Public Hearings - Havre de Grace - Critical Areas 1987 MSA_SIB30-14

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5	PUBLIC HEARING
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9	IN THE MATTER OF:
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11	CRITICAL AREAS/HAVRE DE GRACE
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14	NOVEMBER 30, 1987
15	CITY HALL
16	HAVRE DE GRACE, MARYLAND
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PUBLIC HEARING

MR. PERCIASEPE: I'm not a gavel type so I'll just call the Hearing to order and welcome everyone. I'd like to introduce the panel members that are here as you know tonight is a Hearing, a Public Hearing to rece, for the, for the Critical Area Commission to hear public comment maybe on the plan for the town, Havre De Grace to uh as required under Section 8-1809 of the Critical Area Law.

With me tonight, my name is Bob Perciasepe.

And I am with the Maryland Department of Environment and a member of the Commission.

With me tonight is Kay Langnerp from

Chesapeake City in Cecil County, who is on the

Commission. Uh Vic Butanis from Hartford County and

Ron Hickerman from Baltimore County.

And we I guess substantially compose or comprise the panel or sub group of the larger Commission that will be having the Hearing on today's um, um will be taking the testimony for today.

We have a court reporter that is sitting over here to take uh the uh, transcripts for the Hearing.

I want you to know that the and you can let your friends know that the record will be open for a week after tonight. And written testimony can be submitted if you don't want to speak tonight. Or you can submit written testimony tonight also, but that the record will be open for at least for that in that respect for another week.

And if you don't have written testimony tonight and you do want to have written testimony or you know somebody who wants to have written testimony. They'll have to mail it uh to the Commission and I can give you the addre, I'll speak the address now, uh but also after, anyone of us can give you the address uh if you would like it. But it would be to the Chairman of the Commission, Solomon Liss, L I S S, Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Commission, 580 Taylor Avenue, D-4, that's the number of the building, Annapolis, Maryland 21401.

So we will also have un there a complete record of tonight's Hearing. Now I know that there are probably some local elected officials and Town employees that I un don't know, but I know that David

Craig who introduced himself to me uh when I came in, 1 the Mayor is here. 2 3 MR. CRAIG: Most of the members of the City 4 Council are here. 5 MR. PERCIASEPE: Okay. 6 MR. CRAIG: Bill Barker, and then all 7 together here, Steve Sharp, Ann Long, Kay White. I think most of the members of the Planning 8 9 Commissioner are also here. Joe Perfendorfer, Bob 10 Whitney, Mary Lambert and Ann Long is also on the Planning Commission. Anna Richardson's the only one 11 that's out. 12 Director of Public Works is here, the City 13 14 Attorney is here, the City Planner is here. -- didn't 15 see you up there. 16 MR. BUTANIS: Don't forget Senator James. 17 MR. CRAIG: Senator James is here, former 18 Mayor Montgomery, and I think that about covers it. 19 MR. PERCIASEPE: And I apologize for calling 20 it a Town. It's a City. Um, I don't know how that 21 happened, it's embarrassing. 22

Uh the ground rules for tonight although no

one has signed up to speak are three to five minutes each. Keep your comments to the plan that we're having a Hearing on tonight and not the rest of the world.

We will have a brief presentation I believe by the Consultants to the City on the, on the program.

Many of you I guess have if your on the Council or Commission have already seen this presentation. So we'll, maybe it will be brief. Uh but feel free those in the audience who haven't seen it to, to uh ask some questions.

And uh, I'll just let the City Consultants go ahead or if you want to say anything on behalf of the Planning Department before you start.

We have Zak Krebeck from Redmond and Johnson, who is a Consultant Firm who had worked on the plan for the City.

MR. KREBECK: I recognize most of you. And I can probably explain why we don't have anyone standing, signing up to speak tonight.

It's because it's been such an open public process all the way along. And most of the people in the room have been involved in the process, one way or

the other, through the Planning Commission or Council uh or as just interested citizens.

I guess the Planning Commission got involved back in uh, roughly January or February of last year, with a series or work sessions. And through that time the public became more and more involved. Uh and I think some of the, even though there was only one formal official Public Hearing. I think held July 13th.

