

Comments on the Calvert County Comprehensive Plan, December 2018 Draft
Comments from the Public Received through February 20, 2019

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Comments on the Calvert County Comprehensive Plan, December 2018 Draft
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Harrod, Felicia R.

From: SHAWN DONLEY <donleyst@comcast.net>
Sent: Saturday, January 05, 2019 3:16 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Comments on Latest Comprehensive Plan
Attachments: Calvert Comprehensive Plan Feedback.docx

Comments attached,

Respectfully,

Shawn Donley

2081 Huntingfields Dr

Huntingtown, MD 20639

Calvert Comprehensive Plan Feedback

Goal 3: Preserve, protect, and conserve land-based natural resources.

Objective 1: Preserve and restore forestland.

4.3.1.1 Using the map of the 2010 forested areas map, track and report forest loss and gain.

[P&Z]

4.3.1.2 Retain 90% of existing forest as of 2010. [P&Z, DNR]

4.3.1.3 Require replacement of 100% of forest loss since 2010 outside the Critical Area, Town Centers. [P&Z, DNR]

Issue with 4.3.1.3 – This amounts to a retroactive cost imposed on land owners and/or taxpayers. This goal, as written, is unacceptable unless it addresses sources of money for the forest replacement.

Goal 2: Ensure sufficient wastewater treatment capacity to support development in Town Centers served by public sewer systems.

Objective 2: Minimize pollution from wastewater treatment plants and septic systems.

9.3.2.1 Require new wastewater treatment systems to be land application systems. [PW, P&Z]

9.3.2.2 Require septic systems in Town Centers to connect to public WWTPs when sewage collection systems are available and in the event the septic system fails. [PW]

9.3.2.3 Assure that existing effluent discharges into bodies of water minimize any adverse environmental impacts on oyster beds, spawning areas and fishing areas. [MDE]

9.3.2.4 Develop incentives for the use of nitrogen-removing technologies for new, replacement, and existing septic systems and for shared facilities to reduce nutrient pollution of our waterways. [EH]

9.3.2.5 Continue and expand the educational program to promote regular pumping of septic tanks. [EH, EC]

9.3.2.6 Install more nitrogen-removing septic systems per year through the county's ongoing Bay Restoration Fund (BRF) Grant Program. [EH]

9.3.2.7 Require new septic systems and replacement septic systems in the Critical Area to be nitrogen reducing systems (as required by Maryland Law) [EH]

9.3.2.8 Monitor septage haulers and septage quantities to ensure proper disposal is occurring and that adequate capacity for septage is maintained at the county's WWTP. [PW]

Issue with 9.3.2.7 – The science and reality do not support the cost/benefit of deploying nitrogen removing septic systems for single family private residences. The bay nitrogen loading from septic systems is less than 1.4%. See:

<http://ccgoverment.carr.org/ccg/commiss/presentations/docs/George%20Frigon%201.1%20Effect%20of%20Septics%20vs%20WWTP.pdf>

Just one sewage treatment plant overflow into watersheds during heavy rains in counties north of us can erase the entire county-wide yearly benefit

of costly and problematic “Best Available Technology” systems. With climate change and the likelihood of more extreme weather, this will only get worse.

Also, the current Calvert implementation of the Maryland “BAT Law” is unacceptably devoid of any clear criteria for tripping the requirement to install a BAT system. I was personally denied a permit for a house remodel which involved only re-location of an existing bedroom and a bathroom (no new bedrooms or baths) because (and I quote) “My septic system must be bad.” A statement made sight-unseen when in fact my septic company reported my system to be in good condition during routine pumping made after the permit denial. The current process amounts to nothing but confusion at its best and bullying at its worst. Lacking clear and published criteria, it’s impossible to know ahead of time if a permit will be approved when you walk in to Environmental Health.

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Charlene Kriemelmeyer <c.tobeyk@icloud.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 10, 2019 5:17 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Request RE: Calvert 2040 Dec 2018 Draft
Attachments: REQUESTandCOMMENT_CP1218_1_gk.pdf

Dear Mr. Kernan, Chair, Calvert County Planning Commission,

I have attached a request that you may be able to implement which may help in review of this final Dec. 2018 version of the Comprehensive Plan, plus a comment or two. Please let me know that you received this attachment and you were able to open it.

Thank you,
Charlene Tobey Kriemelmeyer
Dunkirk, MD

Mr. Greg Kernan, Chair, Calvert County Planning Commission
% pz(calvertcountymd.gov
150 Main Street, Suite 300
Prince Frederick, MD 20678

January 10, 2018

1.) In pursuance of transparency, is there some way to get a copy of the Comprehensive Plan Draft December 2018 (CP12/18) that shows exactly what changes have been made from Comprehensive Plan Draft 2 May 2018 (CP5/18) either in the form of a detailed description of the changes and reference to pages and paragraphs, or a mark-up showing the original CP5/18 indicating changes available to the public? How else can the Public, the Planning Commission and the BOCC have time to compare and analyze the difference between the entire CP12/18 and CP5/18 by February 26th?

2.) So far I have only looked at 10 pages and was disgusted to see that CP12/18 has changed Dunkirk from a Major Town Center to a Minor Town Center in name only by allowing high density housing around Minor Town Centers via zoning. Not only that, CP12/18 does not limit the highest residential density allowed around a Minor Town Center, making matters potentially worse.

Pg. 3-21:

This updated Comprehensive Plan retains the policy of permitting a higher residential density with the use of TDRs within a one-mile radius of a defined central point for the Minor Town Centers of Dunkirk, Owings, Huntingtown, and St. Leonard. The policy will be reviewed during the update of the zoning ordinance regulations.

Town Center Master Plans and Town Architectural Committees (Minor and Major) should be given authority over this 1 mile radius, for any building which will be used for commercial, retail, industrial, multi-family units (over 2); institutional, service, medical, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, etc. Once again I state zoning issues should not be in the County Comprehensive Plan.

Page 3-22:

“Development in the Minor Town Centers is guided by individual master plans. These adopted plans should be updated to reflect the policies of this Comprehensive Plan.”

Requiring Town Center Master Plans to “reflect the policies of this Comprehensive Plan” usurps the will of the citizens of the Towns. Town Center Master Plans and Town Architectural Committees should be able to have input and authority over how their town and close vicinity should grow and how it is developed, factors which should not be determined by Comprehensive Plan 2040, especially as it has removed a cap on residential growth without consideration of the limited capacity of our peninsula to support unchecked growth especially in regard to aquifers and roads.

After writing the above, I went back to CP12/18 and did a search for “Dunkirk.” I Found *Pg. 8-14* is troublesome as it is inconsistent with the change to Minor Town Center as desired by it’s citizens.

“Dunkirk has the potential to be one of the county’s major employment centers due to its proximity to Washington, D.C. and the area’s airports, interstate highways, and metropolitan centers. Dunkirk currently serves as a retail and service center, and additional commercial growth is possible.”

Thank you,
Charlene Tobey Kriemelmeyer
Dunkirk, MD

cc: Calvert County Board of County Commissioners: Thomas “Tim” Hutchins, President; Kelly D. McConkey, Vice President);
Earl “Buddy” Hance; Steven R. Weems and; Mike Hart. % commiss@calvertcountymd.gov
cc: Carolyn Sunderland, AICP, Planning Commission Administrator/Secretary % carolyn.Sunderland@calvertcountymd.gov
cc: Jenny L. Plummer-Welker , AICP, Long Range Planner % plummej@co.cal.md.us
ctk

From: mdowellart@aol.com
Sent: Tuesday, January 15, 2019 10:16 PM
To: Planning and Zoning; Commissioners
Subject: 2040 Comprehensive Plan Comments/Suggestions

Dear Planning and Zoning Team and County Commissioners,

I am writing with concern about the Calvert 2040 Comprehensive Plan.

Specifically, I am addressing the Chesapeake Bay Crossing Study on page 7-9.

Wording in that paragraph reads: "If Calvert were to be chosen as the location for the next Chesapeake Bay bridge crossing, then the county's long range plans – the Comprehensive Plan and Transportation Plan would need to be redone to address the significant potential impacts."

This wording is passive and incredibly disturbing. It is not hard to imagine that a Bay bridge crossing in our county would gridlock our current roads and introducing freeways would ruin whatever rural landscape we have left. The only sane choice is to address this horrific possibility in the plan and map out a strategy to oppose/fight a crossing. "Redoing a plan" to fall in line with the "significant potential impacts" is simply akin to rolling over and playing dead.

Thank you for your attention.

Margaret Dowell, Ph.D.
Sunderland, MD 20689
mdowellart@aol.com

JAN 22 2019

RECEIVED

Dear Planning and Zoning Team and County Commissioners,

I am writing with concern about the Calvert 2040 Comprehensive Plan.

Specifically, I am addressing the Chesapeake Bay Crossing Study on page 7-9.

Wording in that paragraph reads: "If Calvert were to be chosen as the location for the next Chesapeake Bay bridge crossing, then the county's long range plans – the Comprehensive Plan and Transportation Plan would need to be redone to address the significant potential impacts."

This wording is passive and incredibly disturbing. It is not hard to imagine that a Bay bridge crossing in our county would gridlock our current roads and introducing freeways would ruin whatever rural landscape we have left. The only sane choice is to address this horrific possibility in the plan and map out a strategy to oppose/fight a crossing. "Redoing a plan" to fall in line with the "significant potential impacts" is simply akin to rolling over and playing dead.

Thank you for your attention.

Margaret Dowell 1-12-19

Margaret Dowell, Ph.D.

Sunderland, MD 20689

mdowellart@aol.com

From: Bill Richmond <arlene1013@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 16, 2019 12:14 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Calvert 2040 Comments

Hello,

I am submitting the following in response to the request for comments on the draft Calvert County Comprehensive Plan. Thank you for holding the public workshops and developing the draft plan.

1. Think about where and how you currently travel through and around the county. What would need to change for you to use a different method (such as taking transit, walking, or biking) to make those trips?

I think the biggest deterrent to walking or biking is access to sidewalks, paths or designated bike lanes. There is a culture of speeding and aggressive driving in Calvert County that makes me think twice before walking or riding my bike anywhere near automobile traffic.

I think the long term goal should be to connect all town centers and schools with dedicated bike paths. Imagine if you could navigate the entire County on paved trails? I think this would be a great way to promote healthy lifestyles, reduce vehicle dependency, promote tourism, and increase property values.

2. What steps could be taken to create more walkable, bikeable Town Centers?

There should be dedicated paths from nearby housing to town centers. I would draw concentric circles around each town center and analyze whether residents within each half mile increment can walk or bicycle to the town center. For example, do they need to get out on Rt 4? Are there dedicated bike lanes, sidewalks, or trails?

Speaking anecdotally as a resident of Dunkirk, I can only get to the stores, park and ride lot, and Dunkirk park by driving on Rt 4, even though I am less than a mile as the crow flies from Giant. There should be a path to bike or walkway to the shopping center, Dunkirk Park, the new Ward Rd Park, and the MTA Park and ride lot. A path like this would alleviate many automobile trips for the community. Natural surface is fine.

There should be a pedestrian overpass or tunnel to connect Dunkirk Park and the neighborhoods on the West side of Rt 4.

What particular Town Centers or sections/areas of Town Centers should be prioritized for improvement? Why?

Dunkirk Town Center should be prioritized for improvement. The shopping center, park and ride lot, and Parks become choke points during certain times of the day. Improving access and safety for bicyclists and pedestrians will help reduce traffic, promote healthier lifestyles for residents, and help achieve the broader goals and vision for Calvert looking into the future. We can pay for it with speed cameras all over the town.

3. How can the county make it easier to get between Town Centers and other population centers in the county? What are the ways to encourage more of these trips be by bus or bicycle?

