganese; Mercury; Molybdenum; Nickel; Nitrous Oxide; Respirable particulate; Sulfuric acid mist; and Vanadium.

Summary Case No 9318 DCP Supplemental Information - PSD Modeling update May 15 2013.pdf 7 Pg. 7-20:

26. PSC Order pg. 26

27. I. ("VOCs")

II. "Emissions of TAP pollutants at the Cove Point LNG Terminal occur from fuel burning equipment, certain control devices, and fugitive emissions. The fuel burning equipment at the site includes combustion turbines, submerged vaporizers, water-ethylene glycol heaters, boilers, internal combustion engines, and vent heaters. These sources are all fuel-burning equipment, which are exempt from the COMAR 26.11.15 TAP requirements as specified in COMAR 26.11.15.03B(2)(a). Gasoline stations are also exempt per COMAR 26.11.15.03B(2)(c). Therefore, emissions from the flares, thermal oxidizer, ammonia slip emissions from the SCRs, and fugitive emissions were evaluated in the TAPs analysis for the Cove Point LNG Terminal. "

III. "Note the exemption in COMAR 26.11.1503B(2)(a) specifically refers to a "fuel burning equipment" definition in COMAR 26.11.09.01. It should be noted that COMAR 26.11.09.01 no longer includes a definition of "fuel burning equipment" as such the definitions in the general provisions have been used in this assessment. COMAR 26.11.01.01B(17) "Fuel-burning equipment" means any: (a) Boiler that has the primary function of heating air, water, or any other medium through indirect heat transfer from the burning of fuels; or (b) Stationary internal combustion engine or stationary combustion turbine used to produce mechanical or electrical energy." "7.5.1 ii. Site-Wide TAP Emissions," Case No 9318 DCP Supplemental Information - PSD Modeling update May 15 2013.pdf pgs. 7-16,17

28. (VOCs) ... "Emissions of TAP pollutants at the Cove Point LNG Terminal occur from fuel burning equipment, certain control devices, and fugitive emissions. The fuel burning equipment at the site includes combustion turbines, submerged vaporizers, water-ethylene glycol heaters, boilers, internal combustion engines, and vent heaters. These sources are all fuel-burning equipment, which are exempt from the COMAR 26.11.15 TAP requirements as specified in COMAR 26.11.15.03B(2)(a). Gasoline stations are also exempt per COMAR 26.11.15.03B(2)(c). Therefore, emissions from the flares, thermal oxidizer, ammonia slip emissions from the SCRs, and fugitive emissions were evaluated in the TAPs analysis for the Cove Point LNG Terminal. "
- "Note the exemption in COMAR 26.11.1503B(2)(a) specifically refers to a "fuel burning equipment" definition in COMAR 26.11.09.01. It should be noted that COMAR 26.11.09.01 no longer includes a definition of "fuel burning equipment" as such the definitions in the general provisions have been used in this assessment. COMAR 26.11.01.01B(17) "Fuel-burning equipment" means any: (a) Boiler that has the primary function of heating air, water, or any other medium through indirect heat transfer from the burning of fuels; or (b) Stationary internal combustion engine or stationary combustion turbine used to produce mechanical or electrical energy..... There are too many to list.

29. *PSC Order pg. 66.*
30. "7.5.1. Site-Wide TAP Emissions" PSD/NA NSR AIR PERMIT APPLICATION REPORT (REDACTED) *Dominion Cove Point Liquefaction Facility: TRINITY CONSULTANTS March 2013 CPCN Air Permit Application Report Redacted.pdf pg. 111*
31. *PSC Order pg. 86*
32. updated emissions to FERC .pdf 20130621-5145 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/21/2013 4:52:50 PM
33. *PSC Order pg. 52*
34. Appendix A – 9, A-III-4 Table. Emissions for all sources identified as part of the DCP Project, including emissions during periods of startup and shutdown, shall be limited to the following, in tons per year, in any consecutive 12-month rolling period. *PSC Order pg. 92*
35. *RE: Case no: 9318- Direct Testimony of Donald C. Helm on Behalf of AMP Creeks Council, January 14, 2014- Helm Testimony Part 1.pdf*
36. *Helm Testimony Part 1 pg. 13, L15-23, pg. 14, L1-15.*
37. *Helm Testimony Part 1 pg. 14, L16 through pg. 15, L18 and pg. 13, L12-14.*
38. *Brian Compere, "Chesapeake Bay Impact Crater Adds To Sea Level Rise" Capital News Service and Calvert Recorder Published: Wednesday, April 2, 2014 <http://archive.delmarvanow.com/interactive/article/20140330/NEWS35/303290016/Chesapeake-Bay-impact-crater-adds-to-sea-level-rise>*
39. *Delaware Riverkeeper Network, et. al. v. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, Decided June 6, 2014. (http://www.delawareriverkeeper.org/resources/PressReleases/PR_Court_Decision_Victory_6.6.14.pdf)*
40. *National Transportation Safety Board, Washington, DC 20594 Safety Recommendation, Date: May 22, 2014 In reply refer to: A-14-032 through-036<http://www.ntsb.gov/doclib/reletters/2014/A-14-032-036.pdf> pg. 10, 11*
41. *EA pg. 162*
42. *EA Pg. 17 31, 32*
43. "Going out undermanned is common in a 100 percent volunteer organization," he said. Joe Ford, chief of the Solomons Volunteer Rescue Squad and Fire Department, said last week it is common for most volunteer departments to be undermanned with or without an LNG plant in the area. "Calvert County's all-volunteer fire/rescue/EMS services are not in the business of taking sides on contentious issues," according to the statement released Wednesday by the Solomons Volunteer Rescue Squad and Fire Department. "We work to protect property and save lives in our community." Ford noted that responding to an emergency at Cove Point would not be the sole responsibility of the Solomons department but would be countywide. "It's not solely a Solomons fire department issue," he said last week. "It's a county issue." *Sarah Fleischman "First Responder Raises Concerns About Cove Point LNG Emergency Preparedness, Resigns Position."*
44. "EPA requests that this additional time be granted due to the nature and complexity of this project," EPA Region 3 Environmental Assessment & Innovation Division Director John Pomponio wrote to FERC in a letter released yesterday. "The additional time will allow the agency to compile comments from its regional associate internal reviewers (our standard practices) and the required need for EPA headquarters' review." *Marie Cusack "EPA Asks For More Time To Review Cove Point LNG Terminal" StateImpactPENNSYLVANIA npr JUNE 10, 2014 | 9:42 AM <http://stateimpact.npr.org/pennsylvania/2014/06/10/epa-asks-for-more-time-to-review-cove-point-lng-terminal/>*

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Robert C Smythe <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, August 23, 2018 9:35 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Request For Studies BEFORE Growth

Calvert County Planning Commission Members:

As you are aware, Maryland Law requires that:

"A Planning Commission shall prepare a Comprehensive Plan by carefully and comprehensively surveying and studying the present conditions and projections of future growth of the local jurisdiction."

While the current draft of the Comprehensive Plan includes information about "present conditions", it lacks evidence that "projections of future growth" have been "carefully and comprehensively studied".

Therefore, I am requesting that no growth be proposed in the Plan until studies are conducted to determine the effects on traffic, schools, the environment, water supply, budget, etc. before the Plan is approved.

Specifically, the Plan should first answer the following basic question:

1 - How many households are projected if the growth in the Town Centers and Residential Areas are approved and if water and sewer is allowed to maximize density, as proposed?

Based on the answer to the above, the following additional questions should be answered:

2 - How much traffic will be generated by the projected households? Can our roads accommodate the additional traffic? If not, what road improvements are needed? How will those improvements be funded?

3 - How many additional schools will be needed? How will they be funded?

4 - What impacts will the proposed growth have on our environment? How will those impacts be mitigated?

5 - Can our aquifers adequately supply water to the projected households? If not, what is the solution?

If studies have in fact been conducted, I request that the results be added to the Plan and that they be shared with the public and the Planning Commission in a public presentation, with adequate time for review, questions and comments.

If studies have not been conducted to answer the above questions, I request that the Planning Commission direct the Consultant and staff to conduct the necessary studies and that the results be presented to the Planning Commission and the public, with adequate time for review, questions and comments, before approval of the Plan.

Thank you.

Robert C Smythe

SMYTHEB1951@GMAIL.COM

Owings

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Dottie Rodda <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, August 24, 2018 8:52 AM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Request For Studies BEFORE Growth

Calvert County Planning Commission Members:

As you are aware, Maryland Law requires that:

"A Planning Commission shall prepare a Comprehensive Plan by carefully and comprehensively surveying and studying the present conditions and projections of future growth of the local jurisdiction."

While the current draft of the Comprehensive Plan includes information about "present conditions", it lacks evidence that "projections of future growth" have been "carefully and comprehensively studied".

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Specifically, the Plan should first answer the following basic question:

1 - How many households are projected if the growth in the Town Centers and Residential Areas are approved and if water and sewer is allowed to maximize density, as proposed?

Based on the answer to the above, the following additional questions should be answered:

2 - How much traffic will be generated by the projected households? Can our roads accommodate the additional traffic? If not, what road improvements are needed? How will those improvements be funded?

3 - How many additional schools will be needed? How will they be funded?

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Thank you.

Dottie Rodda

oct21dot@ymail.com

Owings

We don't need nothing else. Maybe something for children to do.

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Cheryl Burge <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, August 24, 2018 2:22 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Request For Studies BEFORE Growth

Calvert County Planning Commission Members:

As you are aware, Maryland Law requires that:

"A Planning Commission shall prepare a Comprehensive Plan by carefully and comprehensively surveying and studying the present conditions and projections of future growth of the local jurisdiction."

While the current draft of the Comprehensive Plan includes information about "present conditions", it lacks evidence that "projections of future growth" have been "carefully and comprehensively studied".

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Thank you.

Cheryl Burge

C.burge08@cpmcast.net

Dunkirk

Holt, Judy C.

From: Betty Hunter <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, August 24, 2018 11:57 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Request For Studies BEFORE Growth

Calvert County Planning Commission Members:

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Thank you.

Betty Hunter

bjhunter747@gmail.com

Owings

Holt, Judy C.

From: renee murphy <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, August 25, 2018 10:45 AM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Request For Studies BEFORE Growth

Calvert County Planning Commission Members:

As you are aware, Maryland Law requires that:

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Thank you.

renee murphy

renee060@comcast.net

Owings

Holt, Judy C.

From: Kathleen Balderson <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, August 25, 2018 1:49 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Request For Studies BEFORE Growth

Calvert County Planning Commission Members:

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Thank you.

Kathleen Balderson

kathy.balderson@comcast.net

Sunderland

Holt, Judy C.

From: Virginia Smythe <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, August 25, 2018 2:17 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Request For Studies BEFORE Growth

Calvert County Planning Commission Members:

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Thank you.

Virginia Smythe

smytheg73@gmail.com

Owings

Holt, Judy C.

From: THOMAS SCHMIDT <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, August 25, 2018 5:43 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Request For Studies BEFORE Growth

Calvert County Planning Commission Members:

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Thank you.

THOMAS SCHMIDT

TSCH3830@YAHOO.COM

Dunkirk

Holt, Judy C.

From: Harriet Gossett <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, August 28, 2018 10:33 AM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Request For Studies BEFORE Growth

Calvert County Planning Commission Members:

As you are aware, Maryland Law requires that:

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Thank you.

Harriet Gossett

arts4hg@gmail.com

Prince Frederick

Holt, Judy C.

Subject: FW: One more thing

From: Bucky Wells <mrljw@comcast.net>
Sent: Tuesday, August 28, 2018 3:15 PM
To: Viverette, Lisa M. <Lisa.Viverette@calvertcountymd.gov>
Subject: One more thing

I have read many of the comments from concerned citizens regarding The Comprehensive Plan Update and Zoning Ordinance Rewrite. My opinion is nearly spot on to the comments submitted to the so called planning board so I won't bother to submit any more.

It does appear to me that builders and such must have contributed heavily to the plan as most of the changes will benefit that group and certainly not the current tax payers of the county. As anyone that has been paying attention for the past 50 years knows, public sewer and water absolutely fuels growth. So do highways through rural areas. Builders and their politicians who meet resistance from the citizens simply implement small changes over time and eventually they have what they wanted all along. That is what is going on in the county right now. They also perpetrate the myth that there is no affordable housing so they can get townhouse projects. We are getting them ready or not. In a few years Calvert County will be a small scale Waldorf with the same problems Waldorf has now. I knew this would happen because I saw it happen in Waldorf.

As a side note, the Calvert County build out is contributing to the demise of the Chesapeake Bay. Can U forward my comments to the planning board please? The commissioners too, although I know three of them are not listening.

Thank you

From: Viverette, Lisa M.
Sent: Tuesday, August 28, 2018 12:46 PM
To: mrljw@comcast.net
Subject: In response to your email

Good afternoon, Mr. Wells –

Please see the attached letter from the Board of County Commissioners.

Best regards,

Lisa M. Viverette
Executive Administrative Assistant to the County Administrator
Calvert County Government
175 Main Street, Courthouse
Prince Frederick, MD 20678
Office: (410) 535-1600, x2201
Fax: (410) 535-5594
Email: Lisa.Viverette@calvertcountymd.gov

From: jpsherkus@comcast.net
Sent: Tuesday, August 28, 2018 3:14 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Chapter 8 - Economic Vitality - 2

Objective 3 - Improvements to public services and facilities in Town Centers.

8.2.3.2 What does "Develop cost sharing strategies that leverage private sector investment in water and sewer extensions in Town Centers in order to protect environmental health or support county-identified economic development goals" mean? Who is going to pay? Do citizens have a voice in the County-identified development goals?

JP & Phyllis Sherkus

From: jp sherkus <sherkus.jp@comcast.net>
Sent: Thursday, August 30, 2018 2:28 PM
To: jpsherkus@comcast.net; Planning and Zoning
Subject: RE: Chapter 4 - Environment and Natural Resources

Page 4-3, the map of Calvert County Sensitive Resources, you show Dunkirk as a "major town center". This must be incorrect as by your own definition of a major town center, Dunkirk DOES NOT fit the definition as all. The majority of Dunkirk Residents do not want Dunkirk to be considered a major town center with all the development that would follow.

John P. "JP" Sherkus
410-257-5693

From: jp sherkus <sherkus.jp@comcast.net>
Sent: Thursday, August 30, 2018 2:41 PM
To: jpsherkus@comcast.net; Planning and Zoning
Subject: RE: Chapter 4 - Environment and Natural Resources

On page 4-5, under the third paragraph, you state that "Calvert County received a \$5.15 million "hazard mitigation" grant through FEMA in 2012 to begin acquiring homes near the edge of the cliffs." How many homes were actually acquired through this grant, and where were they?

John P. "JP" Sherkus
410-257-5693

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: jp sherkus <sherkus.jp@comcast.net>
Sent: Thursday, August 30, 2018 2:52 PM
To: jpsherkus@comcast.net; Planning and Zoning
Subject: RE: Chapter 4 - Environment and Natural Resources

On page 4-15, Goals and Objectives, Objective 1, 4.1.1.1 you state "Maintain substantial monetary penalties for the unauthorized destruction of wetlands. (P&Z, MDE) Who investigates this destruction and who enforces this objective?"

John P. "JP" Sherkus
410-257-5693

From: jp sherkus <sherkus.jp@comcast.net>
Sent: Thursday, August 30, 2018 3:01 PM
To: jpsherkus@comcast.net; Planning and Zoning
Subject: RE: Comprehensive Plan Chapter 9 - Water Resources

On page 9-3 under Drinking Water Assessments, you state “

Is located within the Coastal Plain, which has experienced significant decreases in ground water levels over the past several years.. A 2014 study by the Maryland Geological Survey found that water levels in Calvert County’s aquifers have decreased by between 61 and 199 feet.” This being said, how can Constellation be allowed to pump over 400, 000 gallons of drinking water per day from the aquifer?

John P. "JP" Sherkus
410-257-5693

From: jp sherkus <sherkus.jp@comcast.net>
Sent: Thursday, August 30, 2018 3:10 PM
To: jpsherkus@comcast.net; Planning and Zoning
Subject: RE: Comprehensive Plan Chapter 9 - Water Resources

On page 9-14 under Goals, Objectives and Strategies, Objective 3, Take steps to decrease water Consumption, none of the strategies address the millions of gallons of drinking water used by Calvert Cliffs or Cove Point natural gas plants. Why are these being ignored while residents are being urged to “consume less water”?

John P. "JP" Sherkus
410-257-5693

From: jpsherkus@comcast.net
Sent: Thursday, August 30, 2018 5:51 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Comprehensive Plan Chapter 4 Environment & Natural Resources - 1

Environment & Natural Resources

Page 4-5

Regarding the development next to the Battle Creek Cypress Swamp, which is designated as an area of Special consideration, it is stated that residential development is occurring on the eastern boundary of the swamp. What kind of buffer zone is in place there to protect the swamp from human intrusion.

Phyllis Sherkus

From: jpsherkus@comcast.net
Sent: Thursday, August 30, 2018 5:51 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Comprehensive Plan Chapter 4 Environment & Natural Resources - 2

Chapter 4 Environment & Natural Resources

4-5 Last paragraph under *Areas of Critical state concern* -

Regarding the streams that are in good condition and then the last sentence "those in poor and very poor condition should be considered for remediation". Only considered? This should be on the to-do list.

