

**Plan2040 – General Development Plan
Citizens Advisory Committee
December 5, 2018 – 4:30pm
Chesapeake Conference Room, 2nd Floor
2664 Riva Road, Annapolis, MD
Meeting Notes**

Members Present: Leo Wilson (Chair), Hamilton Chaney, Christy D’Addario, James Fraser, Michael Linynsky, Patricia Lynch, Caren McPhatter, Douglas Nichols, Kerry Petz, David Povlitz, Elizabeth Rosborg, Allan Straughan

Public: Jerry Pesterfield, Harry Sinclair, Janet Holbrook

Office of Planning and Zoning Staff: Philip R. Hager, Lynn Miller, Cindy Carrier, Patrick Hughes, Mark Wildonger, Don Zeigler

Convene

Mr. Leo Wilson, Chair

The meeting was called to order at 4:32pm.

Review of Community Services Background Report – Solid Waste

Mr. Rhody Holthaus, Deputy Director, Bureau of Waste Management Services, Department of Public Works

The Bureau of Waste Management Services (Bureau) operates waste collection, management, disposal, and recycling. Solid waste facilities must conform to Federal and State laws and regulations; local zoning; and local site development requirements. The Anne Arundel County Department of Public Works (DPW) is the primary provider of solid waste services to County residents, though there are private sector service providers that manage solid waste for other sectors.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 is the nation’s primary law governing the disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Maryland’s laws pertaining to waste management appear in the Environment Article of the Maryland Code. The Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) is the official compilation of all administrative regulations issued by agencies of the State of Maryland. The Maryland Department of the Environment’s (MDE) regulations are under Title 26.

Waste management in the County is governed by the County Code, specifically Zoning (Article 18) and Subdivision and Development (Article 17), which specify requirements for certain solid waste uses and locations and the standards for site development, respectively. The Public Works section (Article 13) details how the County delivers waste management services. It addresses fundamental functions such as when and how to conduct curbside collection and associated fees. The County has maintained a stable and predictable fee structure for residential customers and businesses. Residential charges and landfill tipping fees remain unchanged since 2013 and 2010, respectively.

Curbside collection of single stream recycling, yard waste, and trash collection operates once a week. The service is outsourced through fourteen competitively bid contracts. Since 2013, the customer base has grown by almost 9,000 households.

The County operates four full-service collection facilities - Northern Recycling Center in Glen Burnie, Central Recycling Center in Severn, Southern Recycling Center in Deale, and the Millersville Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (LRRF). Curbside recycling is sent to a facility in Elkridge. Residents also have the opportunity to drop off recyclables at any of the County-operated facilities. DPW is continually expanding their list of recyclable materials, like oyster shells, tires, and pallets. The County also runs a cardboard recycling operation that bales cardboard for sale.

Collection of yard waste is now collected in paper bags or cans in an effort to keep the program sustainable. Some yard waste is recycled into mulch and is free to residents. Waste oil, antifreeze, cooking oil, and other chemicals or hazardous waste cannot be collected curbside and must be disposed of at a waste management facility. The County also offers hazardous waste disposal days at each facility twice a year.

The Landfill Gas to Energy (LFGE) plant at the Millersville LRRF is an Environmental Protection Agency award winning project that converts collected landfill gas to electricity.

The Bureau has three critical planning objectives: ensure adequate recycling and disposal capacity through expansion of facilities to support planned growth in accordance with the 10-Year Solid Waste Management Plan; meet federal, state and local regulatory requirements as mandated by RCRA; and operate, maintain and preserve reliable infrastructure to ensure continuity of service to support waste recycling, processing and disposal activities.

The Bureau continues to monitor and project landfill area needs. The Millersville LRRF is currently managing the ninth cell. Projects that prepare, open and cap cells are funded through the County's Capital Budget. Other items include the ongoing infrastructure and facility maintenance.

There are several private solid waste facilities within the County that operate under MDE permits and comply with County zoning. County facilities only accept County waste; whereas private facilities may accept waste from outside the County. For example, the Curtis Creek Processing Facility and Transfer Station and Annapolis Junction Processing Facility and Transfer Station accept waste from outside of the state. The Tolson & Associates Rubble Landfill operates as a landfill and recycling facility. Biomedical Waste Services, Inc. accepts biomedical waste and exports it for disposal.

The Bureau runs a robust recycling campaign; however, there is a greater amount of non-recyclable material in the recyclable waste stream than recyclable material in the trash waste stream. Despite these issues, the County has the highest rate of recycling in state indicating that waste diversion and recycling are working as intended.