There's been many informal Public Hearings and in fact in most cases, the work sessions or regular meetings of the Planning Commission and work session of the Council were open for public input.

And that probably explains why tonight there isn't a long uh list of uh people testifying.

But for those who maybe a few people that the, in the audience that haven't uh, are not familiar with the, program. They haven't been involved from beginning to end. I'm having a little technical difficulty here but uh, I think, I'd like to give a short overview of the program and then a short update on what we've actually, the changes that have occured

since the last uh Public Hearing on the 13th of July.

Again, Havre De Grace is one of the sixty or so jurisdictions that have uh, fall within the thousand foot critical area or resource protection area that, a ban around the Bay and it's tributaries.

And as a result of the the City has been mandated to uh modify it's land use regulations and to develop basically a management plan. Management stategy for handling this thousand foot ban. And I guess it runs roughly this vicinity I'm trying to uh, this happens to be that horseshoe like provence of Chesapeake Drive and assuming, I'll have to give you some point of relation here, uh, uh Adams Street, if your familiar, uh Green Street, Stoke Street and here, that gives you some rough idea of where this particular line hits, okay?

Basically this program that some I guess hundred and thirty pages long or so, even though there are sixteen pages missing from the copy that was sent to the Critical Area Commission. We're rectifying that.

Initially there was a development of background study as in most planning efforts, uh where

the resources existing conditions within this, uh 1,000 foot ban were mapped, identified uh everything was going --, the existing land use as I said. Uh existing water dependent facilities, the marinas, uh boats, uses that depended on and, that necessitate being on the water were identified.

The resources such as forested areas, tracts such as the Northern part of the City up in here, North Park as it is known, Uh tidal wetlands, their all based on resource maps.

I won't take the time to go through them. They've been on file for some, I guess seventeen, a good six months I guess or more, uh and by the way these are presentation scale maps, the City also has one that is fifty scale maps uh which you can get, focus down on property level, property, the size is much, much better if you need to.

One of the resources are, threatening and endangered species were required to be identify. Uh various habitat areas, that might be unique to the to the 1,000 foot ban resource protective area around the Bay.

Of course, also the existing land use, is characterized if you remember in three ways, they pretty much three categories. Intensely developed areas, resource conservation areas and limited developed areas.

Intensively developed roughly four units un per acre for greater density and on water and sewer it's actually one, three units per acre.

That pretty much characterizes what is it Macronhaney Park or North Pond, Southward, okay, this whole area uh based on the mapping rules developed.

And of course those promogated by the various conditions themselves with some adjustments, I say adjustments, some filling in, for interpretation purposes.

This basically gets us two basic land uses, intensely developed and resource conservation in the North Park area.

The significance is of course the different types of management strategies that would evolve from these two types of characterized um land use categories.

Uh there's a most restrictive, most restrictive being in the resource conservation area, the least restrictive in I.D.A.

The I.D.A. or the intensely developed area, basically the existing zoning categories do prevail.

Again I got a little ahead of myself. In developing the background studies, the information needed to make the decision, to develop strategies, you can find out what's unique about Havre De Grace.

Of course the fact that the shoreline is found very pertinently, is or has been developed at one point in time. Similar to many, waterfront or old ports of it's age.

And we've done the same thing in Cambridge and Baltimore City, uh some of the older ports seem to have a similar characteristics. Um the land has either been bulkheaded, the land has been, in order to be, in many cases, reclaimed land is what we're talking about, not natural habitats in most cases, I think it was envisioned in the uh, as in, as a resource to protect necessarily.

The implementation tools is really the third

part of this particular third section third part of this plan, program. And the method, mechanism that the City has for land use is, for land that is controlled is the zoning ordinance primarily and as a result an overlay zone will be overlaid over the existing zoning districts.

And in that, in this overlay zone there will be an additional set of regulations and requirements. And it says the permitted uses in the intensely developed area will prevail. And but the densities in the research conservation area are mandated to be, roughly twenty actually.

And with the current plans of the City that doesn't seem to offer any problem and uh it's under the control, the City as I understand right now but not necessarily ownership uh in, in short term possibly control. But there is some -- down the road.

But regardless it's been designated resource conservation and uh no plans at this time to make any changes there.