I do not think bus travel really helps meet our goals. We do not have the density to sustain reliable bus transport. Uber and Lyft can meet these needs better and cheaper. The county could offer vouchers for the elderly or other who cannot walk or ride a bike.

We need dedicated paths, surface or paved. We need more Sidewalks. We need speeding deterrents for automobiles (speed bumps, improved enforcement, speed cameras)

4. How should MD 4 and MD 2/4 be treated when they bisect a Town Center? What improvements, if any, could be/should be made to turn MD 4 and MD 2/4 into a connection rather than a barrier between the different parts a Town Center?

Tunnels and bridges. We need a safe way for pedestrians and bicycles to cross Rt 4 in Dunkirk and Prince Frederick. Either of these options would be great. The police need to enforce the speed limits in the Town Centers. Dunkirk is a free for all during rush hour.

Otherwise, build an overpass and increase the speed limit. That would also solve a lot of problems.

5. Allocate 100 points across the following five areas where Calvert County should invest its time and funding. The more desirable the approach, the more points should be allocated to it.

- Improve through county movements on MD 4 and MD 2/4 by limiting access along it and building over/under passes and interchanges - 50
- Improve local roads that connect residential areas to Town Centers - 0
- Continue/improve bus service that connects the Town Centers - 0
- Make the Town Centers more walkable/bikeable - 50
- Improve/expand transit services that circulate within the Town Centers - 0

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

B. Richmond
Dunkirk, MD



Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Harriett Millard <hrmill3@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, February 04, 2019 2:55 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Public Comment on Recommended Comprehensive Plan

February 4, 2019

Mr. Greg Kernan, Chair
Calvert County Planning Commission
175 Main Street
Prince Frederick, MD 20678

Re: Public Comment on Recommended Calvert County Comprehensive Plan

Dear Mr. Kernan:

Respectfully, I have reviewed Recommended Calvert County Comprehensive Plan. This is to submit public comment that “*out-of-the-box*” thinking is required relative to transportation in Calvert County and that PLANNING for such must be included in recommended Comprehensive Plan. As a result, this is to comment that in an effort to achieve highest benefit from transportation funding and in best interest of general public to ensure Calvert County economic viability and prosperity for next twenty (20) years (and beyond), please include and provide PLANNING for and in association with a:

CALVERT COUNTY COMMUNITY-FRIENDLY PASSENGER LIGHT-RAIL TRANSIT

CURRENT SITUATION: Calvert County requires PLANNING stipulation in Recommended Comprehensive Plan for 21st Century innovative, fast, reliable transportation that will benefit all citizens and allow for means of safe and speedy travel from Dunkirk to Solomons Island.

To positively impact and influence Calvert County transportation for future generations, it is imperative to now include stipulation for PLANNING pertaining to CALVERT COUNTY COMMUNITY - FRIENDLY PASSENGER LIGHT-RAIL TRANSIT from Dunkirk to Solomons Island. PLANNING topics that must be highlighted are, but not limited to:

- (1) Best Planning Practices
- (2) Feasibility Study
- (3) Potential Impacts
- (4) Alignment Research (re: scope, proximity, location)
- (5) Economic Viability Highlights (e.g., creation of Jobs/Employment Opportunities; creation of Park and Ride Stations)
- (6) Funding Resources (i.e., State, Local and Federal)
- (7) Potential connection to Prince George County Purple Line.

DEFINITION: Community-Friendly Light-Rail Transit is Light Rail vehicles that are modern day Streetcars (consistent with Calvert County rural setting), powered by overhead electrical wires that feature (1) low floors that will allow passengers to board without climbing steps (2) quiet operations and (3) stations convenient for pedestrians.

BENEFITS: Reliable, rapid and safe north-south travel; support community revitalization and transit-oriented development already included Recommended Comprehensive Plan, a service means to quickly connect citizens to Prince Frederick from surrounding major and minor Town Centers; provide all residents with speedy connection to Calvert County local points of interest including future Calvert County Park in Lusby.

REFERENCES

1. Planning for Passenger Rail In Small Cities and Towns

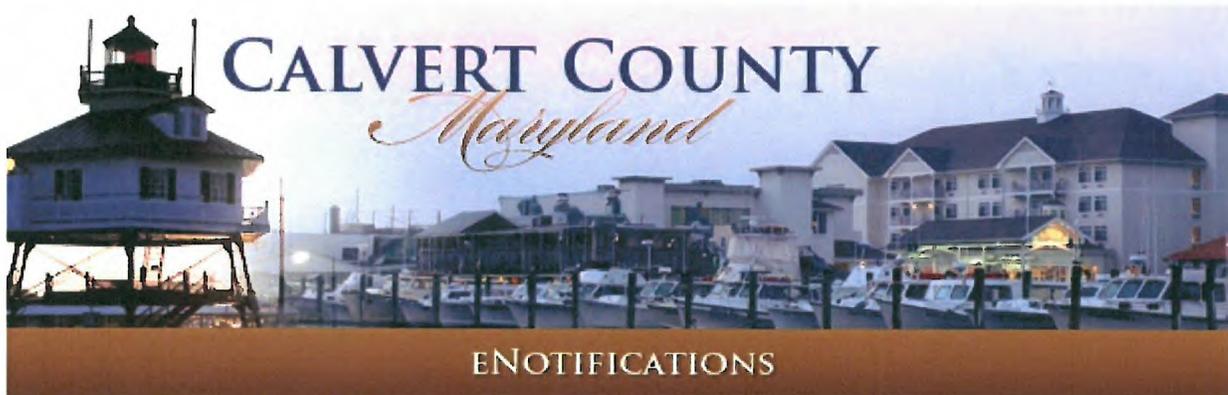
<https://scholarworks.umass.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1580&context=theses>

2. Maryland Transit Administration- Purple Line

https://www.purplelinemd.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=171&Itemid=277&lang=en

Respectfully submitted.

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January 04, 2019

Planning Commission Seeks Comments on Recommended Comprehensive Plan



The Calvert County Planning Commission is seeking agency and public comments on its recommended Calvert County Comprehensive Plan.... [Read on](#)

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Anna Isaienko <annaisaienko1@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, February 08, 2019 3:22 PM
To: pz@calvercountymd.gov; Planning and Zoning
Subject: Concern for Bay Bridge Construction

Dear Mr. Kernan,

I would like to express my concern on building a bridge in Calvert county that would connect to Queen Anne's county. The traffic on route 4 is already getting very congested and people that live in Calvert chose to live here for peace, beautiful farm land and less traffic. With a new bridge being built in Calvert, it would not only bring more traffic but it would also bring in more stores and will destroy the farm land that we have preserved here for so long. I've chosen to stay in Calvert after my graduation because it is not as hectic and has more peaceful feel to it, unlike other counties around us. I commute to Alexandria everyday and would hate to be stuck in even more traffic, especially in summer time, due to the new bridge construction. We not only have to think about our county but also St. Mary's that would see more congestion and traffic as well. I ask you to please consider the residence that it would affect and not only look at it from financial standpoint.. because after all, it is about the people, or so I hope.

Thank you for taking your time to read my concern, I hope you will take it into consideration.

Sincerely,

Anna

--

Anna Isaienko

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Brett Raynor <brett111222@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, February 08, 2019 4:09 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Possible Bridge Across the Bay from Calvert County

Hello,

I would like to see the crossing placed somewhere else other than in Calvert County. It would destroy the rural, country setting of the county. I would like to see it down south originating in Lexington Park. With the military and industrial bases there, it already has a built-up look and feel, and the additional traffic could be accommodated without changing the look and feel of the town. Please keep the crossing out of Calvert County.

Sincerely,

Brett Raynor
2120 Bluebell Rd.
Port Republic, MD 20676

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Tina Hemberger <steelersrule13@icloud.com>
Sent: Friday, February 08, 2019 5:00 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Bay Bridge proposal

Please let this county grow.. i welcome a bridge .
Tina Hemberger

Sent from my iPhone

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: JoAnne Douglas <jolo1995@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, February 08, 2019 7:13 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Proposed plan for bay bridge in Calvert County

I just looked at the proposed locations for a Bay Bridge crossing from Calvert County.

DEFINITELY NOT CHESAPEAKE BEACH! The area cannot handle the extra traffic load or road expansion. The traffic on the weekends is already too much and congested.

Chesapeake Beach would lose it's small town feel; it's just not big enough to handle a project like this.

Thank you.

JoAnne Douglas

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Campbell Scribner <misterscribner@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 09, 2019 4:36 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Proposed Bridge Crossing.

Dear Mr. Kernan,

As a (soon-to-be) resident of Calvert County, I am writing to **strongly** oppose the proposed sites for a cross-bay bridge in our county, which would not offer any significant advantages to county residents but would drastically impact summer traffic patterns. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Campbell Scribner
Port Republic, MD

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: A Concerned Citizen <no-reply@powr.io>
Sent: Sunday, February 10, 2019 9:09 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Comments From jbellizzi13@gmail.com



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To: Planning Commission & County Commissioners:

From: Frank and Janet Bellizzi
Email Address jbellizzi13@gmail.com
Town Solomons

My Comments:

Through Keep Calvert Country and other organizations, we have followed the development of the Calvert County Comprehensive Plan and have concerns about the following topics: The Planning Commission must address these concerns prior to adopting the plan and turning it over to the County Commissioners. 1 - Water Quality - We were both brought up on Long Island, New York, and we witnessed the over-development of the island over the years. We know that over-development can lead to an inadequate safe water supply for residents. The Dominion plant/project already overuses our water supply at taxpayer expense. The comprehensive plan must adequately and thoroughly address the concerns of all residents of Calvert County with respect to water use and quality. 2 - No bridge crossing from Calvert County. Since Route 4 is the only major highway in Calvert County, a bridge crossing

will have an adverse affect on the traffic in our communities. 3 - The Plan should promote sustainable development by continuing to link the amount, location and rate of residential growth to County land use objectives, including highway, school, water quality and aquifer capacities and continuing to monitor residential growth and the effectiveness of existing regulations to control growth. 4 - The plan should not include any maps showing future Town Center and adjacent residential area boundaries or include any specific zoning changes within these areas. The plan should state that any expansions or changes in zoning should be considered during Town Center Master Plans update upon consideration of adequacy of the county road network, aquifers and schools. 5 - The Plan should not allow privately funded community sewage treatment facilities to serve commercial, industrial, and employment uses outside town centers and within residential areas. Doing so would increase residential and commercial development outside the town centers, creating sprawl, and will result in the County being responsible for the systems if they fail. 6 - The Plan should strengthen its position on land preservation. The Plan states that rural character and rural economies are a key to the future of Calvert County but the only actions it calls for will weaken the highly successful Program. It should either improve the opportunities to transferable development rights or re-commit to the purchase of development rights as began in 1999.

Locale

US

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: A Concerned Citizen <no-reply@powr.io>
Sent: Monday, February 11, 2019 11:22 AM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Comments From anmthe@gmail.com



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To: Planning Commission & County Commissioners:

From:	Lori Sampson
Email Address	anmthe@gmail.com
Town	Huntingtown
My Comments:	<p>My concern is that the infrastructure of our county, (route 4), is such that it cannot contain or handle any more traffic. You all live here, you know how it is. Working outside of Calvert....having to get out and get back in can be a nightmare. How on earth can you all possibly consider more housing developments and a possible bridge to Ocean City? We voted you in because we felt you had our best interests at heart. Now, show us that our votes weren't mistakes. Quit looking at dollar signs and think of your constituents and our beautiful county that is now just as bad as Waldorf. We want quality of life....which is why many of us moved here to begin with. I have been here since 1977 and I have never been more disappointed than I am today.</p>

Locale

US

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Harrod, Felicia R.