Phyllis Sherkus

From: jpsherkus@comcast.net
Sent: Thursday, August 30, 2018 5:51 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Comprehensive Plan Chapter 4 Environment & Natural Resources - 3

Chapter 4 Environment & Natural Resources

4-6 Steep Cliffs and Slopes

It states that the county received \$5.15 million in a "hazard mitigation" grant through FEMA in 2012 to begin acquiring homes near the edge of the cliffs. Has any of this money been spent? How much? How many homes have been acquired? How much is left to spend?

Phyllis Sherkus

From: jpsherkus@comcast.net
Sent: Thursday, August 30, 2018 5:52 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Comprehensive Plan Chapter 4 Environment & Natural Resources - 4

Chapter 4 Environment & Natural Resources

4-8 Watershed Management

It states that the "county has created watershed implementation plans to guide projects to improve the quality of select watersheds" - to include Hall Creek and Hunting Creek. Those plans are 7 and 25 years old. Is that the most current? What are those plans and what is the status of those plans?

Phyllis Sherkus

From: jpsherkus@comcast.net
Sent: Thursday, August 30, 2018 5:52 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Comprehensive Plan Chapter 4 Environment & Natural Resources - 5

Chapter 4 Environment & Natural Resources

4-10 Forested Land

In the second paragraph the last sentence is "Land preservation measures must be pursued to achieve a high level of protection" from development. You can't do that if you are pushing aggressive growth in the county.

Phyllis Sherkus

From: jpsherkus@comcast.net
Sent: Thursday, August 30, 2018 10:10 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Comprehensive Plan Chapter 9 - Water Resources - 1

Chapter 9 - Water Resources

9-3 Drinking Water Assessment - Water Supply

In the second paragraph the plan states "Calvert County has experienced significant decreases in groundwater levels over the past several decades"(between 61 and 199 feet). Per Dr Albert Tucker, President of the Chesapeake Environmental Protection Association (CEPA) -

- 1. The Calvert County aquifer water is dropping 2 to 4 feet per year
- 2. As the aquifer drops levels of arsenic concentration rises resulting in some cases a need for remediation. Many in the county have levels that are not safe.
- 3. The aquifer does recharge to some degree but over population will cause the water levels to decline with associated problems occurring. The problem is that it does not recharge in Calvert County but in an area in Ann Arundel County that is now 30% covered in impermeable surfaces.
- 4. This also means that as the levels decrease more and more people will have to have wells drilled deeper to access the water. This is expensive!

We need to stop aggressive growth until a solution to the decreasing levels of the aquifer can be addressed. This is a problem that will not solve itself - we need to be proactive.

Phyllis Sherkus

From: jpsherkus@comcast.net
Sent: Thursday, August 30, 2018 10:11 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Comprehensive Plan Chapter 9 - Water Resources -2

Chapter 9 - Water Resources

9-11 Sewerage Systems for Residential Areas around Major Town Centers.

The plan states "developer-funded extensions of public sewer systems are permitted in the designated Residential areas surrounding Major Town Centers, as identified on the Future Land Use Plan Map".

And now we see why the push is on to change Dunkirk's designation from Minor to Major town center. The will of the people seems to have no weight in this argument since the developers have all the money!

The increase in the town centers should be decided in the individual Town Center Master Plans by the citizens of each town - not by the developers who will make their money on the new developments and then leave the residents to deal with all the repercussions.

Phyllis Sherkus

From: jpsherkus@comcast.net
Sent: Thursday, August 30, 2018 10:11 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Comprehensive Plan Chapter 9 - Water Resources - 3

Chapter 9 - Water Resources

9-14 Objective 3 - Take steps to decrease water consumption.

It is objectionable to me that you can state that we need to urge residents to consume less water when the county approved Calvert Cliffs and Cove Point to draw water from the aquifers by the thousands of gallons when they have the capabilities to build desalinization plants to use water from the bay.

Phyllis Sherkus

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: C21JWTLTD <c21jwtd@aol.com>
Sent: Friday, August 31, 2018 8:14 AM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Proposed Comprehensive Plan

My family moved specifically to Yellow Bank Road due to the peacefulness, low traffic, and just the wonderful "country feeling" I feel living on this road. Adding more housing units will not improve the character of the commercial area of Dunkirk as suggested by the proposed CCCP. Examples of dense housing adjacent to commercial developments abound in the Washington/Baltimore area, and none of them have created "vibrant, walkable, town centers" out of developers' commercial areas.

The Yellow Bank Road community should be removed from any consideration of Residential zoning.

Also, Dunkirk needs to remain a MINOR, not major town center. No public sewer/water, and no high density building should be permitted. These conditions need to be in the Comprehensive Plan.

Sincerely,
Tracey Dickerson

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: C21JWTLTD <c21jwtltd@aol.com>
Sent: Friday, August 31, 2018 8:16 AM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Calvert 2040 Comments

To Whom It May Concern:

In regard to the May 2018 Draft Calvert County Comprehensive Plan (CCCP), the Yellow Bank community should be removed from the proposed reclassification to Residential as indicated in Figure ES-1 (Future Land Use). Under the existing 2010 Comprehensive Plan, the entire extent of Yellow Bank Road is designated Priority Preservation Area (PPA) as part of the Farm and Forest District. This designation is reserved for protection of farming and natural resource related uses. As such Residential growth is to be directed away from this area. The 2018 Draft retains the PPA protection (Figure 1-1, page 1-4).

However, the May 2018 Draft CCCP, Figure ES-1 (Future Land Use) proposes to reclassify the central half of Yellow Bank Road as Residential, leaving the eastern and western portions as Farm and Forest. This constitutes a complete reversal from low density Priority Preservation to the highest density Residential zoning outside a Major Town Center. The result for residents living within this area would be the threat of increased development and higher property taxes, with increased traffic problems. There has been no notification to local residents and no attempt for input from residents regarding the proposed changes.

Yellow Bank Road has grown over many years through the actions of individual lot owners and in conformance with the original 1967/1978 CCCPs, the forest canopy and stream flow remain protected. There seems to be no justification for this proposal.

My family moved specifically to Yellow Bank Road due to the peacefulness, low traffic, and just the wonderful "country feeling" I feel living on this road. Adding more housing units will not improve the character of the commercial area of Dunkirk as suggested by the proposed CCCP. Examples of dense housing adjacent to commercial developments abound in the Washington/Baltimore area, and none of them have created "vibrant, walkable, town centers" out of developers' commercial areas.

The Yellow Bank Road community should be removed from any consideration of Residential zoning.

Also, Dunkirk needs to remain a MINOR, not major town center. No public sewer/water should be permitted, and no high density building should be permitted. These conditions need to be in the Comprehensive Plan!

Sincerely,

Tracey L. Dickerson

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Gary Miller <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, August 31, 2018 8:53 AM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Request For Studies BEFORE Growth

Calvert County Planning Commission Members:

As you are aware, Maryland Law requires that:

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Thank you.

Gary Miller

gmiller32@gmail.com

Dunkirk

From: Gary Miller <gmiller32@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, August 31, 2018 4:53 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Dunkirk town center

No one who lives in Dunkirk wants Dunkirk to be a major town center. You are servicing and catering to surrounding areas such as South County and Southern PG county. Let them build in their own backyard. It is impossible to keep the rural character of Calvert County when you follow a proposed plan that looks like Waldorf, Bowie or Gambrills or even Prince Frederick. Furthermore it is irresponsible to develop without a comprehensive traffic plan. We don't want gridlock and we don't want that kind of reckless growth. Make no mistake, nobody lives here for convenience except to the the bay. We live here to enjoy the tranquility of a small watershed community where we can get away from the rat race, crime and congestion that envelopes the entire surrounding DC and Baltimore area with the exception of Calvert County due to irresponsible over development. When you make Dunkirk an Urban cookie cutter city you destroy the character of Dunkirk and Calvert County.

The redundant vendors and newly created traffic fiasco in the Shoppes at Apple Greene highlight the short sided development that can only indicate more of the same will follow if a larger town center plan is adopted. Flawed and or poorly planned Egress in ingress to the new shopping center should be an embarrassment to the planners and developers and only point to and end state that looks as dispicable as Waldorf or Gambrills.

Gary Miller

From: David C Cole <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, August 31, 2018 10:19 AM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Request For Studies BEFORE Growth

Calvert County Planning Commission Members:

As you are aware, Maryland Law requires that:

"A Planning Commission shall prepare a Comprehensive Plan by carefully and comprehensively surveying and studying the present conditions and projections of future growth of the local jurisdiction."

While the current draft of the Comprehensive Plan includes information about "present conditions", it lacks evidence that "projections of future growth" have been "carefully and comprehensively studied".

Therefore, I am requesting that no growth be proposed in the Plan until studies are conducted to determine the effects on traffic, schools, the environment, water supply, budget, etc. before the Plan is approved.

Specifically, the Plan should first answer the following basic question:

1 - How many households are projected if the growth in the Town Centers and Residential Areas are approved and if water and sewer is allowed to maximize density, as proposed?

Based on the answer to the above, the following additional questions should be answered:

2 - How much traffic will be generated by the projected households? Can our roads accommodate the additional traffic? If not, what road improvements are needed? How will those improvements be funded?

3 - How many additional schools will be needed? How will they be funded?

4 - What impacts will the proposed growth have on our environment? How will those impacts be mitigated?

5 - Can our aquifers adequately supply water to the projected households? If not, what is the solution?

If studies have in fact been conducted, I request that the results be added to the Plan and that they be shared with the public and the Planning Commission in a public presentation, with adequate time for review, questions and comments.

If studies have not been conducted to answer the above questions, I request that the Planning Commission direct the Consultant and staff to conduct the necessary studies and that the results be presented to the Planning Commission and the public, with adequate time for review, questions and comments, before approval of the Plan.

Thank you.

David C Cole

PNMC@COMCAST.NET

Huntingtown

Our county has no "adequate public facilities ordinance".

The proposed increased in high density housing will overwhelm our school system.

With the increase in affordable housing (high density) we run the possibility of losing USDA mortgage financing.

That will dramatically decrease property values in the south of the county, LOWERING our overall per capita tax base.

From: Wes and Cyndie JUNKER <wjunker@comcast.net>
Sent: Friday, August 31, 2018 10:28 AM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Dunkirk and the new Comprehensive Plan

We are very concerned about the decisions being made by Calvert County that will result in radical changes to the Dunkirk area. We have attended many of the meetings lately and feel that you are not listening to the residents of this area on the future growth for our area. Let me state our wishes for OUR future here:

We want Dunkirk to remain a **Minor Town Center** in the new Comprehensive Plan.

This should mean no expansion of town center boundaries;

NO PUBLIC WATER/SEWER;

NO HIGH DENSITY BUILDING PERMITTED.

Traffic congestion and loss of natural habitat, ie more hard surface areas, are our primary concerns. If developers have their way current residents will lose much of what makes the Dunkirk area so appealing and an attractive place for families to live.

Smart, controlled growth that would permit low density, moderate priced housing

Norman and Cynthia Junker

12830 Long Gun Drive

Dunkirk, MD

From: Miriam Groll <grollma@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, August 31, 2018 2:57 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Cc: Wanda King; David Bury; Hofmann Pat; Tom Mero; Len Zuza; Mike King; Ralph Eshelman; Maurice Lusby; Jeff Klapper; Andrea Hurley; Sue Dzurec; Randi Vogt; Marcia Olson; Stephen Oberg; Sue Kullen; J.P. & Phyllis Sherkus; Sharron Bickle; Greg & Tamea Bowen; Erin Knowles; Sue & Ed Apple; Trish Weaver; Sue & Gary Dzurec; Kent Mountford; Steve Kullen; Ed Bender; Malcolm Funn; Greg Bowen; Peter Vogt; Von Willey; Bob Daniels; Terry Pennington; Charlene Kriemelmeyer; Joe Kriemelmeyer
Subject: Keep Calvert Country's Comments on Chapters 4, 9 & 10 of the draft Comprehensive Plan
Attachments: KCC Comments-Chapters 4 9 and 10 with attachments-FINAL.pdf

Please see the attached comments, which I am submitting on behalf of Keep Calvert Country. Please include this email as a cover note to the comments.

KCC notes two overarching comments on these chapters:

1. Numerous sections of the draft Plan are based on the population projections provided by the Maryland Dept. of Planning. These population projections are incorrect and inaccurate because:
 - o they are based on current zoning, which will change after the adoption of the Plan;
 - o they don't take into account the expansions of the Town Centers plus the sewer policies that would allow higher density in the Residential Areas adjacent to the Town Centers; and
 - o There are no longer any growth control measures in the Plan.
2. The current 2010 Plan has been unnecessarily gutted by the removal of valuable information, data and analysis that should be included in a good Comprehensive Plan.

Thank you for your consideration of the attached comments.

Miriam Groll for
Keep Calvert Country

KEEP CALVERT COUNTRY COMMENTS – CHAPTER 4-ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Page 4-2, 3rd paragraph:
“It includes sections on floodplains, forestland, air quality ...”
Comment: There is no section on floodplains.
2. Page 4-2, Sustainability Approach
Comment: As stated in previous comments, the sections of the Plan that address “sustainability” are basically repetitions of the definition of sustainability applied to the relevant chapter. Please see the 2010 Plan for examples of details of how communities address current and future issues in order to remain sustainable.
3. Page 4-2, Sensitive Areas
“Sensitive areas include wetlands, **streams and** stream buffers, floodplains ...”
Comment: Adding “streams and” before stream buffers will make the paragraph consistent with the sub-section title on page 4-5. Also, streams are considered sensitive areas as well as their buffers.
4. Page 4-4, 3rd paragraph:
“Individuals developing within the Critical Area Buffer must submit a Buffer Management Plan that shows ...”
Comment: Variances from the Board of Appeals are also required, prior to submitting a Buffer Management Plan.
5. Page 4-4, Wetlands:
“The State of Maryland requires a 25-foot buffer around wetlands.
Comment: It should also be mentioned that the current Calvert County Zoning Ordinance, Section 8-2.05.C.4 requires a 50’ buffer adjacent to nontidal wetlands and a 100’ buffer adjacent to tidal wetlands.
6. Page 4-4, Areas of Critical State Concern:
“...is demonstrated to be so unusual or significant to the State that the **secretary** designates it for special management ...”
Comment: Should be more specific as to the regulatory agency.
7. Page 4-5, 2nd paragraph, last sentence:
“According to the State’s system for ACSC, these zones classify the areas as protected zones, which restrict or limit development.”
Comment: This should be an action item to ensure development is restricted or limited in this area.
8. Page 4-5, Streams and Their Buffers, 1st paragraph:
Comment: The plural term “rivers” is used twice. We only have one river, and it should be identified by name, similar to the identification of the Chesapeake Bay in that paragraph.

9. Page 4-5, Streams and Their Buffers, 3rd paragraph:
"Those in poor and very poor condition should be considered for remediation."
Comment: This should be an action item.
10. Page 4-6, Steep Slopes and Cliffs, 1st paragraph:
"All steep slope areas are **generally** unsuitable for development."
Comment: The current Zoning Ordinance prohibits development on steep slopes (Section 8-2.04). In addition, Section 8-2.05 requires a buffer for steep slopes adjacent to streams.
11. Page 4-6, Steep Slopes and Cliffs, 3rd paragraph:
"Calvert County received a \$5.15 million "hazard mitigation" grant through FEMA in 2010 to begin acquiring homes near the edge of the cliffs."
Comment: Has any money from this grant been used to acquire homes? Perhaps that information should be included.
12. Page 4-7, Habitat for Rare, Threatened & Endangered Species, 3rd paragraph:
Comment: Last line refers to a non-existent Figure 3.
13. Page 4-8, Watershed Management, 3rd paragraph:
"This indicates a need for restoration and protection projects and land use changes to improve the health of the county's watersheds. Education on the watersheds would increase citizen involvement in improving the health of the watersheds."
Comment: The action items include references to public education, but there is no mention of "restoration and projection projects and land use changes..." Such recommendations should be included in the action items.
14. Page 4-8, Mineral Resources, 2nd paragraph:
Comment: Is it possible to include the areas described in this paragraph on the map on the next page? Also, the map is mistakenly referenced as Figure 5-4 instead of 4-4.
15. Page 4-14, Footnotes:
Comment: There is nothing next to footnote #8.
16. Page 4-15, Objective 2: Preserve and restore floodplains.
Comment: There should be a floodplain section to correspond to this objective and action items (see comment #1)
17. Page 4-15 thru 4-18, Goals and Objectives:
Comment: There are several action items that begin with "Develop" and "Revise" that refer to regulations, policies and procedures that are already in place. For example: 4.1.4.1 – "Develop regulations to address existing and future development on steep slopes..." As mentioned in comment #10 above, these regulations are already in place. These action items should be re-examined to determine whether they are still necessary.

6. Page 9-5, Drinking Water Demand:

"Based on the county's projected increase in population between 2015 and 2040, the total countywide daily demand for drinking water will increase by approximately one million gallons by 2040.

Comment: Again, this statement is based on false information. Please direct staff to provide accurate population projections and update this and all the other statements in the Plan that are based on the false information.

7. Page 9-6, 1st paragraph beneath table 9-4:

"The total Calvert County population is projected to grow by 9,800 residents from 2015 through 2040."

Comment: Again – false!

8. Page 9-11, Sewerage Systems for Residential Areas around Major Town Centers

"Developer-funded extensions of public sewer systems **are permitted** in the designated Residential areas surrounding Major Town Centers, as identified on the Future Land Use Plan Map."

