Public Hearings - Town of Betterton Sec 8-1809 1987 MSA\_S1830-4

## CHESAPEAKE BAY CRITICAL AREAS COMMISSION

TOWN OF BETTERTON, MARYLAND

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Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Pursuant to Notice, the above-entitled public hearing was held before KATHRYN LANGER, PANEL CHAIRMAN, at the Betterton Fire Hall, Betterton, Maryland, commencing at 8:10 p.m., there being present:

## PANEL MEMBERS:

SECTION 8-1809 PUBLIC HEARING

ARDATH CADE, Deputy Secretary, Department of Housing & Community Development

SAMUEL TURNER, Talbot County

WILLIAM J. BOSTIONS, Wicomico County

THOMAS OSBORNE, Anne Arundel County

## SPECIAL GUESTS:

JUDGE SOLOMON LISS, Chairman, Chesapeake Bay Critical Areas Commission

SARAH TAYLOR, Executive Director, Chesapeake Bay Critical Areas Commission

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1		ZACHARY KRUBECK, Reidman, Johnson
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3		SUSAN BALLARD, Chesapeake Properties
4	AT CO	PRESENT:
4	KISO	
5		FRANK PULEO, Mayor of Betterton
6		CARL CANTERA
7		EUGENE A. SHIRK
		CAROLYN SORGE
8	1	CLYDE S. MORRIS, JR.
9		DONALD OWENS
10		JOE MANGINI
11		LYDIA PARENT
<b>12</b>		ROGER CAMPBELL
13		DEBORAH PLUMMER
14		ROBERT PLUMMER
15		E. DAGGETT
15		TOM MANCUSO
16		JIM JOHNS
17		BEDFORD GROVER
18		A. THOMAS ROBERTS, III
19		
20	REPOR	RTED BY: GEOFFREY L. HUNT, NOTARY PUBLIC
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SPEAKERS PRESENT:



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## PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN LANGER: I'd like to call this

hearing to order, welcome you all for coming out this evening, and now I'd like to introduce the Panel Members.

To my left, Tom Osborne, who is from Anne
Arundel County; Deputy Secretary Ardath Cade from the
Department of Housing and Community Development; Bill
Bostion who is from Wicomico County; Samuel Taylor --

MR. TURNER: Turner.

CHAIRMAN LANGER: Turner, sorry, from Calvert County; and I'm Kathryn Langer from Cecil County.

The purpose of this hearing is to hear public comment on the town of Betterton's program as required under Section 8-1809 of the Critical Area Law. The Commission must make a decision on that local program within 60 days. If you'll notice, there is a court reporter who is keeping a record of this hearing, which will be used to help the Commission to render a decision.

The record will be kept open for one week to

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receive additional testimony, written, if anyone so desires. The statements can be mailed to Commission Chairman Solomon Liss, Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Commission, 580 Taylor Avenue, D4, Annapolis, Maryland 21401. The complete record will be kept at the Commission office for public review. If any of you would like that address later, just see me and I'll be glad to give it to you.

I would also like to introduce this evening --- we have an honored guest, Judge Liss, Chairman of the

I would also like to introduce this evening -we have an honored guest, Judge Liss, Chairman of the
Critical Areas Commission, sitting here, and Dr. Sarah
Taylor, who is the Executive Director of the Critical
Areas Commission.

(Applause.)

We also have the Mayor of Betterton, Mayor Puleo, and he will introduce the town council members, and chairmen of Zoning and Planning and the Board of Appeals.

MAYOR PULEO: -- the Chairman of the Planning and Zoning Board; and Carolyn Sorge is a Councilperson; Gene Shirk, Councilman; Don Owens, Councilman. We have

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-- oh, there I see Clyde Morris, another Councilman, just a minute. And I've got Roger Campbell, the Zoning Administrator. Who else do I have here? Did I miss anybody? Oh, Debbie. Debbie Plummer of the Appeals Board. We also have with us Carl Cantera, who is one of the developers up here. We have also a friend of mine from Rock Hall, Joe Mangini, the Town Manager of Rock Hall. I think that's about it. Did I miss anybody? Okay.

CHAIRMAN LANGER: Thank you very much.

Once again, public comment is to focus on the local program. If there are any boundary dispute issues, or if someone doesn't like the way their property has been classified, those problems should be referred to the local planning official, and not to the Commission.

We would now like to have the presentation by Zachary Krubeck, who is a planning consultant with Reidman, Johnson.

MR. KRUBECK: Good evening. Excuse me, I'm a little out of breath. I just ran from Millington, and I

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have to catch my breath here.