-- another area, I probably failed to mention that most times is uh applying for resource

conservation and -- recreations been identified in the program.

Okay, in the zoning ordinances there is uh.
the regulations I mentioned water dependent facilities
earlier. Water dependent facilities is significant
for identifying those points and they have been on
another map.

Identifying those points on the waterfront is that, that's the one use that has there's no uh, uh, that is permitted to operate within a 100 foot buffer without any reservation.

Those areas have been existing areas that we've identified. And I guess I jumped ahead in sense, there's also as I mentioned uh besides the intensely developed, the -- conservation area, in the critical area of the zone itself.

The City is deliniated a 100 foot buffer.

And modified by some slopes and soil conditions as

we've gotten into in the past, which I won't get into

tonight in some areas, uh modified greatly of course

--, non tidal/tidal I think it depends on your

definition, it does get innodated by the tide -- --.

This buffer area, it's been I guess well it leads us into what, how that's being handled, it's leads us into the changes that were made since the last Public Hearing.

The buf, there was always a recognition that due to the existing uses along the waterfront, recognition it means some flexibility.

If you remember the first cut of the program had flexibility built in, but it was felt that the first cut didn't really go far enough in recognizing that existing condition.

And so we this, were urged to go back and the Planning Commission, went back to work and came up with some different approach, approach that uh nationally has permitted under the uh, the uh, critical area commission criteria.

Is to request a buffer exemption which is built into the program. Now a buffer exemption doesn't necessarily mean a buffer which is exempted from all in, in, as the program is designed here.

From all responsibility for enhancing the vegetative, vegetative buffering in the area, or

offsetting maybe --.

It, uh, what, it is an exemption are the setback requirements in the 100 foot buffer. And I think the City has a built in program or will have in place, a built in program offsetting the impact for uh, enhancing the buffer in effect, even though there are very few places along there that, along there, it's really natural vegetation.

There could be some sparse grass on a vacant lot of that type, uh if you can call that vegetation, but uh or significant vegetation.

But nevertheless in the development of this area it will be the requirement to, to extend possible, you realizing it's going to depend on the development to try to plant back.

And if not, if the developer does not plant back, uh re, really a forest this area to some extent, there will be some fees in lieu involved and there's quite a few receiving areas identified throughout the City Park system, which is pretty extensive, uh they're listed in the program I can't, rattle them all off, but anywhere from.

To some degree North Park, although it's very, very, well forested. Makahans, all the way down all, several parks all the way along, down near the Lighthouse and so on.

To some degree, some area, potential there uh, depending on, how the City wants to manage that.

Uh, how does it work, if, I mean we're not, I can see the City's program is not going to allow planting one tree, one bush as credit towards that, that offsetting of the buffer or use of the buffer.

Or creating -- surface in the buffer itself. Some pretty strict standards about uh what's, what's considered a um, an acceptable planting in the appendix. And also some configurations that would be acceptable and I think we decided here --.

Twenty, at least a minimum of twenty five feet in width uh there can be some offsetting outside the buffer as long as the buffer area continues to the water of at least twenty five feet and it could extend out.

The preference is of course on site, and if not on site, in the buffer on site out of the buffer

is accepted. Or off site at another location, it says developer may --

And finally if uh the City program in contribution to the City program, could occur.

I think that's uh, that's the basic change that occurred from, the most notable change I think that may have occurred since the last Public Hearing.

I think that pretty much summarizes that. I think that the major activity that will be occurring, because, we, will be the idea of uh trying to enhance the buffer when possible it will also mean in some cases, this will be the activity most notable because we're talking about a predominantly developed area, uh critical area and very little potential in this area.

So, I think the activity with respect to the critical area um, in review and in administrative review in handling this will be how to handle this buffer exemption and so on.

Also of course the measurement of ten per cent reduction in pollution --which is I think the uh Public Works Department's and uh prepared through their experience in -- Management.

MR. PERCIASEPE: Thank you Zak. Since no one has signed up to speak, I think what I'll do is have a question and answer. If there are any questions that you all don't know or if there are any questions that the panel would like to ask, go ahead and do it.

But we'll just do that for a short while.

AUDIENCE: Proposal to measure the ten

percent reduction of uh, uh pollutants by redevelopment is what?

