

Commission Meetings and Corresp. ^{Newspaper} Clippings 1989 MSA-S1832-54

METRO



Colmar Manor in Prince George's County has 1,283 people and is bounded by the District, Bladensburg Road, Fort Lincoln Cemetery and the Anacostia River.

Town No Stranger to Scandal

Colmar Manor's Civic Troubles Began in 1980

By Leah Y. Latimer
Washington Post Staff Writer

The people of Colmar Manor knew they had a problem when the police chief's paycheck bounced. That set off an investigation in 1980 that startled the town with its findings: The popular town administrator was really a convicted embezzler who had skimmed off \$42,000 and plunged the town into debt by mismanaging various projects.

The Prince George's County town was shaken as well by news that its "eye-pleasing gateway" and monument to urban renewal, the Burger King restaurant on Bladensburg Road, was built illegally with federal funds.

This part, outsiders may not understand.

"People laugh about Burger King," said Del. Timothy F. Maloney (D-Prince George's), who grew up nearby. "But it's a nice Burger King."

This week, Colmar Manor finds itself embroiled again in a scandal that weighs heavily on the 1,283 residents of the town, just outside the District bounded by

Fort Lincoln Cemetery, Bladensburg Road and the Anacostia River.

Charges of mismanagement, conflict of interest and corruption—similar to those brought nine years ago—have been leveled by state and federal officials against the part-time mayor and the town.

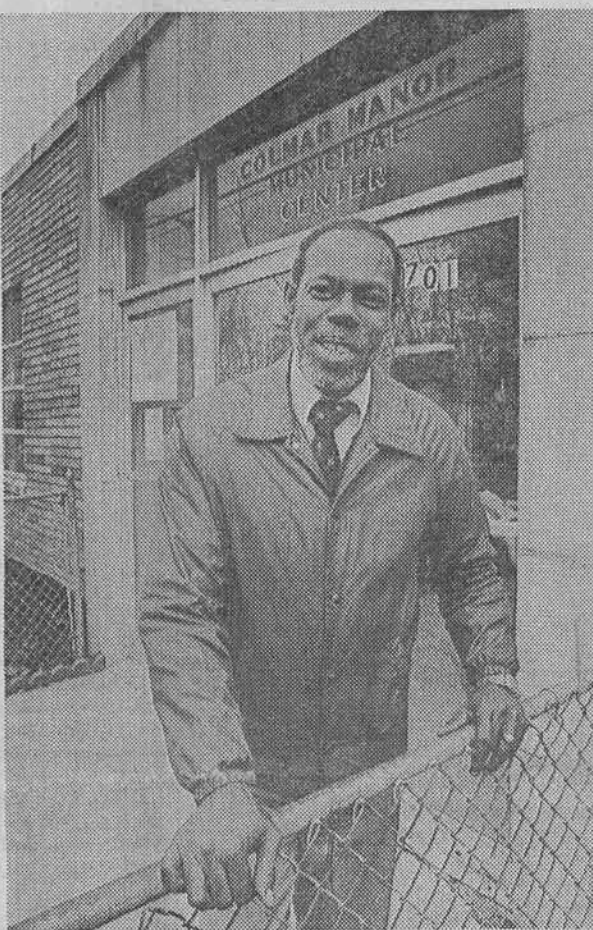
Mayor Joseph S. Anthony, 47, was indicted Tuesday on charges of stealing more than \$39,000 from the town treasury. The Town Council ousted him that night, citing his repeated absences from council meetings.

On his attorney's advice, Anthony, a Metrorail operator, has not commented on charges that he wrote 52 checks on the town's account, forging the signatures of council members and cashing them at such places as George's Liquor Store.

"I can't comment on how he'll answer the charges," attorney Joel Worshtil said. "He'll certainly cooperate with the state's attorney."

Meanwhile, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development accused the town this week of again mismanaging

See COLMAR, C5, Col. 5



Anthony was ousted as mayor Tuesday by Town Council.

Regional Panel Sees Accelerating Growth Threatening the Bay

Three Governors Sign Toxic Waste Accord

By D'Vera Cohn
Washington Post Staff Writer

The population of the three-state Chesapeake Bay region will soar 20 percent by the year 2020 and the amount of developed land will increase 59 percent, accelerating environmental threats to the fragile estuary, an advisory panel named by state governors predicted yesterday.

The panel, suggesting stronger action to protect the bay, delivered its report shortly after the governors, federal and District officials signed agreements pledging to increase the region's diminishing supply of wetlands and to minimize pollution of the bay by toxic substances.

The summit meeting in Alexandria came 13 months after the leaders signed an agreement that for the first time set timetables for improving sewage treatment plants, controlling industrial pollution and reducing development that harms the nation's largest estuary.

Virginia Gov. Gerald L. Baliles was chairman of the meeting, which comprised the governors of Maryland and Pennsylvania and the administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. D.C. Mayor Marion Barry attended a closed lunch at which the agreements were signed.

Environmental groups praised the agreements and the report of the advisory group—known as the 2020 panel—but said the tough political moves to implement them still lie ahead.

"We think all of our concerns have been addressed, [but] it's the easy part," said William C. Baker, president of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation. "Implementing those recommendations is going to be extraordinarily difficult."

Baliles and the other officials at the regional meeting made few spe-

cific promises in response to the report, which called for strong state-wide measures that would channel the rapid growth to areas with the infrastructure to support it and protect sensitive areas such as wetlands.

The report said the population of District, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia residents living in the bay watershed would grow 20 percent—by 2.6 million new residents—by 2020, with Maryland and Virginia growing the fastest.

At the same time, if land development trends continue, 59 percent more land will be developed than was developed as of 1980, the group said. Again, Maryland and Virginia would be the most affected. Panel Chairman Robert Gray said that Maryland could consume half a million additional acres for development, nearly as much as the 750,000 acres developed over the last 350 years.

The report said that development carries with it the potential to destroy the area's already diminishing supply of delicate wetlands, create more garbage, send more sediment flowing into the bay, strain public services and—according to a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers estimate—increase water demand by 170 percent.

"The panel's major conclusion is that procedures being used throughout the bay region for managing and providing for growth and development are inadequate, and must be quickly changed if current trends are to be reversed," the report stated. "While many local jurisdictions are making a valiant effort to deal with growth issues head-on, overall there is a drastic need for change."

The panel urged the adoption of state maps limiting growth to designated areas and creation of incentives and limits to channel growth.

See BAY, C6, Col. 1

INSIDE

THE DISTRICT

Beds for Homeless

Mayor Marion Barry announced last night that he will open two District buildings to give emergency nighttime shelter for up to 150 people. Page C6

MARYLAND

Fire Chief Dispute

The Montgomery County Council may threaten again to withhold funds from the Hyattstown Fire Company after reports that it reinstated the white volunteer chief accused of making a racial slur. Page C6

VIRGINIA

Tracy Fells Cleared

Tracy Fells, the former Alexandria high school football star, was cleared of charges that he assaulted two Arlington youths at a dance in March. Page A12

Fairfax School Budget

Fairfax School Superintendent Robert R. Spillane drafted an \$808.5 million budget that includes merit pay. Page C3

Saslaw Announces

State Sen. Richard L. Saslaw announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for lieutenant governor. Page C3

JUDY MANN Page C3

MORE METRO NEWS Page A9

St. E's Wins Provisional Accreditation

By Ed Bruske
Washington Post Staff Writer

A national hospital monitoring commission has awarded provisional accreditation to the District's management of St. Elizabeths Hospital and other city mental health programs, but criticized the hospital for severe staff shortages and systematic lapses in documenting medical care.

Mayor Marion Barry described the accreditation yesterday as a "major achievement" for the city, which in 1987 took over management of St. Elizabeths, the sprawling mental health complex in Southeast, from the federal government.

The report by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, however, orders the D.C. Commission on Mental Health to correct numerous problems before the facilities are reevaluated in six months. The monitoring commission cited the city mental health system for inappropriate personnel policies and a 25 percent shortage of nursing and other staff members.