Can I get an idea of how many were at the first public hearing, the original public hearing held by the town, so I can understand? So there are some that are new to the -- possibly new to the town's program tonight, so I'll have to probably do a little catching up on that, and -- briefly at least.

maybe a little bit of an idea of where we are. Take a look at this -- I'd like to take a look at the slide, give us an idea of where we are in this project. Okay, the town has completed, obviously, the final draft which some of you may have a copy of. An original -- an initial public hearing was held after 15 days' notice, and the final draft was approved by the Mayor and Council, and submitted to the Critical Area Commission. And we were going -- and in that time, within a 90-day time, within that time, the Panel who was introduced to you tonight as -- is conducting this public hearing. I just wanted to give you an idea in the overall adoption process of where we are. Within this 90-day time clock

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that's ticking right now, there will be comments back to the town likely, and any changes that will be needed, there will be like a 40-day cycle to initiate and make those changes, and give them back to the Critical Area Commission.

After that time, assuming no glitches, and it moves on through, the Commission will approve the plan, and the town has another 90 days to hold a final public hearing, and adopt the program, and adopting the limitation aspect of the program. This is the goal on here, but I just wanted to give you an overview of where we are in the process first.

As background, the -- this process -- this program has been developed for the town. This really can, through a comprehensive plan, or at least a sub-area plan of the town which happens to be a critical area as defined as 1,000 feet inland from mean high water in the town. And to delineate it, give you an idea, to orient yourselves: Main Street, Howell Point Road through here. And this is the 1,000-foot ban we're referring to within the critical areas, the Sassafras River. This

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particular -- there was a series of maps that were developed -- five maps in all -- to develop background information when we were developing this program. intent was to map the resources in the town, wetlands, and the soil conditions, for example, the topography it's on, to determine exactly what's the best management strategy for this sensitive 1,000-feet ban? particular map is a indication on -- a determination of land use within the town. And the significance of that we'll get into later I think, but the town was divided into three land designations. The vacant -- I mean the white is the intensely developed areas of the town. white -- or the medium dark pattern are the limited development areas of town. The intensely developed areas are -- have water and sewer, which is, the whole town is served virtually by water and sewer with the exception of the recently annexed area here. Those areas that are served by water and sewer, and have densities greater than three dwelling units per acre, that explains this designation. The lighter tone -this, of course, is served by water and sewer from the

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town, but it has a less dense than three units per acre, and that's the determination there. That gives you a general outline of that.

You'll notice a key element in this program delineated here is 100-foot buffer, set back from mean high water. And you'll note it's been modified somewhat, in some cases due to the steep slopes primarily, and be aware of this ravine and so on in this area. The buffer has actually been modified there, and in some other locations.

The significance of these designations is that through the program itself that was mandated by the state government, there are certain development regulations, or general guidelines that have been initiated in the Critical Area criteria which -- I don't have a copy that we could show what we're talking about here -- I don't have one handy? But it's a large blue tabloid -- black tabloid type of publication. And in that, the development guidelines, at least in general terms, are outlined, and somewhat mandated upon the town. The town has taken the general guidelines, and

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specifically determined how those developments, should occur within the established ban, within the IDA, or intenseley developed areas, limited development areas, and resource conservation areas which have been designated west of town.

The buffer I mentioned earlier has some more restricted requirements in the sense that the buffer is designated to have the most restricted potential for development. And the rationale for that -- and I'm cramming a lot, believe me, in a short amount of time -the overall rationale is that a protective buffer of vegetation along the tidal waters of the Chesapeake Bay is generally the best, most effective means of protecting the water quality, and in many cases the quality of the wildlife habitat in these areas. I think it's a solid one. the rationale. There's not too many arguments I think on that potential of the value of that buffer. We're running into some unique problems in Betterton with this buffer in the sense that we have some existing development we have to deal with, and we consequently have handled that under some of the

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program implementation recommendations or proposals, which we will talk about shortly.

One other factor that's indicated on the maps. and I don't think we have time tonight to go through all the maps, of course, but Gut Marsh -- everyone living here is very much aware of it. It's a fairly restricted tidal gut, actually, that runs up into this area. been identified somewhat on the land cover maps more closely. It's outside the corporate limits, for all practical purposes, but it has a very significant impact on the planning of the town, and the town's management of the critical area. It's restricting -- very restricting to the town, their annexation of course in this particular area, because of that resource in this area, which leaves the town's growth potential in the western portion of the town, the recently annexed portion.