Comment: This must be why Dunkirk is being proposed to be changed to a Major Town Center – so that developers can run sewer out to the extensive Residential Areas and maximize density in those areas. This should be decided during the Master Planning process, as Director Mark Willis stated at the August 22nd PC work session:

"I think how you counter the potential for explosive growth is that you update your Town Center Master Plan and your zoning to account for that. You put there what you want to put there. You restrict what you can restrict legally and that helps."

KCC REQUEST: Eliminate all proposals for expansions of the Town Centers and the proposal to make Dunkirk a Major Town Center. Replace with a recommendation for all Town Centers that a determination should be made during the Master Plan process as to whether the Town Center should expand (or in the case of Dunkirk, become a Major Town Center).

9. Page 9-11, Community, Multi-use, and Shared Facility Systems in Rural Areas

"New community, multi-use, and shared facility service areas, sewer systems, and system extensions are permitted on land zoned for industrial, **rural commercial**, and marine commercial use.

Comment: Again, this statement sounds like it's a "done deal" instead of a recommendation. But more importantly, water and sewer SHOULD NOT be allowed on Rural Commercial properties. These properties are to be phased out, according to the current Plan as well as the Land Use Chapter of this Plan.

KEEP CALVERT COUNTRY COMMENTS – CHAPTER 9-WATER RESOURCES

1. Page 9-1, Goal 1:

“Ensure sufficient drinking water quantity and quality to support projected population growth.”

Comment: The population projections in the Plan are incorrect because:

- a. They are based on current zoning, which will change after the adoption of the Plan;
- b. They don't take into account the expansion of the Town Centers plus the sewer policies that would allow higher density in the Residential Areas adjacent to the Town Centers; and
- c. There are no longer any growth control measures in the Plan.

How can any policy, goal, objective, etc. in this Plan be adopted if they are based on inaccurate information? KCC REQUEST: We request that the Planning Commission halt review of the Plan until accurate population projections are provided. At that time, several sections of the Plan will need to be re-evaluated based on the new projections.

2. Page 9-2, Overview:

“Calvert County’s projected population is a key driver for planning future community water and sewerage services. The Maryland Department of Planning projects a population of 100,450 in 2040, an increase of approximately 10,000 residents from the 2015 population of 90,650.”

Comment: See comments in #1. The MDP projections can not be used because they are based on current zoning, the size of the existing Town Centers and the growth policies which have been deleted. KCC REQUEST: NO expansion of any of the Town Centers be included in the Plan; and the water & sewer policies that would permit the extension of water and sewer beyond the Town Center boundaries be deleted.

3. Page 9-2, Sustainability Approach:

Comment: Please review the Sustainability recommendations in the 2010 Plan and incorporate them here, as they are much more detailed.

4. Page 9-2, Water Quality Regulations:

Comment: A whole intelligent discussion on stormwater (current Plan pages 35-40) has been reduced to one short paragraph in the new plan on page 9-2. Included in the cut are references to what is good water quality on page 40 in the current Plan. Why was this eliminated? It helps citizens to know and understand the science behind what is needed to save the Bay. KCC request: Update the discussion and add back in the thresholds for good water quality.

5. Page 9-3, Drinking Water Assessment:

Comment: The availability of drinking water was one of the considerations made when developing the growth control policies in the 2010 Plan. The unbridled growth proposed by this Plan will have a devastating effect on our aquifers and the availability of drinking water.

10. Page 9-15, Action item 9.3.1.2:

“Allow developer-funded extensions of public sewer systems in the designated Residential areas surrounding Major Town Centers.”

Comment: See comment #8. On page 9-11, it says that these systems are already permitted. This action item is more of a recommendation, to be decided later. KCC REQUEST: Add wording that these types of decisions are to be made during the Master Planning process for all Town Centers.

11. Page 9-16, Objective 2: “Treat unmanaged impervious surfaces.”

Comment: KCC supports all of the action items listed under this objective; however, there is no language in this chapter that addresses impervious surfaces. KCC REQUEST: Add a section about impervious surfaces that contains data, information and analysis on which these action items can be based.

Table I-C: Current and Projected Sewerage Capacity (Systems over 500,000 Gallons per Day)

Municipal Plant (over 500,000 gallons)	Point of Discharge	2008 Existing Capacity (MGD) ³	2008 Average Peak Flows (MGD) ⁴	Anticipated Flow in 2030 (MGD) ⁵
Chesapeake Beach	Direct discharge - outfall (Chesapeake Bay)	1.18	0.85	1.2
Prince Frederick	PF I: Spray irrigation	0.75 Total (0.45 PF I)	0.44 (0.185 PF I)	0.95
	PF II: Spray irrigation	(0.30 PF II)	(0.255 PF II)	
Solomons Island	Rapid infiltration discharge (basins)	1.017	0.335	0.8

Chesapeake Beach Sewage Treatment Plant’s 2030 expected plant capacity will be 1.5 MGD. The proposed upgrade will accommodate this demand. Until the total maximum daily load limits are established by the State, it is not known if the receiving waters can accommodate the load.

Actions	
I-127	Require new sewerage treatment systems to be land application systems and explore other beneficial ways of reusing wastewater. [BOCC]
I-128	Continue the policy of restricting new sewerage service areas for multiple users to Priority Funding Areas, except for connection to septic failure areas. In those cases, only connect to existing developed lots. [BOCC]
I-129	Develop and/or update wastewater capacity management plans for all County owned or operated community sewerage systems. [PW]
I-130	Estimate the approximate number of additional households and the associated commercial and industrial development and approximate quantity of additional wastewater capacity needed to support projected growth in the priority funding areas. [PW, P&Z]
I-131	Work with the Board of Education to upgrade the Northern High School Treatment Plant. [PW]
I-132	Plan for expansion of the Prince Frederick Wastewater Treatment Plant. [PW]

See Chapter 9 KCC Comment #4.

Specific strategies to implement these actions are found in the Water and Sewerage Plan, available on the web at <http://www.co.cal.md.us/residents/building/planning/documents/>.

Stormwater

When John Smith explored the Chesapeake Bay over 400 years ago, the land was covered with forest and water quality was excellent. Even intensive farming in the next 300 years didn’t significantly impact the productivity of the watershed. In 1900, most of Calvert was farmed, including steep slopes, and fish and shellfish in county waterways were still abundant. Dr. Walter Boynton, Professor at the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science (UMCES), estimates that the turning point was around 1960. By then, sewer treatment plants,

³ Source: Calvert County Comprehensive Water and Sewerage Plan 2008

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Based on Scenario 2 (45% of all new residential growth occurs in Town Centers). Projections also include anticipated commercial growth.

residential sprawl and use of chemical fertilizers on farms and yards began to over-nutlify the waterways, leading to algal blooms and reduced water clarity. Since then, the Bay watershed's human inhabitants have witnessed a major decline in submerged aquatic grasses, the near elimination of oyster beds, the reduction in yellow perch, white perch, and the lowered harvest of crabs.

In 1987, the second Chesapeake Bay Agreement was signed, which established a 40% nutrient reduction goal. In 2000, a new Chesapeake Bay Agreement established new goals for restoring the bay by 2010. While there have been nutrient reductions, the goals for restoring the bay will not be met by 2010. HB 1141 delegates the responsibility to address many of the targeted goals to the jurisdictions.

To meet its responsibilities, the Board of County Commissioners commissioned its staff to study all available environmental reports on the state of the waterways and to collect and map all available information that would lead to responsible decisions. That report, *A Sustainable Strategy for Calvert's Watersheds*, is available on the web at: <http://www.co.cal.md.us/residents/building/planning/documents/compplan/WaterResourcesElement.asp>. It serves as a guidance document for this section of the Plan.

Utilizing the Chesapeake Bay Model formulas provided by the Maryland Department of the Environment, staff estimated nutrient loads for nitrogen and phosphorus for 2030 (the approximate buildout limit based on current zoning). The first bars in both charts represent the nutrient loads based upon 2007 land uses (LU). The second bars represent the estimated nutrient loads assuming "best management practices" (BMPs) based upon the tributary strategy. The initial numeric reductions in nutrients between the 2007 land uses (the first bar) and the second bar depicted in Figure I-C and Figure I-D are mainly attributable to anticipated tributary strategy "best management practices" implementation. The third bars, Scenario 1, represent Calvert County's buildout, if 35% of all future residential growth is located in the Town Centers with community sewer. The fourth bars, Scenario 2, represent County buildout if 45% of all future residential growth is located in the Town Centers with community sewer. The negligible increases in nutrients, with both scenarios, are a result of the County's stewardship mentality and its growth management strategy (see Page 4). Whether or not the reductions from the 2007 nutrient loads will result in good water quality will be determined through water testing.

Until total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) are established, the County government does not know what water bodies are suitable receiving waters. There is insufficient information to make a determination regarding the suitability of receiving waters given the expected land use plan impacts.

It is also evident from Figures I-C and I-D that point sources (PS) are not the major sources of pollutant loads, due to the fact that Calvert mainly uses land application treatment systems.

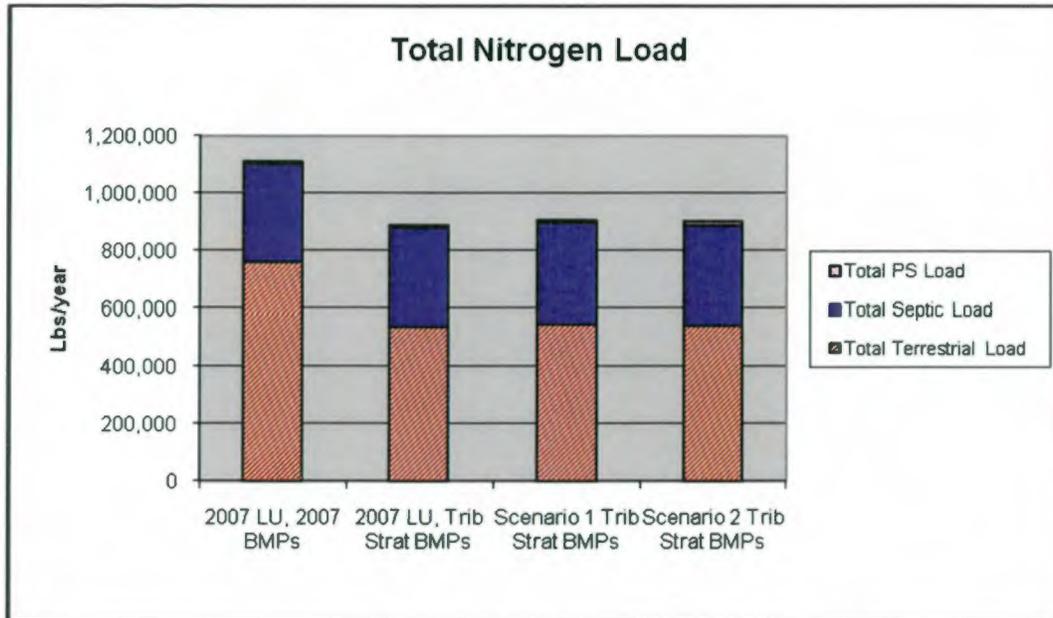


Figure I-C: Projected Total Nitrogen Loads

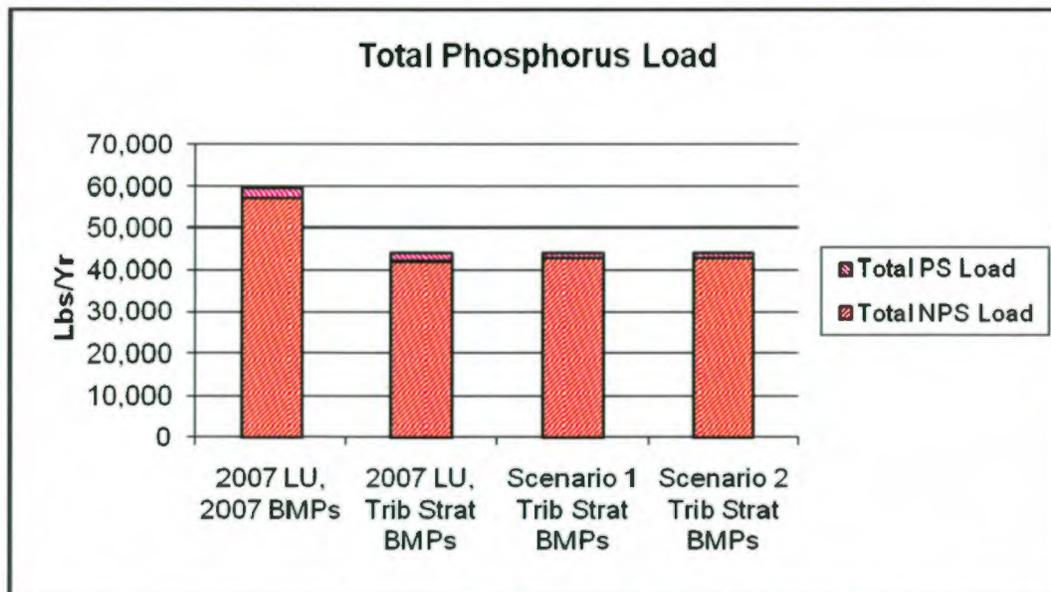


Figure I-D: Projected Total Phosphorus Loads

The following tables (Tables I-E through I-I) show the summary results from the Calvert County 2007 Nutrient Loading Analysis that were used to create Figures I-C and I-D above. The tables show both non-point source (NPS) figures and point source (PS) figures for nitrogen and phosphorous loading.

Table I-E: Scenario List

Scenario List	Scenario Description
2007 LU, 2007 BMPs	Year 2007 with 2007 Level of BMP Implementation
2007 LU, Trib Strat BMPs	Year 2007 with TS BMP Implementation
Scenario 1	Scenario 1, with TDRs
Scenario 2	Scenario 2, with TDRs

Table I-F: Land Use and Septic Systems

Land Use and Septic Systems				
	2007 LU, 2007 BMPs	2007 LU, Trib Strat BMPs	Scenario 1 Trib Strat BMPs	Scenario 2 Trib Strat BMPs
	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)
Development	51,013	51,013	54,268	53,960
Agriculture	18,181	18,181	17,292	17,376
Forest	64,211	64,211	61,887	62,107
Other	3,923	3,923	3,880	3,884
Total Area	137,326	137,326	137,327	137,327

Residential Septic (EDUs)	28,670	28,670	31,790	31,270
Non-Residential Septic (EDUs)	6,705	6,705	6,705	6,705

Table I-G: Total Nitrogen Loading

Total Nitrogen Loading				
	2007 LU, 2007 BMPs	2007 LU, Trib Strat BMPs	Scenario 1 Trib Strat BMPs	Scenario 2 Trib Strat BMPs
	(Lbs/Yr)	(Lbs/Yr)	(Lbs/Yr)	(Lbs/Yr)
Development NPS	422,807	296,693	313,446	311,886
Agriculture NPS	227,783	141,665	134,856	135,500
Forest NPS	80,992	78,461	75,645	75,912
Other Terrestrial NPS	27,280	21,116	20,872	20,895
Total Terrestrial Load	758,862	537,936	544,819	544,192
Residential Septic (EDUs)	317,033	317,033	327,373	322,018
Non-Residential Septic (EDUs)	26,455	26,455	24,636	24,636
Total Septic Load	343,487	343,487	352,010	346,655
Total NPS Nitrogen Load	1,102,349	881,423	896,829	890,847
Total PS Load*	7,969	7,969	11,607	11,607
Total Nitrogen Load (NPS+PS)	1,110,318	889,392	908,436	902,454

*Chesapeake Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant data from 2005.

Table I-H: Total Phosphorus Loading

Total Phosphorus Loading				
	2007 LU, 2007 BMPs	2007 LU, Trib Strat BMPs	Scenario 1 Trib Strat BMPs	Scenario 2 Trib Strat BMPs
	(Lbs/Yr)	(Lbs/Yr)	(Lbs/Yr)	(Lbs/Yr)
Development NPS	40,118	26,861	28,137	28,017
Agriculture NPS	13,432	12,083	11,491	11,547
Forest NPS	1,031	942	908	911
Other Terrestrial NPS	2,820	2,158	2,118	2,122
Total Terrestrial Load	57,401	42,044	42,654	42,597
Total PS Load	2,109	2,109	1,370	1,370
Total Phosphorus Load (NPS+PS)	59,510	44,153	44,024	43,967

*Chesapeake Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant data from 2005.

Table I-I: Impervious Cover and Open Space

Impervious Cover and Open Space					
		2007 LU, 2007 BMPs	2007 LU, Trib Strat BMPs	Scenario 1 Trib Strat BMPs	Scenario 2 Trib Strat BMPs
		(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)
		Total Impervious Cover		9,533	9,533
Open Space	Agriculture	18,181	18,181	17,292	17,376
	Forest	59,766	59,766	57,442	57,662

There are two other major factors that determine water quality: percentage of impervious surfaces and percent of forest cover. The Center for Watershed Protection (CWP) identifies urban watersheds as those with more than 10% impervious surfaces and rural watersheds as those with less than 10% impervious surfaces. At this time two of the County's 22 subwatersheds are urban: South Creek, which flows through North Beach, and Mill Creek, which flows through Solomons. Two other subwatersheds are approaching 10% (see Figure I-E). According to CWP, a benchmark for good water quality is less than 10% impervious surfaces.

It should be no surprise that the higher the percentage of forest canopy, the better the opportunity for good water quality. Scientists have suggested that 60% forest canopy is a good benchmark. In Calvert about 57% of the land is under forest canopy; however, the percentage varies widely, by subwatershed. Both the American Planning Association and American Forests recommend that

jurisdictions in the Northeastern part of the United States maintain a minimum 40% forest canopy to protect water quality in urban watersheds.