From: pokipoki@verizon.net
Sent: Monday, February 11, 2019 1:10 PM
To: Planning and Zoning; Commissioners
Subject: Final Draft of Calvert County Comprehensive Plan: Dunkirk- Yellow Bank Road

Dear Mr. Kernan and members of the Planning Commission:

First, we would like to support the simple amendments that Keep Calvert Country has proposed for the final draft of the Comprehensive plan:

1. The Plan should promote sustainable development by continuing to link the amount, location and rate of residential growth to County land use objectives, including highway, school, water quality and aquifer capacities and continuing to monitor residential growth and the effectiveness of existing regulations to control growth.
2. The plan should not include any maps showing future Town Center and adjacent residential area boundaries or include any specific zoning changes within these areas. The plan should state that any expansions or changes in zoning should be considered during Town Center Master Plans update upon consideration of adequacy of the county road network, aquifers and schools.*****See below**
3. The Plan should not allow privately funded community sewage treatment facilities to serve commercial, industrial, and employment uses outside town centers and within residential areas. Doing so would increase residential and commercial development outside the town centers, creating sprawl, and will result in the County being responsible for the systems if they fail (See actions 3.2.2.1 and 3.2.1.3).
4. The Plan should strengthen its position on land preservation. The Plan states that rural character and rural economies are a key to the future of Calvert County but the only actions it calls for will weaken the highly successful Program. It should either improve the opportunities to transferable development rights or re-commit to the purchase of development rights as began in 1999.
5. The plan should oppose a bay bridge crossing from Calvert County. Because Calvert only has one main highway, bridge traffic would have a huge impact on quality of life. 6. The Plan should restore the water quality standards for fresh and salt water and should restore level of service standards for roads that are contained in the current Plan.

Second, as citizens of Dunkirk and Yellow Bank Road we would like to emphasize that there are striking inconsistencies in the land use projections surrounding the Dunkirk area. **The Future Land Use Map** on page 9 splits the Yellow Bank community between Farm-Forest and Rural Residential which is in itself a downgrade in Preservation from the previous Comprehensive Plans. **The Priority Funding Map** on page 24 shows all of the Yellow Bank community as being under Priority Preservation, which is consistent with the history of the area. **The Growth Tier Map** on page 41 again shows all of the Yellow Bank community as being Tier IV which is consistent with Priority Preservation and Farm-Forest categorization. However, there is then an implied one mile radius that cuts through this community on the Growth Tier Map, the implications of which are very unclear. The residents of Yellow Bank Road have made very clear through 100% participation in a letter to the Planning Commission in September 2018 that they want their community to remain in the highest level of preservation which is consistent with the traditional Comprehensive plans for the past forty years. It is quite apparent to us that there has been an intentional ambiguous inclusion of the 1 mile radius surrounding a Minor Town Center, in order to give flexibility to Planning and Zoning so they can better satisfy the wants of developers as

opposed to the desires of current residents. Once again the citizens of Yellow Bank want to emphasize that they want to maintain Priority Preservation status and they do not want built in “loop holes” to the Comprehensive Plans that undercut the history of their community. It is obvious to us that the current ambiguity in these three representations of Land Use in Northern Calvert County are designed to maximize opportunities for development and not to ensure controlled growth in the best interests of the residents.

The best to you in your important work in assuring a viable, healthy environment for future generations.

Gordon and Mary Burton

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Anita Brown <anitawb@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, February 11, 2019 8:53 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Comments on the latest revision to the Comprehensive Plan

Dear Mr. Kernan,

I believe the notice said to address comments to you as the Chair of the Calvert County Planning Commission. My comment is on Section 3.2.2.1 and also 3.2.1.3. The updated comprehensive plan should **NOT** allow privately funded community sewage treatment facilities to serve commercial and other employment uses outside the town center and within residential areas. Doing so will increase development outside the town centers, which is not what the citizens of Dunkirk want. It will also result in the county being responsible for systems if they fail. Please consider these comments from a 40 year resident of Dunkirk.

Thank you.

Anita Brown

 Virus-free. www.avast.com

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Cynthia Gonzalez <cegon17@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:49 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: comments for Planning Commission meeting 2/25/19

Changes for the Comprehensive Plan to guide Calvert County development until 2040:

1. Prohibit any construction for another Bay Bridge span to impact land or water within the boundaries of Calvert County, including Chesapeake Beach, North Beach, Dominion LNG plant, and Exelon Energy Nuclear Power Plant, state parks and county parks.
2. Remove any changes to town centers proposed in the 2040 plan. Town center master plans are changed during their individual review processes. The Comprehensive Plan directs activities around the county but does not change the boundaries of Town Centers, Villages, or other designated development areas.
3. Include metrics to measure and evaluate aquifer levels. There are no recharging areas within Calvert County. Development outside our county impacts the ability of the two aquifers that serve our area to be "refilled." We must be sure our drinking water supply will last. If we promote additional development without planning for fresh water, we will one day be without fresh water from those sources. (Currently there are no allowances for responsible domestic use of gray water to reduce demand on our fresh water supply. The car washes are mandated by law to re-use water, but landscaping companies don't tap into the gray water produced on-site to provide irrigation for ornaments. Colorado has GREAT plans for use of gray water. Act to allow that, Commission.)
4. Include measurable standards for environment, quality of life, and good government (water quality standards, traffic standards, government debt service, etc).
5. Complete a traffic study before changing development density authorized in the Comprehensive Plan.

Cynthia Gonzalez
Voter
Calvert County resident

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: A Concerned Citizen <no-reply@powr.io>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 5:25 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Comments From nathanielbooth22@gmail.com



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To: Planning Commission & County Commissioners:

From: Nathaniel Booth
Email Address: nathanielbooth22@gmail.com
Town: Owings
My Comments: Our county needs to remain rurally focused. Expansion and growth are good, but if they threaten the integrity and historical character of this county then we can not afford to freely and irresponsibly grow and expand. One of the biggest issues in the county currently is the increase use of opioids, increasing the traffic flow, dramatically increasing residential opportunities, as well as, opening up the county with bay bridge crossing will do nothing but further exacerbate the current issue. Our county has always had a specific character, unique both in people and in persona, but the type of expansion that is currently being discussed will not allow us to maintain that character and we will slowly and surely become something unrecognizable. As a person who was born here, with parents who were born and raised here, with grandparents who were born and raised here , I find myself worried

Locale

when considering the impacts of the unchecked, unplanned, and irresponsible growth and expansion. I oppose many of the proposed plans from the Planning Commission.

US

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[Manage your email preferences.](#) POWr Inc. 340 Pine Street 700, San Francisco, CA 94104

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: A Concerned Citizen <no-reply@powr.io>
Sent: Monday, February 18, 2019 9:52 AM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Comments From bobboxwell@hotmail.com



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To: Planning Commission & County Commissioners:

From:	Bob Boxwell
Email Address	bobboxwell@hotmail.com
Town	Lusby
My Comments:	<p>I am a member of the citizen's land preservation committee and also on the citizen's green team. I can't say that this effort at a comprehensive plan has impressed me. There are a lot of good sentiments but these are not followed up by current actions or by showing us how these words would be put into action in the future. One really good (bad) example is the way the county has dealt with rural legacy funding. Every year the state of Maryland has funds to preserve rural properties and keep them in agriculture or other forms of preservation. Once again we have missed the deadline! The committee did a lot of leg work on this in past years and even more this year and still no results. This is money that is available annually and annually we pass on it! Please get your act together! Respectfully, Bob Boxwell</p>

Locale

US

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[Manage your email preferences.](#) POWr Inc. 340 Pine Street 700, San Francisco, CA 94104

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Greg Bowen <gbowen@acltweb.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 19, 2019 3:22 PM
To: Planning and Zoning; Plummer-Welker, Jenny L.
Cc: Commissioners
Subject: Calvert 2040 Plan
Attachments: ACLTcomments.ComprehensivePlan.pdf

Dear Mr. Kernan,

Attached you find a letter with comments and recommendations from the Board of Directors of the American Chestnut Land Trust. The Board appreciates the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Greg

--

Gregory A. Bowen

Executive Director
American Chestnut Land Trust
...connecting people with the land
www.acltweb.org
(410)414-3400

American Chestnut Land Trust

Connecting people with the land

P.O. Box 2363

Prince Frederick, MD 20678

410-414-3400 fax: 410-414-3402

www.acltweb.org

February 15, 2019



Calvert County Planning Commission
c/o Calvert County Department of Planning and Zoning
150 Main Street
Prince Frederick, MD 20678

Re: Recommended Comprehensive Plan

Dear Planning Commission,

The American Chestnut Land Trust has been successfully working toward preserving our natural, cultural, and historic assets for thirty-two years, in no small part due to the cooperation and assistance of the County Government and its citizens. We have made extensive use of Calvert's transferable development rights program, the purchase and retirement (PAR) fund, and the county's involvement in the Maryland Rural Legacy Program to protect nearly 1,400 acres of farm and forest land. We have partnered with the state to preserve another 1,800 acres, which we manage; and, along with the county, we hold rural legacy easements on another 3,750 acres. In addition, neighbors have used county programs to preserve another 500 acres in the Parkers Creek Watershed.

Of the 30,000 acres of prime farm and forest land that have been preserved in Calvert county, two-thirds have been protected with the use of the county land preservation programs. Indeed, our rural lands would have already disappeared had we not had our county programs.

That leads to our first concern. Goal #1 of the Land Use section of the plan says: "Preserve the rural character of the County, its prime farmland, contiguous forests, cultural resources, and environmentally sensitive areas" and yet the actions listed in the plan will weaken our ability to achieve that goal.

There have been no purchases from the PAR fund in 4 of the last 8 years. Even worse, the new Plan no longer calls for using transferable developments rights (TDRs) in the Rural Residential District and there is no mechanism to replace that loss of TDR market potential. The Plan no longer calls for using development rights after one unit per acre in the town centers and yet there is no plan to replace that market potential for TDRs.



American Chestnut Land Trust, Inc. is a 501(c)(3) charitable organization.

A copy of the current ACLT financial statement is available on request. Requests should be directed to the American Chestnut Land Trust, Inc., P.O. Box 2363, Prince Frederick, MD 20678 or call (410) 414-3400. For the cost of copies and postage, documents and information submitted under the Business Regulation Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland are available from the Secretary of State.

Which leads us to our second major concern –sustainability. Under Goals and Visions, the primary Plan goal on page ES-2 is to “maintain and/or improve the overall quality of life for all citizens of Calvert County by promoting sustainable development. . .” However, the draft Plan no longer calls for growth management. The buildout limit and the following two actions have been removed.

“Continue to support policies that link the amount, location and rate of residential growth to County land use objectives, including highway, school, and aquifer capacities.”

“Monitor residential growth and evaluate the effectiveness of existing regulations to meet growth management objectives.”

Also, measurable benchmarks were removed from the draft Plan, including acceptable levels of congestion on roads, acceptable water and sewer capacity, and stream water quality standards. While benchmarks should be established in all aspects of governance, we think that these are particularly important for the Calvert County Comprehensive Plan at this time when grow controls are being removed.

Our question is how can we promote sustainable development if we remove policies that link the amount, location, and rate of residential growth to County land use objectives, including highway, school, and aquifer capacities? Despite affirmations in the Plan that traffic is fine, it is not. Congestion is on the increase and there is no plan in place to address it as development continues. All of the aquifers are declining and there is no mention of how to deal with that or to connect growth to the adequacy of our water sources. How can we monitor progress or assess risk if we don’t adopt accepted norms? This is a fatal flaw in the draft Plan.