"There were those who said we couldn't do it," Barry told city health officials at St. Elizabeths. "Most systems take several years to prepare for [an accreditation] survey. We only had one year."



ROBERT A. WASHINGTON ... "we are exceedingly pleased"

Robert A. Washington, head of the D.C. mental health commission, extracted a public promise from the mayor yesterday to finance hundreds of new staff positions. Washington also was happy about the accreditation review.

"It is a public confirmation of the quality of services we deliver," Washington said. "We are exceedingly pleased."

Washington later said that the city has been working to correct numerous deficiencies since September, when the Joint Commission, based in Chicago, surveyed St. Elizabeths and several outpatient mental health clinics around the city.

But Washington said he does not expect to solve staffing problems before accreditation authorities re-

See HOSPITAL, C6, Col. 2

Forest Haven to Lose U.S. Medicaid Funding

D.C. Facility for Retarded Fails Inspection

By Lawrence Feinberg
Washington Post Staff Writer

Federal officials announced yesterday that they will cut off \$8 million in annual Medicaid payments to Forest Haven, the District government's center for mentally retarded adults, saying inspectors have found an "immediate and serious threat to patient health and safety" at the facility in Laurel.

The fund cutoff, effective tomorrow, was based on a two-week federal inspection that wound up last Friday. The inspection was prompted by complaints about patient care, said a spokesman for the Health Care Financing Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Barbara Burke-Tatum, D.C. commissioner of social services, said yesterday she has instructed Forest Haven's staff to put together a "corrective action plan." Burke-Tatum, who took office 10 weeks ago, said she will step up efforts to place its 252 patients in community group homes. Such efforts have lagged in the past because District officials said they had been unable to find adequate facilities. Forest Haven has been under a court order to close for the past 10 years.

Rae Parr-Moore, a spokesman for the D.C. Department of Human Services, said Forest Haven "could continue to operate" without Medicaid.

In a letter released yesterday, Diane C. Moskal, acting associate regional administrator for federal agency, said Forest Haven is not in compliance with federal standards for "client protection," staffing, and "physical environment." Neither federal nor local officials would spell out the specific deficiencies that inspectors found.

David Sayen, a spokesman for the agency, said the Forest Haven buildings, built in the 1920s, do not meet fire safety standards. While declining to elaborate on the other violations of federal rules, he said inspectors did not report physical abuse of patients or filth.

Because of the court order, to which the District government agreed in 1978, no major capital improvements have been made at Forest Haven for a decade. The facility once housed about 1,000 patients. Of its current residents, 119 are covered by federal Medicaid payments, which comprised about 36 percent of its \$22 million budget last year.

See FOREST HAVEN, C6, Col. 4



ROSALIE A. REILLY ... had resigned from chairmanship

Rosalie Reilly, Md. Democratic Leader, Dies

By Robert Barnes and Jo-Ann Armao
Washington Post Staff Writers

Rosalie A. Reilly, 60, the chairwoman of Maryland's Democratic Party and longtime register of wills for Montgomery County, died yesterday of cardiac arrest and a stroke in Sibley Memorial Hospital, where she had been a patient since Dec. 30.

Reilly, who became head of the state Democratic organization two years ago, was credited with helping the financially troubled party get back on track, although she clashed with some leading Democrats.

She announced on Dec. 16 she would leave the state chairmanship in February after serving half her term. She said she decided to resign partly because she had to plan her own reelection campaign for register of wills, an office she had held since 1978, and because "I really couldn't give it [the job] any more time."

Her death came on the same day that Gov. William Donald Schaefer asked Bethesda developer Nathan Landow, a nationally prominent Democrat whose specialty is raising money, to take the top party post. Landow said he will accept, although his selection will have to be

See REILLY, C3, Col. 1

Colleagues Assail Hirings by 2 D.C. School Board Members

By Rene Sanchez
Washington Post Staff Writer

D.C. school board members David H. Eaton and R. Calvin Lockridge are being denounced by their colleagues for hiring two former city school employees at the center of board controversies last year—one was recently forced by 10 board members to resign; the other has been indicted on drug charges. Board members are also accusing

Eaton and Lockridge of squandering taxpayers' money when the school system is deep in deficit. The fired employee Eaton is hiring is already receiving most of his former salary in severance pay, while the indicted former employee Lockridge is hiring receives disability pay from the school system because he supposedly cannot work.

Board President Linda W. Cropp (Ward 4) declined to comment on the hirings, but said, "Each board mem-

ber ... has the ability to choose staff without the approval of the board, or the president of the board."

Eaton said this week that he is hiring former board secretary Carl Cannon, forced out last month by 10 board members who, hoping to avoid a lawsuit, agreed to pay Cannon more than \$50,000 during the next nine months. Now, Eaton said he will pay Cannon about \$25,000 to work on his staff.

Lockridge, meanwhile, said he

will hire former school security investigator Michael Wheeler, who is still awaiting trial in New Jersey on charges of possession of cocaine with intent to distribute. Wheeler retired with full medical disability payments from the city school system last summer after his arrest. Lockridge, who represents Ward 8, said Wheeler will work as a \$500-a-month consultant in his new Ward 8 "outreach office."

See HIRES, C6, Col. 5

Controversy Over Slur Flares Again

Md. Fire Company's Funding at Stake

By Jo-Ann Armao
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Montgomery County Council may renew its threat to withhold money from the Hyattstown Volunteer Fire Company in light of reports that the department has reinstated the white volunteer chief who called a black firefighter "nigger boy" nine months ago, county officials said yesterday.

County Council President Michael L. Gudis said yesterday that the coming budget of the Hyattstown fire company will be closely evaluated, and it is possible money could be cut because of renewed controversy over the racial slur.

The Chronicle-Express weekly newspaper reported in editions this week that the upper Montgomery fire company, which has about 80 members, voted in a recent election to reinstate Michael May as chief.

May was at the center of a controversy last spring when it was revealed he used the offensive language during a March 31 training session. May, who contended that he used the term "in jest," resigned from his post after the county moved to hold back about \$70,000 in state and county funds from the company.

The Hyattstown company initially had backed May in the controversy and accepted his resignation "with regrets."

A joint statement released yesterday by Gudis and County Executive Sidney Kramer said that the racist remarks "are still fresh in our minds" and "this government will not tolerate discrimination by any organization, particularly those which derive support from county revenues." Montgomery has an unusual fire system that combines the resources of 18 volunteer companies with county personnel and funds.

Kevin Dodson, president of the board of the Hyattstown department, refused last night to confirm or deny that May had been re-elected. Dodson said he would release the results on Monday.

However, several council members and Roscoe Nix, head of the county NAACP that helped focus attention on the March incident, said they had been reliably told that May was returned to office.

May's return to office, Nix said, "is tantamount to an embezzler going to Sunday school two or three times, saying he has been purged and then becoming president of the bank . . . It is just that ridiculous." He said the Hyattstown company has betrayed the county.

"I don't think anyone would want to punish the guy forever, but this short of a period of time is a slap in the face," said Isaiah Leggett, who is the only black member of the seven-member County Council.

Leggett said he would join with Gudis in closely evaluating the budget of the company when the council begins its budget deliberations in the spring.

Bay Panel Sees Acceleration of Regional Growth

BAY, From C1

It recommended mandatory statewide protection of sensitive areas such as wetlands and state purchase of some sensitive lands—potentially through higher taxes.

The 2020 group proposed several specific programs for each state, including appointment of a Maryland sensitive areas protection group by March 1, allowing Virginia money to be spent on roads and sewers only in approved high-development areas and stronger erosion control measures in the District.

The 2020 panel members included builders, academics, Anne Arundel County Executive James Light-hizer and Chesapeake Bay Commission Chairman W. Tayloe Murphy Jr.

On one of the top issues of concern to bay activists—state protection of freshwater wetlands—Baliles said at a news conference after the meeting he would not propose legislation requested by environmental groups, but would institute tougher wetlands protection through the state water permit system.