MR. KREBECK: Well the City intends to adopt by reference the Washington Metropolitan Council of Governments uh, uh methodology.

In fact I have it in the car, I forgot to bring it in. Uh, and it's mentioned in the, in the program.

A mitig, we'll call it a mitigation manual which is an accumulation of just those kinds of tools, for the Public Works Department I guess and the Planning Department to really, to use as a handbook.

It became apparent pretty quickly that anybody administering the program at this complexity is going to need some kind of a handbook in house.

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And this has been developed uh, it's a loose leaf bound kind of a thing. I intended to bring it in.

It for example, one of the, one of the, uh, binders, or one of the, uh, items included is that uh, that uh, and I think there's mention to adopt be reference. I think in effect by adopting this um, you, the City will be adopting by reference.

MR. POLLOCK: One question Zak about the uh, buffer exemption uh discussion as related in the program document. Uh I believe at one point it talked about the shallowness of parcels of land within the buffer and what impact the 100 foot restriction would have on those parcels of land. Are there any other parcels of land which are being contemplated for redevelopment which might be appropriate for a buffer?

Are those areas in existence in the City here or would the exemption that your requesting apply to all areas of your coastline in respect of whether or not the development might occur and therefore a buffer as well, at least theoretically?

MR. KREBECK: Uh again, I'm not aware of a whole lot of area primarily as we, as we, emphasize

that the, if you've driven the shoreline you can see there are few, very few lots and uh, certainly not in the buffer area.

I don't think there is an expanse of land uh,

large areas of land. Offsetting in the buffer?

MR. POLLOCK: Yeah I don't know whether
they're large areas. I'm thinking more about the uh,

-- -- proposal to do some changes, to revert that to a
more environmentally sensitive use.

MR. KREBECK: Right.

MR. POLLOCK: If that's the case, I would ask why a buffer could not be inskulled in the area.

MR. KREBECK: Okay, to the extent now I, I, I assume that those tanks are going to be removed, there's going to be a new use.

And that new use, hopefully will be able to accommodate some plans, a submitment of plans, better than what's there. We're hoping, I would hope.

But to get a significant amount of conversion back to buffer there, I wouldn't think we'd be looking for that.

There is ability for other private lands to

be designated as receiving areas as well. Uh but again I don't see the opportunities quite as much in this, in Havre De Grace.

There's a mechanism for it.

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AUDIENCE: As I understand it, there was a \$1.50 per square foot cost uh for mitigating areas in other parts of the, to balance out the loss of waterfront. Is that still retaining?

MR. KREBECK: I believe that's the figure, uh, it started out at a much higher figure, but uh, due to some quick comparison about the cost of nursery stock in this area and labor and so on, we we're convinced that \$1.50 would cover it.

MR. VONOHLEN: That's, it's a \$1.50, \$1.25, I think

AUDIENCE: It's a \$1.25.

MR. KREBECK: \$1.25 I'm sorry per square foot.

AUDIENCE: Now that you have fiv, uh as things are now set up. You have five residents per acre, say five thousand square foot lots, that would cost in the order of what, say twenty three feet, let's say seven or eight thousand dollars -- in costs,

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which doesn't seem excessive to

MR. KREBECK: No I think that's been the consensus. I think when it was roughly \$2.50 there. was a concern that that would be um, one it didn't reflect real costs and two, that it could be, could put a dampering effect on the developing of this area in some cases.

And that's really the basis of, if you remember we were, you know, you got these existing conditions, this is what came out of the Public Hearing predominantly I think on the 13th of July.

Was uh who are we trying to kid. We've got this existing condition, uh if we don't do anything, you know, we're really not improving water quality or enhancing any habitat areas although I'm not sure to what extent we can get any kind of corridor here for wildlife or anything.

But certainly, we can reduce -- surface in some areas. And enhance, maybe enhance uh corridor areas somewhere else that we've uh we've identified a few other areas.

AUDIENCE: The ten percent reduction in

pollutants is still the most vigorous requirement.

MR. KREBECK: Yes. And of course your traditional storm water management methods um can give you a certain amount.

Uh with your plannings and um, the combination I think is what your going to have to see.

