Public Hearings - Queenstown - Critical Area Subcommittee MSA_SIB 30-47

1	HEARING BEFORE THE QUEENSTOWN CRITICAL AREA SUBCOMMITTEE
2	QUEENSTOWN, MARYLAND
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	Thursday, February 25, 1988
5	Queenstown Volunteer Fire Hall Mainstreet
6	Queenstown, Maryland 21658
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8	The above-entitled matter come on for hearing
9	pursuant to notice.
10	BEFORE:
11	KAY LANGNER, Chairperson
12	
13	APPEARANCES:
14	CONNIE LIEDER ARDATH CADE
15	RONALD ADKINS SHEPPARD KRECK
	CHARLIE DAVIS
16	CHESTER ANDERSON NORMAN DAY
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I N D E X

3 Town Presentation

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PROCEEDINGS

MS. LANGNER: I call this hearing to order and welcome all of you who have come out this evening. I'd also like to introduce our panel members from my right, your left. Secretary Constance Lieder, Department of State Planning.

MR. REYNOLDS: Where is she from? What part of the State of Maryland?

MS. LANGNER: Baltimore.

MR. REYNOLDS: And the next, the same way.

MS. LANGNER: Ardath Cade, Department of Housing and Community Development from Anne Arundel County.

Ron Adkins from Summerset County and Shep Kreck from Talbot County.

MR. REYNOLDS: How about yourself?

MS. LANGNER: I'm Kay Langner and I'm from
Cecil County. We consider ourselves from the Eastern
Shore. The purpose of this hearing is to hear public
comment on Queenstown Critical Areas program as required
in section 81809 at the critical area law. The commission
must then make a decision on your program within 40 days.
I would like to recognize the Court Reporter who will be

recording this hearing this evening and he has asked that when people speak, if they would please spell their names because sometimes he has a hard time catching the names, so that when you stand up if you will please spell your name first. And also make sure that you are using a microphone, either the wireless one or the ones at the table here.

The record will be used to help the commission render a decision. The record will be kept open for one week to receive additional written testimony and those statements can be mailed to the commission chairman, Solomon Liss, Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Commission, 580 Taylor Avenue, D-4, Annapolis, Maryland 21401. The complete record will be kept at the commission office for public review. If any of you wish to get that address, we'll be glad to give it to you afterwards.

I would like to ask Chester Anderson, the President for the Town Commission, to introduce the members in your Town Commission and Planning and Zoning Commission.

MR. ANDERSON: Yes. For the record, I'm

Chester Anderson, President of the Town Commission of

Queenstown, and my fellow man Mr. John Foster on the other

side of town. And our planner is Mr. Norman Day and all the rest of them are good town citizens. 3 MS. LANGNER: Very good. They want to put forth an effort, MR. ANDERSON: 5 we hope. 6 MS. LANGNER: Now, I think if we could have 7 the program presented by Mr. Day. 8 MR. ANDERSON: I'm sorry. We have some members 9 of the Planning Commission, Miss Peggy Taliaferro and 10 Mr. Irving Pender. And we also have two citizens that 11 are advisory people, (INAUDIBLE), Keith Burgess and Mr. 12 Russell Weaver. Did I miss anybody? 13 MS. LANGNER: Maybe you didn't, but I did. 14 staff person from the critical area is Charlie Davis. 15 MR. DAY: Thank you. Do I need to wear one of 16 these microphones? 17 Yes, please. REPORTER: 18 MR. ANDERSON: Are you going to let the people, 19 if they have questions, come to the chair? 20 MS. LANGNER: Yes, after Mr. Day presents. 21 MR. DAY: Many of you in the audience will probably

recall that we had a couple of meetings in late September

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and early October to review the draft critical areas program that we are helping the commission prepare. Subsequent to that last hearing which took place in early October, we put together the draft program and sent it to the critical areas commission in Annapolis. This is really one section of the comprehensive plan that we are also putting together for the township and is so identified as a subsection of the plan.

This was also presented to the community in draft form in October and has undergone some limited revisions since and the copy I'm holding in my hand carries the date of February, but for all practical purposes, the content of the plan was in draft form in October and the critical areas program was, as I said, a specific section of the comprehensive plan.

Now since October, we've continued to work with the community on the plan and on the drafting of various new zoning ordinances that flow from the plan, but we have since done very little on the critical areas program since October. That's been in the hands of the commission and the commission staff. In discussing the session tonight, it was suggested that we run through the same

presentation that I gave in October at the last public hearing, just as a kind of a refresher.

I have to apologize in advance because, except for a very quick run through this afternoon, I haven't even looked at these slides in about five months so the presentation tonight will probably be relatively brief because I won't remember most of the things that I talked about last time. But just to kind of remind you of what we went through in October and to give the commission members an opportunity to see how we structured the presentation, I will run through this.

Could we have the lights off in the front of the room? I apologize for the impromptu screen over here but I think it will work out pretty well for both the commission and the audience. Obviously, we're here to talk abouth the critical area protection program for your town. Your town is small in land area, about 165 acres, so we have been studying a somewhat larger area for purposes of the comprehensive plan. An area maybe four or five times the size of the incorporated town. So we've been looking at both sides of Little Queenstown Creek and on up the peninsula along the Queenstown Creek

and on both sides of 301. So the study area that we've been working with is pretty much everything that's shown on that aerial photograph.