Maryland Gov. William Donald Schaefer said he would propose legislation to allow localities to control wetland development for 18 months, and then take additional, unspecified steps after that. Some environmental groups say a local-option bill would not be strong enough.

Md. Park Officials Hope To Set C&O Canal Flowing

The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal will be flooded with about a foot of water at Cumberland, Md., in the next several months as part of a plan to revive the historic canal at four Maryland cities, officials said yesterday.

The National Park Service is working to get the 160-year-old canal flowing again at Cumberland, Brunswick, Hancock and Williamsport, said Richard L. Stanton, superintendent of the C&O National Historic Park.

The canal operated for more than 70 years as a transportation route between commercial markets in the East and the western frontier. Most of the canal has been dry since 1924. Cumberland officials said yesterday that flooding the waterway with city water would help assess the condition of the canal's clay liner.

Driver Charged in Va. Bus Crash

The driver of a Prince William County commuter bus has been charged with two violations in a crash last month that injured 18 people, Arlington police spokesman Tom Bell said yesterday.

"We feel the bus had faulty brakes," said Bell, adding that the driver "should have been able to maintain control" of the bus, which crashed into a concrete pillar under I-395 near Crystal City. The injured passengers mostly suffered fractures, cuts and bruises.

Cited was Ronald Smith, 35, of 3013 30th St. in Southeast Washington. He suffered a leg fractured in the accident. Smith is an employee of Greyhound Lines Inc., police said. A subsidiary of Greyhound's sister firm, BusLease Inc., runs the commuter service under a contract with Prince William County, according to county officials.

Two Men Slain in the District

Two District men were slain in separate incidents late Wednesday and early yesterday, D.C. police said.

Christopher Allen Jones, 24, of the unit block of K Street NW was found about 9:30 p.m. Wednesday in front of 1296 Upshur St. NW with several gunshot wounds and was pronounced dead at the Washington Hospital Center, police said.

In the second shooting, Ernest Preston McQueen, 29, of the 300 block of 50th Street NE was found about 11:45 p.m. outside his apartment building with a single gunshot wound, police said. He died about 1:30 a.m. at D.C. General Hospital.

There were no suspects in either case; both are under investigation, police said.

Arrest Made on Weapons Charges

A Baltimore man who police say wrote a letter to Mayor Kurt Schmoke offering to kill drug dealers has been arrested after allegedly carrying a live grenade and a high-powered handgun during a failed kidnaping attempt, officials said yesterday.

Temetris Tatch, 31, also wrote Schmoke criticizing his proposal to debate the legalization of narcotics, police said.

In a four-page letter delivered Wednesday by the suspect's brother, Tatch demanded that the mayor respond to his letter on a television newscast by Jan. 11 "or it will start."

Tatch was arrested Monday night after he allegedly abducted a 15-year-old during an incident at a city grocery store.

Tatch allegedly told the teen-ager to put on a pair of handcuffs, and when the youth refused, held a .44-Magnum revolver to his head. After agreeing to wear the handcuffs, the youth was able to escape by running out of the store, police said.

Police caught Tatch after the owner of the store triggered an alarm.

Besides the pistol, police said they found a baseball-type hand grenade and a 15-inch survival knife in a gym bag.

Warrant Issued on Forgery Counts

The general manager of the Youth Orchestra of Prince William has been charged by county police with two counts of felony forgery involving the group's funds.

Brenda B. Saddler, 42, of Quantico is charged with forging two checks totaling about \$13,400 in December, police spokesman Sam Walker said. Warrants for Saddler's arrest were issued Jan. 2, but police had not been able to serve the warrants by yesterday afternoon, Walker said.

About 213 youth from Prince William area junior and senior high schools partic-

ipate in the orchestra, said Carl Smith Jr., chairman of the orchestra's board of directors. Saddler has been suspended as general manager, the organization said.

Youth Charged in Slaying Attempt

A 17-year-old boy was charged yesterday with attempted capital murder of an Arlington police officer after a shot was fired at Officer Steven Geary, who was not hurt, police said.

About noon, Geary stopped to place a ticket on a car parked in a fire lane on S. Meade Street in the Arna Valley area. He noticed two people inside the vehicle and asked them to step out, police said. One of them, the 17-year-old, fled, and when he got about 50 feet away, fired a shot. Geary dropped to the ground.

The youth was later apprehended.

Bomb Squad Called to White House

The Secret Service closed a White House entrance for an hour yesterday while the D.C. police bomb squad checked out a car that had attracted the attention of a bomb-sniffing dog, a spokesman said.

Nothing was found in the vehicle, which was searched around 2 p.m., said Rich Adams, a Secret Service spokesman, who characterized the incident as "nothing really out of the ordinary." The car was entering the White House grounds through the Pennsylvania Avenue gates when the dog gave the alert, he said.

From news services and staff reports

St. E's Gets Provisional Accreditation

HOSPITAL, From C1

visit St. Elizabeths. Washington said the city has been recruiting medical personnel for months to fill about 700 vacancies, but like other jurisdictions nationwide, the District continues to have difficulty filling vacancies.

"It's going to be tough," Washington said. "It's not just a matter of recruiting the people, but moving them through the personnel process. That is going to be our biggest issue."

He suggested that monitors simply will have to give the District credit for trying to find qualified applicants. "That will have to be enough," Washington said. "They're going to face that problem wherever they go."

The provisional accreditation of St. Elizabeths paves the way for

"It is a public confirmation of the quality of services we deliver."

—Robert A. Washington

the federal Health Care Financing Administration to release \$23 million in Medicare and Medicaid funds that the city could have lost if it had failed to be accredited.

The accreditation also marks an important political victory for Barry, who sought control of the mammoth hospital from federal hands amid suggestions that the city might not be able to handle the task.

St. Elizabeths, with about 1,400 patients, is not only a national landmark, but also is recognized as a pioneer in treating the mentally ill in humane surroundings.

By taking over the hospital, the city has been forced to mediate battles over how its grounds should be used.

COMPLAINTS

Some criticisms of St. Elizabeths Hospital noted by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations:

■ Insufficient registered nurse coverage on certain wards during some shifts.

■ Nursing goals were not written in measurable terms in 28 of 38 records reviewed, were not realistic in five of 38 records reviewed and were not consistent with the therapy prescribed in eight of 38 records reviewed.

■ Planned recreational and social activities have not yet been implemented. There is minimal evidence of literary and educational activities.

■ There is only one activities staff person (the director) and the program is of recent development.

■ Organization of the nursing department does not insure that effective nursing management functions will be carried out.

The District also has assumed responsibility for deinstitutionalization, the release of many mental patients into the community, and the resulting problem of caring for hundreds of mentally ill homeless people.

The Joint Commission's report, dated Dec. 16, found many of the same problems identified by the city's health experts, who concluded last summer that St. Elizabeths could not win accreditation without numerous improvements.

Washington said many of the problems cited by the Joint Commission stem from staff shortages.

The commission also reported a systematic failure to monitor and keep records on health care quality and to conduct necessary reviews of drug therapy. Nearly one-third of all patients did not receive individual treatment plans, and plans that were made did not always reflect patients' needs, the report said.

The report stated that no registered nurses were on duty in some hospital wards, and complained that the city had not developed a program for controlling infections.

Two District Buildings Opened for Homeless

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Staff Writer

D.C. Mayor Marion Barry, in a hastily arranged news conference, announced last night that he will open the District government's two main office buildings to as many as 150 homeless people for emergency nighttime shelter.

Beginning at 7 p.m., less than an hour after the announcement, 50 beds were made available at the District Building at 1350 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, and at least 50 more—up to 100 if needed—were scheduled to be available at the Reeves Municipal Center at 14th and U streets NW.

Barry's announcement, made jointly with Mitch Snyder, a leading advocate for the homeless, came on the third day of hearings in which Snyder's Community for Creative Non-Violence is asking a D.C. Superior Court judge to order improvements in the quantity and quality of the city's emergency shelters.

"This is not about legalism tonight, this is about humanism," the mayor said, adding that the lawsuit had not been settled and "the trial's going to go on."