It takes alot of creativity, this mitigation manual I mentioned which I'm going to bring in a little later to Dave, has got uh plates upon plates of, of, of what you call innovative, potential ways of, of uh, reducing that pollutant --.

Uh you know cause I think it's been a common concern that you know, how can I build on a piece of property and reduce the potential pollution. And it's not easy but it is, there are ways, and uh I think this will include some tricks if the, say the consulting engineers representing the developers are not aware of them, it will at least be cookbook for the City to say well have you tried this?

This particular approach it may work, it may provide you the reductions you need, that kind of thing.

AUDIENCE: I do have a question. The Susquehana River is tributary and Deer Creek is tributary to the Susquehana River and so that's affected somewhat isn't it, doesn't it go up in Deer Creek?

MR. KREBECK: Deer Creek being

AUDIENCE: We do have a diagram here, we do have I suppose an unnamed Creek, it comes up to a parcel of land that has seven springs on it. Is there going to be any control over that? In fact either the eighth or the fourteenth of September due to the State's routing of there, well water off of this.

Next to my home they carried a trunk as big as that desk, tree trunk, about thirty feet, the length of this room down the stream.

MR. PERCIASEPE: This was during a rainstorm?

AUDIENCE: This was during a rainstorm.

Eighth or fourteenth, I believe Mr. Hann's could

probably verify that because uh, the water spouts out

So they had an awful of water come down here.

What I'm saying is that is an area that

right there at the -- Superior Street --.

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they're considering for annexation so it may not be the City's problem right now.

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But they might be inheriting or annexing -- or something.

MR. PERCIASEPE: The critical area program that we're talking about tonight uh by State law, only is confined to the 1,000 foot buffer or 1,000 spread

AUDIENCE: Can go up the tree

MR. PERCIASEPE: In, for tidal. So as far, far up as the tidal influence goes on that small tributary is how far up, a 1,000 foot beyond that would be how far up the critical area would go.

So what you'd have to do in the case of that tributary is fall back on the existing State and County laws for erosion, sedative control, storm water management, etc. as the little -- developed.

AUDIENCE: They've got the title part covered here.

MR. PERCIASEPE: So this is strictly a 1,000 foot above the tidal. Does it mean high tide specifically? Mean high tide, which may give you a foot or two.

AUDIENCE: Out of curiosity to compare with other Counties. Is there a working drawing at the planning office that shows the rational for the, for the boundary extensions beyond the 1,000 foot, if there are any?

Or is that something that they'll simply go to the large scale map and approximate?

MR. KREBECK: Well I mentioned this fifty scale drawings that's housed in the Department of Public Works.

Which will show, you'll be able to identify properties better than this

AUDIENCE: They all public property boundaries?

MR. KREBECK: Yes, as most zoning districts. It's a method that was considered early on to do that because it does amount, it was known -- early on, even though a 1,000 foot for mean high water is, is, it doesn't necessarily always fall on the property line.

But since your talking about a zoning boundary. The intent was to make, make it with boundaries.

AUDIENCE: Uh since the Bay is rising. Uh it will require that some property owners install rip raft and so forth. Will this become the zoning ordinance uh, permanent process of some sort?

MR. KREBECK: Installing rip raft uh, since we do talk about shoreline erosion and there's some policies for the City on that. Uh it would come under this program to that extent.

There's no um zoning provision affecting the shoreline erosion, or shoreline structures at this point.

The policies generally are that and I can't --. Most part I think where you can do away with a non structure approach.

The intent is that that's what you do. But you know, you, for the most part, this shoreline, okay.

The "S" indicates for example if I remember I think it means structural, suitable for structural erosion. Meaning that this, what happened was we plodded the -- erosion rates on the shoreline.

And this is where the erosion work grades were greater than uh, um, two feet per year, I

believe, okay?

These were significant amount, it was obvious that the structural approached would be the most successful.

In these other areas, it's encouraged that non structural be explored. And that's basically the.

-- at this point. Um to the extent, rip raft is probably, rip raft and even -- is probably, fairly consistent with even as a structure is very consistent with the, you know, preserving the aquatic habitats as well.

So that's probably uh, stone -- and that kind of thing are preferred uh type of structure from my understanding, which has been identified as being the preferred alternative here.