State laws sometimes appear to have conflicting objectives. With respect to directing growth to priority funding areas and preserving water quality, the perceived conflict might appear to be how to concentrate growth AND not exceed the assimilative capacity of the waterways. The Plan philosophy is that not all subwatersheds are the same. There should be different goals for urban subwatersheds and rural subwatersheds.

Within the urban subwatersheds (>10% impervious surfaces) it is reasonable to maintain 'fishable/swimmable' status and to seek to achieve quantifiable water quality goals. Physical conditions in some subwatersheds could make these goals unachievable, though achievable over the entire watershed. Freshwater criteria in streams should also consider the potential loading of nutrients or sediments over time in addition to the following instantaneously measured concentration goals:

- Thresholds for fresh water:
 - <0.71 milligrams of nitrogen per liter
 - <0.031 milligrams of phosphorus per liter
 - <10 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs) of turbidity⁶
- Thresholds for tidal water:
 - Chlorophyll <10 micrograms per liter of water (April-October)
 - Secchi Depth measurements > 1 meter (in waters deeper than 1 meter, April-October)
 - Oxygen levels: 4 mg/l for deep waters and 6 mg/l for surface waters.

Within the rural subwatersheds, achieve the urban subwatershed goals, plus the following:

- Maintain or create anadromous fish spawning streams
- Develop and maintain shellfish beds, with the goal of making them open to harvesting.

Calvert County has two segments of high quality waters, Lyons Creek segments 1 and 2, which are identified by the State as Tier II waters (see Figure I-F). Tier II waters have water quality "better than the minimum requirements specified by the water quality standards." As per state law these two segments merit special protection (see COMAR 26.08.02.04-1). Zoning actions may also be needed to protect these high quality waters.

⁶ The measurement of the concentration of a solution, suspension or dispersion based upon its light-scattering properties.

KEEP CALVERT COUNTRY COMMENTS – CHAPTER 10-GOVERNMENT & COMMUNITY FACILITIES

1. Page 10-1, Related County Plans:

Comment: The Public Participation Plan should be included in this Chapter.

2. Page 10-2, Planning Framework, 2nd paragraph:

“Calvert County’s population is projected to grow by 10,000 residents between 2015 and 2040.

Comment: The population projections in the Plan are incorrect because:

- They are based on current zoning, which will change after the adoption of the Plan;
- They don’t take into account the expansion of the Town Centers plus the policies that would allow higher density in the Residential Areas adjacent to the Town Centers; and
- There are no longer any growth control measures in the Plan.

How can any policy, goal, objective, etc. in this Plan be adopted if they are based on false information? KCC REQUEST: We request that the Planning Commission halt review of the Plan until accurate population projections are provided. At that time, several sections of the Plan will need to be re-evaluated based on the new projections. If new population projections are not provided, Town Centers should not be permitted to expand.

3. Page 10-3, Recent Accomplishments & Finance Sections:

Comment: Both of these sections refer to the FY 2017 budget. We are currently 2 months into the FY 2019 budget. Other sections of this Chapter reference more up-to-date information (e.g., the education and recreation sections). These sections should as well, especially when discussing the tax increase and then this year’s slight decrease.

4. Page 10-4, 1st full paragraph:

Comment: This paragraph only discusses property taxes. What about income taxes and utility taxes? The amount of revenue generated by Dominion Cove Point and the Nuclear Power Plant should be discussed here.

5. Page 10-4, 2nd paragraph:

Comment: Replace with statements similar to the 2010 Plan regarding Sound Governmental Fiscal Policies, Limits on Debt, and Unreserved Fund Balance (pages 106-107) – see attached.

The discussion concerning Limits on Debt should include the statement from the current Plan that “In 2001, the BOCC set the debt limit to not exceed 9.5% of current revenues”. This statement should also be added to action items 10.1.4.2 and 10.1.5.1.

Note: When KCC commented that the benchmarks from the 2010 Plan should be carried over (and updated) in this Plan, staff stated that the benchmarks have been incorporated into the action items. This is an example of at least one benchmark that was deleted.

6. Page 10-5, Education Section, Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1st paragraph:

“Calvert County’s existing public school facilities have sufficient space to accommodate Calvert County’s current and future student population until at least 2026.”

Comment: This statement is based on erroneous population projections (see #2 above). If the Town Centers are expanded as proposed, the sewer policies are adopted, and the growth limits are removed from the Plan, we have no way of knowing how our schools will be impacted. School capacity is a vital part of a Comprehensive Plan and should not be based on false premises.

7. Page 10-5, Education Section

Comment: In addition to the topics discussed in this Section, it would be helpful to discuss other topics that are included in the 2010 Plan such as literacy and education of children and families (page 70-71, attached), to include “community support and opportunities for positive youth development” and the fact that “school readiness requires increased family literacy and the support of collaborating community agencies”.

8. Page 10-8, Older Adult and Senior Facilities:

Comment: The 2nd sentence that starts, “For seniors or disabled residents ...” is an incomplete sentence.

9. Page 10-8, Older Adult and Senior Facilities:

Comment: Page 6-5 of this draft Plan states:

“By 2040, the population over age 65 is projected to increase by about 250 percent over the 2010 number, to about 25,000, which is about 25 percent of the projected population.”

Yet there is no discussion or analysis in this section about future needs for facilities to accommodate the increased elderly population. There are also no objectives or action items at the end of Chapter 10 related to this issue. Also, the services provided by Asbury Solomons should be included in this section.

10. Page 10-10, Public Safety:

Comment: This section is basically an inventory of current facilities. There are several public safety issues that should be discussed and analyzed, such as:

- Crime rate and prevention
- School safety
- Animal Control
- Emergency Preparedness & Management
- Alcohol and Drug Abuse and the Opioid Crisis
- Hazard Mitigation (discussed somewhat in the Environment Chapter, but not as it relates to public safety).
- Disaster preparedness, especially as it relates to Dominion Cove Point and the Nuclear Power Plant

KCC REQUEST: Direct staff to address the above issues in the Public Safety Section.

11. Page 10-11, Health and Human Services:

Comment: Again, this section provides an inventory of health facilities, but does not address and analyze issues that are important to County residents, which are addressed in the current Plan (pages 54-60, attached):

- Health Trends
- Preventive Health Services
- Diagnostic and Acute Treatment
- Social Issues such as juvenile crime prevention and detection, intervention, family support services, etc.
- Elder Care and End-of Life Services

KCC REQUEST: Direct staff to address the above issues in the Health & Human Services section.

12. Page 10-12, Solid Waste Management:

Comment: Again, this section provides an inventory of existing solid waste facilities. It does not discuss or analyze issues such as waste reduction, reuse and recycling, commercial solid waste, etc. These issues are listed under the following objectives along with action items for solid waste management on page 10-17 & 10-18):

- Objective 2: Implement programs that promote source reduction, material reuse, and recycling over disposal.
- Objective 3: “Ensure cost effective and sustainable municipal solid waste and recyclables management services for residential and commercial customers.
- Objective 4: Ensure adequate facilities and infrastructure to accommodate current and future residential and commercial municipal solid waste and recyclables.

KCC REQUEST: Direct staff to add information, discussion and analysis to support the above Objectives in the Solid Waste Section.

school, high school, and elementary school, expand another elementary school, and do major renovation to the two older high schools. There are also plans to expand kindergarten classroom space to meet the full-day kindergarten mandate in 2007.

As the buildings age and more facilities are added, maintenance has become a major concern and each year more money is required to keep our schools efficient and in good working order. For this reason, the Commissioners successfully petitioned the legislature to drop impact fees in favor of the more flexible Excise Tax. The Excise Tax uses essentially the same fee structure as Impact Fees, but can be used for maintenance or other needs, and is not restricted to new construction. This revenue source is projected to cover all routine maintenance as well as some construction costs.

In the area of higher education, the County has partnered with the State to construct a new flagship building for the College of Southern Maryland at Prince Frederick. This \$17.8 million facility located on Williams Road will open in 2005. It is the first of five buildings to be constructed in a campus setting.

In addition to schools, the second area of priority funding is infrastructure, primarily roads, recreation, communications, and water and sewer. Over the next six years, \$26.8 million is allotted for the Prince Frederick Loop Road, \$5 million for Southern Connector Road and Patuxent High School entrance, and \$8.4 million for parks and recreation facilities, including a swimming pool at Cove Point Park. A major expansion of the Prince Frederick Sewer Plant was completed in 2003 to provide for the residential and commercial growth anticipated in the county seat.

To fund this level of capital investment, the County plans to issue general obligation bonds over the next several years. Bond financing is an economical way to pay for large capital improvements. Because of the County's strong financial position and excellent bond ratings, the County has been able to obtain very attractive borrowing rates. The bonds are paid off over a 15-year term, allowing future generations who benefit from the improvements to help pay for

Chapter 10
KCC Comment #5

Expenditures - Operating Costs

For the 5-year period FY 1999 through FY 2003, total general fund expenditures and other financing uses increased \$31.3 million or 26.8%: \$19.7 million or 35.6% for the Board of Education, \$11.6 million or 18.9% for County. This increase correlates to the population growth and increased demand for services in all sectors of local government.

Sound Governmental Fiscal Policies

Over the years, Calvert County has adopted several sound fiscal approaches, including maintaining limits on debt and maintaining an unreserved fund balance of no less than 8% of annual expenditures. The County has issued bonds one time in the past six years and received an upgrade from two of the three rating agencies.

Limits on Debt

Most local governments borrow money for major capital projects, thus reducing fluctuations in annual budgets and passing part of the construction costs to all new residents who will be using the facilities. Local governments can, however, get into significant financial trouble if the annual debt costs are too high, particularly if the anticipated growth does not occur. Experts recommend that limits be set as to annual debt costs as a percentage of annual revenues. These limits vary from county to county, as they are dependent on a government's financial situation and prospects. In 2001, the BOCC set the debt limit to not exceed 9.5% of current revenues.

Unreserved Fund Balance

Another sound fiscal policy is the maintenance of an unreserved fund balance, which can be used to meet unexpected budget demands. Each year, Calvert County develops a budget based on anticipated revenues and expenditures. However, it is not always possible to anticipate decreases in revenue or increases in expenditures due to:

- National or regional recessions or a drop in revenue by one major source
- Unanticipated changes in the tax and spending policies of federal and state governments
- Imposition of mandates by federal and state governments
- Natural disasters
- Court decisions arising from lawsuits.

With an unreserved fund balance, a local government can maintain the orderly provision of services to residents if one of these situations occur. Bond rating agencies also look at whether a local government has an unreserved fund balance because the balance helps secure a government's ability to pay debt in times of economic uncertainty. The stronger the bond rating the lower the interest rate when a government borrows money.

Containing Government Costs

In light of current economic conditions and forecasts, there are several steps that could be considered to help manage costs:

- Examine fees for services to determine if they are sufficient to cover costs.
- Slow residential growth because costs typically exceed revenues.
- Reduce the level of services.
- Encourage retirees to remain in existing homes or to move to the County because they place fewer demands on schools.
- Encourage volunteerism in lieu of expecting government to provide all services.
- Implement new user fees where appropriate.
- Privatize services (i.e., contract services to private firms) - see discussion in the Administration section.
- Implement energy conservation (see Energy, Public Facilities, and Services).
- Require a fiscal analysis prior to providing financial assistance to any commercial or residential project.

The Cost of Sprawl

Sprawl is the spreading of developments (houses and shopping centers) on undeveloped land near a city. (Merriam-Webster) Sprawl development results in decreasing investment in urban areas and

(MCET) have partnered with the State's operators and other environmental professionals to improve compliance, optimize plant operations, and prevent pollution. Most recently, MCET developed and delivered health and safety programs through a partnership with the Maryland Occupational Health and Safety Administration.

Businesses are also assisting with the education of secondary public school students through service-learning. Schools are building partnerships with community-based organizations, neighborhood and area businesses to facilitate their service-learning projects.

Literacy

Between 1980 and 2000, the percentage of Calvert County citizens who were high school graduates or had higher education increased from 67% to 87%. However, in 2000, 13% of persons 25 years-and-older did not have a high school diploma, including 3.1% who had less than a 9th grade education. While the education attainment of many County residents has increased, illiteracy is still a problem. The National Institute for Literacy estimated that 14% of Calvert County residents age 16 or over, function at the lowest literacy level, below fifth grade (1992 National Adult Literacy Survey data with the 1990 Census data).

According to the 2000 Census, there were 2,894 people in Calvert County who spoke English "less than very well".

In addition to the importance of literacy to individuals, it is also important to families. Children whose primary care giver is illiterate are twice as likely to be illiterate. All literacy programs are seeking ways to build a stronger learning environment at home in order to increase literacy of all age groups. The Calvert Library has increased Storytime offerings to children from birth to five. Evening Storytimes, Summer Reading Clubs, Family Book Discussions, and special workshops provide free opportunities for family enrichment.

Calvert County is addressing adult literacy problems in several ways. The Literacy Council was established in 1983 and provides one-on-one tutoring. Other opportunities to increase adult literacy and education are through programs provided by the BOE: Adult Basic Education, GED, External Diploma Program, and Even Start (a family-centered program). Most programs are free to participants. There is a fee for the External Diploma Program. The Head Start Program also offers opportunities to increase adult literacy and education. The Calvert Library has built a special collection that is helpful to many adult Calvert Countians who need to gain or improve their reading skills.

Children and Families

Calvert County's percentage of population under the age of 18 was 29.6% in the 2000 Census, higher than the state average of 25.6%. Calvert County ranked first in the State in the 2000 Census for the highest percentage of households with population under age 18 (2000 Census Data, provided by Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2003).

It is important for communities to create an atmosphere of support and opportunities for positive youth development. There is a growing understanding that school readiness requires increased family literacy and the support of collaborating community agencies. The Calvert County Interagency Council on Children and Families is an advocacy group whose mission is "to empower

families to pursue continued learning, self-sufficiency, independence, and growing awareness of community services. This group also supports programs of adult literacy, parenting skills, and early childhood education within the framework of community and interagency collaboration" (mission statement of the Interagency Council). The Interagency Council is comprised of approximately 70 member agencies and organizations that meet monthly for the purpose of networking and collaboration to ensure community awareness and access to services and to avoid duplication of services.

The League of Women Voters in September, 1996, issued the report, "Children at Risk: A Wake-Up Call for Calvert County!" The report set forth specific tasks that need to be done to address children's needs. One result was the creation of the Calvert Crusade for Children (CCC), a nonprofit group focused on "increasing volunteer and financial resources dedicated to programs for children and youth and on building community awareness of youth issues." The County Commissioners designated CCC to spearhead General Colin Powell's America's Promise – The Alliance for Youth, a national initiative calling for families and communities to come together to give all children the support they need to succeed. The County Commissioners also enabled CCC to develop www.calvertkids.net, an easy-to-use family guide to local events and information, through Calvert County Family Network (CCFN) funding.

The Board of County Commissioners established the CCFN, formerly called the Local Management Board, in 1997. The mission of the Network is to assess the quality, effectiveness, and availability of human services to children, youth, and families of Calvert County. The CCFN is focusing on three result areas: children enter school ready to learn, children safe in their families and communities, and communities that support family life. The CCFN supports local agencies that work with children and families through grants, data gathering, training, and stressing the need for collaboration and nonduplication of services.

Higher Education

College of Southern Maryland (CSM)

The College of Southern Maryland is a regionally accredited institution that delivers quality programs and services to more than 60% of Southern Maryland residents who attend higher education institutions. An open-door, public institution, the CSM works closely with a diverse student population regardless of past academic performance. The CSM received state recognition in June 2003 for being the Maryland community college with the highest four-year graduation/transfer rate for the entering class of 1998, at 40.4%. CSM also ranks first in the State for its three-year graduation/transfer rate, and third in the State for two-year graduation/transfer rate.

The Prince Frederick Campus is located on Broomes Island Road, with a new campus under construction on 75 acres at Route 231 and Williams Road, one mile west of Prince Frederick. This new facility is designed for 1,500 students. It will have 17 classrooms and several specialized rooms for art, science, nursing, and computer science with state-of-the-art technology, as well as enhanced testing abilities and advisement, more learning resources, and larger student activity areas. Enrollment at the Prince Frederick Campus has been steadily growing, with 1,267 students enrolled at the campus for the fall of 2002.

Objectives

- Promote accessible and quality health and social services in the County.
- Promote wellness programs, such as fitness classes, nutrition, checkups, and education.
- Promote programs, services, and policies that nurture strong, healthy families and individuals.
- Provide effective intervention in cases of domestic abuse, violence, or illegal activities.
- Encourage community support of positive youth development activities that help prevent youth from engaging in high-risk behaviors.
- Promote strategies that encourage adults to model positive, healthy lifestyles.

Sustainability Issues

Sustainable communities are proactive in creating a healthy community environment and in dealing with health and social problems. Residents strive for physical fitness and personal growth, avoid illegal and habit-forming substances, and teach their young to do the same. Communities and county governments supplement care, when necessary, for their residents, guide and inform residents, and strive to make conditions conducive for building strong healthy families whose members respect the rights of others.

Health Trends

In 2001, the Calvert County Health Department commissioned a community health assessment. As part of this assessment, researchers compared the hospital's patient data with other Maryland hospitals. Calvert's cancer rate is slightly lower than the State's. Concerning the top 15 leading causes of death in Maryland, Calvert had a lower death rate than the state in all but four categories: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, accidents, nephritis and nephrosis (kidney ailments), and Alzheimer's disease. Motor vehicle fatalities were particularly high (20 deaths per 100,000 in Calvert compared to 12 deaths per 100,000 in Maryland). In addition to statistical comparisons, the researchers conducted seven focus groups on a wide range of health issues, including access to health services, maternal and child health, staying healthy and quality of life, and populations at risk.