At 9 p.m., Barry visited the Reeves Municipal Center at 14th and U streets NW, where more than 40 homeless people had been taken by vans and private vehicles.

After speaking with several of the men sitting or lying on portable

cots, Barry announced that the city would keep the shelter open "for as long as you need it."

The D.C. Council last year passed the Frigid Temperature Act, which requires the mayor to open public buildings to the homeless if the temperature falls at night below 25 degrees. The Accu-Weather forecasting service projected the overnight low as 26 degrees.

Barry's decision to open the two municipal buildings, after a day of threats and cajoling by Snyder, came just in time to preempt Snyder's plans for a news conference of his own to denounce the city government. Aides to the mayor began inviting reporters to a joint appearance by Barry and Snyder about 15 minutes before Snyder's news conference was set to begin.

As late as 90 minutes before the mayor's announcement, senior officials were insisting in court that there was nothing wrong with the city's shelters for the homeless—and that the two municipal buildings would not be used except on a "contingency basis."

"We have not viewed [existing shelters] as inadequate," Vernon Hawkins, deputy director of the Department of Human Services, testified late in the afternoon.

Barry, asked what had changed since Hawkins' testimony, replied, "Obviously when you're in court you argue a legal position . . . But we should not have people out in the cold while this [dispute] goes on."



MAYOR MARION BARRY
... "this is about humanism"

Snyder spoke heatedly and often yesterday to the mayor, City Administrator Carol B. Thompson, and R. Benjamin Johnson, Barry's special assistant. Furious about the city's decision Wednesday night to turn dozens of homeless men away from its La Morada shelter at 14th and Irving streets NW—especially after some other beds and transportation failed to materialize—Snyder told officials that he planned to publicize "that disaster," and demanded again that they open city buildings.

In an angry and occasionally profane conversation with Johnson, made from a public telephone in the courthouse at 4 p.m., Snyder said the mayor's plan to bus more homeless men to Robert F. Kennedy Stadium "is totally unacceptable to us."

Barry's aides scheduled the news conference 45 minutes later.

Staff writer Carlos Sanchez contributed to this report.

Forest Haven to Lose \$8 Million in Medicaid

FOREST HAVEN, From C1

Vincent Gray, executive director of the D.C. Association for Retarded Citizens, which monitors the Forest Haven court decree, said his group is "aware of the deteriorating conditions" and "chronic staff shortages" at the facility. "The problems will be exacerbated by the removal of federal funds," Gray said.

But he added, "I don't blame the

federal government for expecting the conditions for participation in Medicaid to be met." He said that if the District had met the schedule in the court decree, which called for Forest Haven to be emptied by last Sept. 30, "they wouldn't be facing this problem today."

Burke-Tatum acknowledged that the facility is short staffed, and that "There's obviously been a lot of patchwork [repairs]. I'm not going

to argue. It's a bad environment. [Forest Haven] ought to be closed. But we can't move people out and just put them anywhere . . . We have to make sure that they will get care at least as good as they're getting at Forest Haven."

Burke-Tatum said the fund cutoff "may give me a chance to institute a different form of management in how we do business . . . We'll have to learn to do more with less."

School Board Assails 2 Hirings

HIRES, From C1

Board member Nate Bush (Ward 7) criticized both hirings. "In light of our serious budget problems, when you have board members playing fast and loose with public dollars, it becomes tough to justify," Bush said. "The public has a right to be concerned."

Former board vice president Wanda Washburn (Ward 3), who retired from the board Monday, called the actions by Eaton and Lockridge "unconscionable" and "throwing money away." Three other board members said privately they are angered by the hirings, which come as board members continue to eliminate school services to reduce a budget deficit exceeding \$16 million.

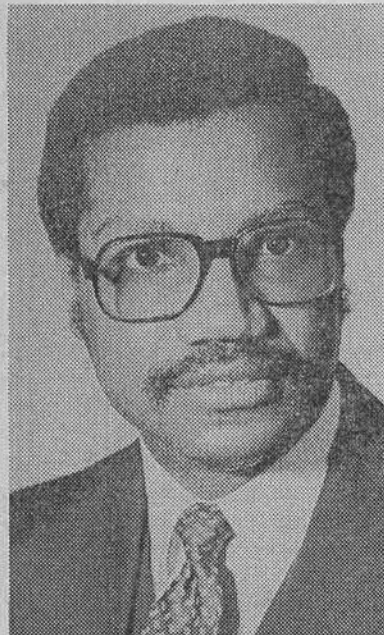
Eaton and Lockridge defended the hirings. Eaton, a prominent local minister sworn in for his third board term this week as an at-large member, said he needs staff help and that Cannon is "extremely competent." Board members said privately that they fired Cannon out of general dissatisfaction with his performance.

Eaton, who abstained in the recent unanimous vote to dismiss Cannon, also said he felt compassion for the former board secretary, who he said was suddenly left without health insurance.

"One reason I'm doing this is that he [Cannon] and his new wife now have no medical benefits," Eaton said, adding that he expects Cannon to look for another job while he works on his staff. "I've checked, and there's nothing illegal about it, and I know there's nothing unethical about it."

Lockridge said that Wheeler's hiring also is not illegal, and within his budget as a board member. School system counsel George H. Margolies said he is uncertain whether hiring Wheeler is legal, but said Lockridge's decision "does raise questions to his [Wheeler's] continual entitlement" to the disability payments.

Last spring, Wheeler and two other men were arrested by New Jersey State Police on drug charges. They were driving Lockridge's car at the time of their arrest, and officers said they found cocaine inside a gym bag in the trunk. Wheeler, who had been a school security investigator since 1981, has said he did not know the cocaine was there, and investigators have found no link to Lockridge. Wheeler was indicted in July, but has not yet been tried. "I will stick by Mr. Wheeler as a friend until his trial proves him guilty or innocent," Lockridge said.



NATE BUSH
... criticized both hirings

Wheeler's primary new job, Lockridge said, will be to introduce the new director of his community office, Evans Moore, to "the movers and shakers and players in Ward 8."

Lockridge said that he needs a community office because the school system has abolished its regional offices, and that Wheeler brings "unique skills" to the task.

"If Ward 8 citizens disagree with me, then I'll evaluate it," Lockridge said. "Until that time, to hell with the rest of the city."

Aunt Seizes Niece by Force In Front of Bethesda School Officials Say Guardian Acted Legally

By Paul Duggan
Washington Post Staff Writer

An Illinois woman who recently won legal custody of her 12-year-old niece took custody of the child by force yesterday, arranging for her to be taken by two acquaintances from in front of a Bethesda elementary school, Montgomery County police said.

The incident, shortly after 3 p.m. outside the Wyngate Elementary School on Wadsworth Drive, alarmed school officials and caused a commotion among pupils waiting with the girl for a bus, prompting an immediate police investigation.

The investigation of an apparent abduction ended a few hours later, however, when police learned that the aunt had been granted custody of the child, according to Lt. Steven Hargrove.

Hargrove called the woman's action "outrageous" but not illegal.

Hargrove said the girl, a fifth grader, had been living with her mother in Montgomery, but that

her aunt was recently given custody of the child by a judge in her home state of Illinois. Detective John McCloskey said police were told the girl's father is an Illinois prison inmate.

McCloskey said the aunt and two male acquaintances went to the school yesterday, and that one of the men forced the girl into a car after the aunt pointed the child out.

Witnesses said the girl screamed that she was being kidnaped as the man forced her into the car and drove off.

The aunt apparently then called her lawyer in Illinois to tell him what she had done, and the lawyer notified Montgomery police, McCloskey said.

After interviewing the lawyer, the aunt, the girl's mother and Montgomery County Circuit Court Judge John J. Mitchell, who is familiar with the case, detectives were satisfied last night that the child was safe and that the aunt had not committed a crime, McCloskey said.