AUDIENCE: As a property owner, do you go through the State for such a permit?

MR. KREBECK: Yes, yes you do. In fact I think one of the uh, Critical Area Commission staff member actually counted uh a similar program I think it was Centreville, that we did and uh.

As far as the routing through different

agencies and bringing in different agencies -- as well as similarity, even more, a few more of us than this program but I counted a total of thirty one different agencies that are involved in this program.

Uh either by referral or uh in some way. So to that extent it is a very complex program, it would be complex for the Administration uh administering this program and not so much -- local ordinances, but to make it work, there's alot of referrals that the City has to make, to make sure that, and, uh, let's say, coordination with other agencies that has to occur to make it work as designed.

AUDIENCE: In a simplified form, can you tell us exactly what changes are being made that are required by this ordinance by this law?

MR. KREBECK: Prob, well, try to simplify this --, newly developed most likely -- point properties. This point on the water, uh say it's going to be restaurant, not necessarily a marina, but let's say a restaurant on the water.

There's seems to be quite a market in the City right now. Okay a restaurant because of the

buffer, this will be going in as a buffer exempted area, and will be permitted to be let's say a water front restaurant up close.

You'd be creating impervious surfaces. Well to get back to the, your building within the 100 feet, you have to offset that loss of impervious surface.

Say, say it's grassed right now. I can think of one point which would -- this buil, it's grassed. You pave it, or you actually put the, try to -- painting off. Say you put the building, the foot print of the building eliminates a certain amount of impervious surfaces.

You have to offset that in that buffer area. At the same time you have to try to reduce your run off pollutants from the parking lot, the roof top and so on, by ten percent, by either, say you were able to put in a twenty five foot vegetative strip planted fully. That would give you some back.

Then you have storm water management uh let's say infiltration pit of some sort, that would give you another uh benefit.

So by doing those things, it might be

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something over and above what you would do now, for example. Uh the existing zoning, whether that restaurant's permitted there it's still permitted there. That would apply there.

So um, in the, in the intensely developed areas, there is less of an impact. When you got limited development areas, then your talking about restrictions on density, generally to roughly four --, four per acre, that type of density.

AUDIENCE: Do you have any limited development areas?

MR. KREBECK: We don't, we don't have any currently mapped. Now if newly annexed areas, and that an issue I guess I haven't really touched on.

Newly annexed areas uh that are undeveloped, uh, that say are not currently on water and sewer, not uh, you know, more than just a -- lot type of thing. Would generally come under that limited development, unless um, their existing, their designated by the county right now as resource conservation, there'd have to be a conversion which occurs.

Conversion from limited development, excuse

me, resource conservation to a limited development or intensely developed, depending on what the proposed use might be.

Uh that process has been touched on in this program to the extent that, that what, it's identified on what the City would be looking for and what safeguards and so on in the process.

But I think there's still some negotiation going on as I understand between the County and the City because the County has been vested with developing a mechanism for hous, municipalities in the County or handle this growth allocation which happens to be rough, what five percent of the mapped resource conservation area in the County.

So there's some negotiation going on there and I'm not up to date on that frankly because it's being handles by the City Planner and Mayor and Council and so on I guess uh because of the, there is, I guess a point of negotiation there, there's rationality in developed as I understand uh, for -- a portion to set aside for the City, is that, am I up to date on that uh --?

MS. VONOHLEN: It hasn't been pursued the County has I guess announced how they're going to be handling growth allocation um, then you can expend on that, as I understand it is going to be a yearly renewed process, but I don't think we're talking about a large amount of acreage that we would be converting so we would convert, I mean when you talk about two hundred and fifty acres, that, that's a substantial allocation. Compared to what I think the City would want.

So it hasn't been I guess negotiated as of today.

AUDIENCE: In the midst of your study. You mention the word erosion a few moments ago. did you check the erosion characteristics or how or has it been checked along the waterfront in this area that we're talking about?

MR. KREBECK: Yes, the only thing we've actually mapped right now, and I can go back and we have the historic erosion rates, I don't have them with me, is that greater than two feet per year.