Remarks by the County Executive

Mr. Stuart Pittman, County Executive

Mr. Pittman stated the General Development Plan (GDP) is the most important process currently happening in the County. During the election, he repeatedly heard that development and what the County will look like in 20 years were a priority. During meetings held in the 16 small areas, the consistent message was that there was too much traffic and schools are overcrowded. Citizens asked what tools were available to limit development and its impact. Citizens also voiced support for stricter regulations to protect forests and to discourage approval of modifications and variances, as well as preventing upzoning. A majority of residents felt the GDP is the best outlet to have their voices heard and their concerns addressed. Mr. Pittman acknowledged the eight GDP Listening Sessions held from 2017-2018 collected valuable information and that the Citizens Advisory Committee will help shape the GDP.

Mr. Pittman introduced Mr. Ben Birge, the County Administrative Officer, and Mr. James Kitchin, a Constituent Services Officer, who will be engaged in the GDP process. The administration will review the composition of the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) and make changes to ensure citizens are adequately represented. Mr. Pittman noted there are residents who are subject matter experts and it is important to include them on the CAC. Decisions on any changes to the CAC will be announced by the end of the week.

Mr. Pittman announced a series of Small Area public outreach sessions. The County is finishing a status report of the 16 Small Area Plan recommendations, of which, will be shared during a future CAC meeting, but will also be shared in these public outreach sessions. County Executive and the Office of Planning and Zoning (OPZ) staff will coordinate and facilitate meetings in each of the Small Areas. Dates and locations will be announced once confirmed.

Mr. Hager stated that the Long Range Planning Section within the Planning Division of OPZ is currently responsible for the development of the GDP including visioning and identifying recommendations on how to implement the GDP. Implementation of the GDP, or how the GDP grows teeth, is through mechanisms such as zoning and code changes. The Zoning Section of the Planning Division is responsible for implementing the Zoning Code. The Development Review Division is where planning and implementation meet reality by way of ensuring development applications meet the vision of the public and code requirements. Because of these separate functions, Mr. Hager announced there would be reorganization within OPZ that would create three divisions: Planning, Zoning, and Development out of the current two divisions. This will help clarify roles and responsibilities of OPZ to the public. Mr. Hager emphasized OPZ staff are dedicated and focused on customer service in order to make OPZ the best department in The Best Place.

Review of Community Services Background Report – Aging and Disabilities Services

*Ms. Sarah Stein, Director, Aging and Disability Resource Center Planning and Programming,
Department of Aging and Disabilities*

*Ms. Joelle Ridgeway, Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator, Department of Aging and
Disabilities*

The Department of Aging and Disabilities (DoAD) serves older adults, adults with disabilities, caregivers, and anyone interested in planning for their future. The DoAD was created through the Older Americans Act of 1965 and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990. The DoAD has over 100 staff who are split between Annapolis and Glen Burnie. Due to a projected 40% increase in persons aged 60 or older in Anne Arundel County between 2015 and 2030, the amount and complexity of services and infrastructure required to serve these individuals will increase.

The Maryland Access Point (MAP) is a resource center for older adults, people with disabilities, and caregivers. The program provides information about resources and services; assistance with benefits counseling, referral, and long term planning; services for family caregivers; access to services provided by the DoAD and community resources; and acts as a Customer Service Center. The DoAD operates 22 programs in 24 locations.

The Aging and Disability Resource Center Bureau is a gateway to help understand the needs of the public and then navigate them to the right service or program. They provide counseling to help individuals think about what support they need to age in place; Medicare counseling / State health insurance program (SHIP); providing family caregiver support / grandparents raising grandchildren / respite care; telephone reassurance to check in on individuals to make sure they are well; find housing and provide assistance; work with advocates for assisted living and nursing homes; and assist in adult public guardianship which is a last resort after education of the process.

The DoAD also operates seven senior activity centers in the County. The senior centers provide opportunities for socialization and activities include gardening, physical fitness, trips, and educational classes. Some of the centers have infrastructure needs. For example, the Brooklyn Park Center is currently being renovated.

Nutrition is a key component of care in the community. Meals are provided at 20 community sites, including the Senior Centers. Meals are also delivered to homebound older adults. The DoAD also provides education on how to shop and coupons to individuals for healthy foods and farmer's markets.