Just a view of the town looking out to the bay. Now, the background of the critical areas program is, of course, is in the problems that everyone perceives the Chesapeake Bay to be having; water polution, shore line erosion, what are considered by many as improper water-front uses and a significant loss of natural habitat.

The purposes of the legislation are to respond to those problems, to improve water quality throughout the bay and that's probably the most important overall purpose. To conserve plants and wildlife habitat on the land and for other reasons because it has a direct impact on the water quality. But at the same time, to accommodate some reasonable degree and type development on the land area, recognizing that you can't stop everything from happening. The components of the critical area in the state are these four items; the bay itself, the tributary streams, the tidal wetlands and then what impacts the program most specifically is a thousand foot border area.

Every--every place within a thousand feet of high tide in effect is going to be subject to some special regulations and restrictions. Now the process requires some degree of public participation. We've been doing this in the form of an advisory group or task force that was created for purposes of developing the comprehensive plan and the related ordinances which includes your township, your town commissioner, members of the planning commission and a number of other representatives.

We held a couple of public information meetings on the program in the late summer. We held a public hearing in October and this hearing is not really something that the town is responsible for. This is a hearing required by the commission to hear your comment on the plan.

The elements of the critical areas program are these five items. We've, of course, gone through the background of projecting population growth and development activity in the area as part of the comprehensive planning effort. We have mapped the required information in terms of the entire area classification of the critical areas and the identification of all of the

natural resources that are of importance. We have developed the protection measures, the specific plans and protection measures for farm land, forest land and so on which we'll talk about in a little more detail. And from those, we have generated a series of proposed ordinances that will translate the general principals and the general policies of the protection measure into specific legislation and regulations. And then the item that there will be an ongoing administration of this program by your local official.

I've included a few slides here from the comprehensive planning process just by way of background. This is a map showing all of the buildings in Queenstown. This shows existing land use, focus it slightly. Most of the land within the town, of course, is developed for residential purposes at the fairly defined town center and some highly commercial development along 301. This map represents the sewage collection system which is relevant to potential expansion of the town and, therefore, relevant to the issue of growth allocation from the critical areas program.

Same thing on this. That's not water supply, I

thought that was in there. This map identifies all of the undeveloped tracks of land within the town which are of immediate concern in terms of zoning regulations and so on. But beyond this, we're also looking at undeveloped land outside of the city--the town boundary because it clearly has the potential to be developed at some point in the future. It has the potential to be annexed at some time.

In terms of the specific mapping, it really breaks down into two categories. The required mapping of the, I hope that Mr. Anthony, Mr. Morris, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Willis, Mr. Pinder and the other Mr. Lewis don't need their coats at this point in time.

Okay. One of the requirements was to examine existing development in the area and to determine which portions of the area were intensely developed or limited development or--with regard to resource conservation areas based on the density of existing development. I'll show you a map of that in a moment. And then the other requirement was to map all of the specific resources that were candidates for protection. The tidal and non-tidal wetlands, all of the areas under cultivation, all

of the forested areas to map soils that represented development constraints or particular problems with erosion, and then all of the special habitats that are in need of protection.

This is a typical intensely developed area, at least in the context of Queenstown. It's the center of town. It exhibits densities in excess of four dwelling units to the acre. Therefore, it is classified as a intensely developed area.

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This is not in Queenstown, but it represents a typical limited development area with a density--excuse me, I was wrong about the intensely developed area. Special density for that is 11 per acre? Something like that?

MR. DAVIS: It's actually--you were correct the first time.

MR. DAY: Okay, sorry. The density here is between--

MR. DAVIS: One per five.

MR. DAY: On unit per five acres, and four units per acre. Typical suburban density. A farily large lot development. And then the resource conservation areas

were those that --

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(Announcement over P.A. system.)

MR. DAY: I hope the transcript of this gets that all clear. Okay, the last category is essentially undeveloped land. But you can have development up to one unit in 20 acres and still qualify as a resource conservation area. This exercise really means more to county scale where you have a lot of undeveloped land. At the scale of Queenstown, it doesn't mean as much. This--I'll come back to that point in a second.

This is the first of the four resource maps showing all of the tidal and non-tidal wetlands. This is the map of all of the hydric soils that represent some development constraint in terms of on-site sewage disposal and other constraints. This is the inventory of agriculture and forest lands which are combined because they are generally mutually exclusive. And then the limited collection of important habitats. Some forested areas on the fringes of the study area that represent habitats for forest-dwelling birds, a couple of locations for--which are nesting areas for water fowl. There's a heron rookery indicated in this and then last, in the

middle of town we have a circle which represents the habitat of the white squirrels which are of local significance.

The classification of the critical area within the town that we came up with is represented on this map which is a little difficult to see. Essentially, the entire town is either intensely developed area or a limited developement area. The town port, the area we're sitting in tonight, and one subdivision to the southern edge of the town, qualified as intensely developed area. And these are shown in the middle. All of the rest of the town qualifies as a limited development area.