H. JAMES HOWE
RT. 1, BOX 11B
ROYAL OAK, MD 21662

Jan 16, 1989

Dr. Sarah J. Taylor, Executive Director
Critical Areas Commission
Towers State Office Bldg. D-4
Annapolis, Md. 21401

RECEIVED

JAN 17 1989

DN
CRITICAL AREA COMMISSION

Dear Dr. Taylor,

Enclosed is an article entitled, "Looking back at the Chesapeake Bay Program from the year 1995."

I am sending it to maintain our "dialogue" on conservation and the Bay. Please share it with Charles Davis as I believe he might also find something of interest in it. I have sent a copy to Mr. Robert Price.

With all best wishes - Sincerely yours,

H. James Howe

Shore legislators oppose wetlands bill

By STUART HIRSCH
Chesapeake Annapolis Bureau

ANNAPOLIS — Eastern Shore lawmakers sharply criticized the administration's non-tidal wetlands proposal, saying it would be impede development and swamp already overworked small-county planning staffs.

"It's going to be just like Critical Areas where the counties are going to be spoon fed," said House Speaker R. Clayton Mitchell Jr. (D-Kent). "We're being kept in the dark again" about the governor's and the DNR's plans.

There are an estimated 273,690 acres of non-tidal wetlands in Maryland. But development eliminates about 1,000 acres a year, said David A. C. Carroll, Gov. William Donald Schaefer's Chesapeake Bay coordinator.

In addition to providing vital habitat for plant and wildlife, non-tidal wetlands reduce streambank erosion, slows runoff and removes sediment, nutrients

and toxic pollutants before they reach the Bay, Carroll said.

The federal government currently regulates these sensitive areas through the Clean Water Act, but the administration's proposal would give local governments the option of regulating the areas through Soil Conservation Districts.

The administration's goal is to create more non-tidal wetlands. And a new program run by the DNR would assist counties in mapping and regulating these areas (not in the Critical Area).

Carroll said there is \$670,000 in Gov. Schaefer's fiscal 1990 budget to start the program, which would create 14 new state jobs.

But what concerns Eastern Shore lawmakers most is the administration's failure to assess the proposal's economic impact the proposal would have, and how it would affect development — agricultural, commercial and residential — in and around non-tidal wetlands.

For example, under the administration's plan, new agricultural activities would have to incorporate non-tidal wetlands into Soil Conservation and Water Quality plans.

With residential and commercial activities, a permit from DNR would be required after December 31, 1990, if the development affects wetlands.

The DNR would be required to notify the applicant within 45 days if the proposed development meets the regulations. The bill also contains provisions for public comment and hearings.

The state would create civil and criminal penalties (including fines) for violating the law and could revoke permits.

Several Eastern Shore lawmakers complained that the administration's plan unfairly penalizes the Shore because it

has 180,480 acres of non-tidal wetlands, or nearly 69 percent of the state total.

"Is the state of Maryland trying to make our area revert back to the wilderness?" Sen. Frederick C. Malkus Jr. (D-Mid-Shore) asked Carroll.

"Even if you are trying to make us part of the wilderness again, it won't do anything to clean up the Bay unless you ask areas like Columbia and Ellicott City to become part of the Critical Area. You're putting the effort on us to clean up the Bay when we're polluting it the least," he said.

Malkus has for several years introduced bills in the General Assembly that would make every county in the state come under the Critical Areas Law. So far, his efforts have failed.

INFERTILITY

SAME DAY SURGERY

ULTRASOUND

ALLOCATIONS

Editorial

Political wrangling does little good

Eastern Shore lawmakers are growling over their territorial rights again, and this time the victim is non-tidal wetlands.

The administration of Gov. William Donald Schaeffer wants to give the counties the option of placing an estimated 273,000 acres of non-tidal wetlands in soil conservation districts. Non-tidal wetlands are low, boggy areas that provide shelter, breeding, and feeding grounds for a variety of game and non-game animals. These areas are already regulated under the federal Clean Water Act.

The objection Shore representatives are offering is the usual one — the state is forcing another set of environmental regulations down the Shore's throat, rules western shore counties aren't willing to follow.

Shades of Critical Areas!

It's an argument with more emotion than logic. Strict pollution controls are needed on the western shore, which is the source of much of the Bay's pollution woes. Development controls are less practical, and would be far more effective on the Eastern Shore, which has far more undeveloped "virgin" land, much of it wetlands.

Some 180,480 acres of non-tidal wetlands — or 69 percent of the state total — are on the Shore. It's only logical that the Shore will have to shoulder more weight than the rest of the state.

Arguing for uniform state-wide controls holds the environment hostage in a useless battle over political leverage. It's an example of greed hiding behind pleas for political parity.

The Shore's greatest resource is its unspoiled beauty, and we'd be better served if our lawmakers protected it instead of crying out for the opportunity to turn us into another Anne Arundel County. They argue that the state hasn't adequately considered the economic impact of the proposed legislation, but the environment impact is unquestionable.

"Is our state trying to make our area revert back into the wilderness?" asked Sen. Frederisk C. Malkus Jr. (D-Mid-Shore), missing the point. The idea is to make what wilderness we have left work for us.

Malkus has for several years introduced bills into the General Assembly that would make every county come under the Critical Areas law. It's a noble goal, because pollution knows no political boundaries. But its failure to take hold is not justification for abandoning wetland-related restrictions on the Shore, be they Critical Areas or the current proposal. Other states are looking at us to see how multi-jurisdictional environmental protection programs can work.

Let's not give them a legacy of compromise.

SUN 28.87
p.1

State orders 25 plants to cut pollution

By Liz Bowie

State environmental officials told 25 industrial companies and public sewage plants this week that they must reduce the amounts of toxic chemicals they dump into the state's rivers and the Chesapeake Bay to safe levels for humans and fish by 1992.

The list of 25 polluters — targets of the state's new crackdown on chemical pollution — did not include 59 other plants that were on preliminary lists during the past nine months.

Environmentalists criticized the paring of the list yesterday, saying it will allow more toxic chemicals to pollute the Chesapeake Bay.

"If sources of toxic contamination aren't addressed, then it will be that much longer before toxics are removed from the bay," said Scott Burns, an environmental lawyer in Baltimore.

The industries and sewage plants on the list will have to work individually with the state Department of the Environment during the next few years as Maryland draws up stricter limits on the chemicals they are permitted to discharge into the state's waters.

New state permits governing those discharges will have to be consistent with safety standards the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has set for dozens of chemi-

See POLLUTION, 16A, Col. 1

Md. tells 25 plants to cut discharges of toxic chemicals

POLLUTION, from 1A

icals.

The chemicals being discharged into the state's waters included metals, such as lead, cadmium, copper and chromium; and other toxic chemicals, such as PCBs, cyanide and the pesticide DDT.

The metals can kill marine life or suppress their immune systems, leaving them open to diseases they normally would not get. They also can cause changes in the growth or reproduction of marine life.

Plants on the state list range from small ones, such as Round Glade Landfill in Garrett County, which discharges metals into the Youghiogheny River, to large industrial plants, such as Bethlehem Steel's Sparrows Point complex.

The list also includes sewage plants run by Baltimore, Salisbury, Annapolis and Harford County.

The sewage plants probably are not the source of chemical pollution, said Peter S. Tinsley, administrator of the state water-quality program. However, because they are unequipped to remove toxic chemicals from the effluent they treat, they allow the pollutants to move from industry through sewers and into waterways.

The state targets the sewage plants to force local governments to require companies to treat the waste water they send into sewers, Mr. Tinsley said.

The central contention between environmentalists and the state environmental regulators is where to measure the levels of toxic chemicals, at the end of the industry's discharge pipe or out in a body of water after the chemicals are diluted.

Maryland decided to calculate the levels of the chemicals once they are diluted, then compare that measurement to the safety standard set by the EPA, said John Veil, administrator of the state's industrial-discharge program. If the diluted level exceeded the EPA standard, the industry was placed on the list

But Mr. Burns, the environmental lawyer, said the state should be measuring the chemicals at the end of the discharge pipe.

What the state's policy says is that "the critters swimming by better not dawdle by the pipe or they will be dead," said Jessica Landman, an attorney with the Natural Resources Defense Council.