As a result of the analysis, the Calvert County Community Health Improvement Roundtable selected five priorities to address over the next five years:

- Adolescent Health including alcohol, tobacco, and drug usage; mental health, teen pregnancy, juvenile crime, and after-school programs
- Elderly Care and End-of-Life Services
- Health Information including education and access to emergency and acute advice; topics to be considered include tobacco usage, sexually transmitted diseases, and women's health
- Pediatric Dental Care including preventive care
- Recruitment and Retention of Primary Care Providers.

One national trend, which also applies to County residents, is the increasing percentage of working adults without health care benefits. Part-time, seasonal, and temporary employment traditionally does not provide health care coverage, and small businesses and self-employed workers struggle to afford the yearly increased cost of premiums.

Health care coverage has improved for children with the establishment of the Maryland Children's Health Insurance Program (MCHIPS), which enrolls children whose family's income is above the eligibility for Medical Assistance (MA) (up to 300% above the state poverty level). Calvert County children from low-income families (MA eligible) are not able to access dental care, reflecting a statewide trend that has been driven by minimal MA reimbursement rates, lack of dentist participation in the MA program, and geographic distance from affordable clinics.

Public Health Services

The local Health Department is the public entity that is responsible for integrating, coordinating, and ensuring that all basic public health services are not only available but also effective in maintaining public health. These services include, but are not limited to, promoting and encouraging healthy behaviors, preventing epidemics and the spread of disease, ensuring the quality and accessibility of health services, protecting against environmental hazards, and preparing for and responding to terrorism and natural disasters.

The State of Maryland and Calvert County have both financially supported the local Health Department. It is in the interest of all levels of government that preventive care is available, that communicable diseases are stopped to the extent possible, and vendors prepare food safely.

Preventive Health Services

Preventive health services are those services delivered to individuals to promote optimum physical and mental well-being, including protection from the development of disease and ill health. The Health Department is responsible for preventive health activities for a large segment of our population. Services are provided from its central offices located adjacent to the hospital in Prince Frederick. The hospital also conducts numerous wellness programs, such as nutrition counseling, fitness assessments, and health screening.

A Wellness Directory has been prepared which includes all services provided in the County. It is available at a number of community service locations. All residents should be aware of this directory.

Over the next 20 years, the fastest growing age group in the County is projected to be those over age 60. The Office on Aging offers fellowship, services, and programs for the elderly living throughout the County at the three senior centers. Services and programs include health screening, nutrition, counseling, classes, and physical fitness.

Most elderly would prefer to continue to live in their own homes, rather than in special elderly care facilities. Preventive care services can extend the time one can stay at home. Currently, the County provides some in-home assistance, meals, and transportation to services and programs.

Other options will be needed for many elderly who will not be able to stay in their homes or are in need of day care. In 2003, four senior assisted care homes were operating in the County, housing a total of eighteen residents. Currently, two adult day care programs are operating in the County to meet the growing needs of seniors and their families.

Diagnostic and Acute Treatment

The County's only hospital, Calvert Memorial Hospital, has 100 inpatient beds and 18 subacute beds on the Transitional Care Unit (TCU) on the 4th Floor. In 2002, the hospital was staffed by 111 active staff and 77 consulting staff. The hospital is located in Prince Frederick, as are most physicians' offices. However, since Calvert County is long and narrow, the distance to these facilities from certain areas of the County is more than 20 miles. In 1997, the hospital constructed a 25,000 sq. ft. satellite facility with physicians' offices, outpatient care, and a women's wellness center in Dunkirk. The hospital opened a similar facility in Solomons in 1999 and a third facility in North Beach in 2002.

In 2003, the County was also served by three nursing homes - the Calvert County Nursing Center (149 beds) adjacent to the hospital, the Solomons Nursing Center (87 beds), and Asbury Solomons Health Care Center (42 beds).

Nursing home care is the most expensive form of long-term care, and many of the costs are paid for by the State. The State, therefore, regulates the number of beds that can be built by region as a form of cost containment. It is uncertain whether or not there will be an adequate supply of nursing home beds in the future.

Social Issues

Citizens have raised a number of social concerns including crime, lack of respect for self and for the rights of others, and disintegration of the family. In particular, both citizens and County agency representatives expressed concerns about County youth.

In its 2002 Fact Sheets, the Maryland Kids Count Partnership gave the County an overall 5th highest rating of 16 bench marks for the 23 counties (see Table II-A). However, two categories are cause for concern. Child death (ages 1-14) was the 18th in the State and juvenile violent crime arrest rate was the 14th in the State.

In all societies, most burglaries, robberies, and assaults are perpetrated by adolescents and young adults. Critical to crime rates are parenting and childcare philosophies. Child rearing is difficult in what is becoming a "normless society" where traditional standards of behavior are changing or disappearing. While parents are primarily responsible for their children, everyone's welfare is affected by the proper socialization of each child.

As Calvert County evolves from a traditional agrarian society with close-knit small communities to a more contemporary suburban community, community organizations become a vital forum for articulating community values and standards of behaviors. Schools, churches, service clubs, and community groups are essential partners with local government to provide a positive, healthy environment for raising our young people and promote social order. Happiness and good health are rooted in communities which have a sense of security, a sense of well-being, mutual respect, and concern for our neighbors. A "sense of community" must be nurtured. Residents must be willing to talk, share concerns, assess needs, and work for the common good.

In a book entitled "What Works in Preventing Rural Violence: Strategies, Risk Factors, and Assessment Tools", published by the Amherst H. Wilder Foundation, the authors, Monsey et al,

recommend that communities periodically prepare community report cards on the health of their communities, and then seek to use the report cards as a basis to work for improvements. The report cards might include community crime statistics, recreation facility analyses, proximity to services, and existence of community groups and activities, along with specific methods of prevention, detection, and intervention concerning criminal activity.

- *Prevention*

In 2002, the average cost to incarcerate one person per year in the County detention facility was \$25,090. If prevention programs were effective, then they could be much less costly to society, as a whole, than incarceration, not even considering the human costs of broken families, broken dreams, and lost potential.

One of the greatest threats to society is alcohol and drug abuse. According to the 1994 report by the American Bar Association Special Committee on the Drug Crisis, illicit drugs and alcohol are implicated in at least 75% of the nation's homicides, suicides, assaults, rapes, and child molestations. Nearly 80% of those entering prison have a history of alcohol abuse and/or illicit drug use. The report estimated that for every dollar spent on prevention and treatment, \$11 could be saved in future health care costs alone.

In the school system, programs are needed that promote positive values, help identify methods of avoiding physical conflict, identify and report child abuse, and empower young people to resist alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Churches are a source for teaching moral behavior, self-esteem, and proper social behavior. County and neighborhood recreation programs, arts programs, and service clubs provide useful outlets for youthful energies and for building self-esteem as do jobs for youth in the community, such as cutting grass, routine maintenance, and babysitting. Young people and the entire community benefit if adults are proactive in providing constructive activities.

Parenting programs and discussion groups can be an effective way of helping parents to set boundaries for their children. Schools, churches, and businesses can provide classes, videos, or discussion sessions on parenting. At community meetings, parents can discuss suggested standards of behavior for children.

Many of the programs mentioned above are already in effect. Residents need to determine whether or not their communities provide these social, recreational, and educational outlets within reasonable proximity to their communities.

- *Detection*

Often the first signs of dysfunctional behavior (i.e., drug abuse or child abuse) show up during the school years. Counselors and specialists in the schools are needed to identify signs of dysfunctional behavior. Training programs and educational materials need to be available for parents to detect alcohol and drug abuse.

Dysfunctional behavior also shows up in communities. Neighborhood crime watch organizations can stop crime at its earliest stages. Community policing allows police to make routine contact with community groups. Obviously, government has a major role in detection of

criminal dysfunctional behavior. However, community members are often the first to know that there is a problem and should be sure that authorities are notified. CAASA, the Sheriff's Office, the Health Department, and the school system were providing many of these types of training, education, and crime watch programs in 2003. Residents need to determine whether detection programs are in place in their communities.

- *Intervention*

When a problem is identified, specialists are needed for counseling, education, and supervision. County programs existing in 2003 included:

- Drunk Drivers Monitor Program
- Short-term in-patient facilities for psychiatric care
- Treatment Facility
- Crisis Intervention Center
- Substance Abuse Program
- Mental Health Clinic
- Foster Home Program
- Protective Services Program
- Adoption Program
- Jail Substance Abuse Program
- Project ECHO
- Safe Harbor Shelter
- Adolescent Psych Day Treatment Program
- Neighborhood Youth Panels
- SpotLight on Schools
- Family Coordination Center
- Department of Juvenile Services
- Tri-County Youth Services Bureau
- Boys and Girls Clubs

During preparation of the Plan, concerns were raised that those in the criminal justice system can "fall through the cracks" — that recidivism occurs because individuals are not provided all the services available. Programs should be monitored to see if they are effective and efficient and that clients who need services are receiving the services. Standardization and computerization of forms used by the various social services agencies could help simplify the process. Where appropriate, information systems should be shared by agencies to help ensure that those who need services receive them.

In October 2002, the County's first predelinquency intervention center was funded. This center will be a key point of contact for families in the County.

Private nonprofit groups, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, have also played a significant intervention role and should be encouraged.

- *Elder Care and End-of-Life Services*

According to the 2001 Calvert County Community Health Assessment "Between now and 2020, Calvert County's population of adults 60 years old and older is expected to grow from 9,377 to 26,616 for an increase of approximately 190 percent, making it the fastest growing senior population in the state... About 70 percent of this growth is projected to occur in the next decade." Seniors have different interests, housing needs, and health care needs than young families with children. Calvert's Senior Centers, Office on Aging Senior Services, public transportation, and health care facilities are very important for the quality of life of many seniors. The Health Department provides adult evaluation reviews, develops care plans, and coordinates services to the population considered at risk of institutionalization.

Table II-A: Calvert County Factsheet, Maryland's 2004 Kids Count

FACTSHEET	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	NO.	RATE/ PERCENT	BASE YR.	NO.	RATE/ PERCENT	CURRENT YR.		
Babies Born Healthy								
Low Birth Weight (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	75	8.3%	(1995)	62	6.1%	(2002)	Better	1
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	24	5.3	(1993-1997)	26	5.3	(1998-2002)	Same	4
Early Prenatal Care	688	79.8%	(1990)	817	83.6%	(2002)	Better	18
Healthy Children								
Binge Drinking		26.0%	(1992)		23.9%	(2002)	Better	14
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	15	19.8	(1993-1997)	16	18.7	(1998-2002)	Better	9
Injury Rate (ages 0-19, per 10,000 children)	51	25.3	(1995)	29	15.1	(2001)	Better	4
Children Entering School Ready to Learn								
Kindergarten Readiness		63.0%	(2002-2003)		60.0%	(2003-2004)	Worse	11
Children Successful in School								
3 rd Grade Reading*					60.6%	(2003)	N/A	2
Violence-Related Suspension (per 1,000 students)	208	18.2	(1992-1993)	657	39.5	(2001-2002)	Worse	8
Absence from School		9.1%	(1993)		6.3%	(2003)	Better	3
Children Completing School								
On-Time Graduation		88.5%	(1995-1996)		87.8%	(2002-2003)	Worse	10
High School Program Completion**		47.2%	(1991)		57.9%	(2003)	Better	7
Children Safe in Their Families and Communities								
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	12	56.4	(1993-1997)	8	24.0	(1998-2002)	Better	2
Child Abuse and Neglect (per 1,000 children)	111	7.5	(1990)	69	3.1	(2002)	Lower	4
Juvenile Non-Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	107	172.0	(1990)	197	186.2	(2001)	Worse	14
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	12	19.3	(1990)	48	45.4	(2001)	Worse	13
Stable and Economically Independent Families								
Child Poverty	980	6.8%	(1989)	1,475	6.7%	(2000)	Same	4
Child Support	1,111	51.0%	(1993)	2,245	93.7%	(2003)	Better	4
Birth to Teens (ages 15-19, per 1,000 female teens)	85	40.9	(1995)	83	27.2	(2002)	Better	8
*Percent of students scoring proficient on the Maryland School Assessment								
**Percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System								
County Rank: 1=Best; 24=Worst								

The need for high-quality end-of-life care in Calvert County is currently being well-addressed by Calvert Hospice, the County’s only licensed hospice agency. Hospice care is delivered in the residence of the person, whether that is a private home, assisted living, or long-term care facility. However, there is a segment of the Hospice-appropriate population for whom care at home is too demanding or problematic for the family and for whom institutional placement is either not possible or not desired. A Hospice residence would address that need.

Actions	
II-12	Support the Family Network in its work to coordinate services that target children, youth, and families. [CR]
II-13	Encourage periodic monitoring of County health trends by health care providers and request that the providers develop recommendations to improve health. [CR]
II-14	Maintain a central source of information concerning available health and social programs. Use public access TV to present wellness programs. [CR]
II-15	Encourage or require health and social services providers to operate at times convenient to those who are unable to make appointments during normal operating hours. [CR]
II-16	Investigate the need for and economic feasibility of operating multi-agency additional facilities in community centers. [CR]
II-17	Encourage affordable programs that allow the physically and mentally handicapped to stay in their homes and have adequate care and access to services and programs. [CR]
II-18	Encourage a school health program that provides the services of therapists, nurses, counselors, and psychologists. [CR, BOE]
II-19	Investigate the need for and ability to develop a standardized data form for clients. Where appropriate, protecting confidentiality, share data among the agencies. [CR]
II-20	Encourage businesses to adopt pro-family policies, such as "flex time," and to incorporate parenting training during lunch breaks. [CR, ED]
II-21	Encourage the development of supervised teen activities and/or special after-school programs in communities. [CR]
II-22	Develop family resource centers, including classes, support groups, information, library, and reference hotline. [CR]
II-23	Expand mental health programs for adolescents. [CR]
II-24	Implement a plan to address smoking prevalence, illegal drug use, and chronic drinking of alcoholic beverages. [CR, CA]
II-25	Encourage the establishment of additional or expanded assisted-living facilities and nursing homes and the related services to meet current and projected needs. [CR]
II-26	Continue to evaluate the necessary support for senior citizens in their homes and evaluate the need to expand the senior centers to meet the anticipated increase in the number of elderly. [CR]
II-27	Continue and expand the crisis intervention hotline. [CR]
II-28	Consider the creation and use of a “211” telephone system to provide health and social services to County residents. [CR]
II-29	Encourage the development of a Calvert Hospice residence. [CR]
II-30	Encourage the development of a long-term care and supportive services plan for Calvert County senior citizens. [CR]

From: Huntingtown Citizen <huntingtowncitizens@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, August 31, 2018 3:31 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: 2040 Comp Plan comments Ch 4, 9 & 10 due 8/31
Attachments: 2nd draft comments Ch 4 9 and 10 from HCA.doc

Hello P & Z and Planning Commission,

Please find attached Huntingtown Citizens Association(HCA) comments on Chapters 4 on Natural Resources, 9 on Water Resources and Ch 10 on Government.

In general, there are three main concerns. How can the populations projections throughout the Plan from MDP be used when this plan makes many changes that will affect population density such as increases in the number and size of Major TC's, increase in area and density in the residential area around major TC's, as well as water & sewer policies? (And other zoning changes made after the date the MDP numbers were generated.) We should find someone in house to make projections, or hire an independent contractor to do so.

The second main concern, unknown to us if caused by the speedy process or the way in which the bones or skeleton of this plan were derived, is a lack of information in many areas. I suspect that P&Z staff are at their capacity in terms of work or that the consultant did not have enough local flavor information available when writing.

Finally, this process has continually been reactive in obtaining citizen input and information. From the very first workshops, it would be difficult for a busy citizen with a job and family to have become aware of the Comp Plan rewrite process and participate in it. You know this by the lack of diversity in age of the individuals present at meetings and work sessions or submitting comments. People might have 5 minutes on the field while watching thier kid play ball or while waiting in the parking lot for a commuter bus. More effort needs to be made to go OUT INTO THE COUNTY to obtain the input of Calvert County citizens. If you could ask every resident if they were aware of the Comp Plan 2040 update process, we suspect you would get very few who are.

Thank you,

Huntingtown Citizens Association(HCA)
huntingtowncitizens@gmail.com
www.huntingtowncitizensassociation.com

To: Calvert County Planning & Zoning, pz@calvertcountymd.gov

175 Main St, Prince Frederick, MD 20678

From: Huntingtown Citizens Association (HCA), huntingtowncitizens@gmail.com

Web page: huntingtowncitizensassociation.com

Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/HuntingtownCitizensAssociation/>

Date: 31 August 2018

Re: **Calvert 2040 Comments 2nd draft (Ch 4 Natural Resources, 9 Water Resources & 10 Government)**

Kindly include these comments on the 2nd Draft (May 2018) of the Calvert County Comprehensive Plan in the official record shared with the Planning Commission at the 19 September 2018 meeting. Please note the simple numbered list, with plan page numbering cited first (such as 4-2) and online Adobe document page citation (page 60), so you can quickly find it in print or online.) Also note the length and detail of this list, a compilation from our membership of points many most were not able to invest the time to create themselves. Thank you for reading.