Now at the present time, the county has classified everything outside of the town limits as a resource conservation area in the vicinity of Queenstown at least. So this map accurately represents the existing classification that we've come up with in part and the county has come up with in part.

The one thing I should point out here is that while the critical area that we're concerned with is supposed to include this one thousand foot border area, because the town has some tide land--some tidal water

at the south eastern corner of the town, we have a peculiar situation in which only the mid-section of the town is not included in the critical area. So the town commissioner has decided it would make--it would probably make life easier in the long run to simply include the entire town in the critical area.

We have done that in our draft program and that's why the town shows and LDA there right in the middle of the area even though we're outside of the thousand foot border. But it all qualifies in terms of that density range up to four units per acre.

Now the legislation calls for the development of protection measures to control development as normal urban development in terms of density and other regulations and then also to generate a specific plan for the preservation of forest, preservation of the agricultural areas and the habitat areas.

In terms of development controls, most important types of controls are your basic land use and density limitations, the first item there. But then there are others as well. There's a prohibition of solid waste facilities and other inappropriate uses in the critical

areas. The general intention is to attempt to direct intense development outside of the critical area which again would apply more to county scale than at the scale of Queenstown. To limit waterfront development to those facilities which are very dependent on that location and then to encourage various protection measures to limit or eliminate shore erosion.

Of course Queenstown has a number of activities and facilities right on the water which are clearly. water-dependent and are very important to your general activity and ambiance.

In terms of the land use and density limitations, there was a requirement that these differentiate between these three types of areas. Anticipating the possibility of annexation of land outside the present boundaries, we included regulations for resource conservation areas even though there are none within the town boundaries at this point in time. So we have generated what we think are appropriate development regulations differentiating between these three types of areas.

The most immediate concern is for the expansion of the town into the vacant land immediately adjacent to

the built up area where public utilities are available for serving new development. Well, I guess this slide was simply meant to address the issue of control of urban development in general.

There are very few forested areas within the town, so the forest preservation plan, while it's there in the program, is of limited significance. But where they exist, they will be protected as spelled out.

This is a view of the forested area at the upper reaches of Queenstown Creek. The agricultural protection plan also doesn't have a lot of application to Queenstown, but you do have some farm land and as long as it continues an agricultural production, it will be subject to the protection measures that are spelled out in the plan.

The bulk of that is to the northeast of the town along 301 and Route 18. The habitat protection area plane is really built into the land use regulations and the agriculture and forest protection plans because those represent specific activities that can be regulated in some way.

Little Queenstown Creek of course is a very important habitat from a number of standpoints and you

don't have very much in the way of tidal and non-tidal wetlands here, but those are also extremely important habitats.

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Now of central concern to all of this to the town is the process and policies for growth allocation. This is a little complicated but this is really meant to operate from the county level down. The county is afforded about 1,500 acres of potential growth based on a calculation of 5 percent of the resource conservation area in the county. That translates, as I said, to about 1,500 acres. A good share of which will probably ultimately allocated to urban areas in the county; Centerville, Queenstown and a few other areas. This is supposed to be sort of metered out over the next 20 years. precise process by which this allocation is going to take place is still being worked on by the county and the reason it's important to Queenstown is that the interests of the town have been made known to the county and there's let's say a level of negotiation between--not a level, but a requirement for some agreement between the county and the town as to how much growth is ultimately going to be allocated to this area. Specifically, Queenstown

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has requested that the county reserve 200 acres for growth allocation for this area to be metered out over the next 20 years and, further, that the county designate 70 acres of land immediately contiguous to the present town boundaries for growth in the immediate future.

This growth allocation requires the re-designation of areas. So resource conservation areas are re-designated as limited development areas, or LDA's are re-designated as intensely developed areas. In this case, the town is asking the county for 70 acres of new LDA, limited developed ment area, immediately outside the town boundaries.

That would effect what's seen here in the area photograph some of the immediately adjacent farmlands undeveloped farmlands. This is a poor slide. It's the same as this drawing behind me which is colored and more easily read, so maybe after I finish the presentation, we'll take a closer look at that. But this prepresents a proposed classification scheme which would not change anything within the town boundary, but which would propose that this area on the southeast side of Little Queenstown Creek extending down to 301, be re-designated at this time as an LDA, so that that's set up for development in the

 near future. And a similar area, an area up here along Queenstown Creek consisting of about 30 acres also be re-designated as LDA. So the proposal would, in effect, say that we anticipate growth both to the northeast and the southwest of the town in the near future.

Now that was developed in October at a time when the proposal for the Country Inn, which I'm sure you're all familiar with, would be built in that area adjacent to Little Queenstown Creek. That proposal has evolved over the intervening months and the current proposal is to locate the Inn on the far side of the creek, but the same principal would apply. We'd still be looking for a re-designation of about 40 acres of that area as limited development area even though the precise location would change from what is on this drawing and that would require a modification to the town's critical areas program before it became final.