The Chesapeake Bay Foundation also expressed concern about the paring of the list, saying they would look carefully at why the changes had been made. "To take a careful approach to toxics, you shouldn't allow for dilution," said Stuart Lehman, a foundation scientist.

Mr. Veil defended the state's decision to cut 59 plants from the list, saying the first list the Department of the Environment drew up in May 1988 was preliminary and that new measurements and new calculations have since been made of discharges at those plants. In addition, Mr. Veil said, some of the businesses on the original list were removed because they were found to be polluting indirectly, that is from other sources than their discharge pipes.

Representatives of some of the 25 plants on the list said yesterday that it is too early to tell how expensive it will be to make the changes needed to reduce chemical pollution.

Ernie Kent, vice president of government affairs for the Maryland Chamber of Commerce, said the new standards may mean difficult, costly changes in manufacturing processes for some businesses, while for others a quick, cheap adjustment could do the job.

At SCM Chemicals, for example, spokesman Louis Kistner said the plant may not be the source of the 4.9 parts per billion of copper showing up in the plant's discharge. Instead, he said, the company, which doesn't use the metal to produce paint, is wondering whether the metal comes from the city water supply the plant uses.

ATI

16A 00

Plants on pollution list

- Salisbury Waste Water Treatment Plant
- Nuodex Inc.
- Elkton Waste Water Treatment Plant
- Sod Run Waste Water Treatment Plant, Harford County
- Fallston Waste Water Treatment Plant, Harford County
- Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. Crane Station
- Baltimore, Back River Waste Water Treatment Plant
- Eastern Stainless Steel Co.
- Bethlehem Steel Corp.
- Chemicals Corp.
- SCM Chemicals Inc., Glidco Organics Corp.
- Universal Foods Corp.
- General Motors Corp.
- Nevamar Corp.
- Potomac Electric Power Co., Chalk Point
- Potomac Electric Power Co., Morgantown Power Plant
- Little Patuxent Waste Water Treatment Plant, Howard County
- Patuxent Waste Water Treatment Plant, Anne Arundel County
- Broadneck Waste Water Treatment Plant, Anne Arundel County
- Annapolis Waste Water Treatment Plant, Anne Arundel County
- Reichs Ford Landfill
- W.D. Byron and Sons Inc.
- Mettiki Coal Corp.
- G&S Coal Co.
- Garrett County Round Glade Landfill

Maryland Gazette
2-1-89

Zoning pleas

Protection urged for Severn Run

By CATHLEEN FROMM
Staff Writer

Conservation and community groups are urging approval of proposed zoning that would stabilize the environmentally sensitive Severn Run area, while private landowners continue pleas to County Council for maintenance of current higher zonings.

Monday's hearing at the Arundel Center was the second of three in the process of amending comprehensive rezoning maps for the 4th and 5th tax assessment districts.

The maps serve as a blueprint for the county, outlining its development into the next century. Nearly 400 petitions were filed to amend the maps for the northern and western areas, including the communities of Odenton, Gambrills, Ferndale, and Linthicum.

Colby Rucker, a member of the Severn River Association, said the Planning Advisory Board's proposed down-zoning of areas along Severn Run and its tributaries was a "logi-

(Continued on Page A12)

...dragged into the woods, he said.

Investigators planned to review the physical evidence again yesterday in hopes of getting leads in the case, the first homicide handled by county police this year.

There are no homes in the immediate area, which is overgrown and wooded. Homes in the general area are set back from the road, and some are on large wooded lots.

On Sunday, some residents expressed shock at the discovery of the body, describing the area as a quiet community.

"We haven't had any problems

she has lived in area for about 50 years.

But a young woman who lives in the next block — by her estimate a quarter-mile from where the body was found — said that while the discovery of the body scares her, it doesn't surprise her.

Although it's not a "type of loud, noisy neighborhood," there are a number of strange people who "just walk around at night," 21-year-old Laurie Scott said.

Anyone with information should call county police at 987-4050 or 987-6000. All information will be kept

Weather

TODAY: Mostly sunny and very mild. Highs in the mid or upper 60s.

CHESAPEAKE BAY: Southwest winds 15 to 20 knots. Waves 2 feet.

EXTENDED FORECAST: Thursday through Saturday. Turning colder through the period with some chance of precipitation each day. On Thursday highs in the 50s and lows in the upper 30s or lower 40s. By Saturday highs in the 30s and

...Zoning hearing

(Continued from Page A1)
cal pattern."

"It's a promise of stability and a logical pattern," he said.

Members of the SRA asked council members to reject petitions requesting up-zoning in the area of the tributaries, claiming development would disturb the pattern.

"I think these 17 profiles would be damaging to the plan that has been put together so well," Rucker said.

Members of the SRA petitioned for the down-zoning of five specific properties along the river's tributaries. The group admitted, though, that it still would be satisfied if the Planning Advisory Board's changes are passed and the petitions rejected.

"It wouldn't be horrible if they (the petitions) weren't approved," said a smiling Cliff Andrew, president of the association.

Both the Greater Odenton Improvement Association and Federation of West County Community Associations — the two largest civic associations in west county — supported the down-zoning of properties

along the Severn Run.

The GOIA also recommended council approve a petition that would establish a 200-foot buffer along the Jabez Branch network.

The GOIA encouraged the down-zoning of seven commercial and residential properties "to maintain a low-density suburban character for our community," member Sara Shoemaker said.

In contrast, the Federation of West County Community Associations agreed with petitioners' requests for up-zoning in two planned unit developments. These petitions were rejected by the GOIA.

As in the first hearing last week, many private landowners asked County Council for increases in zoning and maintenance of current zonings, claiming they can do nothing with their properties if down-zoned.

■ Randy Marriner, husband of Katherine B. Eggerl — proprietor of Blob's Park, asked that the 260-acre property be rezoned from R1 to W1 so a business park can be constructed. Marriner also requested that the parcel containing the dance hall, a

landmark in west county, maintain a commercial zoning rather than the proposed down-zoning to residential use.

■ Representing William H. Loving, a 71-year-old man who farms his property on Reece Road, Edward A. Lechowicz asked that the land remain at its current R5 listing. The Planning Advisory Board proposed R2 zoning. Lechowicz said Loving and his wife no longer can farm the land because of their deteriorating healths. The couple wants to develop the land.

"It means the difference of retiring and not retiring," Lechowicz said.

The third and final hearing on the comprehensive rezoning maps will be held tonight for the remaining 60 people who have signed up to speak.

Starting Monday night and lasting until April 3, council members will introduce amendments during regular council meetings. Council must vote on the rezoning bill by April 17 or it will die, and the amendment process must start again.

rolled in a vocational program for two years.

He also took first place in the state's contest and placed third nationally, which qualified him for the International trials, where he placed first.

In some of the competitions, Klein said he was given the blueprints of his design only 15 minutes before he had to build it.

"You have a lot of pressure on you. If you mess up, you may as well forget it."

Some of the competitors in Klein's division have been training for three years, but the Glen Burnie resident said he has not yet started his official training. He's waiting for some English brick to be imported — the same type he'll be using at the Skills Olympics.

The day before the international trials, he started getting nervous about using metric measure and called his apprentice adviser William L. Wilson III.

"I called him and said, 'I don't know anything about metrics.' So I went over to the shop, and he taught me everything I know."

He wound up winning the competition.

Klein's parents will be traveling to England to watch him compete, despite his mother's fear of flying.

"She's been hearing about all those plane crashes," he said about his mother, who never has flown before.

Until the Skills Olympics, Klein will continue working as a brick layer in the Baltimore area through the Vocational Industrial Clubs of America.

county officials and Del. W. Ray Huff, D-31, who recently introduced a bill creating a commission to preserve Maryland's 24 lighthouses.

"I don't know what we, from the county standpoint, would be doing," said Robert Agee, chief aide to County Executive James Lighthizer, but he and others suggested forming a committee of county and preservation activists to plan the bicentennial celebration.