The goal of the Long Term Care Bureau is to identify adults who are at risk of entering a nursing home and assist them so they may remain safely in the community for as long as possible. Evidence-based programs emphasize that with education and senior care, the elderly are able to stay in their home longer. This is a more cost-effective strategy for individuals. Other Long-Term Care programs include senior care, in-home aide services, senior center plus, support to planning agencies, and a senior triage team who works with hospitals to prevent readmissions.

The ADA Office ensures that every program, service, and activity operated or funded by Anne Arundel County is fully accessible to, and usable by, people with disabilities. It is responsible for oversight of Anne Arundel County's Title II obligations under the ADA. The Office also provides ADA training and technical assistance for County departments/agencies, works with department/agencies' designated ADA liaisons, ensures ADA accessibility and compliance in all Capital Projects, planning to keep people in communities rather than institutions, policy and

budget recommendations for improving access to people with disabilities, coordinates the Commission on Disability Issues which advises the government about disability needs from a grassroots level to spur legislation, provides resources and advocacy for Anne Arundel County Citizens with disabilities, provides assistance with navigation of barriers in the community faced by people with disabilities, and coordinates the grievance process.

Review of Community Services Background Report – Recreation and Parks

Mr. Rick Anthony, Director, Department of Recreation and Parks

Mr. Kenneth Alban, Chief, Capital Projects Division, Department of Recreation and Parks

The Department of Recreation and Park's (DRP) mission is to provide quality active and passive recreation opportunities, provide accessible youth and adult programs, and preserve and enhance natural, cultural and historic resources. The DRP has over 12,000 acres of parkland and natural resource areas, including, but not limited to parks of varying sizes, swim centers, boat launches as well as over 13,500 acres of agricultural land easements. The DRP also coordinates recreation and athletic programs that include summer camps, child care centers, and programs within the schools. Regarding child care, it is the responsibility of the Board of Education to request that the DRP provide the program and/or expand the program. Demand has been increasing and the DRP is working to keep up with programming needs.

The County recently adopted the 2017 Land Preservation, Parks and Recreation Plan (LPPRP). This is a long range plan for park acquisition and development and is mandated by State law in order for the County to receive Program Open Space grants. It is updated every five years and information from the GDP is folded into the plan. The three components of the plan are parks, recreation and open space; agricultural land preservation; and natural resource land conservation. Other components include a detailed inventory of land and facilities, a status of Small Area Plan recommendations, a supply and demand analysis based on citizen surveys, public comments, demographic data and participation data, and a record of all public comments.

The DRP provided several opportunities for the public to participate in the development of the LPPRP. There were over 2,400 respondents for an online survey, work sessions were held with stakeholders including the Water Access Commission, land trusts, and the City of Annapolis, and an online form to submit comments on the draft LPPRP. Based on a comparison to the 2013 LPPRP, the online survey and plan review process delivered far greater public input than the 2013 public meetings.

The survey indicated that the most heavily used facilities are paved trails, regional parks, beach parks, and swim centers. The DRP recognizes swim centers are at capacity and are looking at expanding swimming programs and centers. Survey respondents indicated they would like to see more trails for hiking and bicycling, water access and facilities, nature centers, dog parks/beaches, and tennis facilities.

In developing the LPPRP, the DRP conducted a proximity analysis to map parks to identify gaps in coverage of public parks. The analysis indicated that most residents, north of US 50 can access a park within a half mile. The analysis identified gaps north of Fort Meade and in the Hanover / Harmans area. There are fewer facilities in South County due to lower residential densities. The

DRP also conducted an equity analysis to ensure the highest populations and low income areas had the same opportunity as other areas in the County. Notable gaps include Annapolis/Parole, Ferndale/Brooklyn Park, north of Fort Meade, Glen Burnie and south, Laurel/Maryland City, and Waugh Chapel. In regards to water access, the County has 16 parks along the Chesapeake Bay and three parks along the Patuxent River that have a cartop launch site.

The DRP has identified several policies moving forward. They include an emphasis on the maintenance and rehabilitation of current facilities rather than new development; to continue to acquire land and easements for parks, open space, natural resource protection and agricultural preservation; increase water access and indoor sports facilities; continue to work on providing facilities and programs that accessible to the public and in equitable manner; pursuing public-private partnerships; and completing the planned regional trail network. For example, the DRP expects to complete the Broadneck Trail in the next few years, continue progress on the South Shore Trail and complete the bridge over the Patuxent River for the WB&A Trail. The DRP's Capital Improvement Program includes \$426 million over 15 years. This plan is realistic and consistent with all public recommendations. The DRP's programming budget is funded through the County budget, whereas only capital projects depend on grant funding.