AUDIENCE: Did you by chance check the

1 erosion characters of Tylers Island in the same --? 2 MR. KREBECK: Yes, considerable loss there I 3 know that, I guess we actually didn't, yes we did. We 4 did identify that as a highly, fairly -- erosion rate 5 all the way around that. 6 AUDIENCE: Is that a natural phenomenon 7 that's occuring? 8 MR. KREBECK: Well of course where, where 9 there's some areas on the Island of course they may be 10 deposits, I heard some one mention, depositions, some 11 areas your losing that kind. 12 Erosion is a natural process. Shoreline 13 erosion is a natural process is a natural process, uh 14 AUDIENCE: Is there anything against that? 15 MR. KREBECK: Anything against it? 16 AUDIENCE: The law of nature said that you 17 can't, -- your shoreline, you cannot erode. Is there 18 something that says you must stop the erosion? 19 MR. KREBECK: All, to protect property values 20 and property and uh, you know loss of property mainly 21 and uh, and all through the course of the programs

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point of view.

Erosion sur, where it's been speeded up through man's innovations uh, most cases, where you don't have the forested areas and so on. Your getting 3

> So there's that downside of it. Uh, but I mean that's not the reason for the bulkheading and so on along here. In most cases, I think people are trying to protect their property.

> > AUDIENCE: Sure.

an increase of sediments into the Bay.

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MR. KREBECK: Personal and real property. But that's the rational for addressing it in this program --.

Your contributing significant amounts of sediments in and you know. The shoreline erosion, what I don't know if anybody knows how, what, for, what proportions excuse me, of the sedimentation occuring in the Bay, which is a significant pollution factor, if not the most. Is coming from shoreline erosion versus running off construction sites, running off uh, wherever.

I don't know if anybody has that breakdown, but it was recognized -- significant enough to

included in this program.

AUDIENCE: If you own a piece of shoreline property and it was eroding into the Bay, into the . River to the Bay, and you were not doing anything about it. Would you be compelled by law to do that, take care of that?

MR. KREBECK: Mmm, there's no -- in here on that, but --

AUDIENCE: That's strictly at the discretion of some other gover, some other Administrative --, and -- have to do this.

MR. KREBECK: As the City un reviews the development project in, in case of when we submit the eroding areas. For the significant erosion, the City, — it would be encombent upon the City to identify, to identify it on —, to identify un to point that out and try to mitigate, through some ——— to that extent there's not, there won't be a provision in the ordinance necessarily saying you must retroactively or any other way okay.

But it's in the program to that extent.

MR. PERCIASEPE: Thank you. I think we uh

1 touched on alot of things, uh while there was no 2 testimony there was alot of questions. 3 I would appreciate and I guess the recorder 4 would that those of you who asked questions. Probably 5 ought to give her your name, correct? 6 MR. BARKER: I'm Phil Barker, 101 McFadden 7 Drive. 8 MR. KIMBALL: John Kimball, my names on that 9 sheet, there. 10 MR. PERCIASEPE: She probably could --11 MR. KIMBALL: 1515 Lyons Street. 12 MR. DAVIS: I'm Ed Davis, I'm with Baltimore 13 Gas and Electric. 14 MR. PERCIASEPE: Alright, thank you. 15 don't have to do this now, I mean you can walk over 16 and tell her I quess. 17 I'm going to finish the Hearing and feel free 18 to continue to discuss the map and other things, I 19 guess we'll hang around for a little while and she'll 20 probably tract you down to get your names, those who 21 spoke. 22 So I want to thank everyone for coming on

behalf of the Commission, I think it's and outstanding turnout by the uh, the Council and the Commission and everyone else who's interested and thanks for the coffee.

D.C. AREA 261-1902 BALT. & ANNAP. 974-0947

1 CERTIFICATE 2 3 This is to certify that the aforegoing 4 transcript in the matter of: 5 6 HAVRE DE GRACE, 7 PUBLIC HEARING - CRITICAL AREAS 8 9 DATE: NOVEMBER 30, 1987 10 11 PLACE: CITY HALL, HAVRE DE GRACE, MARYLAND 12 13 represents the full and complete proceedings of the 14 aforementioned matter, as reported and reduced to 15 typewritting. 16 17 18 19 Jodee L. Wooster 20 FREE STATE REPORTING, INC. 21 22