Ideas included having a yacht race begin at Thomas Point Light-

Here's chance to learn about Chesapeake Bay

Adults who would like to learn a little more about the Chesapeake Bay will get their chance in a series of outings sponsored by the Continuing Education office of the Anne Arundel County Public Schools.

The courses are offered at the Arlington Echo Outdoor Education Center, located on Indian Landing Road, in Millersville. Those interested can sign up for one or all three

Saturday dates. Each session begins at 9 a.m. and will last no longer than 2 p.m.

The sequence of courses is as follows:

Using a Research Vessel as a Scientific Tool — Take an excursion on the Lady Echo, a scientific research vessel, and have a first hand opportunity of determining the overall health of the Severn River. On

board students will have hands-on experiences measuring the physical conditions of the Severn. They will measure the depth, visibility, and temperature while collecting and analyzing water samples to determine salinity and dissolved oxygen levels.

In addition, a plankton tow and trawl will be conducted in order to observe and identify common biotic

This course meets on Saturday, April 1.

Ornithology and Terrestrial Ecology — In this course students will get first hand experience looking at habitats of unique species of birds. As these species are identified and grouped, it becomes possible to relate their environment to their physiology, diet, and behavior.

NRA backing gun bill

Members of the National Rifle Association joined gun control advocates in support of a bill that would charge as an adult anyone 14 or older who brings a handgun to school.

The bill would raise the maximum penalty for carrying a gun on school property to 25 years imprisonment

sponsor, Sen. Walter M. Baker, D-Cecil.

When the bill was heard by the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee last week, supporters included the Maryland State Rifle and Pistol Association, the Maryland Fraternal Order of Police and the Maryland State Teachers Associa-

- Community news
- Events calendar
- Club notes

BPIA opposes plan to raise boatel

By ELLEN YAN
Staff Writer

Boulevard Park residents expect more traffic and trash if a 35-foot boatel is built by a Grays Creek marina, whose manager believes the neighborhood will be proud of renovations.

A 100-foot-wide boatel to hold 50 boats and concrete slips for 24 boats are planned for Pleasure Cove/Gibson Island Marina, according to manager Ed Sealing.

"This is going to have a good impact on the community. It's going to bring in higher-quality boaters."

The marina currently has 65 boats on ground racks and 50 in the water. The manager said he expects traffic to the area will decrease.

The \$100,000 boatel is better environmentally, he said, and stored boats don't need toxic bottom paint that kills algae and other aquatic life.

Residents said they found out about the plans only last week, although the marina applied for permits in September.

"It's a very small marina, and they're going to double the number of boats," said Michael Hradsky, president of Boulevard Park Improvement Association.

Although Sealing met with BPIA last summer, he was vague about plans and evaded questions about a boatel, Hradsky claimed. The manager said he would work with the community, Hradsky said, but "they did not let us in on their plans at all."

An official from the Planning and Zoning Department told him that the marina's permit application states that 40 boats will be docked in water and 80 on land racks.

Residents believe Sealing is pushing to get his permits approved before County Council hears testimony Feb. 6 on a bill that would limit boatel construction to a height of 32 feet.

It is possible for the marina to get its building permit before Feb. 6, according to Dwight Flowers, a design administrator who reviews permits for the Planning and Zoning Department.

Flowers also said Sealing was not required to notify the community with signs or letters because the renovations did not require zoning, variance or special exception changes.

BPIA vice president Emely Johanson said that with more boats, there will be more trash and traffic on the

road to the marina — a street that is just barely wide enough for two cars.

Even now, trash is drifting into residents' waterfront yards, she said. "I've sort of become a self-appointed trash picker-upper."

Not only will the marina add traffic, it will add noise because a forklift is needed to raise vessels off and into the boatel, Ms. Johanson said.

And the marina already advertises itself as having a boatel, Ms. Johanson said.

In this month's issue of Chesapeake Bay Magazine, the marina advertised boatel space.

It's not false advertising, Sealing said. "I don't lease any slips yet, either."

He said the marina changes will be better for the community. Old buildings on the grounds will be torn down, picnic tables will be set up, the trash picked up and the grass will grow.

"I haven't seen any community opposition," Sealing said. "I have not gone beyond what the county considers to be a very nice plan."

If the county approves the marina's permits, BPIA will consider hiring an attorney and appealing the decision.



Photo by George Wanken

Boats are stored on ground racks at the Pleasure Cove/Gibson Island Marina. The management plans to build a 37-foot boatel to store about 50 boats.

Shorts

300 to swamp Annapolis for waterway concerns

By Marina Sarris

Staff writer

More than 300 environmentalists from across the state plan to converge in Annapolis tomorrow to urge state legislators to support bills that would protect marshes and reduce the toxic pollution of waterways.

The year-old Maryland Campaign for the Environment Coalition organized the Citizens Lobby Day. It begins at 4 p.m. in the Legislative Services Building at 90 State Circle and ends with a 7:30 p.m. news conference in the State House lobby.

From 40 to 60 Anne Arundel residents are expected to take part, said Mary Rosso, president of the Glen Burnie-based Maryland Waste Coalition and a local organizer of the event.

The coalition, which is made up of 15 environmental groups, selected four bills and one budget request to top its list of priorities during this General Assembly session, Ms. Rosso said.

The coalition supports legislative efforts to:

- Establish a scientific advisory committee to monitor toxic chemicals in the Chesapeake Bay and research their effects on aquatic life. The committee would rate pesticides and recommend that only the safest be

used in Maryland.

- Ban the sale and use of carbofuran, a pesticide used by corn and soybean farmers that has killed birds, including bald eagles, on Maryland's Eastern Shore.

- Protect non-tidal wetlands, which are marshy areas not subject to daily tides. They help filter out pollutants, yet the state continues to lose more than 1,000 acres every year to development, environmentalists say. Anne Arundel has 11,400 acres of non-tidal wetlands, making up more than 4 percent of the county's total acreage.

- Prevent the state from issuing permits for incinerators in counties that fail to meet their goals for recycling trash.

The coalition will lobby for \$352,000 to hire 13 additional sediment control inspectors at the Maryland Department of the Environment, Ms. Rosso said.

A budget proposal would add only six inspectors to the 17 the department now has, she said.

People may register at 4 p.m. in the Legislative Services Building's Joint Hearing Room, where they will be given tips on lobbying, Ms. Rosso said. They then will split into groups to meet with their respective districts' lawmakers.

SECTION

C

SUNDAY

☐☐ FEBRUARY 19, 1989

Talbot judge due to chair panel on critical areas

By Liz Bowie

An Eastern Shore judge, who is an avid log-canoe sailor with roots running deep into the watermen's community of Tilghman Island, will receive a gubernatorial appointment next week to head the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Commission, according to sources in Annapolis.

Talbot County Circuit Judge John C. North II, 59, will become chairman of the commission that controls land development along the sensitive edges of the Chesapeake Bay if his appointment is confirmed by the Maryland Senate.

Mr. North, who lives on the water in St. Michaels, will fill the vacancy created by the unexpected death of Judge Solomon Liss last fall. Mr. Liss, a colorful and steady chairman, led the Critical Area Commission through the writing of guidelines for developing the first 1,000 feet back from the Chesapeake Bay's tidal waters in 1984 and 1985 to the beginning of the implementation of local zoning laws in each county.

The appointment of Judge North won immediate support from Eastern Shore residents, who see it as an attempt by Gov. William Donald Schaefer to satisfy the interests of Maryland's rural tidewater areas and the most vocal critics of the critical areas law.

"He has a knowledge of the bay and love of the bay. He will make a great choice," said Delegate William S. Horne, D-Talbot.

Said Delegate Daniel M. Long, D-Somerset: "Obviously, we are delighted an Eastern Shoreman would be chosen, but that in itself doesn't necessarily mean he will always be sensitive to our concerns.

"The key to the position is you need someone who is fair and reasonable, sensitive to development pressures and growth needs of the less wealthy counties, but also to environmental concerns."