There are many aspects of the recommended draft Comprehensive Plan that the American Chestnut Land Trust supports. However, without effective sustainable policies and numeric standards, quality of life inevitably declines as change occurs. **For these reasons, we ask for the following changes to the Plan (attachment) before it is approved and adopted.**

Thank you for your attention to these issues and consideration of our requested revisions.

Sincerely,



DAVID FARR

David Farr, President

cc. Calvert County Board of County Commissioners

Attachment – Recommended Changes to the Draft Plan

Note: additions are in red; deletions are ~~lined through~~

Chapter 3. Land Use

Goal 1: Preserve the rural character of the county, its prime farmland, contiguous forests, cultural resources, and environmentally sensitive areas.

Objective 1: Reserve the Farm and Forest District for farming and natural resource-related uses.

- . 3.1.1.1 Continue to fund the Purchase and Retirement (PAR) and Leveraging and Retirement (LAR) Programs. [BOCC]
- . 3.1.1.2 Establish a procedure for collecting voluntary contributions to the PAR fund with payment of property tax. [P&Z, F&B]
- . 3.1.1.3 Provide local support to the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Program and other state and federal agricultural preservation programs. [P&Z]
- . 3.1.1.4 Continue to support the goal of permanently preserving a minimum of 40,000 acres of prime farm and forestland through county, state, and federal land preservation programs and land trusts. [BOCC, Agricultural Preservation Advisory Board (APAB), P&Z]
- . 3.1.1.5 Continue to limit the types of public and quasi-public uses in the Farm and Forest District based upon their purpose and intensity. [BOCC, P&Z]
- . 3.1.1.6 Periodically review and update the Calvert County Growth Tier Map. [BOCC, PC, and P&Z]
- . 3.1.1.7 Do not increase highway capacity within the Farm and Forest District.
- . 3.1.1.8 Continue to look for ways to direct residential growth away from the Farm and Forest District.

Goal 2: Use water and sewer policies to direct growth consistent with land use policies.

Objective 1: Make provisions for water and sewer service in Growth Areas consistent with the planned land uses and intensity.

- . 3.2.1.1 Consider options for public financial support for provision of public water and sewer facilities in the Prince Frederick, Lusby, and Solomons Town Centers to promote economic development, encourage multi-family housing opportunities, and protect public health. [BOCC, P&Z, PW, F&B]
- ~~— 3.2.1.2 Consider allowing developer funded extension of public water and sewer systems into the Residential Areas around Prince Frederick, Lusby, and Solomons. [BOCC, PW, P&Z]—~~
- ~~— 3.2.1.3 Allow privately funded community sewage treatment facilities to serve commercial, industrial, and employment uses located outside Town~~

~~Centers and Residential Areas, consistent with economic development goals. [BOCC, PW, P&Z]~~

- **Note that the above are financially risky for the county as the county will be responsible for their maintenance, including system failures.**

Goal 3: Develop Town Centers as attractive, convenient, and interesting places to live, work, and shop.

Objective 2: Review the Transfer of Development Rights Program so that it directs the majority of growth to Growth Areas.

- 3.3.2.1 Evaluate the use of TDRs within the Farm and Forest areas and the Rural Residential areas, **but ensure that if their use is restricted, that landowners with TDRs have equal alternative markets elsewhere, including the increased use of the PAR Fund or LAR Fund.** [P&Z, APAB]
- 3.3.2.2 Explore the use of TDRs to increase commercial intensity in Town Centers. [BOCC, P&Z, ED, APAB]
- 3.3.2.3 ~~Evaluate the funding and administration of the Purchase and Retirement Program for development rights.~~ **Fund and administer the Purchase and Retirement Program for development rights with fees collected from the Recordation Tax, as originally intended.** [P&Z, APAB, F&B] ¹
- 3.3.2.4 ~~Evaluate the policy of using TDRs in the one-mile radius of the Minor Town Centers.~~ **Require the use of TDRs to increase density in the event any property is rezoned to Residential District beyond the zoning in 2018.** ²[P&Z, PC, BOCC]

Objective 5: Promote sustainable development.

- **3.3.5.1 Continue to support policies that link the amount, location, and rate of residential growth to County land use objectives, including highway, school, water quality, and aquifer capacities.**
- **3.3.5.2 Monitor residential growth and evaluate the effectiveness of existing regulations to meet growth management objectives.**

¹ In 1999, the Board of County Commissioners increased the recordation tax from \$3.30 to \$5.00 to provide a funding source for buying and retiring development rights. In the last few years, that money was diverted to the General Fund. This action would reverse that action.

² Since the adoption of the County's land preservation program in 1978, there have been no residential rezonings. The realization was that if added density could happen just by applying for a zoning change, there would be no value in a development right in a County Agricultural Preservation District. Allowing increased residential density in any area of the county, particularly outside town centers, weakens the counties Transferable Development Rights Program and the development of town centers.

3.3.5.3 Do not expand town centers or rezone additional residential lands until it is determined that the county road network and aquifers can accommodate the growth.

- **3.3.5.4 Require in the County's adequate facilities regulations that schools, roads, water, and sewer are in place, or programmed to be in place according to the CIP, before a subdivision or site plan is granted final approval.**
- **3.3.5.5 Maintain the following standards in the Zoning Ordinance: that adequacy for roads means a level of service "D" is attained on MD 2/4 and on Town Center roads. A level of service "C" is maintained on County roads and outside Town Centers. Adequacy for water and sewer is no more than 80% of the capacity of the system.**

Chapter 4. Watershed Management (before the Patuxent River Policy Plan on page 4-8)

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) maintain 'fishable/swimmable' status and 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 measured concentration goals.

Goal 2: Continue a comprehensive approach to environmental planning with special emphasis on watershed planning.

Objective 1: Create, adopt, and update watershed plans for each major watershed in the county.

- 4.2.1.1 Develop guidelines addressing the content and public involvement process for preparing watershed plans. [P&Z]
- 4.2.1.2 Establish budgets, a schedule, and track the preparation and completion of watershed plans. [P&Z]
- **4.2.1.3 Maintain the following standards for good water quality:**
 - Thresholds for fresh water:**
 - **<0.71 milligrams of nitrogen per liter**
 - **<0.031 milligrams of phosphorus per liter**
 - **<10 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs) of turbidity**
 - 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)**

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

- **Maintain or create anadromous fish spawning streams.**
- **Develop and maintain shellfish beds.**

Chapter 7. Transportation

Goal 7: Strongly oppose any bay bridge crossing plan through Calvert County.

Objective 1: Inform state officials of the reasons that Calvert is uniquely not suited as a transportation route for such interstate traffic.

- **7.7.1.1 Report on Calvert's transportation network, which is reliant on one highway, MD 2/4. It would be clogged every weekend during summer months if one-third of the projected bay bridge traffic (135,000 trips per day) were re-directed to Calvert. Likewise, one-third of the projected weekday bay bridge traffic (84,000 trips per day) would overwhelm MD 2/4, which currently carries 32,000 trips per day in Dunkirk. All other counties have more than one major artery that serves their population.**
- **7.7.1.2 Inform state officials about Calvert's two major utilities and the need to have plenty of available carrying capacity on MD 2/4 in the event of a disaster at either facility.**

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Bill Peil <BPEIL@COMCAST.NET>
Sent: Tuesday, February 19, 2019 5:39 PM
To: Planning and Zoning; BPEIL; Clarrene3120@gmail.com
Subject: Calvert 2040 Comments
Attachments: Chesapeake Ranch Water Company's Annual Water Quality Report For the Calendar Year 2013 Maryland Public Water System.pdf; 2016 Calvert County Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2016-CCR_201705310710526339.pdf; Marley Run residents raise concern over water safety.pdf; 2016 Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant Ground Water Usage.pdf

By email: pz@calvertcountymd.gov
(please put "Calvert 2040 comments" in the subject line)

William Peil
3120 Hickory Ridge Road
Dunkirk, Md 20754
Cell Phone (301-509-5710)

The 2040 Long Range Planning process has not had meaningful detailed discussion on this most important subject. The quality and quantity of Calvert County well water has not received focus in the long range planning process. The plan only says it will look into the water problem at some point but never does.

What will the county do when the water everyone (private and public wells) depends on is no longer suitable for human consumption?

Who will be responsible for water quality testing and pay for the necessary testing to monitor whether the water is safe to drink? For every well in the county?

Who will pay for the necessary water remediation which could (in worst case) run into the tens of thousands of dollars per household to pipe treated water throughout the county?

Please add these topics to a detailed conversation before finalizing the 2040 Long Range Plan and make sure the updated Comprehensive Plan includes investigation and reporting of adequate

safe
ground water for all future residential and commercial growth.

Thank You

Comments on the
CALVERT COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DECEMBER 2018 DRAFT

The long range planning process has not focused on Calvert County's limited ground water aquifer situation and its long term sustainability. Numerous reports all state that Calvert County has limited ground water and the aquifer level is dropping 2 to 4 feet per year with current usage. Noted reports of arsenic impacts to:

- 1) Chesapeake Ranch Estates
- 2) Marley Run Subdivision
- 3) Chesapeake Beach and Dares Beach
- 4) Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant
- 5) and 10 of the 18 county operated public water systems

from naturally occurring arsenic indicate that the risk from arsenic "is present" in Calvert County.

Chesapeake Ranch Estates

Safety of Your Drinking Water

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards with the exception of one MCL violation which is detailed more fully below. CWA vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and strives to provide its members the best quality water possible.

Tier 2 Arsenic MCL Violation

In October 2013 the Maryland Department of Environment issued a Notice of Violation for arsenic for the running annual average (RAA) of the four previous calendar quarters. The Maximum allowable level (MCL) of Arsenic is .010 mg/L which can also be expressed as 0.010 parts of arsenic per million parts water or 10 parts arsenic per billion parts water (10 ppb). The 4 quarter running annual average from October 2012 to September 2013 was calculated at .01095 mg/L (rounded up to .011 mg/L). The RAA established an excess of .00095 mg/L above the MCL which triggered a public notification required by the EPA and MDE. There was no determination that there was any risk to public health due to this violation and notice.

Water Treatment Plant under Construction

Due to the increase in arsenic coming from Well #3A which is the chief contributor to total arsenic content in the system and the treatment technique (TT) employed at Well #1, the Board of Directors of CRWC/CWA has determined that it will be necessary to provide arsenic removal. The facility will be constructed on the existing Well #3A property and is expected to be commissioned in June of 2014. Arsenic will be extracted from the water and removed to a land fill in accordance with MDE and EPA regulation. The level of arsenic at this location has been slowly increasing since monitoring first began in 2002. Although not in violation at this

time, the four quarters ending in September 2013 did produce an average result that exceeded the maximum allowable contaminant level resulting in a violation notice for the running four quarter period ending on September 30, 2013.

The cost of this facility will approach or exceed \$500,000 and be designed to remove at least 50% of the existing arsenic from the well stream. That equates to approximately \$100,000 capital cost for each part per billion of arsenic removed. Operation and maintenance costs are yet to be determined but are expected to be below \$1.00 per 1000 gallons. At this time, the CRWC Board believes that the operation of this plant may be incorporated into the general operating scheme in such a way that the existing rates will not require modification. The new plant is expected to be on line by June, 2014.

Additional Information for Arsenic

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. CWA employs a treatment technique (TT) to maintain the lowest possible levels of arsenic from our groundwater systems well below the maximum contaminant level. A violation would occur if the running average of any 4 quarterly samples exceeded the MCL.

If you have a medical condition do you need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Giardia and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

The report indicates that there are:

- 1) health risks
- 2) substantial costs
- 3) the EPA is directing the allowable levels – this may result in future standards directing further arsenic remediation to limit exposure.