Review of Community Services Background Report – Health

Ms. Billie Penley, Acting Health Officer, Department of Health

Ms. Jennifer Schneider, Deputy Director, Bureau of Disease Prevention and Management, Department of Health

Ms. Ann Heiser Buzzelli, Community Education, Chronic Disease Prevention Program, Bureau of Disease Prevention and Management, Department of Health

The Department of Health's (DOH) vision is a vibrant County with healthy people in healthy communities. Their mission is to preserve, promote and protect the health of all people who live, work and play in Anne Arundel County. Their budget is \$62 million, have over 700 diverse professionals, and serve over 568,000 residents. Their functions are to improve the health of Anne Arundel County; enforce certain Federal, State and County laws, regulations, guidelines and standards of care; and provide mandated, delegated and locally-initiated public health services.

Their headquarters are in Annapolis, but have facilities and programs throughout the County. There are five programmatic bureaus within the DOH. Behavioral Health, a major focus of the County, assesses mental health and substance abuse problems, needs and resources and promotes through education, prevention and treatment. Disease Prevention and Management promotes good health and healthy lifestyles. Environmental Health focuses on regulations, inspections and compliance in community housing, food protection, private septic systems, private wells and recreational waters. It also coordinates mosquito control, rodent control, and the oral rabies program. Family Health Services provides health care services and linkages to health care resources for uninsured or underinsured. For example, Family Health Services can provide access to dental clinics and help coordinate transportation through the Office of Aging and Disabilities. School Health Services protects the health of school-aged children, strengthening and improving academic performance and provides State and Federally mandated services to over 84,100 children in 126 health rooms.

The DOH receives about half of its funding through the County and the remaining funding is through state and federal grants and fees revenue. The Capital Budget and Program for FY19-FY24 is nearly \$24 million. This funding will be used to support the expansion of a mental health facility at the Baltimore Washington Medical Center, as a match for a bond bill for a project at the Samaritan House, and a new shelter for domestic violence at the YWCA. Recurring projects include addressing hazards and nuisances related to building codes, subsidies to fund failed sewage and private wells, and subsidies to property owners to upgrade sewage disposal systems.

Challenges of the DOH include funding, meeting the demand for services, and addressing current or emerging health priorities. Future priorities include the opioid epidemic, monitoring recreational waters, and ensuring the public has access to healthy food.

As of late November of this year, there were 984 opioid overdoses, of which 155 were fatal. Of those that were fatal, 72% were due to fentanyl. The DOH is working to develop a robust behavioral health care coordination system. Their goals are to decrease morbidity and mortality and to increase the number of individuals in long-term recovery.

Federal budget cuts create a challenge to monitor and maintain safe recreational waters for the public. Budget cuts severely limit the Environmental Health's staff ability to test the 80 County beaches for bacteria. This puts the residents and visitors of the County at risk.

Approximately 75,000 or 13% of the County residents live in a food desert. A quarter of those 75,000 are under the age of 18 years old. Food deserts are urban neighborhoods and rural towns without ready access to fresh, healthy, and affordable food. Food deserts often occur in low-income areas, where the population lacks economic resources to travel for food purchases. The County has mapped food deserts that includes analyzing populations that rely on food assistance programs, schools that subsidize meals and farmer's markets in order to identify what correlations exist. The Health Department noted that these trends are in line with the Department of Recreation and Parks' equity analysis indicating where there are needs for additional facilities and programs.

The DOH also emphasized that the lack of access to healthy foods contributes to higher levels of obesity, diabetes, and heart disease. Challenges to ensuring adequate access to healthy foods are the physical access and affordability of healthy food and the built environment – for example, the availability of grocery stores and getting to them safely. The Department is continually working with County departments and stakeholders, like BikeAAA, to implement strategies to facilitate safer connections from individual's homes or jobs to grocery stores or farmers markets. The DOH continues to promote Anne Arundel County Public Schools free and reduced-priced meal programs including summer and mobile meals, support Farmer's Markets that accept food assistance programs, ensure healthy food access in local organizations, and plans to create a food policy council or multi-sector food coalition. CAC members noted how alarming these trends are and the need to create stronger opportunities to provide services in areas of need.