The implementation of the program, as we saw it, involved these three major components, the completion and adoption of the comprehensive plan, the modification of a number of existing zoning ordinances or districts and the generation of a number of new

zoning districts that don't now exist, and then ultimately the modification of subdivision regulations so all of this would be put in place in terms of your own legislation.

Now, this is a slide that we prepared for October, so it's completely out of date at this point in time and we're down to the third from the bottom star there. The critical area commission is now here holding a public hearing and ultimately they will respond either in terms of approving the plan or proposing modifie cations. We will go around once more probably, and then the program will ultimately be approved and put in place in terms of the ordinance changes.

So that's the end of my presentation. I apologize if it's been a little bit incoherent, but as I indicated, I haven't looked at these slides for the last five months.

MS. LANGNER: The first name on the list is Austin Taliaferro.

MR. TALIAFERRO: I'll pass for the moment, thank you.

MS. LANGNER: Peggy Taliaferro?

MS. TALIAFERRO: Now, I'll spell that for you.

It's pronounced Taliver (PHONETIC), and we spell it,

T-A-L-I-A-F-E-R-R-O. I'm on the planning commission
here at Queenstown, and I just have a few questions or
observations or both, I guess, that I'd like to make.

I find this whole critical area thing fascinating, but very complicated. I've been studying it along with the commissioners and the members of the planning commission ever since we got started and still can't understand the growth allocation and the five percent business and where Queenstown fits in with all this.

I am very much concerned over the request of our commissioners to annex, even though it's just a land bank idea that they're presenting, 200 acres of critical area land for growth for Queenstown. It doesn't make any sense to me at all. I can understand approximately 70 acres of land around the town. We're only 165 acres the town itself right at the moment. So how we can be thinking about annexing 200 acres of critical area land is—just doesn't seem to add up.

Until we know what form the county critical area plan will take, how can we intelligently map areas that are outside the town limits? I understand that the

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county has already used up a large portion of its five percent growth allotment, so how can Queenstown plan on annexing 200 acres of LDA land in the future or even the specific 70 acres that we would like to annex immediately.

It seems to me that we should wait until the county has resolved its problems with the critical area commission before we make any commitment to potential developers as to the annexation of critical area land. That's one point I wanted to make.

The other is, and I think you all probably have this as part of your record that came with the critical area plan from Norman Day and the town. The planning commission did recommend to the town commissioners that Queenstown's growth beyond the town limits should occur outside of the critical area land. We have all kinds of area in and around Queenstown that is not part of the critical area which is prime land for growth.

And in the spirit of the critical area objectives, we urge you to look at our recommendation on that one-I may have something to add later on as I hear other comments, but that's it for now. Thank you.

MS. LANGNER: The next on the list is John

Murray.

MR. MURRAY: My name is John Murray. I'm an Easton attorney and I represent Washington Brick and Terra Cotta Company. That's a family business that's been around for almost a hundred years.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can you talk up a little louder?

MR. MURRAY: Certainly. Let me move over here.

Maybe you can hear me better. I just had a couple of
points I wanted to make on behalf of Washington Brick.

Generally speaking, my clients think that the program
that's been developed for the town is a very good one.

It reflects a sensitivity to the water quality and other
issues that the critical areas legislation and regulations
are concerned with. We have a couple of specific
concerns about the process and the substance of the
critical areas program in Queenstown.

By way of illustration for those of you who are not familiar with it, the company's property basically includes this land here and all of the land up here and additional land coming in this direction, approximately 700 acres of which a good number is in the critical area.

years, and most of it is actively farmed. The company has been talking about and discussing with the town for a couple of years, at least and I think it may be as many as four years, the idea of building a country inn or hotel in this plot of land right here.

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That is the part that Mr. Day indicated was contemplated back in October for future growth. I should add by way of clarification that the town boundaries do not include any but five acres of this holding at this point, so it's all in the county. The inn itself probably doesn't require more than ten or fifteen, maybe twenty acres when you include in it parking, roads, service, the lodging buildings, the main inn, tennis courts, that sort of thing.

The plan has evolved, however, to take into account a number of concerns that have been expressed, environmental and otherwise, so that the current thinking about locating the inn is up in this area of the creek, much more close to the mouth. In addition, the evolution of the plan now includes a championship eighteen hole golf course, and a nine hole golf course. As you all

know, golf courses use a tremendous amount of acreage. They just are large. The best guess at this point is that the inn and the golf course acreage will be approximately 250 acres of which some substantial portion, but not all, would be in the critical areas. Basically, the combined golf course would run from the town boundary out to the highway up and over taking up this part of the farm, leaving off a good part of it running down here and down here.

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One of the issues that needs to be addressed in connection with this specific project, is growth allocation. If, as was discussed by Ms. Taliaferro, the growth allocation procedure is to be utilized by this project, then it will require presumably enough growth allocation to permit the project to proceed. It is unfortunately less than clear in the regulation, and we believe not entirely clear in the guidelines that the commission has recently issued, as to how a golf course fits. It is our position, and we hope the commission, when the time comes to consider this issue in a specific context, will be sympathetic to the point that agriculture—active farming is not

an in-hospitable environment for wildlife. It definitely uses a large amount of pesticides and fertilizer and the breaking up of the soil with wind and rain erosion leads to those kinds of chemicals getting into the water. That's just the way it is. But that is the way it is and that kind of activity is permitted under the critical areas program, and it will continue.