Chapter 4 Natural Resources

1. Page 4-1 page 60. Background: Please put into better perspective if something is Calvert specific or state-wide or nation-wide. For example: "Calvert is approx 220 square miles in area." Is that the largest county in Maryland, or one of the smallest? Same thing would apply to previous chapter such population trends. Are they specific to Calvert or something happening nation-wide?
2. 4-1 page 59 The Hunting Creek Watershed Management Plan from 1993 is 25 years old. How often should watershed mgmt plans be updated and why has this one not been?
3. Page 4-2 page 60 mentioned floodplains in the 3rd paragraph, but we could not find floodplain into in the chapter.
4. Page 4-3 page 60 mentions "streams and their buffers" in sustainability section, but latter only mentions "stream buffers" in the sensitive area section. It should be the former in both locations.
5. Page 4-4 page 62. Who reviews and approved construction, grading, clearing...in the Critical Area Program area? If there is a certain office, or group or forum that does so it should be named here.

6. Page 4-4 page 62 In the section on Wetlands, it says that MDE as well as Calvert County regulate them. Why is there only a note about the MDE requirement of 25 foot buffers and no mention of what the Calvert County regulations are about them? Either there should be no specific citation of 25 feet, or the local county numbers should be included too.
7. Page 4-4 page 62 In Areas of Critical State Concern, is it the state Secretary of Agriculture that designates it for special management? We just assume this since the Secretary is not identified.
8. Page 4-5 page 63 Streams and Their Buffers should refer to the Patuxant River by name like it refers to the Chesapeake Bay by name. Since the Hunting Creek Watershed Management Plan has not been updated from 1993 and is 25 years old, how do we know if it is a stream in good condition or one in poor condition that should have remediation?
9. 4-6 page 64 3rd paragraph: How many homes have been acquired to date with the 5.15 million in hazard mitigation FEMA grant from 2012?
10. 4-7 page 65 Figure 3 is referenced about the middle of the page, but there is no figure on the page. A photo of a puritan tiger beetle might be good here.
11. Page 4-13 page 71 Map: The maroon color of the "past producer" is too close to the color of the locations of "clay or mud". Change one of the colors so that they contrast more. Also this map is called figure 4-4 but on the previous page it is called figure 5-4.
12. 4-14 page 72 What is the meaning of the colors in Table 4-1? Should there be a key of colors. Also the paragraph right above this talks about high, medium and low which would mean the chart should have 3 different colors.
13. 4-15 page 73 Objective 2 section 4.1.2.2 talks about flood plains, but we can't find a section on flood plains in this chapter.
14. 4-17 page 75 objectives 4.4.1.1 What type of protection will be provided to critical facilities/infrastructure?

Chapter 9 Water Resources (Before you read ahead, get a drink of water!)

Did you get that water from your kitchen faucet? How do you know if the water you drink from your faucet is safe, healthy? Does it have contaminants that might cause you or your children harm in the future?

How do you know if your house water pump will still work to bring water to your faucet if too many others drill into the same aquifer and draw out too much water too fast?

What do you personally know about an aquifer, how it gets recharged, and the layers of stuff above and under the aquifer and how scientists can find how much water is left in it? Try these places to learn more:

<https://water.usgs.gov/edu/earthqwaquifer.html>

<https://imnh.iri.isu.edu/digitalatlas/hydr/concepts/gwater/aquifer.htm>

<https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/aquifer/>

15. 9-1 page 124 Goal #1 seems so important it should be in bold. "PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH". Have we covered that topic yet? Would this goal not depend on the population in the county and need to be tied to previous chapters about development capacity, total population numbers, etc? Who is making these projected population growth calculations? What happens when things in this very Plan affect (up or down) the population projections?

If it was your personal access to water, you'd be making calculations and checking them twice. We don't know exactly how to tie it in, but it seems like the more people we have in Calvert, the more important this chapter and issue become. The Dr. Seuss book *The Lorax* comes to mind. The humming fish get schloppity schlopp in the gills and have to leave town when the factory is biggering and biggering.

16. 9-1 page 124 Also, source water assessments from 2005 and 2006 seem quite outdated at 13 years old and more recent assessments should be made.
17. Page 9-2 page 125 Overview should have a citation for the Maryland Department of Planning document from which these population projections are taken in the footnote, along with a link. Assuming nothing changed from the Comp Plan of 2010, those numbers could be used though we would prefer projections from an in-house Calvert county source or outside consultant. However, many things have changed such as the number of major town centers, Dunkirk might be added as a new Major Town center, and several of the town centers borders are being expanded. So these new factors would make the MDP numbers incorrect.
18. Page 9-2 page 125 Sustainability Approach consists of only 2 whole sentences. It seems with such an important resource like water, lack of which would cause your death in 3 days, should get way more attention in this area. Look here at what the EPA says:
<https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-water-infrastructure>
19. 9-3 page 126 Table 9-1 is confusing. The actual numbers for 2017 don't seem to appear, only the target. How can we see if the 2017 actual loads met the targets?
20. 9-3 page 126 Read the info on Water Supply and let it sink in for a minute. (Get another drink of water.) Water levels in Calvert's aquifers have decreased between 61 and 199 feet. This chapter should actually look ahead to 2040 and beyond. At what point will the population exceed what the aquifers can provide for drinking water. How will we slow or cap growth if this happens? How and at what cost will Calvert County purchase drinking water from other locations?

21. 9-4 page 127 Table 9-2 Planned Capacity is not actual capacity. Though the Water & Sewerage Plan is from 2014, certainly this department has the actual numbers for 2017 to insert into this table. If there are no more current numbers, why not and they should be calculated pronto. How can Solomons 2014 planned capacity not be enough to meet the 2040 daily demand?
22. 9-5 page 128 Why is the county's per capita daily water demand estimated to remain at the same level until 2040? This should be explained in this section.
23. 9-6 page 129 This chart should not be split up over two pages.
24. 9-6 page 129 "The total Calvert County population is projected to grow by 9,800 residents from 2015 to 2040." This needs a citation to show which study the data has come from, with a footnote and link. Our question here is similar to item #17 on our list. Basing anything on these projections might be flawed.
- a. This of it this way: Wedding planners know that about 80% of invited guests will RSVP "yes" to the event. But if the bride starts talking about serving filet mignon and lobster tails without telling the wedding planner, the RSVP "yes" count will surely increase and accommodations for these additional guests will have to be rushed...if they can be made at all.
25. 9-6 page 129 Most of the county's drinking water is supplied by the Aquia aquifer. Clarify this as it is not clear if this means the public water avail in certain Major Town Centers or water which most of us obtain from wells on our properties.
26. 9-9 page 132 Table 9.6 Planned Capacity Wastewater Treatment. We admit we are not experts in this area. Average demand of 1.4 is so close to planned capacity of 1.5 for Chesapeake Beach and similar for Prince Frederick WWTP I and II. Is this enough of a cushion without any service interruptions or decreased in service quality?
27. 9-10 page 133 similar concept to the previous note. Table 9-7 Loading Rates and Target Loads are identical?
- a. Are we stressing the establishment of expansion of sewer systems in Major Town Centers, Minor Town centers or all Town Centers? Huntingtown DOES NOT want the expansion of sewer systems.
28. 9-11 page 134 Sewerage Systems for Residential Areas around Major Town Centers. Huntingtown citizens are concerned that this will lead to developer funded sewer extensions from sewers that already exist in Dunkirk, and increase EDU density too much. More density in Dunkirk means Huntingtown citizens (and anyone south) that commute to work, school, visit hospitals or visit our nationals capital will have lengthier commutes through the area. This will also discourage tourist visitors from spending their money anywhere in Calvert south of

Dunkirk. Developer funded extensions of public sewer should not be permitted, except perhaps for a senior age restricted community or development.

29. 9-11 page 134 NEW community, multi-use and shared facility systems...should NOT be permitted for land zoned for industrial, rural commercial and marine commercial. We can see how industrial and marine commercial could remain, but rural commercial are tiny pockets that meet a small need for specific communities, and NEW rural commercial systems should not be developed. For rural commercial it should read that upgrades, replacement of non-working or env't dangerous, enhancements to expand business size, etc is the caveat and not just any old new one. We want to direct our growth to town centers, right?

30. 9-11 page 134 Do all septic systems present environmental concerns to the same degree? Perhaps some information here about the best or newest technologies available for household septic systems. Maybe info should appear here about how many septic systems were built before X date, which are the worst offenders in nitrogen leaking. Perhaps a total number (end of 2017 for example) of septic systems and a % of how many are before or after a certain date.

31. 9-12 page 135 Calvert County's Phase II Watershed Implementation Plan is cited as being from 2014. This is well before the process to update this 2040 Plan, thus does not take into account any changes that the Planning Commission has made such as the increase in size of the Town centers, adding Dunkirk as a major TC, keeping some minor TC's as such even though they exist and want to remain at much smaller development levels (like Huntingtown) and finally the residential area around town centers. This Watershed Implementation Plan will need to be revisited, as are many of the other smaller plans, after the completion of 2040. And if a smaller plan happens to already accommodate the changes above, one should wonder how conveniently this occurred.

32. 9-12 page 135 Though the 2014 Water & Sewerage plan is referenced, please include a brief summary of the agreement with King George Landfill in VA in terms of length, when and if fees increase, etc for processing our liquid sludge. This seems like an all our eggs in one basket. What happens at the end of our contract, if fees increase too high too fast, or this space reaches capacity?

33. Page 9-15 page 138 section 9.3.1.1 "Allow community or shared water and sewer systems in a Town Centers...to support county-identified economic development goals..."
 - a. After last work session, we tried to locate the targeted businesses discussed in Ch 8 Economic Vitality, to which Kathy R-S referred. She indicated these were from a target market analysis every 5 years, but we could not locate that market analysis on the county website or the Econ Development dept web site. Is the same as the Strategic Plan update? We re-read that and don't see any target market analysis. We are worried at how the "county-identified econ development goals" are created, since we can't easily find them ourselves and currently are weary of our elected Commissioners.

34. Page 9-15 page 138 section 9.3.1.2 remember this was edited to remove the word "allow" and insert "consider allowing".
35. 9-16 page 130 Objective #2: Treat unmanaged impervious surface. We don't remember reading anything in Chapter 9 about impervious surfaces. We need a section it describing when new technology and building codes began to address the issue, what % of impervious surfaces in Calvert there are, etc. Some more background and data please. Since Ellicott City is fresh in our minds, along with the proposal to tear down a part of the history buildings. Most would agree that it was the development and increase of imperious surface in the area surrounding the city that caused the raging river rapids. The city had always had flooding, rising up from the banks of the stream below, but NOT rapids.
36. 9-16 page 130 objective 9.4.2.1 Define the word "bioswales" (Bioswales are landscape elements designed to concentrate or remove debris and pollution out of surface runoff water. They consist of a swaled drainage course with gently sloped sides (less than 6%) and filled with vegetation, compost and/or riprap) or include it in a glossary and objective 9.4.2.3 define "vegetated flow attenuation"(A bioswale or vegetated swale is a form of bioretention used to partially treat water quality, attenuate flooding potential and convey storm water away from critical infrastructure.)

Chapter 10 Government

37. Chapter 10 Government is missing a page number at the bottom. Is there some kind of plan of vision as to how to involved citizens in local government, how to share important happenings and *proactively* solicit citizen input, as opposed to posting on the county website and in the Recorder and waiting for citizens to notice and act? We feel this was a huge failure with the Comp Plan workshops. Starting with the grossly outdated list of HOA and community groups which were "invited" to participate, the whole process has suffered from this problem.
- Imagine how much more work the P&Z staff could accomplish if 10-15 of them were not at 3 open houses all in the same week to host about 90 people. And instead 1 or 2 interns or volunteers with tables loaded with survey questions were stationed at the NB Farmer's market or on the Solomon's boardwalk on a weekend. They would get hundreds of citizens to give input much cheaper and more efficiently.
38. 10-2 page 141 "Calvert County's population is projected to grow by 10,000..." this projection is based on the current Comp Plan 2010 policies and practices and does NOT take into account the changes made in this 2040 plan like more and larger size Major Town Centers and the residential area surrounding them. Any citation like this should have a note concerning this. And any changes in the plan, this section or others, based on these population numbers are flawed and should be extrapolated with the new figures.
39. 10-2 page 141 Admin/Form of Government: we could use more explanation as to how the "legislative delegation has considerable influence over county decision-making." We hate to ask for a mini history lesson here, but in fact most American's can hardly answer questions about our National government form and structure, let along those in Calvert County. See any late night talk show asking people on the street things like, "How many branches of gov't are

there or how many Supreme Court justices there are." We suggest you Google how to become a naturalized citizen and take the quiz/test to prepare individuals for a brief and quick review of American gov't.

40. 10-3 Page 142 Recent Accomplishments refer to the 2017 Calvert budget. This info is stale and should be replaced with the 2019 or at least the 2018 information. Also the last bullet is about a transportation connector, should indicate that this is the bus to Charlotte Hall Veteran area. Also the amount of revenue from the new LNG plan at Cove Point should be included here.
41. 10-4 page 143 Sprawl is defined as the spreading of *urban* developments, thus the word "urban" was omitted. Bank of American was just one of the groups giving funding to this study from 1995 in California. This citation is not correct. Beyond Sprawl: New Patterns of Growth to fit the New California. By California Resources Agency, Greenbelt Alliance, Low Income Housing Fund and the Bank of America. This study was in California and from the year 1995. Is there nothing newer and more current to reference?
42. 10-5 page 144 under Education, it states that "...public school facilities have sufficient space to accommodate...current and future student population. This seems to contradict with the latest Adequate Public Facilities report from April 2018. Note in there that several schools are over, at or reaching 100% capacity. We hope we don't agree with Commissioner Hart and just decide to shift students south where there is more space. That would upset a huge percent of families who purchased homes for a specific school location or schedule. Also these school numbers are based on the 2010 Comp Plan and current zoning, and they would obviously be affected by the greater number and size of TC's as well as the greater density in the residential area around TC's.....We won't repeat ourselves.
43. 10-8 page 147 Please don't take offense at this. The section on Older Adult and Senior facilities contains 3 sentences, the middle one is a fragment. WHAT? This very 2040 Plan references the nation-wide and Calvert trend of an aging population (By 2040 population over age 65 will increase 250% from 2010, to 25,000. That is about 25% of total projected population." The Basu Econ Strategic plan talks about this age group too. In fact in it, he says we should be attracting retirees.

What a complete oversight to not expand this area. What older adult or senior looking at this plan would feel this county is even attempting to consider their needs and address them where we devote only 2 whole sentences to them here? This is an illustration of just how deficient this plan is in some areas, why the detailed review you are doing now is critical, and why some are saying this process has been too speedy. How about the locations of senior centers and housing, where we aim to install more of these, how many and what kinds of private facilities Calvert has for the aging and seniors. There are no objectives or action items in this Chapter about seniors, aging, etc. Again, huge oversight.

44. 10-9 page 148 Does the statement in the first paragraph about requirements for developments with 50 or more units match the current Calvert County codes or is this an increase of decrease. This should be noted here.
45. 10-1 page 149 Public Safety: This just tells what facilities we have now. But what about safety issues like school safety, crime prevention, the opioid crisis (maybe here instead of medical?), preventing disasters like mass shootings, natural disasters affect on public safety facilities and their continued safe operation, and finally preparing for disasters from the LNG or nuclear power plants? Again like previously mentioned, this section is so very weak. It is just an inventory, nothing more and it should be so much more. Also it lacks any specific goals and objectives at the end of this chapter. Would these types of goals and action things be substantive changes?...
46. 10-11 page 150 more detail should be provided just above the chart on "implementing career EMS services." We believe currently it is providing paid paramedic level care in three vehicle units in North, Middle and South end of the county at all times plus a paid supervisor for those folks. Are we working toward all Fire and EMS becoming career? Don't think that is what citizens want.
47. 10-11 page 150 Health & Human Services: While it is good to see these current facilities listed, this section needs more concerning what health challenges the nation and then Calvert face and what programs are in place to address them. Again, cite national-trends and then explain if the trends are the same or different (and why) in Calvert. Stuff like how Health Department has prevention programs and what they are. Programs in place to address the opioid and addiction problem could go here. This needs expansion.
48. 10-12 page 151 Flesh out the Community Support Centers, perhaps by naming the largest or the ones who touch the most people?
49. 10-12 page 151 Solid Waste Management: This seems like a list of what we have currently, which is good to know.

Done! Thanks again for reading this far!

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Joe <kjojrpf@aol.com>
Sent: Friday, August 31, 2018 4:38 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Calvert 2040 Comments
Attachments: Calvert Co. C.P.-Draft 2 Chap. 9.pdf

See attached pdf for 2 pg's. of comments on Chap. 9 C.P. Draft #2.

Joe Kriemelmeyer, Jr
10241 Three Doctors Rd
Dunkirk, MD 20754

Calvert Co. Comprehensive Plan-Draft #2

CHAPTER 9. Water Resources (pages 9-1 to 9-16)

Comments (pgs. 1&2) by Joe Kriemelmeyer, Jr

August 27, 2018

Goals, Objectives and Strategies (pg. 9-13)

Goal 1: *Ensure sufficient drinking water quantity and quality to support projected population growth.*

There is no question that **Goal 1** for Chapter 9, as written, is inadequate with regard to conserving water as a valuable resource and protecting the people of Calvert Co. from a future with wells going dry or contaminated because residential and commercial projects have been encouraged in the Comprehensive Plan (C.P.) and consequently over developed. Over development will come easy, since there is no cap for **build-out** in this chapter or anywhere in the Draft C.P. Calvert residents will likely follow in the footsteps of residents in two neighbor counties which have experienced dry wells and had to dig deeper ones at their own expense. The only “drinking water quantity and quality” support stipulated in **Goal 1** is for “projected population growth.” This means the question has to be: What happens after “projected population growth” is surpassed? If there is no plan to mitigate the **drawdown** of our aquifers, there must be a **build-out cap**.