Review of Community Services Background Report – Anne Arundel Community College

Mr. Maury Chaput, Executive Director of Administrative Services, Anne Arundel Community College

Mr. Jim Taylor, Director of Facilities Planning and Construction, Anne Arundel Community College

Anne Arundel Community College (AACC) was established in 1961 and is the largest single-campus community college in Maryland. Over 50,000 students participate in a variety of courses and programs offered. The vision of AACC is to be a premier learning community that transforms lives to create an engaged and inclusive society. The mission is to respond to the needs of our diverse community by offering high quality, affordable, accessible and innovative lifelong learning opportunities. AACC contributes a net of over \$520 million to the County economy each year. Approximately \$112 million is from College operations, \$60 million in non-local student spending, and nearly \$48 million in higher alumni earnings. The main campus is located in Arnold, but AACC operates in various locations throughout the County. The AACC University Consortium provides students the opportunity to earn a bachelor's or graduate degree without leaving the County. The State recently approved legislation that provides free community college tuition, if individuals meet certain criteria.

AACC completed a Facilities Master Plan in 2016. The Facilities Master Plan is required by the State every ten years. The Facilities Master Plan accounts for projected enrollment and needs to accommodate that enrollment. A Facilities Condition Audit was last conducted in 2015 and is conducted every five years. This audit will help inform priorities for the next Facilities Master Plan.

AACC is currently constructing a new Health and Life Sciences Building, a 175,000 square foot, facility which will cost approximately \$116 million. The new building will combine the two departments and have modern facilities to compete with other colleges. Phase 1 demolition has been completed and Phase 2, the Ring Road relocation and site work will begin in February. Construction of the new building will begin in May or June of 2019 and the building is anticipated to open in August 2021. The State and the County are funding the project. Other capital projects include roof replacements, HVAC system upgrades, and improving walkways, roads, and parking lots. Additional capital needs include the renovation and expansion of the Dragun Science Building, renovation of the Florestano Building for the Schools of Business & Law and Continuing Education & Workforce Development, and the Skilled Trades Center which will be located on an eastern overflow parking lot and is anticipated to be complete in spring 2021. AACC is focusing on “right-sizing” their facilities and does not anticipate constructing additional facilities off-campus due to a stagnant enrollment.

Review of Community Services Background Report – Board of Education

Mr. Greg Stewart, Senior Manager of Planning, Anne Arundel County Public Schools

Anne Arundel County Public Schools (AACPS) operates 125 schools and owns approximately 3,200 acres of property within the County. It is the fourth largest school system in the state a top 50 in nation in terms of student enrollment. AACPS works closely with OPZ to understand development trends and analyze how it may impact student enrollment. Variables that factor into

analysis include but are not limited to building permits, household trends and redistricting. The analysis ultimately determines yield, or the projected number of students per household depending on location and grade level. These yield factors are then factored into development and household trends to determine school capacity and future facility and infrastructure needs. The Educational Facilities Master Plan is updated yearly and projects enrollment for the next ten years.

AACPS shared a series of maps illustrating the yield factor of a worst-case build-out analysis. A majority of elementary schools in the western portion of the County will be closed by 2027. By 2027, north and centrally located middle schools will be closed. All but three high school districts will be closed by 2027. This analysis takes into account recently adopted legislation that closes schools at 95% capacity. To address high school capacity, the County is currently constructing a new high school in Crofton and is planning for new facilities and a reorganization of the Old Mill schools.

CAC members discussed challenges with schools planning and how the Adequate Public Schools Ordinance may need to be changed to ensure development does not burden the school system. However; it was noted that development is not the only factor in contributing to school capacity. Factors such as aging communities transitioning to younger families, multigenerational households, economics, and school ratings have all added to enrollment. For example, Fort Meade is the largest employer in the State and most schools in the Fort Meade area are closed which discourages future development or redevelopment which could accommodate the growing job base at Fort Meade. In addition to multiple factors contributing to adequate public school facilities, there have not been any new additional school facilities constructed in the last 30+ years. Only the existing inventory has been replaced. Crofton High School will be the first new addition to the inventory in many years. The CAC Committee agreed that due to the complexity of school planning, they would like to discuss the issue in more depth at a later meeting.

Approval of Meeting Notes

Mr. Leo Wilson, Chair

The November 7, 2018 meeting notes were approved as circulated.

Next Steps

Mr. Leo Wilson, Chair

The next meeting date is December 19th. The Committee was encouraged to review the next set of background reports and send questions to OPZ staff in advance of the next meeting. The meeting adjourned at 7:20pm.