Marley Run Subdivision has had to have their water supply remediated for arsenic in 2014 in order to bring it into compliance with EPA standards. The cost of remediation was reported to be nearly \$240,000. Additional cost were to be evaluated in order to meet parameters set by the Maryland Department of Environment to develop a strategy which might include 100 percent water filtration or partial flow-through with a blend back with other well water to achieve acceptable levels. Problems with light, noise and smell also compound water problems in the Marley Run Subdivision from the wastewater treatment plant that sits behind Marley Run.

Chesapeake Beach and Dares Beach also are faced with arsenic presence in their water supplies. Upgrades to their water system have been required to meet water quality requirements.

Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant has had to remediate arsenic to meet EPA standards.

and distributes potable water to serve 25 or more persons on a day-to-day basis. In addition, UniStar will need to ensure that the water supplied for drinking meets U.S. Environmental Protection Agency drinking water standards, including the 0.010 mg/L limit for arsenic. Ground water extracted from the Aquia aquifer at Calvert Cliffs Units 1 and 2 typically contains arsenic concentrations above this limit, and thus the water is

treated by Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Inc. before being distributed for potable use.

The ground water quality of the Piney Point and Aquia aquifers is considered good with the exception of naturally occurring arsenic concentrations in Aquia aquifer in the vicinity of the Calvert Cliffs site. At Calvert Cliffs, arsenic concentrations in the Aquia aquifer ground water exceed the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 0.010 milligrams per liter (mg/L). UniStar characterized ground water quality in the Aquia aquifer by collecting a ground water sample from production well No. 5 at Units 1

Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Inc. is currently authorized by MDE to withdraw an annual average of 450,000 gpd from one appropriation permit in the Aquia aquifer (permit number CA1969G010(05)). The month of maximum use limit for the Aquia withdrawal is 865,000 gpd. Five production wells are used to extract water for Units 1 and 2. The Aquia aquifer is the primary source of ground water at the Calvert Cliffs site and is used in Units 1 and 2 to provide boiler makeup for the steam cycle and for potable and other in-plant uses that require fresh water. Withdrawal data presented in PPRP's CEIR-14 (CEIR-14, 2008) indicates that Aquia withdrawals at Units 1 and 2 have ranged from 340,000 gpd to 420,000 over the ten-year period spanning 1997 to 2006, with an average of 390,000 gpd.

The 2016 Calvert County Annual Drinking Water Quality Report states that of the 18 county operated public water systems, 10 have indication that **arsenic does pose a risk to the water supply**. That is over half of these public systems are showing signs of arsenic with concern for risk that it poses to residents receiving their water from those sources?

Chesapeake Heights - arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.

Dares Beach - arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.

Hunting Hills - arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.

Marley Run - arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.

Prince Frederick - arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.

Shores of Calvert - arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.

Solomons - arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.

St. Leonard - arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.

Tara - arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.

White Sands - arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.



Chesapeake Ranch Water Company's Annual Water Quality Report For the Calendar Year 2013 Maryland Public Water System #040004

The Chesapeake Ranch Water Company (CRWC) is pleased to present this report to its member subscribers. In the last year, the Board of Directors and staff have been busy at the job of protecting, defending, and preserving your good water supply.

Safety of Your Drinking Water

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards with the exception of one MCL violation which is detailed more fully below. CWA vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and strives to provide its members the best quality water possible.

Tier 2 Arsenic MCL Violation

In October 2013 the Maryland Department of Environment issued a Notice of Violation for arsenic for the running annual average (RAA) of the four previous calendar quarters. The Maximum allowable level (MCL) of Arsenic is .010 mg/L which can also be expressed as 0.010 parts of arsenic per million parts water or 10 parts arsenic per billion parts water (10 ppb). The 4 quarter running annual average from October 2012 to September 2013 was calculated at .01095 mg/L (rounded up to .011 mg/L). The RAA established an excess of .00095 mg/L above the MCL which triggered a public notification required by the EPA and MDE. There was no determination that there was any risk to public health due to this violation and notice.

Water Treatment Plant under Construction

Due to the increase in arsenic coming from Well #3A which is the chief contributor to total arsenic content in the system and the treatment technique (TT) employed at Well #1, the Board of Directors of CRWC/CWA has determined that it will be necessary to provide arsenic removal. The facility will be constructed on the existing Well #3A property and is expected to be commissioned in June of 2014. Arsenic will be extracted from the water and removed to a land fill in accordance with MDE and EPA regulation. The level of arsenic at this location has been slowly increasing since monitoring first began in 2002. Although not in violation at this

time, the four quarters ending in September 2013 did produce an average result that exceeded the maximum allowable contaminant level resulting in a violation notice for the running four quarter period ending on September 30, 2013.

The cost of this facility will approach or exceed \$500,000 and be designed to remove at least 50% of the existing arsenic from the well stream. That equates to approximately \$100,000 capital cost for each part per billion of arsenic removed. Operation and maintenance costs are yet to be determined but are expected to be below \$1.00 per 1000 gallons. At this time, the CRWC Board believes that the operation of this plant may be incorporated into the general operating scheme in such a way that the existing rates will not require modification. The new plant is expected to be on line by June, 2014.

Additional Information for Arsenic

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. CWA employs a treatment technique (TT) to maintain the lowest possible levels of arsenic from our groundwater systems well below the maximum contaminant level. A violation would occur if the running average of any 4 quarterly samples exceeded the MCL.

If you have a medical condition do you need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Giardia and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does our water come from?

Your water comes from deep wells in the Aquia aquifer formation. The Aquia aquifer is the primary source of drinking water for the majority of public water systems in Calvert and St. Mary's counties.

Are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the

amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

How can I get involved?

Drinking water supply and treatment is everyone’s concern. The Board of Directors encourages everyone to get involved in issues concerning your drinking water supply system. The best way to start getting involved is to get informed. Please feel free to contact our office for more information on how you can get involved. Just do it.

Test Information

The table below lists the drinking water contaminants that were detected and that are applicable for the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Attached to this Water Quality Report is the most recent test information containing all of the elements and compounds monitored by this system the Maryland Department of Environment, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report.

Important Water Quality Information for 2013				
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			Range	
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Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	LOW	HIGH	Annual Average	PERIOD SAMPLED	VIOLATION	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (mg/L)								
Well #1	0	.010	0.005	0.0129	.0099	2013	YES*	Natural Deposits
Well #2A	0	.010	.0047	.0047	.0047	2012	NO	Natural Deposits
Well #3A	0	.010	0	.0110	.006	2013	NO	Natural Deposits
Well #4	0	.010	.0033	.0033	.0033	2012	NO	Natural Deposits
Lead (mg/L)	0	15	0	0	NA	2011	NO	Corrosion of Plumbing
Copper (mg/L)	0	1300	0	49	NA	2011	NO	Corrosion of Plumbing
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	4	.29	.32	NA	2013	NO	Natural Deposits
Sodium (mg/L) (unregulated)	----	None	43	44	NA	2013	NO	Natural Deposits
Radionuclides								
Gross Beta (pCi/L)								
Well #1	0	50	4.3	4.3	NA	2009	NO	Decay of Natural Deposits
Well #2	0	50	5.9	5.9	NA	2011	NO	Decay of Natural Deposits
Well #3	0	50	6.0	6.0	NA	2009	NO	Decay of Natural Deposits
Well #4	0	50	4.8	4.8	NA	2011	NO	Decay of Natural Deposits

Table Continued from previous page

Important Water Quality Information for 2013

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Range		PERIOD SAMPLED	VIOLATION	POSSIBLE SOURCE
			LOW	HIGH			
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts*** (3 Locations)							
1 st Location: Gardens							
Total Trihalomethane (ppb)	0	80	5.6	5.6	2013	NO	Disinfection Byproduct
Total HAAs (ppb)	0	60	28	28	2014**	NO	Disinfection Byproduct
2nd Location: Well #1							
Total Trihalomethane (ppb)	0	80	1.7	1.7	2013	NO	Disinfection Byproduct
Total HAAs (ppb)	0	60	ND	ND	2013	NO	Disinfection Byproduct
3rd Location: POACRE ADMIN							
Total Trihalomethane (ppb)	0	80	2.2	2.2	2013	NO	Disinfection Byproduct
Total HAAs (ppb)	0	60	ND	ND	2013	NO	Disinfection Byproduct
Coliform Bacteria	0	0	0	0	2014	NO	Fecal matter

* MDE issued a notice of violation in 2013 for arsenic which was based on a 4 quarter running annual average. At least one data point in that average was established in the fourth calendar quarter of 2012 at Well #1 and was factored into the annual average reported for that calendar year. This table presents the sample averages specific to the calendar year of this report.

** Make up sample taken in January 2014 to replace sample missed for November 2013.

*** CRWC completed its Stage I DBP testing in 2012 and commenced Stage 2 testing as scheduled by MDE after October 1, 2013.

Additional Information for Disinfection Byproducts

The EPA has promulgated the Stage 1 and Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Rule (DBPR). This rule affects all drinking water systems that disinfect. CWA has submitted the required documentation to the EPA and MDE in the form of a system management plan (SMP) that will require increased testing until such time regulators decide to place the system on reduced monitoring. Tests conducted to date indicate that there is little potential for byproducts contamination in this system due to its groundwater source. DBP's are most problematic in systems that utilize chlorine disinfectant with surface water containing organic matter. The CWA does not use surface water sources.

Fluoride

Fluoride is a naturally occurring element and is present in your drinking water. Tests show that the level of fluoride in your drinking water is less than 0.5 ppm.

Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. CRWC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additional test information appears in tabular form in the attached appendix which includes an extended list of unregulated contaminants which are periodically tested.

Paper copies of all these reports are available from the CRWC offices at POB 476, 11560 H.G. Truman Rd, Lusby, Md 20657 by request.

Unit Descriptions & Acronyms

Unit/Acronym	DEFINITION
ppm	1 part per million parts water, also expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/l)
mg/L	1 milligram per liter
ppb	1 part per billion parts water, also expressed as micrograms per liter (µg/l)

ug/L	1 microgram per liter
pCi/L	pico-Curies per liter (a measure of radiation
N/A	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
NR	Monitoring not required
DBP	Disinfection Byproduct
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Range	The minimum and maximum levels of any measured contaminant as recorded during the period of sampling.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other prescribed actions or requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	Monitored But Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

If you have questions regarding this Water Quality Report you may contact the following:

George Hanson
General Manager
Chesapeake Ranch Water Company
POB 476
11560 H.G. Truman Rd
Lusby, Md 20657
Office Phone: 410-326-4122
Fax: 410-326-6743
Email: ghanson@cwalusby.org

Calvert County

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The Calvert County Water and Sewerage Division is pleased to present the 2016 Drinking Water Quality Report for the County operated water systems. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that water utilities issue an annual Customer Confidence Report (CCR) to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where the water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The Calvert County Water and Sewerage Division is committed to providing its customers with drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water, so we encourage you to take the time and read this report to learn more about the quality of your drinking water.



East Prince Frederick Elevated Storage Tank

Water Source

The County operates multiple public water systems as illustrated on the map inside this report. The Calvert County water systems are supplied by wells in the Aquia, Piney Point, Nanjemoy, Magothy and Low Patapsco Aquifers. The water is chlorinated to ensure bacteriological purity and in some systems, phosphate is used to sequester nuisance metals such as iron. After treatment, the finished water enters the distribution system. It is delivered to approximately 5,300 customers throughout Calvert County. The water distribution systems are comprised of over 100 miles of water mains, 750 fire hydrants, 14 elevated storage tanks, 7 hydropneumatic tanks and various components that make it possible for the finished water to be delivered to County's residential and commercial customers.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

This report was prepared using CCR Builder and technical assistance provided by the American Water Works Association. We are happy to answer any questions about the Calvert County Water and Sewerage Division and the water quality in the Calvert County public water systems. Call the Water & Sewer Division office (410) 535-1600 ext. 2329, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. – 4 p.m.