The golf course offers an alternative. What is proposed is to design a golf course that is particularly sensitive to these environmental issues to create forests where now there is farmland. To create habitate where now there is active farmland. To design the golf course so that the majority of the fairways and greens lie on what is now open field so that as little and perhaps none of what is existing forest would need to be cut into. The net result of which we believe would be a environmental positive. That issue will need to be decided by the commission at some point. If, in fact, the commission concludes in the same way that we have, than the end project will probably not need more than 20 or 30 maybe 40 acres of growth allocation. Primarily for the inn, the roads network and so on.

If in fact, the commission would go to the other extreme, there would be a necessity for 200 and some odd acres. As a practical matter that imposes a tremendous burden on this county and this town since there's only so much growth allocation as Mr. Day indicated, 1,500 or so acres to go around.

There's good development and there's bad development. This is, I think, a project that has obvious economic benefits to this community and we believe that this program would benefit, that is the critical areas program, is consistant with the conversion of farmland to golf course.

We are concerned at this point about not only substantive issue, but at well the procedurall issues. It becomes unfortunately, to many of us who are in the business of assisting with development today, less clear rather than more clear as each day goes by us exactly what it is that the commission is going to require. What steps are going to be required, what bodies are going to be making decisions, what the standards are going to be. And in that connection, I would urge you to be sensitive to those concerns as you

make your decisions and as you all become more educated yourselves about what the issues are and how they need to be resolved. It is, I think, in everyone's interest to try to address these issues as soon as possible and come to a resolution of them so people can make decisions and get on with the business of their lives, their businesses. It's not to anyone's benefit to spin our wheels for instance. Thank you.

MS. LANGNER: Mr. Arthur Birney.

MR. BIRNEY: My name's Arthur Birney. I'm the operating head of the Washington Brick and Terra Cotta Company which owns this farm, and I'd like to make a couple of comments to enhance what John Murray has just said. We believe very sincerely that the golf course that we envision would be a tremendous benefit to the ecology. One of the points that John didn't make was the storm water water management. In designing the golf course, we would channel storm water into ponds so that it wouldn't just flow unrestricted into Queenstown Creek and carry mud with it. John did mention that in farming operation, land is exposed in the fall when the crops are taken off and it's plowed and

the wind and the rain do erode and send travinity (PH) into the creek.

At the request of one of the town commissioners, we have agreed, if the details can all be worked out, to take the town's sewer-affluent and sprayhithonithe golf course--stored in ponds and spray it on the golf course. This would relieve Queenstown Creek from receiving about 75,000 gallons of treated affluent a day. And even if that water is treated to potability standards, it still is a tremendous burden on the creek for freshwater where it now has saline water.

In my reading of the critical areas statute, most of the focus seems to be on development density as applied to residence and you have 20 acre lots, you have the four per one in the LDA. I can't see where the critical areas law really speaks to something of the nature that we're proposing. A golf course, which I really think will improve wildlife habitat, improve storm water runoff, include a vast amount of permanent open space for the community and create a recreational place where people can have fundand a good time and, in general, enhance the quality of life in the community.

We hope that we'll be permitted to build this golf course on RCA land and that we can be allocated, as Mr. Day mentioned, about 40 acres for the part of the project which will require some disturbance of the soil and the footprint of the buildings and the tennis courts and that sort of thing.

The golf complex which we envision, as one last point, will be placed in existing buildings which are barns and that sort of thing which are very attractive and, I think, will add character to the golf course development and the success of the inn. Thank you very much for your attention.

MS. LANGNER: I have one other name on the back of the sheet here. I can't quite read it. It says I may speak, I believe.

MR. REYNOLDS: Right here.

MS. LANGNER: Okay.

MR. REYNOLDS: What I've got to say is this--

MS. LANGNER: Excuse me. Could you please

spell your name?

MR. REYNOLDS: T.L. Reynolds. Known as T.L. only, or tough luck, either way you want to look at it.

I appreciate your presentation today. I'm one of the oldest citizens of this town. I'm not new around here one bit. I appreciate the young lady, what she gave and I think she was on the ball what she had to say. And I think she covered all the material I had in mind to say, so I congratulate you all, and I hope you come up with a good decision. Thank you.

MS. LANGNER: Is there anyone else here who would like to speak this evening?

MS. JEWELL: My name is Marie Jewell and I'm-J-E-W-E-L-L, and I'm a former commissioner of the Town
of Queenstown, very much interested in the development.
Of course, we want our area to be protected, we like it
well-managed, well taken care of. But I feel it's unfair
to hold back projects that were, perhaps, in the making
before this critical area came into being. Thank you
for listening.