The method of implementing this program is the use of the town's zoning ordinance with a modification by applying an overlay zone, which corresponds to the IDA. The intensely developed areas, limited development

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1 areas, and resource conservation areas become into 2 themselves overlay zones over top of the existing zoning 3 of the town, with their own set of regulations. 4 example, the intensely developed areas in white, 5 are -- have no particular limitations on the density, 6 for example, but there are limitations on development 7 with respect to trying to reduce the pollution loads. 8 Now, the pollution loading, the 9-point loadings we're 9 talking about that occur from creating impervious 10 surfaces, and no created runoff, and controlling that, and -- which is somewhat done -- is somewhat effectively 11 done by Stormwater Management, and those kind of 12 techniques. But there is some other creativity I think 13 that's going to be needed to allow development within 14 the critical area here to actually achieve this 10% 15 reduction in pollution in the receiving waters, the 16 Sassafras River. Again, they're outlined somewhat in 17 the document, and further in a manual -- an 18 administrative manual which will be presented to the 19 town -- I didn't bring it in -- which has specific 20 information on how to measure these impacts, and also 21

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the techniques that a developer can use, because like -the question that I hear at the public hearings more
than anything is: "That's fine. I'm going to develop my
property. You say I can develop it, but how in the heck
can I create these -- put in a parking lot, and reduce
my pollution loads?" It's very difficult, but with some
creative site design, and some attention to the natural
buffer that may be existing, and so on, it can be done,
and -- without getting specific.

The limited development areas, this medium dark pattern, have restrictions of four units per acre for density, those kinds of restrictions, over and above the restrictions that are already built into your zoning laws, for example.

The resource conservation area, which is a newly annexed portion of the critical area here, has limitations of a density of one unit per 20 acres, which sounds kind of out of character with the remainder of the town. And as a result, the town has requested -- actually it's in the growth allocation portion of the document -- through that, and through correspondence

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with the county commissioners who have -- or at least the county has somewhat of a -- has a stronghold in determining, let's say, where the new growth within the county will go. Without actually getting into that mechanism and how it works, because it's probably more germane to the county, but the -- to let you know that the town has requested, and as I understand, received written confirmation that this area will be -- this resource conservation area -- will be permitted -- will be considered a growth area within the town. And that means it can be converted to intensely developed area -excuse me, a limited development area is what was It accomodated one of the few areas -- since intended. we are so restricted by Gut Marsh on this side, and not that the topography here is excellent, and not that the -- but there are some constraints there, but at least it's a potential for expansion in that direction, and concurred upon by the county, so that's what I think can be resolved somewhat.

Water-dependent facilities is a major element in this program -- and restrictions -- feasibility is

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1 somewhat restricted along the river, mainly -- everyone 2 that lives here probably knows better than I do -- it's 3 because of exposure. I guess. There's not much protected harborage -- the expanse of the river, and being at the 4 mouth, the mouth, being the opening to the Bay -- you 5 have -- I guess it's west winds -- northwest winds whip 6 right up along the shore, causing some limited potential 7 there, although I do think -- we do feel that there is some 8 potential. And as a result there's some additional 9 regulations on water-dependent facilities -- primarily 10 directed at marinas, built into the program, which 11 would allow a certain amount of development of water-12 dependent facilities. And the reason I mention water-13 dependent facilities, and treat them somewhat 14 different from any other use, because in the criteria 15 they are actually committed to be located within the 16 buffer, whereas most uses, and almost exclusively, 17 obstructions are prohibited within that 100-foot buffer 18 with some exceptions I'd like to hit on briefly. 19 Shore erosion was an element that we had to 20

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look at, and primarily just identify the shoreline as

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1 being -- having some significant erosion, and being 2 probably more conducive to structural kinds of 3 protection, rather than the non-structural, or 4 vegetative types of construction -- type of controls 5 that are really being promoted throughout the critical 6 area program, and as being more consistent with the habitat protection, and improving water quality in, 7 let's say, a sensitive way to the ecology. 8 revetments found on these tall bluffs that you have, 9 seem to be about the best approach. So then we'll be 10 encouraged -- that's encouraging --

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CHAIRMAN LANGER: Could we hear what you said? I'm sorry.

I said that some of the property MAYOR PULEO: owners have already started to put the stone in along their beaches, you know, for erosion and all -- near Park Avenue, up in that -- up that side there's about four or five of them already making a beautiful job out Brought stone in -- they're big boulders they're doing out there.

> CHAIRMAN LANGER: Thank you, Mayor.

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MR. KRUBECK: For the record, there is elements that are mandated to be looked at in the town that have been looked at, for example, agriculture, surface mining. They've really been given no service, and not necessarily because of having looked at the land use in the town, agriculture is not dominant, and actually non-existent, and surface mining would not be permitted under the town zoning ordinance anyway, so those elements are not of any concern.

I kept talking about the buffer, and making allowances in the buffer, and I think -- we met in Millington. There are some differences. We talked about the buffer modifications in Millington earlier this evening. But in Betterton there are some differences, and I would like to give an overview quickly.