Definitions of Terms Used in the Water Quality Data Table

The table shows the results of our water quality analysis. Every regulated contaminant detected in the water, even in most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (Maximum Contaminant Level, or MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) are important.

Key to Table

AL = Action Level

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

N/A: Not applicable

ND: Not detectable at testing limit

pCi/L= picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Action Level Goal or ALG: The level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Important Information from the EPA

Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Calvert County Water and Sewerage is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Disinfectant by-products

Trihalomethanes: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Haloacetic Acids: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL, over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Arsenic

While your drinking water meets U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Radium

Radium is a naturally occurring substance which, if exposed to acidic conditions (low pH), can leach into groundwater. The EPA has set maximum contaminant levels for radium that are based on lifetime exposure. Some people, who drink water containing combined radium in excess of the MCL over many years, may have an increased risk of getting cancer. However, the risk is very small. The susceptibility of the water supply to Radon, a naturally occurring element, will depend upon the final MCL that is adopted for this contaminant.

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline by calling 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants can be

particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Source Water Assessment

The Maryland Department of the Environment's Water Supply Program (WSP) has conducted Source Water Assessments for water systems in Calvert County. The required components of this report as described in Maryland's Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) are: 1) delineation of an area that contributes water to the source; 2) identification of potential sources of contamination; and 3) determination of the susceptibility of the water supply to contamination.

Cavalier Country

The susceptibility analysis is based on a review of the existing water quality data for each water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the individual assessment areas, well integrity, and aquifer characteristics. It was determined that the Cavalier Country water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers.

Chesapeake Heights

The susceptibility analysis is based on a review of the existing water quality data for each water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the individual assessment areas, well integrity, and aquifer characteristics. It was determined that the Chesapeake Heights water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers. However, it was determined that arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.

Cross Point

The susceptibility analysis is based on a review of the existing water quality data for each water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the individual assessment areas, well integrity, and aquifer characteristics. It was determined that the Cross Point Subdivision water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers.

Dares Beach

The susceptibility analysis is based on a review of the existing water quality data for each water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the individual assessment areas, well integrity, and aquifer characteristics. It was determined that the Dares Beach water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers. However, it was determined that arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.

Hunting Hills

The susceptibility analysis is based on a review of the existing water quality data for each water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the individual assessment areas, well integrity, and aquifer characteristics. It was determined that the Hunting Hills water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers. However, it was determined that arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.

Kenwood Beach

The susceptibility analysis is based on a review of the existing water quality data for each water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the individual assessment areas, well integrity, and aquifer characteristics. It was determined that the Kenwood Beach water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers.

Lakewood

The susceptibility analysis is based on a review of the existing water quality data for each water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the individual assessment areas, well integrity, and aquifer characteristics. It was determined that the Lakewood water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers.

Marley Run

The susceptibility analysis is based on a review of the existing water quality data for each water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the individual assessment areas, well integrity, and aquifer characteristics. It was determined that the Marley Run water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers. However, it was determined that arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.

Paris Oaks

The susceptibility analysis is based on a review of the existing water quality data for each water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the individual assessment areas, well integrity, and aquifer characteristics. It was determined that the Paris Oaks water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers.

Prince Frederick

The susceptibility analysis is based on a review of the existing water quality data for each water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the individual assessment areas, well integrity, and aquifer characteristics. It was determined that the Prince Frederick water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers. However, it was determined that arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.

Shores of Calvert

The susceptibility analysis is based on a review of the existing water quality data for each water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the individual assessment areas, well integrity, and aquifer characteristics. It was determined that the Shores of Calvert water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers.

Solomons

The susceptibility analysis is based on a review of the existing water quality data for each water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the individual assessment areas, well integrity, and aquifer characteristics. It was determined that the Solomons water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers. However, it was determined that arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.

St. Leonard

The susceptibility analysis is based on a review of the existing water quality data for each water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the individual assessment areas, well integrity, and aquifer characteristics. It was determined that the St. Leonard water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers. However, it was determined that arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.

Summit/Highlands

The susceptibility analysis is based on a review of the existing water quality data for each water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the individual assessment areas, well integrity, and aquifer characteristics. It was determined that the Summit/Highlands water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers.

Tapestry North

No source water assessment information available at this time.

Tara

The susceptibility analysis is based on a review of the existing water quality data for each water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the individual assessment areas, well integrity, and aquifer characteristics. It was determined that the Tara Subdivision water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers. However, it was determined that arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.

Walnut Creek

The susceptibility analysis is based on a review of the existing water quality data for each water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the individual assessment areas, well integrity, and aquifer characteristics. It was determined that the Walnut Creek water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land

surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers. However, it was determined that arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.

White Sands

The susceptibility analysis is based on a review of the existing water quality data for each water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the individual assessment areas, well integrity, and aquifer characteristics. It was determined that the White Sands water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers. However, it was determined that arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant, does pose a risk to the water supply.

Notes for the Water Quality Data Table

*Compliance with the MCL for arsenic is based on a running average of four quarterly samples for the following water systems: Dares Beach, Marley Run, Prince Frederick, Hunting Hills, and Tara. The arsenic values that are located in the “highest level” column for these systems are actually the highest running annual average (RAA) arsenic values.

The lead and copper results are reported from tests taken within customers’ dwellings. There is no lead or copper in the raw water. Compliance with the MCL for lead and copper is based on the 90th percentile value of all analysis results.

Although we ran tests for many constituents, only the listed substances were found. They are all below the required MCL.

Testing for most parameters is not required on an annual basis.

Drinking Water Quality Data 2016

PARAMETERS	UNITS	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS		CAVALIER COUNTRY		CHESAPEAKE HEIGHTS		CROSS POINT		DARES BEACH		HUNTING HILLS		KENWOOD BEACH		LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
		MCL	MCLG	highest level detected	range of levels detected	highest level detected	range of levels detected	highest level detected	range of levels detected	highest level detected	range of levels detected	highest level detected	range of levels detected	highest level detected	range of levels detected	
Radioactive Contaminants																
Gross alpha	pCi/L	15	0	6	6-6	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.								
Beta/photon emitters	pCi/L	50	0	8.4	8.4-8.4	9.6	9.6-9.6	6.9	6.9-6.9	10.1	10.1-10.1	11.2	11.2-11.2	10.1	10.1-10.1	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	1.7	1.7-1.7	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.								
Inorganic Contaminants																
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	ND	ND	4	4-4	2.4	0-2.4	8.5	7.9-8.5	5.9	3-5.9	4	4-4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	ppm	2	2	ND	ND	0.047	0.047-0.047	0.056	0.056	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.23	0.23-0.23	0.22	0.22-0.22	0.2	0.2-0.2	0.23	0.23-0.23	0.22	0.22-0.22	0.28	0.28-0.28	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead	ppb	AL=15	0	ND	ND	2	2	ND	ND	ND	ND	5	5	1	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	0.22	0.22	0.063	0.063	0.49	0.49	0.055	0.055	0.23	0.23	0.084	0.084	Erosion of natural products; Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Disinfection-By-Products																
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.5	1.1-1.5	1.2	0.9-1.2	1	0.7-1	0.9	0.8-0.9	1.3	0.9-1.3	1.4	1.2-1.4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	no goal	5.8	5.8-5.8	18.4	18.4-18.4	0.9	0.9-0.9	4.8	3.96-4.8	2.09	2.09-2.09	4.7	4.7-4.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	no goal	4	4-4	4.9	4.9-4.9	2	2-2	1.7	1.7-1.7	ND	ND	1.1	1.1-1.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Volatile Organic Compounds																
Ethylbenzene	ppb	700	700	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.5	0.5-0.5	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Total Xylenes	ppm	10	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0019	0.0019	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.

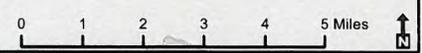
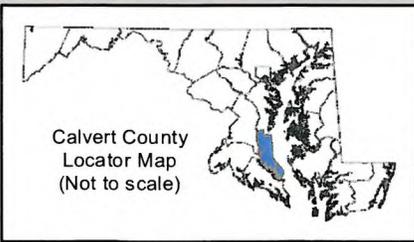
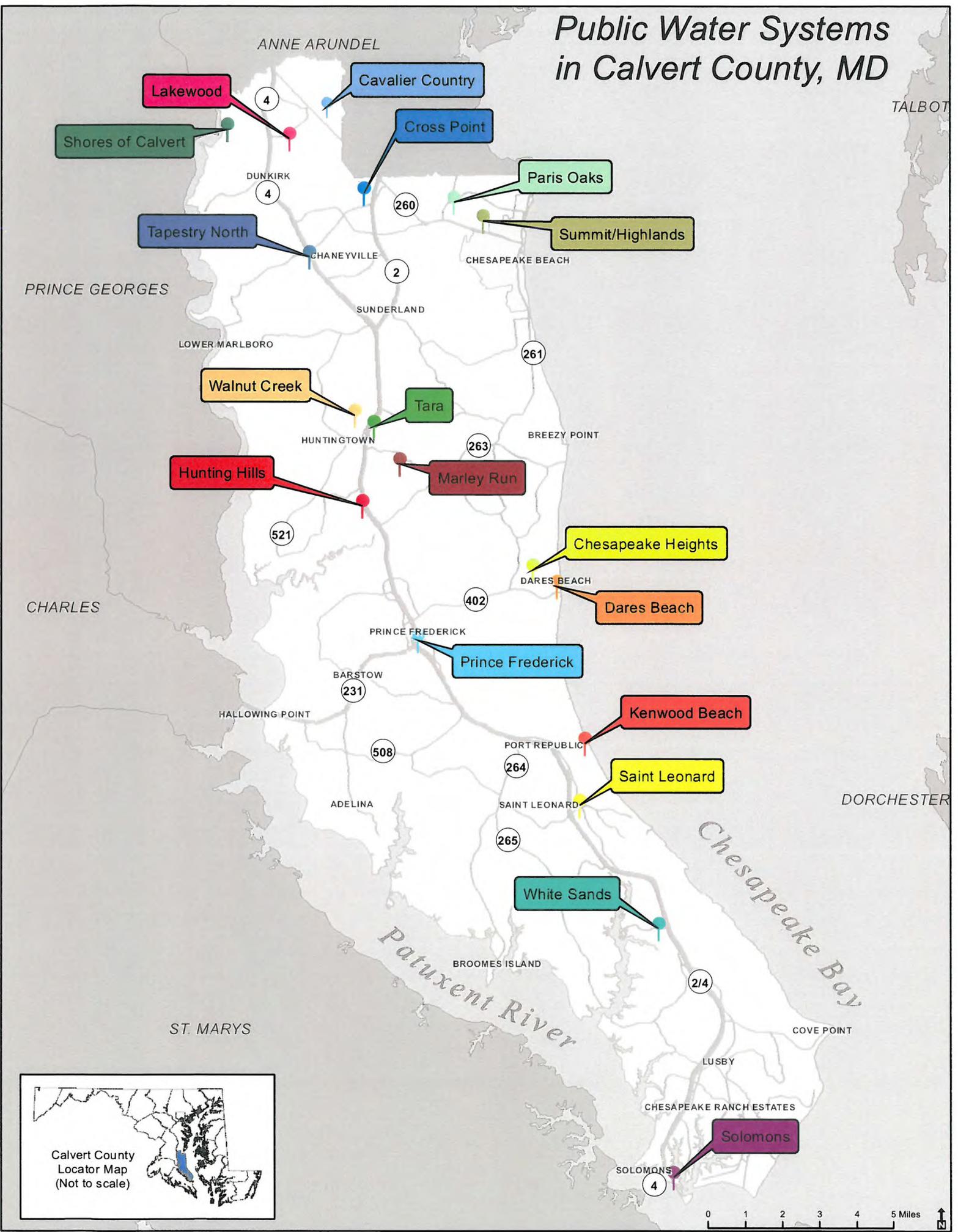
Drinking Water Quality Data 2016