MR. PINDER: My name's Irving Pinder and I-P-I-N-D-E-R, I-R-V-I-N-G. I am on the planning commission
for Queenstown and I just have, I think, on the card that
you handed out, I put a question mark 'cause I wasn't
sure whether I wanted to speak or not and I think the

question mark is where I stand on this whole deal, what's going on here tonight. I've been around this many times as part of the planning commission as to what's going on here. My concern is two-fold. The first one is, Okay, yes, the town needs economic development and we need things of that sort. I am actually a golfer myself so I would benefit from something like the project that may go on. At least my friends say—I say I'm a golfer, my friends don't always agree with me. But what I would like to say is, I don't have a lot of problems with the land use. I have some problems with something that hasn't been mentioned yet. Along with this "country inn", we are also talking about slips in Little Queens—town Creek. And I think this is where we get to the point where you people have to do your job.

The golf course doesn't seem to be a problem. It probably would be better than a farm if you just took that into consideration. But you also have to take into consideration not just a golf course, and get to what they call a country inn which is basically a 60 room motel, hotel, whatever you want to call it. At least that was the last plans I saw. I'm not totally against

this project, I'm not totally for it. I'm concerned about the character of the creek. And it is going—as some of the people on the eastern shore Icknow are looking at St. Michael's and other areas where there are many numerous problems with harbour ordinances, traffic, casual boaters in and out. My problem is, when you start with the character of the creek, if everything was done by the use of land, I would say tonight Mr. Birney I'd be right there helping him try to plan it and go ahead and do it. My concern is with the character of Queenstown Creek.

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My other problem, not really a problem, some concerns I've had and I've talked with the commissioners about it is again like Mrs. Taliaferro said, you're taking a town that's 165 acres and you want to annex 230 270 acres. It seems to me somehow we lost direction of your committee when we go from the point of protecting the environment to the point of actually doing new studies, new zoning ordinance, new plans which could side step what's actually being done now and may be more detrimental harm to the creek than what's being done now. And I'm not stating for this project or against

it, but I think you as commission need to look carefully at it and not just at a plan, but maybe come back after a plan and give us some guidance as to how we can all live together with some kind of project if it has to be done. Thank you very much.

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MS. LANGNER: Is there anyone else that would like to speak?

MR. CHAIRS: My name is Bill Chairs and I don't think I need the microphone. Thank you Chester. Ι apologize for this question, but it would help me. am concerned as to what you folks consider to be in the critical area. I'm pretty knoweldgeable. I've been pretty heavily involved in developmentein this area and I've read all the newspapers, but I'm very, very confused as to what you consider a critical area. Are you talking about a thousand feet from the, from the water's edge? When you talk in the contract of 270 acres, there's no way I can conceivably imagine the area you're talking about as being a concern to you people as a "critical area". (INAUDIBLE) My grandfather, I guess, is one of the first people who lived on Queenstown Creek. The Samackamy (PHONETIC) family I guess was the first

family in Queenstown. So I am concerned about this area. I don't personally live here. But I am very interested in what happens. But I would—if someone there would just help me and maybe help someone else here in the context of what happens in an area of Queenstown. Are you worried about a thousand feet, are you worried about the entirety of Queenstown or are yourworried about Mr. Birney's 700 acres? And if you are, I just can't imagine why you are. And then, again, from an experience point of view, I guess I was involved in every subdivision of any significance on Wye River over the last 15 years and I don't know of any problem because if anything, it's as far as development's concerned and I don't think it's very critical. Thank you.

MR. DAVIS: I can maybe help explain and put things in context. When the state program was developed—by the way, my name is Charlie Davis and I'm on the staff and with the commission. When the program was developed, the focus of the program was looking at land use around the entire shore line and the bay, and so the term critical area per say was a term that was defined to that shore line area, not necessarily

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targeting any particular place or particular use as being more critical than others. But the fact that the shore line itself is a very limited resource within the State of Maryland, and in the long term the way the land is used, whether it's used for development or agriculture or for golf courses or whatever, that's really the way that land is used is very critical to the quality of the bay and its habitats along the bay for no other reason than its close proximity. And everyone can tell you that if you look on the western shore or on the eastern shore, you can go far up some of the water shed and some of the land uses up there may influence water quality greater than things at the immediate shore line. But as the program was originally set up, it was saying that this area within a thousand feet is an area that actions in this area have the greatest probability of displacing significant habitats and on the bay and have the greatest probability anywhere of immediately affecting the bay and that's why this thousand foot area was defined as the area to manage more closely.

MS. KERSHOW:

Does a thousand foot

area relate to any waterfront on the eastern shore here or is it just on the bay per say?

MR. DAVIS: If you could identify yourself too please.

MS. KERSHOW: I'm Freida Kershow, K-E-R-S-H-O-W.

MR. DAVIS: Thank you.

MS. KERSHOW: Would you then say a thousand feet back from Little--from the creek here is part of that critical area?

MR. DAVIS: Yes. All around the bay, it we extends from—it extends from on the Potomac River and actually goes up the Anacostia River, north of Washington, D.C. But from there, it swings all around all on the western shore up to just before the base of the Conowingo Dam on the Susquehanna over the C&D Canal and up all the tidal tributaries on the eastern shore. So, it's quite extensive of an area when you look at it state—wide.