Here are some more relevant facts about the first Goal of Chapter 9, seemingly obvious but more a pretense strategically and totally dependent on the last three words of the sentence, “projected population growth”. The projected growth in terms of approximate population in the 2010 C.P. adopted a 100,000 **build-out cap**. In **Overview** (pg. 9-2) at the beginning of this chapter and Table 2-2 (pg. 2-1 Chap. 2) the number is slightly higher at 100,450 for year 2040. These numbers are based on the assumption slow population growth will continue, which is the trend in Calvert Co. according to Maryland Dept. of Planning, (MDP) 2017. It seems logical, there were other factors such as Calvert’s existing infrastructure and ability to support a larger population with limited resources. It so happens, at the end of 2017 Congress and the President passed major Tax Cut legislation, which ignited good fortune for businesses in the U.S. economy and a harbinger for growing employment.

As of 2015 the population of Calvert based on Census numbers was 90,650 per MDP 2017. From this date in 2015, there were approximately 10,000 more people that could be added to our population growth to validate the projection for 2040 in the Calvert Draft C.P. The trouble is, the growth rate has been more than 10,000 every decade since 1970 according to Table 2-2 (Chap. 2). For two consecutive decades (ending 1990 and 2000) it was significantly more. These real life numbers demand caution and attention to real time circumstances.

Circumstances, with regard to population fluctuation change over time, often unpredictably and inherently affect “trends.” Need the new Tax Cut law be mentioned again?

If the guarantee of “sufficient drinking water” based on questionable “projected population growth” is not enough to ask for greater accountability, consider what is emphasized in the new C.P. Draft #2. For example:

Expand Major Town Centers (MTCs) Prince Frederick and Dunkirk residential capacity mandating (without Town approval) higher density housing like apartments, condominiums, townhouses (zoning to allow 3 dwellings per acre and one more with purchase of TDR’s according to the Draft C.P. May 31, 2018) and the public water and sewer to serve them.

The seemingly obvious part of the first Goal of Chapter 9 “*Ensure sufficient drinking water quantity and quality to support projected population growth.*” has become less obvious when population projections are compared with real life numbers, based on Census and current circumstances like Draft #2 of the C.P. that enables growth plus the new federal tax law that feeds growth. Some will argue that, growth is not accelerated by the Draft 2 C.P., but the truth is the door is wide open for unrestricted growth without a cap on build-out. Adoption of the **build-out cap** in 1997 and included in the 2010 Comprehensive Plans was the right thing to do and should remain part of the new Comprehensive Plan for 2020, as a signal for all Calvert residents to be vigilant and accountable to protecting our limited natural drinking water resources.

Joe Kriemelmeyer, Jr
Dunkirk, MD 20754
Email: kjojrpf@aol.com

From: Charles Sadler <charlessadlerjr@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, August 31, 2018 3:41 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Calvert 2040 Comments

Calvert County Planning Commission Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Calvert County Comprehensive Plan.

A little about myself. For 39 years I worked for the Federal Government in increasingly more difficult and challenging assignments, beginning as a Correctional Officer and ending as a Management Specialist, responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Public Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Program throughout the U.S. My experience has taught me how to handle the challenges of working within limited budgets to achieve outstanding program goals.

Overall Comments: The Plan does not include adequate projections for future growth of the county. In particular, it lacks projections related to schools, transportation, water and sewage, environmental issues, and budgetary needs to address future needs. Like much of America, Calvert County is aging. Instead of constantly touting the need to lower taxes and reduce county expenditures, a more realistic and practical strategy would be to address these issues carefully and budget accordingly. Everyone wants lower taxes, but they still want the best schools, state-of-the-art infrastructure, and community services that they trust will treat family members well. Great schools and services aren't cheap; you get what you pay for. If we want the best teachers and service providers, then we have to pay the best salaries. Make no mistake - the best VR programs in the country develop proactive and forward-thinking budgets together with their constituents and consumers. If you have skipped this vital step, then it is my recommendation that all plans for future growth be put on hold until these meetings are held and that studies are conducted to ensure that adequate infrastructure and budget are in place to build a county of which we can all be proud.

Specifically, the Plan should first answer the following basic questions:

1. How many people do you project will be living in the county? What are the demographic characteristics of this population? These data help to develop a picture of the service needs for these individuals, with regard to schools, transportation, etc.
2. How many schools will need to be built or renovated in order to accommodate this influx?
3. What are the service needs for the senior citizens and individuals with disabilities who are anticipated to be living in the county? As mentioned above, quality services cost money. Is the county going to prioritize these citizens? Many of these individuals are aging in place, that is, many seniors have made the decision to continue residing in the county. In addition, many Calvert residents are taking care of either elderly relatives or individuals with disabilities. Have you factored these needs into your future plans?
4. Are there adequate water and sewage plans in order to accommodate the population? Concerns are being raised that the aquifers are not adequate to meet increasing demand. I have heard, for example, that homeowners in Oakland Hall, a new development in Prince Frederick, are having problems securing fresh, clean water for their homes. I don't mean to pick on this development. It is only one of which I have first-hand knowledge. Are developers being required to meet the needs of the new homeowners with regard to the issues I have raised above? Calvert County doesn't need to conduct evaluations of the water/sewage needs for new communities, as this should be the responsibility of the developers. Surely, they must be made responsible for making improvements in transportation, schools, etc., as part of their agreements with the county prior to initiating these developments.
5. How will transportation needs be met? Similarly, how will the future county handle the increasing numbers of vehicles? How will road improvements be made? I was able to benefit from the commuter

buses during most of the time I resided in the county and worked in Washington, DC. Is the county looking for alternatives to individuals driving alone into the city?

Again, I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the plan. Like most of my neighbors, soccer parents, and other residents with whom I interact, we all want a county that retains its rural character; that's why nearly all of us moved here. We want a county that meets the needs of most of its residents. And, we want a county that values all of its citizens, including children, the elderly and individuals with disabilities.

Sincerely,

Charles Sadler

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Charlene Kriemelmeyer <c.tobeyk@icloud.com>
Sent: Friday, August 31, 2018 9:43 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Calvert 2040
Attachments: FINAL Chapter 10 CTK.pdf

Calvert County Planning Commission
CALVERT 2040 COMMENTS CH. 4
May 2018 Draft Chapter 10 Comments for Meeting 9/19/18
Calvert County Dept. of Planning & Zoning
175 Main Street
Prince Frederick, MD 20678
pz@calvertcountymd.gov

Attached are my Comments CHAPTER 10 GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES
Please email letting me know you received this.

Thank you.

Charlene Tobey Kriemelmeyer

Calvert County Planning Commission
 CALVERT 2040 COMMENTS CH. 4
 May 2018 Draft Chapter 10 Comments for Meeting 9/19/18
 Calvert County Dept. of Planning & Zoning
 175 Main Street
 Prince Frederick, MD 20678
 pz@calvertcountymd.gov

8/31/2018

COMMENTS
 CHAPTER 10 GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

This chapter should be where the Comprehensive Draft Plan delves into the details of how Calvert County Government and Community Facilities serve our citizens and meet the lofty visions of both the County and State throughout the Plan, in addition to those listed on page 10-1. Instead Chapter 10 County Goals and Visions and Maryland State Visions are not in alignment with the reality the of the Draft Plan as now written which is NOT in line with what the Citizens of this County indicated they wanted in comments and throughout meetings that were held with citizens over the last 2 years. I know because I attended most of the public meetings that were held from Prince Frederick to Dunkirk and researched what was said at the few meetings I missed. It is impossible to assess what was said during the "Open Houses," but perhaps that was the goal of P&Z. The last round did not give the papers enough time to even notify the citizens of the events, nor give us time to make arrangements to get to the events. So much for being efficient, open, responsive, and accessible.

pg. 10-1 Chapter Vision

We are building a strong local economy based on renewable resources, agriculture, seafood, high technology, retirement, recreation, and tourism.

Our government is efficient, open, and responsive to citizen needs and concerns.

State Visions

Quality of Life and Sustainability: A high quality of life is achieved through universal stewardship of land, water, and air resulting in sustainable communities and protection of the environment.

Infrastructure: Growth areas have the water resources and infrastructure to accommodate population and business expansion in an orderly, efficient, and environmentally sustainable manner.

ACTUALLY, THE ABOVE DRAFT PLAN VISIONS ARE NOT IN LINE WITH ANY REALITY. PLEASE READ ON.

pg. 10-2 Calvert County's population is projected to grow by 10,000 residents between 2015 and 2040. If this growth occurs according to the land use principles in this Comprehensive Plan, most growth will occur in and around Town Centers. Community facilities and their services such as schools, libraries, healthcare, and recreational facilities are key elements to fostering multi-generational communities. ...Sustainable communities promote public building design that accommodates a variety of uses and is energy-efficient as well as easy to maintain. Public facilities should be prioritized to the Town Centers.

There is also a need to ensure that all members of the community and visitors have access to recreational resources, which promote physical and mental health as well as positive social interaction .

ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY SHOULD HAVE ACCESS TO EVERY FACILITY IN THE COUNTY.

THE PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH STATISTICS used in this chapter and throughout the Draft Plan are extrapolated from tables 2-1, 2-2 (pg. 2-1) and ARE MISLEADING AND INACCURATE as they were calculated in 2017 and BASED ON COUNTY GROWTH AND ZONING WHEN CALVERT COUNTY WAS UNDER GUIDANCE FROM PREVIOUS COMPREHENSIVE PLANS AND UPDATES WHICH JUDICIOUSLY LIMITED GROWTH TO WHAT OUR PENINSULA COULD SUSTAINABLY SUPPORT.

THE PLAN AS PRESENTED IN THIS DRAFT CONTAINS THE REMOVAL OF THE BUILDOUT CAP, the EXPANSION OF Town Centers and the ADDITION OF the Residential Areas. OUR POPULATION WILL DRASTICALLY SWELL FAR BEYOND THE 10,000 ERRONEOUSLY PROJECTED because TDRs may be bought to increase the density of units per

acre, developers will push to build townhouses, apartments, condos, homes to the maximum density allowed in each type of land zoned.

A corrected growth projection should be done. Then, the draft plan must be rewritten to consider the true impact of population growth under proposed zoning before it can be implemented because we do not know if we have the infrastructure or if our little peninsula can ever support the degree of unchecked growth proposed.

pg. 10-5 The following principles should be used to guide the development of community facilities:

- Community facilities should be located within and in close proximity to Town Centers **where infrastructure is available (e.g., public water facilities, public sewer facilities, roads, sidewalks, public transit)**. These areas are planned to have the future highest population densities that will provide best pedestrian, bicycle, and transit access.*
- Community facilities should be sited near other concentrations of civic or commercial buildings.*
- Multiple uses should be considered when locating and designing new public buildings, including schools and community centers.*
- Development proposals should incorporate community facilities and assist in their construction*

The key words are “**where infrastructure is available (e.g., public water facilities, public sewer facilities, roads, sidewalks, public transit)**,” as none of those are available in and around Dunkirk (which should not be a Major Town Center). One is taking their life in their hands crossing Rt2/4, unless they are in very good physical condition. Dunkirk Town Center is mostly built out, so there will not be room to add these facilities.

Do not consider transportation available as countywide and within the Town Centers **RELIABLE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IS A MYTH**. Some buses only run four times a day. If one is late and another is early, then it is conceivable a passenger can be stranded for many hours. To get from either end of the county to a doctor's appointment in Prince Frederick and back home will take a whole day as the person must allow plenty of time to account for the layovers.

Facility availability as described above is also sporadic in the other minor and major Town Centers.

DUNKIRK WAS BLINDSIDED, not warned we were slated to become a **MAJOR** Town Center. Dunkirk, by this definition is **NOT** a Major Town Center as described here and in chapter 3 nor did the residents say they wanted to become a Major town Center at the many Community Outreach meetings mentioned in earlier chapters of the Draft Plan. We do not have schools, libraries, community centers. The only things we have are a bifurcated shopping area, a fire station, urgent care and 2 parks. Dunkirk Town Center does not have schools, a library, a community center, has limited doctors and little room to build.

AS TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY AND VISITORS HAVING ACCESS TO RESOURCES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY THERE IS NO RELIABLE TRANSPORTATION WHICH ENABLES TRAVEL WITHIN THE TOWN CENTERS, ESPECIALLY FOR THE DISABLED AND SENIOR CITIZENS. I WILL GET INTO THE DETAILS ABOUT THIS IN MY COMMENTS ON THE TRANSPORTATION CHAPTER. HOWEVER, THE DRAFT PLAN SHOULD BE MAKING PROVISIONS IN CHAPTER 10.

We are building a strong local economy based on renewable resources, agriculture, seafood, high technology, retirement, recreation, and tourism.

State Visions

Quality of Life and Sustainability: A high quality of life is achieved through universal stewardship of land, water, and air resulting in sustainable communities and protection of the environment.

There is not much in this chapter about sustainable resources, unless you count the waste management section. The Draft Plan seems to have just stuck this in there because the State requires it.

The Draft Plan vision says *pg. 10-1 We are building a strong local economy based on ...retirement.*

The reality : Retirees are only able to live here in their own homes if they are healthy, active and have lots of money.

pg.10-8 Older Adult and Senior Facilities

Calvert County's three Senior Centers provides services for older adults, seniors and disabled, such as congregate meals, recreation and education programs, and support for enrollment in social services programs. For seniors or disabled residents that need a more secure setting with nursing staff for assistance with medication management. Calvert County is home to two nonprofit adult day care facilities.

pg. 6-5 By 2010 (population over 65 years of age) had increased to almost 10,000 individuals, about 11 percent of the population. By 2040, the population over age 65 is projected to increase by about 250 percent over the 2010 number, to about 25,000, which is about 25 percent of the projected population.

THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH QUALITY PUBLIC FACILITIES FOR OLDER ADULTS, SENIORS, AND DISABLED, NOW. THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH COUNTY SERVICES NOW. The Draft Plan does not provide for the future because , let me say once again, growth projections are not correct as they are not based on the jump in population that will come if this Draft Plan goes into effect unchanged.

The Draft Plan lists all that is available at the Senior Centers, but I know of people who feel lost and cannot get help. This is because they do not fall in the low income/poverty/ social services bracket. Also, if people cannot drive there is no way to get to the Senior Centers as there is no public transportation unless they live within ½ mile from the normal county bus routes. So the Senior Centers are useless to them.

WHERE ARE THE OBJECTIVES FOR GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR THIS POPULATION?

Objective 2: Provide care options for senior citizens in Calvert County.

10.4.2.1 Encourage the establishment of additional or expanded assisted-living facilities and nursing homes and the related services to meet current and projected needs.

10.4.2.2 Encourage affordable programs that allow the physically and mentally handicapped to stay in their homes and have adequate care and access to services and programs. SEE BELOW.

10.4.2.3 Encourage the development of a long-term care and supportive services plan for Calvert County senior citizens.

PLEASE SOON, as what we have now is insufficient. **THE COUNTY IS REMISS AND NEEDS TO DO MORE THAN JUST ENCOURAGE. THERE ARE INSUFFICIENT FACILITIES FOR ELDER CARE AND END-OF LIFE SERVICES NOW.** With no cap on buildout, the problems for Seniors trying to live in the county either in their own homes or in a facility will explode.

THERE ARE NO PROGRAMS, NO OPTIONS TO ALLOW A PERSON IN A WHEELCHAIR TO STAY AT HOME. I know a person who is eligible for public transportation as she is in a wheelchair. In the same letter, **HOWEVER, SHE WAS TOLD SHE WAS NOT ELIGIBLE SINCE SHE LIVES MORE THAN 3/4 MILE FROM THE FIXED COUNTY BUS ROUTE SHE IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR PUBLIC ADA TRANSPORTATION.** (By their reckoning, 2 miles too far, but not by an odometer.) To use private wheel chair transportation **TO GET FROM HER HOME IN DUNKIRK TO HER PHYSICAL THERAPY, WHICH IS ONLY ONE MILE AWAY, SHE MUST PAY \$60 EACH WAY FOR BEING IN A WHEEL CHAIR AND \$2 PER MILE. THAT MEANS THE ROUND TRIP COST IS \$124.00 THREE TIMES A WEEK. A ROUND TRIP TO THE DOCTOR IN PRINCE FREDERICK = \$180.00** In no time she might be at poverty level and then maybe there might be

some help. Fortunately she has someone who is driving her, but if that person is no longer able, then she will no longer be able to get out of the house and to her medical appointments.

*Our government is efficient, **open, and responsive to citizen needs and concerns.** NOT LATELY.*

Goal 1: Establish policies and strategies that provide for **high-quality, responsive, and cost-effective services to residents, businesses, and organizations in the county.**

pg. 10-2 Planning Framework

Sustainability Approach

Sustainable communities provide effective and efficient government services by evaluating trends and identifying future challenges, by providing services that are timely, effective, and designed to implement this Comprehensive Plan. The county's fiscal policies balance the demand for services to support new growth with the growth in revenues needed to provide them, as well as consider the needs of current generations without overburdening future generations, and include citizen input in budget decisions.