PARAMETERS	UNITS	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS		LAKEWOOD		MARLEY RUN		PARIS OAKS		PRINCE FREDERICK		SHORES OF CALVERT		SOLOMONS		LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
		MCL	MCLG	highest level detected	range of levels detected	highest level detected	range of levels detected	highest level detected	range of levels detected	highest level detected	range of levels detected	highest level detected	range of levels detected	highest level detected	range of levels detected	
Radioactive Contaminants																
Gross alpha	pCi/L	15	0	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.										
Beta/photon emitters	pCi/L	50	0	7.5	7.5-7.5	11.2	11.2-11.2	6.7	6.7-6.7	13.6	13-13.6	4.9	4.9-4.9	5.7	5.7-5.7	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.3	2.3-2.3	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants																
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	ND	ND	9.9	7.8-9.9	ND	ND	8.3	5-8.3	ND	ND	4	4-4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	ppm	2	2	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.064	0.064-0.064	0.022	0.22-0.22	0.053	0.053-0.053	ND	ND	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	ND	ND	0.17	0.17-0.17	0.21	0.21-0.21	0.23	0.23-0.23	0.23	0.23-0.23	0.33	0.32-0.33	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead	ppb	AL=15	0	2	2	ND	ND	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.								
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	0.18	0.18	0.34	0.34	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.041	0.041	Erosion of natural products; Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Disinfection-By-Products																
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.3	0.8-1.3	0.5	0.1-0.5	1.1	0.7-1.1	0.6	0.6-0.6	1.2	0.9-1.2	1	0.8-1	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	no goal	3.09	3.09-3.09	1.8	1.8-1.8	1.82	1.82-1.82	13.5	0.78-13.5	8.5	8.5-8.5	9.5	3.95-9.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	no goal	ND	ND	1.1	1.1-1.1	3	3-3	3.2	3.2-3.2	7	7-7	1.5	1.5-1.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Volatile Organic Compounds																
Ethylbenzene	ppb	700	700	ND	ND	Discharge from petroleum refineries.										
Total Xylenes	ppm	10	10	ND	ND	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.										

Drinking Water Quality Data 2016

PARAMETERS	UNITS	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS		ST. LEONARD		SUMMIT/	HIGHLANDS	TAPESTRY NORTH		TARA		WALNUT CREEK		WHITE SANDS		LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
		MCL	MCLG	highest level detected	range of levels detected	highest level detected	range of levels detected	highest level detected	range of levels detected	highest level detected	range of levels detected	highest level detected	range of levels detected	highest level detected	range of levels detected	
Radioactive Contaminants																
Gross alpha	pCi/L	15	0	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.										
Beta/photon emitters	pCi/L	50	0	15.9	15.9-15.9	5.1	5.1-5.1	9.4	9.4-9.4	10.8	10.8-10.8	7.5	7.5-7.5	14.9	14.9-14.9	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.										
Inorganic Contaminants																
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	5	5-5	2	2-2	4.5	4.5-4.5	8.5	5.1-8.5	6.4	6.4-6.4	4	4-4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.051	0.051-0.051	0.096	.096-.096	0.1	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.26	0.26-0.26	0.22	0.22-0.22	0.22	0.22	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.24	0.24-0.24	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead	ppb	AL=15	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	2	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	0.061	0.061	0.39	0.39	0.064	0.064	0.39	0.39	0.16	0.16	0.084	0.084	Erosion of natural products; Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Disinfection-By-Products																
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.1	0.9-1.1	2.7	1.5-2.7	1	0.7-1	0.6	0.5-0.6	1	0.7-1	1	0.7-1	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	no goal	7.2	7.2-7.2	9	9.4-9.4	0.8	0.8-0.8	2.1	2.1-2.1	0.9	0.9-0.9	6.6	6.6-6.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	no goal	1.7	1.7-1.7	12.9	12.9-12.9	ND	ND	2	2-2	2	2-2	1.5	1.5-1.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Volatile Organic Compounds																
Ethylbenzene	ppb	700	700	ND	ND	Discharge from petroleum refineries.										
Total Xylenes	ppm	10	10	ND	ND	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.										

Public Water Systems in Calvert County, MD



Marley Run residents raise concern over water safety

- By TAMARA WARD tward@somdnews.com
- Nov 30, 2016



Members of the newest section of the Marley Run development in Huntingtown asked the Board of County Commissioners for assistance Tuesday with accelerating remediation for higher levels of arsenic in their drinking water and for the odor and noise coming from the nearby wastewater treatment center.

The county's Department of Public Works, Water and Sewerage Division, has been actively working with residents to resolve the issues, but has been hindered by state-driven processes.

"I know a lot of mothers, especially of small children, are very worried about their kids. They're feeding them only bottled water to drink, to cook with — it's scary," said Heather Christensen of the "high arsenic" in the community's water. "The limit is supposedly 10 parts per billion and online it's listed in a range, from 9.6 to 10.7 [ppb]. That's over."

Christensen just moved into the community last January and is hopeful the county will remedy the two nuisances so she and her husband can continue to enjoy their new home. She was one of three residents from Marley Run who spoke before the commissioners.

"You can't taste or smell that arsenic, but it's there so it worries you," shared Christensen.

“We moved into our house in May with expectations of clean air and safe drinking water,” said Angela Calabro, a neighbor of Christensen and a mother of three children. “Their health and well-being is everything to me.”

“Shortly after moving in, we learned that Marley Run has some of the highest levels of arsenic in the county,” Calabro shared, adding that even though the level of arsenic in the water is slightly under threshold to be considered a danger, “it is uncomfortably close to be at this level raising three small kids whose drink of choice is, nine times out of 10, water.”

At the recommendation of her children’s pediatrician, Calabro is buying bottled water.

Andrea Cuebas, a Marley Run resident and Colorado transplant, said the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which sets the standard for arsenic levels, reported arsenic in drinking water has been linked to a number of diseases to include certain cancers.

She said she is grateful the county is addressing the arsenic issue through the addition of a system to filter out the arsenic, but the June 2017 date is overdue.

“The families of Marley Run cannot afford to wait to have this problem resolved. We need safe drinking water for our families now,” Cuebas said.

County Administrator Terry Shannon said she would see if the county can move it along quicker.

“A lot of what you are saying is news to me,” said Commissioner Mike Hart (R), asking county staff to expedite and offering his assistance and contact information directly to the women.

Christensen reached out to Wayne Raither, water and sewer division chief, to mitigate the issues and gave him high praise during her testimony.

“Arsenic is naturally occurring in the Aquia Aquifer,” explained Raither, in an interview with The Calvert Recorder, of the underground water source running along the western and eastern shores of Maryland. “It’s geology.” Regardless, Raither said he is actively working to bring the level of arsenic in the two wells on Cox Road that service Marley Run to acceptable levels.

As of September, the last known arsenic measurement in the water in the community’s wells was 8.9 ppb, within the acceptable limit established by the EPA, according to Raither. He said the EPA changed the levels in 2001 from 50 to 10 ppb, giving public water systems until 2006 to comply with the new standards.

In 2014 and 2015, the water samples tested exceeded the 10 ppb limit. Raither said the county attempted to immediately remedy the situation in 2015 by running the two wells simultaneously to draw the water from a blend of the two, thereby reducing the arsenic level. The solution brought levels within the EPA’s acceptable range and is currently being used today.

A long-term solution included the allocation of \$239,140 in the 2015 Capital Improvement Plan for an onsite arsenic treatment system. The county’s implementation of such a system follows best practices, and currently there are two private arsenic removal systems in Calvert: in Chesapeake Ranch Estates and Calvert Cliffs.

Raither explained to the Recorder that the system removes arsenic, all or partial. The county will determine parameters for the system with the Maryland Department of Environment to develop a strategy, which may include 100 percent water filtration or partial flow-through with a blend back with other well water to achieve acceptable levels.

Raither said the deliverable date of June 2017 for the arsenic treatment system is to accommodate the process required by MDE. The county had to get an engineer to design the system. The design was sent to MDE for

approval and MDE sent the county's initial design back requiring a change. The updated design will be sent back to MDE for final review next week. MDE normally allows 90 days, but Raither is hopeful it will be quick.

After this, the project has to go through a bid process for construction, among other steps. Raither said he will expedite it as much as he can, but has to do so within the confines of the process. In the interim, "we'll continue to monitor the water and do the blending."

Calvert County owns and maintains 19 public water systems servicing roughly 5,000 customers. The system in Dares Beach peaked at 10.2 ppb in November 2015. The county currently blends the water to keep arsenic levels in the acceptable range and will ultimately replace the old water system with a new system and well in 2018 to service both Chesapeake Heights and Dares Beach.

Raither said he also gets calls about the light, noise and smell from the wastewater treatment plant that sits immediately behind Marley Run. He worked with plant supervisors to rework lighting, so residents won't see the lights at night. The developer, Marrick Homes, added trees to help filter both light and noise, but they are collectively looking at adding acoustical panels to block sound from the plant's machinery.

The smell, however, is tougher to tackle.

"Oh my gosh, every day and every night we smell it," said Christensen during her testimony before the board.

Raither said the plant is designed to handle 40,000 gallons of wastewater. Some of the raw waste comes from Huntingtown High School but lays dormant over the weekend, allowing the sewage to ferment or become septic. One remedy implemented was the covering of the underground tank that holds the raw waste and the addition of treatment chemicals to control the smell. Additional remediation is being investigated.

Sherri Magaraci-Verdon, sales manager and resident of Marley Run, shared her perspective of the problem.

"As a homeowner, the arsenic level concerns me," said Magaraci-Verdon, who has a filtration system on her refrigerator. She said coastal communities run the risk of higher arsenic levels.

She said the older section is on well water and the newer section is on public water and both have arsenic. However, those on public water are at an advantage because the water is routinely monitored and kept under control. Those who are not have to test their own system or get their own filtration system, which costs thousands.

Magaraci-Verdon acknowledges there is a smell emanating from the wastewater treatment plant, and has received some complaints, but reports the smell is only detectable up to 10 feet away from the underground holding tank.

As a courtesy to potential homebuyers, she has coordinated tours with the plant at the prospective buyer's request. She has not lost a buyer, to her knowledge, due to the arsenic levels or treatment plant.

"The county and the utility have been a good neighbor to us and we want to encourage the county to remedy any issues our residents have," she told the Recorder.

**MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
 WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION
 SOURCE PROTECTION AND APPROPRIATION DIV
 1800 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD
 BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21230
 water.supply@maryland.gov**

January 4, 2017

Water Appropriation and Use Permit CA1969G010(06) Groundwater Permit

Make Name/Address Changes Below

Attn: Plant Manager
 Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant
 Re: Power Plant- Wells
 1650 Calvert Cliffs Parkway
 Lusby, MD 20657

Dear Permittee:

As a condition of your Maryland Water Appropriation and Use Permit you are required to report your water withdrawal every six months. Complete and return this form by **JANUARY 31**.

If you have any questions concerning this form, please telephone the Water Supply Program at (410) 537-3590.