MS. KERSHOW: So no one could build then within that thousand feet?

MR. DAVIS: No. The issue here is not that no one can build, but the state said this area regardless of what lands we choose to put there, it becomes very

important to look at it more sensitively than perhaps we have in the past. And so it's not necessarily a nobuild zone out there. The commission identified certain areas that should be designated for very low intensity development and that's what you've been hearing about the one dwelling unit per 20 acre issue.

But in other areas, the commission has been saying it's very appropriate to focus development around existing neighborhoods and that's the situation you're finding yourself in here in Queenstown.

MS. LIEDER: There are basically three kinds of pollution going into the bay. There's the sediment which is dirt that comes off and then there are the nutrients, nitrogen and phosphorus. When they're excessive, they create problems with the water. And then there are your toxic kind of wastes, largely industrial. All of your sediments comes from run-off. Virtually all of your sediment comes from run-off and two-thirds to three-quarters of the nitrogen and phosphorus comes in the form of run-off, not from sewage treatment plants and its this area that is immediately adjacent where you have the greatest

potential, as he said, of these run-offs.being generated and going into the water. When there's a buffer area where there's forestation or pervious surfaces, a lot of those nutrients have an opportunity to soak into the soil rather than to run into the water. And that's why that becomes a critical area, if that area can become a buffer. The idea of the critical area is to, is to try to put as many uses in that that will not create impervious surfaces. The habitat is important but it's also important, you know, to not create a lot of impervious surfaces and to maximize your plant growth and trees and things of that sort that can use up the nutrients.

MR. CHAIRES: Is it open for discussion?
May I discuss this point?

MS. LIEDER: We're just trying to respond to a question. We're really not supposed to do that.

MR. CHAIRES: I would like to address the issue again, the thousand feet thing. And if the people in the town of Queenstown--I can't conceive of why they would say let's just put all the area in the town in the critical areas. It might be academic, it might be

nothing more than three or four hundred square feet as far as I know. But it seems to me a mistake for the town of Queenstown to voluntarily put the entire town in the critical areas for the very simple reason that somebody in the middle of this town someday might want to do something that I think would be restricted if you comply strictly to the critical areas law.

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I'd like to mention one more thing in support of the water pollution thing. I can't support this with any documentation. I was kind of involved in when Mr. Rouse (PHONETIC) was trying to develop Wye Island and, of course he spent a great deal of money down there checking the Wye River and one of the things he checked obviously was the pollution of the river. The very interesting statistics and I doubt that very many people in this room have every heard this, but they found that there was pollution, but there was only one kind of pollution in the entirety of that river, and I wonder if anybody here knows what it was? It happens to have been piece (PHONETIC).

The point I'm trying to make is that I think maybe, and again, I'm pretty familiar with Queenstown

Creek, and maybe this area is somewhat comparable to that. And I would submit to you that I think you should give serious consideration to what Mr. Birney wants to do. Nobody's ever heard me talk about this. I've never gone to a meeting before on this. But I'm not suggest all that what he wants to do isn't in conformance with what you all want to do as a critical areas commission. And I think the greatest idea was putting the affluent on the (INAUDIBLE). Thank you.

DR. ROBERTSON: I'm Dr. Robertson. (INAUDIBLE)

I can talk loud better than I can talk into this. It

strikes me there's some need for some expertise on the

subject we just heard about and the only expertise I

know is something that my friend here had me look up in

Autobon Magazine which is a pretty well known organization.

They say that golf courses are many times as polluting

as farm land.

Now, I'm not an expert, but that is what the experts are saying. So I don't think what Mr. Birney says is bad. It sounds like a lot of fun. But I'm not sure it's going to help the creek or the animals thereinnor all the development that we hope for in the

area and I thank you.

MS. LANGNER: Is there anyone else who has a comment on the program?

MR. KIRT: Warren Kirt (PHONETIC). We're probably the newest members of the Queenstown area. We bought a piece of rental property here. It's a beautiful area, that's why we came. You can't turn the clock back. You're going to have people moving here. People aren't polluters. When the Indians were here, you didn't have problems. People come, you're going to have more problems.

The type of development that is being proposed here in my judgement have minimal impact on your community and on pollution. Golf courses are low density. You can contour golf courses so that the high fertilizer content doesn't run off into the creek. It's kept in open space, it's a beautiful area. I think that the development that is being proposed here would be beneficial to Queenstown.

MS. LANGNER: Do we have anyone else who wants to speak?

MR. CROSS: My name's Bill Cross. I've lived

here all my life. I was in the fertilizer business once and we put a golf course on Kent Island and I know 3 how much fertilizer goes on a golf course. I'm wondering why the golf course has to be near the creek. can't it be somewhere over here around 301? They got land there, plenty of it. Why does this -- why do we have to annex more land in this town? We got land all out here now, at least 30, 35 acres and it's zoned you can build anything on it. Away from the creek, that's all. MS. LANGNER: Do we have anyone else wishing to speak this evening? MS. WILDT: I have a question. I would like-someone mentioned slips. MR. ANDERSON: Give your name. MS. WILDT: Marjorie, M-A-R-J-O-R-I-E, Wildt, W-I-L-D-T. Someone earlier mentioned something about the slips. Now, is there going to be a marina established

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MS. LANGNER: This is something--this is a question I believe you could, your town officials. don't know.

and where, exactly where is what I would like to know.