The citizens worked hard to create a vision for Armory Square during the Charrette process. Suddenly without any prior notice they were told that a large portion of the land would be used for a central county office building and parking garage. The public was told by the BOCC that the reason for consolidating offices into one building was twofold. One, it was to save money on rent and upkeep and renting of existing county buildings. Two it was easier than having to go from building to building to do something. First, THE NUMBERS DO NOT ADD UP, the cost of this new building/garage, contrary to what we are told by some of our County Commissioners, does not offset the cost of keeping existing buildings. Second, most interagency business contact is done via phone or computer.

THE REAL REASON THE BOCC WANTS TO BUILD THE NEW CENTRAL COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING IS TO CREATE WALKING TRAFFIC (CUSTOMERS) FOR THE DEVELOPERS AND PROPERTY OWNERS INVOLVED IN THE ARMORY SQUARE PROJECT. IT IS NOT FOR THE CITIZENS.

The county will save a lot of money by keeping the status quo, but the developers will not make the money they want.

This project is not for the good of the citizens, the county nor is it "*effective and efficient government services, ... considering the needs of current generations without overburdening future generations, and including citizen input in budget decisions.*"

pg. 10-1 State Vision - Infrastructure: Growth areas have the water resources and infrastructure to accommodate population and business expansion in an orderly, efficient, and environmentally sustainable manner.

Once again the Draft Plan does not contain any provisions to do the above because the cap on buildout that was in prior year versions of the Comprehensive Plan has been removed. The cap was thoughtfully put in place because our peninsula can only support a finite amount of growth. **THE INFRASTRUCTURE MUST BE IN PLACE BEFORE, NOT AFTER DEVELOPMENT IS DONE. THE PLAN SHOULD NOT BE ANTI-GROWTH, BUT MUST BE FOR RESPONSIBLE, TRULY SUSTAINABLE, CONTROLLED GROWTH THAT TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE AQUIFERS, ENVIRONMENT, TRAFFIC, SCHOOLS, OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE AND THE FINANCIAL COST OF POLICIES. FEASIBILITY STUDIES MUST BE DONE BEFORE ZONING.**

THIS IS THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO CONTAIN ZONING: A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

pg. 10-16 10.1.1.1 Periodically appoint committees, as needed, to review county services.

THE DRAFT PLAN SHOULD REQUIRE THAT MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES SHOULD BE COMPOSED OF A BALANCED REPRESENTATION OF RESIDENTS, BUSINESSES, AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE COUNTY. THIS REQUIREMENT IS NECESSARY FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS.

At this point, it is difficult to see results from the citizens' many comments to both drafts of the Comprehensive Plan. It would be helpful if there was annotation or an attachment when this rewrite is done to indicate how the Plan actually incorporated their ideas, suggestions, concerns. The will of the people often seems to be ignored in this draft. It is apparent how the Draft Plan is responsive to the will of SBIG and SMAR, the builders, developers by being pro-accelerated growth and not following the State Vision.

HOW THIS AND THE ITEMS ON PAGE 4 HAPPENING?

This on the SMAR (Southern Maryland Association of Realtors) Candidate Profile Questionnaire, to be used for SMAR endorsement and PAC support of BOCC candidates. IN ORDER TO GET PAC DOLLARS THE BOCC CANDIDATE HAD TO AGREE TO PACK LOCAL BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WITH MEMBERS WHO ARE IN LINE WITH THE VIEWS OF THE PAC.

As you know, SMAR's members live and work here. Will you work with SMAR to appoint its members to local boards and commissions to represent the real estate industry business community voice?

Yes No



Candidate Questionnaire Page 3

I do not know if other special interest PACS and groups require the same hiring arrangements, before giving endorsements and campaign funds to BOCC candidates but I THOUGHT IT WAS AGAINST THE LAW FOR PACS TO BE IN DIRECT CONTACT WITH CANDIDATES.

I am sure there are independent minded county employees who are afraid to not follow the orders of the BOCC in fear of loosing their jobs.

So no, at this point, I have lost trust in the county government being responsive to residents as it seems that many, if not most employees have their first allegiance to the special interest groups composed of developers, builders and realtors. A supporting example :

pg. 10-16 Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal 1: Establish policies and strategies that provide for high-quality, responsive, and cost-effective services to residents, businesses, and organizations in the county.

Objective 1: Support meaningful and informed public participation program in government decisions.

10.1.1.2 Make sure that information is readily accessible and understandable to the public through more use of the county website and social media.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS AND DUE DATES MUST GO OUT IN SUFFICIENT TIME FOR CITIZENS TO GET TO MEETINGS. NOT LATE FRIDAY NIGHT FOR AN OPEN HOUSE ON MONDAY NIGHT! THOSE WHO HAVE REQUESTED EMAIL NOTIFICATIONS SHOUD ACTUALLY GET THE EMAILS. THE LOCAL PAPERS SHOULD BE NOTIFIED AHEAD OF TIME TO PRINT DATES.

10.1.1.3 Implement budget procedures and keep citizens informed of significant trends and information. Continue to make the budgetary process readily accessible to the public with adequate time for public review prior to adoption.

WHY ONLY HAVE THE BUDGET READILY ACCESSIBLE? THIS IS A MAJOR PROBLEM /OMISSION IN THE DRAFT PLAN.

10.1.1.4 Provide current information concerning the organization of county government, including the functions and procedures of departments, boards, and commissions. Seek ways to distribute copies, particularly to new residents.

IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO FIND INFORMATION ANYWHERE, INCLUDING ONLINE, ESPECIALLY CONTACT INFORMATION.

Objective 2: Provide high-quality, responsive, and cost-effective customer service.

The Plan should have some recourse for noncompliance. Additional Examples: BOCC ready to vote before even taking or listening to comments on many occasions. The planning Commission did not post the due dates for the comments on Plan Draft 2 ANYWHERE. BOCC and Planning Commission, P & Z gave short notice, held important meetings which were supposed to be meant to interact with the public on weekdays in the middle of the day. It is very hard to locate documents and information on the county website. Even if a citizen has requested notification of meetings and agendas, they do not always arrive in a timely manner or at all.

pg.10-16 10.1.2.1 Streamline permitting processes and periodically review regulations to eliminate unnecessary restrictions and duplications.

10.1.2.5 Consider opportunities for privatizing county services that are cost-effective, competitive, and provide opportunities for local businesses.

10.1.3.1 Periodically review county rules, regulations, and practices for elimination, combination, or clarification.

10.1.3.4 Conduct periodic analysis of county government space needs, pay scales, and positions to determine if they are in line with market conditions.

Space needs for new Consolidated County Office Complex is questionable. SEE BELOW.

10.1.4.1 Maintain fiscal policies that require new development to pay its fair share of the costs of new facilities and environmental impacts.

YES! YES! YES!

10.1.4.2 Maintain sound fiscal policies concerning public money investment, taxation, debt limits, and fund reserves.

10.1.4.3 Encourage the diversification and growth of businesses to broaden the tax base.

Obviously, this is the one thing the Draft Plan is succeeding at doing& To a degree. The structures are being built but, for example, does Dunkirk really need a new shopping center composed of a 4th grocery store (Harris Teeter, Giant, Safeway, Walmart), Marshals and vast majority of the of the other stores are fast food. Actually I have not at this time heard of anything else slated to open there, except the Starbucks. How many lunches can we eat? Most will go out of business, but the landowners, and builders (SBIG) will have already made their money.

All of the above objectives are commendable. HOWEVER, IN THE WRONG HANDS THEY COULD BE TOOLS FOR URBANIZATION, WALDORFIZATION, OF THE COUNTY , ESPECIALLY THE TOWN CENTERS AND SURROUNDING RESIDENTIAL AREAS. THE PLAN MUST HAVE A SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES TO KEEP SPECIAL INTERESTS FROM RUNNING THE COUNTY.

pg. 10-4 The Cost of Sprawl

Sprawl is the spreading of developments (houses and shopping centers) on undeveloped land near a city . Sprawl development results in decreasing investment in urban areas and increasing costs for rural developing areas. ...sprawl affects taxpayers in a variety of ways, including the costs of:

This section has absolute nothing to do with Calvert County as we do not have a CITY anywhere in the county. That includes Prince Frederick. Therefore most of the subsequent arguments and conclusions are mute or skewed.

The county is not long enough to have distant suburbs plus our few roads would have to be maintained anyway. The Draft Plan states, there is not room to build new roads due to the geography of the county.

- *Social problems that remain in older urban communities when the middle class moves out.*
- *Abandoned investments in older communities that become economically uncompetitive*

Both Mute

- *Building and maintaining roads and other major infrastructure to serve distant suburbs*

Mute The County is not long enough to have distant suburbs plus our few roads would have to be maintained anyway. As the Draft Plan states, there is not room to build new roads due to the geography of the county.

There are some interesting things said in this section,

- *Solving environmental problems in newly developed areas.*

WOULDN'T THIS APPLY TO THE RESIDENTIAL AREAS AND THE GROWTH INSIDE TOWN CENTERS IF THE DRAFT PLAN DOES NOT HAVE A CAP ON GROWTH?

Businesses are affected by sprawl in the following ways:

- *A geographical mismatch between workers and jobs, leading to lower worker productivity and higher labor costs (due to long commuting times and inability of some workers to get to jobs)*
- *Adverse impacts on the region's business climate due to congestion and a reduced quality of life*

Residents who commute long distances are affected by:

- *The cost of transportation*
- *Lost time commuting to work and other destinations*
- *Vehicle exhaust pollution*
- *Increases in tax rates to provide and maintain new facilities and services*

THE DRAFT PLAN FINALLY AGREES THAT WE HAVE CONGESTION. TAKE THAT, CHAPTER 7 pg. 7-3 , CALVERT COUNTY RESIDENTS HAVE ONLY A "perception of traffic volume changes," I THINK NOT.

60% OF OUR POPULATION WORKS OUTSIDE OF THE COUNTY NOT BECAUSE OF SPRAWL, BUT BECAUSE THEY CHOOSE TO LIVE IN A RURAL COUNTY.

SO IN SUMMARY, THE SECTION *the Cost of Sprawl* IS NOT DESCRIBING CALVERT COUNTY. IT IS DESCRIBING WHAT WE WILL BE IF THERE IS NO GROWTH / BUILDOUT CAP AND THE PLAN CONTINUES WITH IT'S ACCELERATED GROWTH POLICY.

pg. 10- 5 Expand Commercial Tax Base

The county needs to explore ways to increase its commercial base by expanding targeted industries to help balance the costs of residential growth. A countywide effort to encourage more commercial and industrial development is needed so diversity in the tax base is achieved.

The tax base should be diverse. However it should not favor the developers and land owners who make their money up front and then do not care if the businesses succeed. It should not give secret sweetheart tax deals as it did to Dominion, which in the end cost the county millions of dollars. It should not bring in any more big industrial facilities which will pollute our air, because no matter how many TDRs they buy we are still breathing in the poison, putting up with the extreme noise, dealing with the loss in real estate value (as in Lusby.)

Therefore, the Draft Plan should take out the word *Industries* unless it specifies exactly what are the targeted industries.

When determining the types of economic development to support, priority should be given to businesses that bring money into the county and recirculate it. For example, locally-owned tourism businesses bring money from outside the county and a large portion of that money is usually spent for goods and services in the county. In contrast, when

money is spent in large corporate stores, a large portion leaves the county and thereby reduces the local circulation of money.

EXCELLENT I am glad the Draft Plan listened to the comments of the citizens.

Our sheriff's office, Parks and Recreation and Library are outstanding, both the facilities and the staff. The Draft Plan ideas are excellent. Keep funding them.

pg.10-10 The Fire, Rescue, and Emergency Medical Services Division is staffed fully by volunteers, which reduces the burden on taxpayers, but presents challenges with retaining enough volunteers to fulfill the department's needs. EMS faces a key challenge with recruiting and retaining volunteers to provide fire, rescue, and emergency services, particularly with an increased demand for advanced life support in the county.

pg.10-20 Objective 2: Ensure that the Emergency Medical Services is able to meet the county's needs.

10.5.2.1 Continue to implement and review for adequacy the county Fire-Rescue-Emergency Medical Services Master Plan.

10.5.2.5 Consider cost recovery practices for EMS services.

Should Read "Consider and potentially implement."

10.5.2.6 Evaluate incentives for increasing recruitment and retention of EMS volunteers.

Should Read "Evaluate and potentially implement."

Calvert is the only county in Maryland with an all volunteer Fire, Rescue, and Emergency Medical Services Division. The EMS is finally and slowly going to get paid help. I understand the volunteers get property tax reduction, are offered health insurance and a small stipend. Fine for retirees but we need to have all professionals at a faster rate than the county has projected. In an emergency the staffing is not assured. When an ambulance brings a patient to our hospital, the hospital sends out a bill for the ambulance service which was provided by our volunteers at our fire/ EMS stations but the station gets none of the money. It goes to the hospital. Glad to see in the Draft Plan that cost recovery practices are being considered. Start there.

PLEASE TAKE THE MONEY FROM THE UNNECESSARY CENTRAL COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING AND PARKING GARAGE, increase my tax burden , but please pay these dedicated people what they are worth. While you are at it fund the badly need replacement equipment. \$50 million would go a long way.

10.1.5.1 Maintain a ratio of debt service to total revenues in accordance with sound business principles.

Whatever is the Draft Plan doing by not stating what the maximum ratio should be? This is an example showing why the Draft Plan must reinstate benchmarks, which were in previous Comprehensive Plans. The benchmarks provide a means of monitoring progress and thereby ensure that the visions become reality. As an example, County debt: "the ration of debt service to total revenue is not to exceed 9.5%".

pg. 10-17 10.1.5.5 Require a fiscal analysis to be prepared prior to providing financial assistance for any commercial or residential project. [F&B, ED, P&Z]

YES! MAKE THE REPORTS PUBLIC . MAKE ALL REPORTS FROM ALL GOVERNMENT ENTITIES PUBLIC

pg. 10-17 10.1.5.6 Develop long-term revenue and budget scenarios, including one without the revenues from an operating nuclear power plant. Evaluate ways to deal with long-term revenue shortfalls. [F&B]

This should be rewritten to say, " Including one without the revenues from an operating nuclear power plant and an operating LNG facility," as Dominion's contracts with India and Japan are not for long. It should also include what happens after the Tax structure changes for Dominion. Will they stay open?

MAKE THESE PUBLIC.

pg. 10-17 Objective 4: Connect public schools, the College of Southern Maryland, and libraries to the surrounding residential areas and larger communities through programs and multi-modal transportation links.

ALL OBJECTIVES ARE WONDERFUL. HOWEVER THE FACILITIES ARE USLES UNLESS THE COUNTY PROVIDES TRANSPORTATION FOR THE DISABLED, INCLUDING THOSE IN WHEELCHAIRS, EVEN IF THEY LIVE OUTSIDE THE 1/5 MILE DISTANCE FROM THE NORMAL ROUTE OF THE COUNTY BUSSES. I know people who are not poverty level who cannot use any county facilities nor libraries because they cannot get to them. TO HIRE A PRIVATE TRANSPORT TO GO TO THE FAIRVIEW LIBRARY FROM DUNKIRK ROUND TRIP WOULD cost \$148.00. \$60 each way for transporting anyone in a wheel chair plus \$2 per mile (7 miles). Thank heavens they have ebooks, but this person cannot get to book club or other meetings held in the library. GETTING TO THE COLLEGE, IMPOSSIBLE.

pg.10-21 GOAL 6 Objective 2: Implement and maintain programs that promote source reduction, material reuse, and recycling over disposal.

10.6.2.4 Research and potentially implement a mandatory recycling reporting program for businesses. [PW]

10.6.2.5 Develop a construction and demolition recycling and diversion program and evaluate potential incentives, such as asphalt shingles, aluminum siding, etc.

10.6.2.7 Research and potentially implement "pay as you throw" programs and other means of waste diversion. [PW]

10.6.2.6 Plan and implement programs to achieve the 30% recycling rate established by the county by December 31, 2028.

Good to actually see a goal. This needs to be done much sooner than 2028 and the goal should be higher.

10.6.2.8 Explore mandatory curbside recyclables collection, if economically feasible.

ONLY EXPLORE? REWRITE TO, " Research and potentially implement."

10.6.3.3 Explore the expansion of recyclable materials accepted at the convenience centers.

ONLY EXPLORE? REWRITE TO, "Research and potentially implement."

THE DRAFT PLAN TALKS ABOUT SUSTAINBILITY, OUR ENVIRONMENT, OUR RURAL LEGACY SO ALL OF THE ABOVE SHOULD BE A GOALS, NOT JUST THINGS TO EXPLORE. 10.6.2.6 : GOOD TO ACTUALLY SEE A GOAL, BUT IT SHOULD BE DONE MUCH SOONER THAN 2028 AND THE GOAL SHOULD BE HIGHER THAN 30% IF FEASABLE. .

pg. 10-22 GOAL 6 Objective 4: Ensure adequate facilities and infrastructure to accommodate current and future residential and commercial municipal solid waste and recyclables.

Good to see some mention of planning for adequate facilities the future in the Draft Plan because in fact, we are in for a lot of future residential and commercial municipal solid waste and recyclables. In the past, the Planning Commission, Planning and Zoning hired Consultants as needed when working on the Comprehensive Plan and it's Updates. This time the Board of County Commissioners took it upon themselves to hire the Consultant. The current BOCC chose the Consultant who took Waldorf from a lovely rural area to what it is today. Since the Plan has no cap in both residential and commercial growth we will have a huge waste problem.

TOURISTS WILL NOT BECOMING HERE THEN.