As we said, this has been a 100-foot buffer established, and it will become legislatively enforced through the zoning ordinance, but the realities are we do have some structures that are within that buffer. For example, this is a hypothetical situation, but the

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language in the provisions that would be adopted in the zoning ordinance would allow a modified buffer along the line of -- well, this says new structure. Maybe this is a better example to look on, an existing situation. the structure is 20 feet -- if this is the case -- 20 feet off from mean high water, the new modified buffer line would be established at this point with continued restrictions toward building anything waterward of that line. However, there are allowances for proposed additions of a building, which could occur with some restrictions on area coverage. You couldn't go totally -- create a total impervious surface within that buffer, but it does make allowances for the existing homeowner to make additions without going through, let's say, a The feeling was that with these kinds variance process. of cases where hardship is generally the case, to run every one of these cases of small additions through the variance procedure would be too cumbersome.

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Another situation -- and there are a few vacant lots that we have to deal with, and where the -- the intent here is where you have a fairly shallow lot,

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say less than 200 feet. It's an arbitrary number, but it's -- after looking at actual cases, it seems to be the workable cutoff point. What is done is it would have been established as an average setback line, and the property -- to develop property. And if there are indeed developed properties within 200 feet either side of the lot -- and these are mainly for fill-in lots, this provision. An average setback line would be established, and a new structure would be established there. Again, it wouldn't work on large lots, large parcels that are being subdivided, of course, but for the fill-in lot, which you do have in Betterton, since most This is the kind of of the town's been platted. situation that I think you'd find more often. are no -- if you have a platted lot, and there are no existing structures nearby, the rule would be a 40% of total lot depth. In other words, if you don't have houses -- in a residential setting -- houses on each side, but you do have an existing platted lot less than 200 feet deep -- not large acreage, small lots -- there is allowance up to 40% to allow positioning of a

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structure on that lot. This -- again, these provisions are built in to try to add some flexibility, but these provisions also, the intent -- when you do build within that 100-foot buffer, there are requirements for -- and if you destroy vegetation, keep in mind, there are also another edge to the sword that you have to plant in other areas, or other areas on the site to revegetate that buffer, so it's not just a total allowance. There's still some attention to that.

I think that's it.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN LANGER: We do not have anyone who has signed up to testify. Is there anyone here who would like to speak this evening, or ask questions, or -- yes?

MS. BALLARD: I would.

CHAIRMAN LANGER: What is your name, please?

MS. BALLARD: Susan Ballard representing

Chesapeake Properties. I have some confusion on what I had planned to say tonight, and what your comment earlier in the evening was. We feel that Chesapeake

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Properties -- the area which has recently been annexed, 2 as Zach referred to -- has been erroneously mapped 3 because of the availability of sewer and water. 4 going to present that within five minutes tonight. However, your comment earlier indicated that this is not 5 6 an appropriate time, so I'm asking your permission to do that if you think it is an appropriate time. 7 CHAIRMAN LANGER: If you would like to, we'd 8 be happy to listen. If it's important to you. 9 MS. BALLARD: It would make the --10 (Laughter.) 11 CHAIRMAN LANGER: Yes, very fine. 12 MS. BALLARD: For the record, I'll state who I 13 I'm Susan Ballard. 14 I'm with McCrone as an Environmental Land Planner. I'm here tonight 15 representing Mr. Carl Cantera, who is a trustee of 16 Chesapeake Properties. Chesapeake Properties has 190 17 acres located along Howell Point Road, just left of 18 Ericcson Avenue on the fringes of the town of Betterton. 19 As of 1974 it was annexed to the town of 20 It was planned for residential development.

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Out of the 190 acres, approximately 60 acres appears in the critical area, which is this area from the red line to the Sassafras River. We've identified on a site assessment -- which is what you're seeing tonight -areas of sensitive environmental concern, which include non-tidal wetlands, steep slopes, and erodable soils. You can see that these brown areas duplicate the buffer areas which Zach pointed out on the resource conservation map. So once again we've identified these. The developable areas are the ones that are pictured in green, which are also forested covered. currently existing, and was existing as of December 1985, sewer and water service along Ericcson Road, at which point you can see the Belvue Properties has obtained the former Smith Property in order to -- at the time of annexation, with the idea of having sewer and water on site, so once again sewer and water is in place now, and was in place as of December 1985. also current sewer and water lines which come up to the southeastern boundary of the property, and so therefore because of the proximity, and the adjacent location of

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1 sewer and water lines, we feel by right that this area should be designated as a limited developed area.

We also realize that any development that would occur on this -- in most likeliness, as a land planner, would be less than four dwelling units per acre in the critical area -- would have to be a cluster development, and abide by all the other programs as dictated by the Critical Area Law for a limited development area, including: amount of clearing, reforestation, impervious surface, 100-foot buffer, and others of that nature.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LANGER: Thank you. Does anyone else have any testimony this evening?

> THE AUDIENCE: (No response.)

CHAIRMAN LANGER: Well, if -- we are complete, and -- unless there is anyone else who wants to -- has anything they want to say, I -- our hearing will be concluded. Thank you all very much for coming.

(Whereupon, at 9:40 p.m., the aboveentitled public hearing was concluded.)

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