MR. ANDERSON: This is the critical area

commission. We're just listening to your comments. We're not going to answer your questions.

MS. WILDT: Okay. When it comes to slips, I'm very definitely opposed to them. For the simple reason you're going to have motor boats coming in. It's going to create a lot of problems. It's going to add to pollution in the creek. It's also going to cause land wash wherein we are losing now some of our land from wash of the boats since the new wharf was extended. We know that to be a fact, and we're trying our best to prevent it. You put slips up there anywhere near where we are, we're going to continue having a problem worse than we're having right now. Together with the pollution that any boats that might be coming in to those slips is going to add additional pollution to the creek and destroy more of the marine life that has been there in the past.

In the past, we could go out and catch a meal of crabs or fish any day. That has all been changed. You can't do that now and I think a lot of the folks here will agree with that very same thing. Also, you're talking about pollution from farms, but there's pollution from the boats. And I am dead set against

anything like that or any other pollution that's going to be--excuse me. Any other pollution that will go into the creek. It's probably one of the last places in this area where the creek is still half way decent or clean. And I think that we should keep it as pristine as we possibly can. And as far as land is concerned, if people will plant-plants, my husband says that I was a tree in my last life, I think if people would plant trees on their properties, it will help a great deal in keeping some of the pollution out also. Thank you.

MR. ANDERSON: Before we go any further, myt name's Chester Anderson, President of Town Commission, A-N-D-E-R-S-O-N. This is all well and fine ladies and gentlemen, but you've got to address the whole clear ground of the critical area. Mr. Birney is not the whole critical area, so let's--if you want to pause for a minute and look at the rest of the map, there's other land. This is the critical area commission our staff are part of. Are there any questions on any other part of the critical area?

MR. PINDER: Irving Pinder again. I think the question is too that if you say it's not the only

critical area, but if you annex 200 acres, it's bigger than the town is now. So you're talking about—I don't care what terms you use, critical. It is a critical area of the town, because it's going to be larger than the town that now exists. So I think I know what you're saying. This isn't a hearing on the Birney project. This is a critical area commission and we're here to talk to them. But I think that you can see from the input we've gotten tonight, that the critical point of the critical area plan is the new projects that are trying to come in to town. So I think we need to clarify that somewhat. Thank you.

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MS. LANGNER: Is there anyone who has not spoken before who would like to speak on any part of the program?

MR. BIRNEY: If I may respond. This lady,
Ms. Wildt, raised a question. I'd like to respond if
I might. Is that permitted?

MS. LANGNER: If it's short.

MR. BIRNEY: Ms. Wildt, we do have plans for a single dock which would have 22 slips on it. It would be adjacent to the existing boat dock. I'm with

you about pollution in the creek. You just stated—you just stated that the quality of the water in the creek has been degraded and you're not able now to get a good catch of crabs or fish for your dinner. There's a reason for that. One, is that you're pumping 50, 60, 70,000 gallons of sewer affluent into the creek every day with a certain amount of solids. That's a pollutant to the creek. The fish and crabs like to have salty water and not fresh water even if there were no pollutants in that water.

and anchor in your creek, when they go to the bathroom, they go right to the bathroom in the creek. They go in the potties that discharge into the creek. We have stated from the very beginning, and I'll state it again now, that anybody that comes in on a boat can come up to our dock and tie up and they are welcome to come ashore and use our bathrooms and that's a pledge to everybody here. No charge for that. A short stay, 20 minutes, half an hour, something like that. They can come in and use the bathrooms on shore so they will not put that pollution in the creek and I think that's

very substantial benefit to Queenstown Creek. It will be planned to be right beside the existing boathouse which is right at the mouth where the maximum tidal flow would carry anything out and there would be presumably less pollution going into the creek if we

have the docks there than if we don't.

MS. LANGNER: Now aside from that project now, is there any other comments on the program itself?

MS. WILDT: I would like to say something in the way of a question, but at the same time even though it is that, it might give us something a little bit to think about and that is, with all of this how is it going to effect Queenstown economically? As to an addition of expenses that's going to cost the town itself as well as the residents?

MS. LANGNER: We have no knowledge of that. We're just here to take comments on the area.

MS. WILDT: Well, I'm just stating this. It gives us all something to think about.

MS. LANGNER: I think that if there are no other speakers this evening, I think we will conclude the hearing and we thank you all very much for coming

1	and we thank you for your comments and we will take
2	them into consideration. Thank you.
3	(Whereupon, at 8:32 p.m. on Thursday, February

25th, 1988 the hearing adjourned.)

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Queenstown Critical Areas

BEFORE: Kay Langner, Chairperson

Thursday, February 25, 1988

PLACE: Volunteer Fire Hall, Queenstown, Maryland represents the full and complete proceedings of the aforementioned matter, as reported and reduced to

Kevin Richard Reppenhagen

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