2016 SEMI-ANNUAL WITHDRAWAL REPORT

1. Check the method used to determine your withdrawal amounts:
 Flow Meter Elapsed Time Indicator
 Other (Explain)

2. Enter the number of gallons of water withdrawn for each month.
 - If you have multiple intakes under this permit, please add together the monthly totals for all intakes.
 - Do not list continuous meter readings, hours pumped, or gallons in mgd.
 - Indicate a "0" for each month with no withdrawal.

July	2016	<u>11,736,964</u>	October	2016	<u>22,351,113</u>
August	2016	<u>12,603,263</u>	November	2016	<u>10,451,121</u>
September	2016	<u>2,760,269</u>	December	2016	<u>13,968,229</u>
Total:		<u>73,870,689</u>			

3. In signing my name below, I certify and affirm under penalty of perjury that all of the information I am providing on this date is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I am aware that submitting false, inaccurate, or incomplete information may subject me to penalties or other sanctions allowed under Maryland law.

Submitted By: Mark Flaherty (Please Print)

Title: Plant Manager Telephone Number: 410-495-5210

Signature:  Date: 1/18/17

4. Make address corrections on the top of this form. Please contact this office if ownership has changed.

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Greg Stottlemeyer <gregstottlemeyer@comcast.net>
Sent: Tuesday, February 19, 2019 8:31 PM
To: Planning and Zoning
Cc: gregstottlemeyer@gmail.com
Subject: Comments and Suggestions on the draft Comprehensive Plan

Dear Sirs:

I've participated in many meetings (at CSM Prince Frederick, at the Calvert Pines Senior Center, at the HEB community Center, and at several local churches) for the past several years. I'm pleased that the Comprehensive Plan has become more 'comprehensive' and that sections have been added for things like architectural and historical preservation. I moved to Calvert County from high density suburban Fairfax County VA 17 years ago.

I don't think that Calvert County can both retain its current 'country' nature without the sensible increase in local employment and a increase in true low cost housing. Although I'm not in favor (who is?) of increased traffic- I recognize that much of the Rt2/4 morning and evening traffic is 'drive through' traffic that will be impacted more by regional employment locations than business and office development clusters in county town centers that result in local and limited traffic difficulties. I place little stock in the projected traffic volume of that 2011 traffic study-but I don't anticipate any updated overall studies.

Some major areas that will shape Calvert County by 2040 will be changes in the way people use automobiles-the desire for more local public transportation; the dispersed nature of employment that will require access to next generation digital communication, and improvements in the way electricity is distributed and generated (wind farms, solar panel fields and home solar). Unless the demographics of the county changes, Calvert County is in a near zero growth population profile and will see a much older population by 2040 with increased needs for services for older citizens.

Line by line suggested additions:

Chapter 3

Goal 1: Preserve the rural character of the county, its prime farmland, contiguous forests, cultural resources, and environmentally sensitive areas.

Objective 1: Reserve the Farm and Forest District for farming and natural resource-related uses.

- . 3.1.1.1 Continue to fund the Purchase and Retirement (PAR) and Leveraging and Retirement (LAR) Programs. [BOCC]
- . 3.1.1.2 Establish a procedure for collecting voluntary contributions to the PAR fund with payment of property tax. [P&Z, F&B]
- . 3.1.1.3 Provide local support to the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Program and other state and federal agricultural preservation programs. [P&Z]
- . 3.1.1.4 Continue to support the goal of permanently preserving a minimum of 40,000 acres of prime farm and forestland through county, state, and federal land preservation programs and land trusts. [BOCC, Agricultural Preservation Advisory Board (APAB), P&Z]
- . 3.1.1.5 Continue to limit the types of public and quasi-public uses in the Farm and Forest District based upon their purpose and intensity. [BOCC, P&Z]
- . 3.1.1.6 Periodically review and update the Calvert County Growth Tier Map. [BOCC, PC, and P&Z]”
- . **“3.1.1.7 “Continue to direct residential growth away from the Farm and Forest District.”**

Goal 2: Use water and sewer policies to direct growth consistent with land use policies.

Objective 1: Make provisions for water and sewer service in Growth Areas consistent with the planned land uses and intensity.

- . **3.2.1.1 Consider options for public financial support for provision of public water and sewer facilities in the Prince Frederick, Lusby, and Solomons Town Centers to promote economic development, encourage multi-family housing opportunities, and protect public health. [BOCC, P&Z, PW, F&B]**

Like so many, I feel that private corporate sewer systems pose a future burden on the county when they fail as well as a deterrent to small business establishment and operation.

Goal 3: Develop Town Centers as attractive, convenient, and interesting places to live, work, and shop.

Objective 2: Review the Transfer of Development Rights Program so that it directs the majority of growth to Growth Areas.

3.3.2.1 Evaluate the use of TDRs within the Farm and Forest areas and the Rural Residential areas, but insure that if their use is restricted, that landowners with TDRs have equal alternative markets elsewhere, including the increased use of the PAR Fund or LAR Fund. [P&Z, APAB]

3.3.2.2 Explore the use of TDRs to increase commercial intensity in Town Centers. [BOCC, P&Z, ED, APAB]

3.3.2.3 Fund and administer the Purchase and Retirement Program for development rights with fees collected from the Recordation Tax, as originally intended.

[P&Z, APAB, F&B]

3.3.2.4 Require the use of TDRs to increase density in the event any property is rezoned to Residential District beyond the zoning in 2018 [P&Z, PC, BOCC]

Objective 5: Promote sustainable development.

3.5.1.1. "Continue to support policies that link the amount, location and rate of residential growth to County land use objectives, including highway, school, water quality and aquifer capacities."

3.5.1.2. "Monitor residential growth and evaluate the effectiveness of existing regulations to meet growth management objectives."

3.5.1.3. Do not expand town centers or rezone additional residential lands until it is determined that the county road network and aquifers can accommodate the growth

3.5.1.4. Require in the county's adequate facilities regulations that schools, roads, and water and sewer are in place, or programmed to be in place according to the CIP, before a subdivision or site plan is granted final approval.

Chapter 4

Watershed Management (before the Patuxent River Policy Plan on page 4-8)

The Plan philosophy is that not all subwatersheds are the same. There should be different goals for urban sub-watersheds and rural sub-watersheds.

Within the urban sub-watersheds (>10% impervious surfaces) maintain 'fishable/swimmable' status and 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 measured concentration goals.

Goal 2: Continue a comprehensive approach to environmental planning with special emphasis on watershed planning.

Objective 1: Create, adopt and update watershed plans for each major watershed in the county.

4.2.1.1 Develop guidelines addressing the content and public involvement process for preparing watershed plans. [P&Z]

4.2.1.2 Establish budgets, a schedule and track the preparation and completion of watershed plans. [P&Z]

4.2.1.3 Maintain the following standards for good water quality:

Thresholds for fresh water:

- <0.71 milligrams of nitrogen per liter

- <0.031 milligrams of phosphorus per liter 6
- <10 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs) of turbidity

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 sub-watersheds, achieve the urban sub-watershed 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.

Many Calvert citizens are worried about the capacity and health of the aquifers, streams and watersheds. Monitoring and maintaining measurable water quality standards is a necessary, on-going activity.

Chapter 7- bridges?

Recent publicity about the numerous possible routes for a 3rd Chesapeake Bay bridge is producing the expected 'not in my county' reaction. I'm more concerned about the maintenance, expansion and possible replacement of the Thomas Johnson bridge over the Patuxent. By the time a 3rd Bay bridge is built (beyond 2040) it may be a subway/rail route if the decline in the number of personal automobiles occurs.

***Greg Stottlemeyer
1101 Carson Drive, Huntingtown***

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Michael Rudy <rudymr@comcast.net>
Sent: Tuesday, February 19, 2019 9:16 PM
To: Commissioners
Cc: Planning and Zoning; Hunter, Becky; karen.meadow@verizon.net; Lila West; Michael E Gardner; 'Mildred Kriemelmeyer'; paul.e.dickson@dominionenergy.com; 'Robert Boxwell'
Subject: KEEP CALVERT COUNTY GROW RESPONSIBLY

Calvert County Commissioners and Department of Planning and Zoning

Cove Point Natural Heritage Trust is a private non-profit land trust operating in Calvert County since 1994. Our mission statement is "to preserve and protect ecologically sensitive sites in Southern Maryland through land conservation, acquisition, scientific research, and environmental education."

We appreciate the retention of the goal to preserve 40,000 acres in Calvert County. But the plan comes up short in telling us how this will be accomplished. The statement about continuing to fund Purchase and Retirement and Leveraging and Retirement programs is commendable. But it doesn't mean a thing if you do not use those funds to actually purchase Transferable Development Rights. Providing support for the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation and other preservations programs is commendable, but the county has not practiced this recently. The county did not apply for Rural Legacy funding for the past few years and has missed this year's deadline.

General statements about preserving the environment, quality of life, and good government are only platitudes if you do not have standards by which to measure them. The plan removes those standards which once existed and did not replace them.

Expanding town centers before a traffic study or having other controls to protect aquifers and ensure water and sewage capacity is not good planning.

And a final point, please consider the severe impact a new bay bridge with a landing in Calvert County would have on traffic on route 2/4. And the even more severe impact it would have on the quality of live in the neighborhood it was routed through to reach the bay.

Sincerely,

Mike Rudy

President, Cove Point Natural Heritage Trust Board of Trustees

(h) 410-394-0390; (c & txt) 301-997-4392; (h) rudymr@comcast.net

415 Swaggers Pt. Rd., Solomons, MD 20688

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Carl Fleischhauer <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 20, 2019 9:00 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.

Carl Fleischhauer

cfle@comcast.net

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Wes and Cyndie JUNKER <wjunker@comcast.net>
Sent: Wednesday, February 20, 2019 9:53 AM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Comments on Comprehensive Plan 2040

We strongly support a Master Comprehensive Plan that designates Dunkirk and Huntingtown as Minor Town Centers. Calvert County still has unique characteristics in the Washington DC area that we and many people/current residents value and want to preserve for many years in the future. We thank the County Planning Commission for recognizing this and encourage them and the BOCC to incorporate these designations into the new Comprehensive Plan.

Norman and Cynthia Junker

12830 Long Gun Drive

Dunkirk, MD

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: A Concerned Citizen <no-reply@powr.io>
Sent: Wednesday, February 20, 2019 10:06 AM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Comments From mrljw@comcast.net



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To: Planning Commission & County Commissioners:

From:
Email Address
Town
My Comments:

Bucky Wells
mrljw@comcast.net
Huntingtown
I am not in favor of the proposed new comprehensive and zoning plan. The plan allows for too much growth. It will over crowd the schools and the roads. provides no benefit to the current residents of the county. It will only benefit builders and real estate concerns. The worst thing you can do is expand city sewer and water. City sewer and water will be the beginning the end for Calvert County. Just see Waldorf. It was once as rural as Prince Frederick. In addition the sprawl will have a detrimental effect on the Chesapeake Bay which is already in steep decline in the Calvert County portion. Just ask any charter boat captain if you can find one. Be aware that we are not afraid to vote democrat if the current BOCC can not listen to the will of the current residents of the county. You were not elected to do what you want or to be sweet talked by those interested in a profit. You were elected to represent

Locale

the current residents, not future
residents. I hope you are listening.
Thank you
US

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Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Bucky Wells <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 20, 2019 10:14 AM
To: Planning and Zoning
Subject: Request For Studies BEFORE Growth

Calvert County Planning Commission Members:

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

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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.

Bucky Wells

mrljw@comcast.net

Huntingtown

What is wrong with the current comprehensive plan?
Who is driving the changes?

Harrod, Felicia R.

From: Linda wells <keepcalvertcountry@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 20, 2019 10:25 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."

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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.

Linda wells

cancer.wells@gmail.com