See **JUDGE**, 9A, Col. 1

Baltimore Sat. Sun
Feb 18, 1989

Talbot judge due to chair panel on critical areas

JUDGE, from 8A

Robert Price, an Eastern Shore lawyer and the commission's acting chairman, said the judge's close ties to the water and his judicial background should serve the commission well.

"He has been always thoughtful and deliberate," Mr. Price said.

Mr. North was appointed to the Circuit Court in November 1983 after serving on the District Court and as Talbot state's attorney for nearly two decades before.

Known in Talbot County for his spontaneous stinging wit on the bench and common sense judgments, Mr. North comes from a long line of distinguished county residents. He graduated from the University of Virginia and Harvard Law School, and followed his father, the late John C. North Sr., into the law and onto the District Court bench.

He sails the Island Bird, one of the remaining sleek, full-canvased wooden sailboats that still race on the bay during the summer. His great-grandfather, William Sydney Covington, a Tilghman Island boat builder, crafted two of the three log canoes his family owns and races.

He also was instrumental in founding the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum in St. Michaels.

Governor Schaefer is expected to officially announce Mr. North's appointment on Monday.

However, the governor confirmed the appointment with reporters of the *Star-Democrat* in Easton, which quoted Mr. Schaefer yesterday saying: "I'm not telling you the name, but you can't go wrong on your assumption."

Reporter John W. Frece also contributed to this article.



THE SUN/BO RADER

Students, developing skills that can be used to earn a living, learn to install drywall in one of the Chesapeake Job Corps Center's buildings.

Port Deposit center hopes toughest lessons are past

Youths, Job Corps program work to salvage the future

By Joel McCord
Sun Staff Correspondent

PORT DEPOSIT — It had been nearly a year since the last major fire here routed Job Corps members from their beds in the middle of the night. Suddenly, Jan. 24, another building was ablaze.

The searing, three-alarm fire in a vacant building burned wildly for nearly an hour before about 100 firefighters from Harford and Cecil counties and nearby Oxford, Pa., could control it.

That blaze was the latest in a series of 50 arsons and suspicious fires here — symbols of intractable education and discipline problems that have plagued the Chesapeake Job Corps Center since it opened in 1979.

At the same time, center officials say, the months that passed without trouble are proof that they have made significant strides toward meeting their goal of giving disadvantaged high school dropouts a chance to break the cycle of poverty.

The Chesapeake center is one of scores set up across the nation by the U.S. Department of La-



THE SUN/BO RADER

Student Denice Boyd works on welding.

bor to give youths ages 16 to 21 the tools they need to succeed — a general equivalency diploma (GED) and a vocational skill.

While its vocational programs have been uniformly praised, the center's performance in other areas has "always been a problem" — at one point, ranking it "101st" among 101 centers in the nation, said Edith Goldberg McDonald, Job Corps director for the region.

In fact, after a review conducted last February, the center's director lost his job and federal officials decided not to exercise an option to extend by one year General Electric Co.'s \$6 million contract to run the center and its programs.

GE was forced to bid, along with other firms, on a new contract to be awarded April 1, said Lynn Intrepidi, a Labor Department contract specialist. It is "entirely possible" for GE to win the new contract because of its improved performance, she said.

Center officials are confident that they have turned the corner, students say they feel safer, and local police and fire officials say their problems with the center have all but disappeared.

"We're doing it right," exulted Rosalind Polston, the center's acting director. "We're doing it right."

Job Corps center struggles to overcome past

CENTER, from 1C

Built at the old Bainbridge Naval Training Center, the Chesapeake center offers a basic education program and vocational training in such trades as carpentry, plumbing, plastering, cement finishing, auto body repair and mechanics and clerical skills.

The youths who come here from Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and Washington are recruited through public service announcements and social service agencies. Some come through juvenile courts. They receive a small stipend while in the program and can leave any time they are dissatisfied.

Federal standards call for students to stay an average of 180 days, and for 80 percent of those who complete a course to be placed in jobs. The standards also require that 21 percent of the students receive GEDs and that students improve their reading and math skills by 1.3 and 1.4 grade levels, respectively.

The Chesapeake center has consistently had trouble meeting most of those standards, according to reviews conducted three times since 1987 by Labor Department officials.

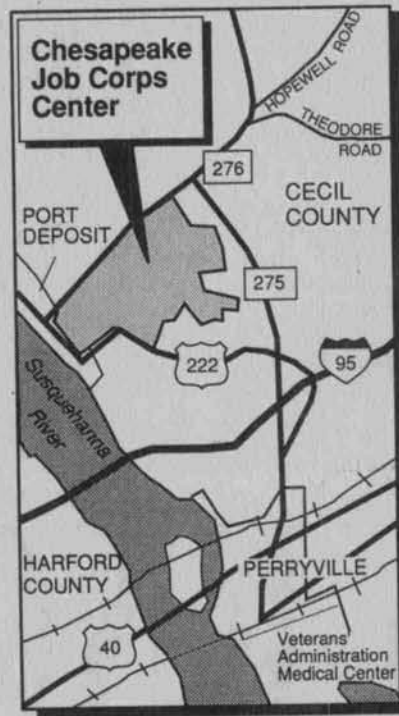
It has only recently begun to recruit, and hold, the number of students called for in its contract, Mrs. McDonald said. "The whole policy of Job Corps is to help as many kids as possible to have an education," she said. "We need all the centers to be at capacity."

Chesapeake was "never full" when the Singer Corp. ran it from 1979 to 1986, she said. And although the capacity was reduced from 1,200 to 500 students after GE took over in 1986, the firm only recently has filled that many slots, she said.

In 1987, 63.8 percent of the students stayed at the center for 180 days, well below that year's standard of 73 percent. Last year, the center improved but still could not meet new standards set by the Labor Department. The average length of stay was 177 days, still below the standard of 180 days.

Chesapeake placed 82.4 percent of its students in jobs in 1987 and 85.3 percent last year. Both figures are better than the standard of 80 percent, but "not a hell of a lot better," said Peter E. Rell, national director of the Job Corps.

The center also has repeatedly failed to meet standards for the number of students receiving the



SUN GRAPHICS

GED and for improvements in math and reading skills.

In 1988, only 7.7 percent of the students received a GED — far short of the 21 percent goal.

During 1987, student reading skills improved by 1.2 grade levels, two-tenths below the standard of 1.4, and math skills improved by one grade level, below the requirement of 1.3 grades. In 1988, however, the figures are slightly above federal standards for the first time.

Part of the problem, the reviewers said, was that the center's basic education program was understaffed and not enough of its teachers were certified. The most recent review noted that six of 22 teaching positions were vacant and that the center had only one substitute teacher on its roster.

In addition, the reviews regularly complained of lax discipline. They criticized teachers who ignored students sleeping in class, chastised managers for "hiding in their offices" when they "should be patrolling" and lambasted staff members who "refuse to confront unacceptable behavior consistently."

The February 1988 report also found "signs of property abuse by corps members," such as broken windows, damaged smoke detectors and fire extinguishers that had been intentionally emptied.

It cited "filthy conditions," includ-

ing "dirty blankets and debris" stuffed in empty lockers in two dormitory wings, and called it "incredible" that five new students were placed in one of the wings, "given these conditions."

After the February 1988 report, Dr. Anthony Rodial, a self-described "maverick" who likes to compare himself to Joseph Clark, the Newark, N.J., principal who roams the halls of his high school with a baseball bat, was hired by GE to whip the center into shape.

During his stormy six-month tenure, Dr. Rodial fought for pay raises for basic education teachers, yet he complained in a recent interview that some of them were "creeps" that he had wanted "to get rid of."

"The place was a shambles when I got there, and it was my job to make it over," he said. "I did a lot of motivational training. I started a drum and bugle corps and a drill team, and I had a hell of a lot of discipline."

But he left last December after several clashes with GE managers, who he said disapproved of his free-wheeling management style in which he often ignored company policy. Ms. Polston, who had been Dr. Rodial's deputy, has been acting director since then. She said a permanent center director would not be chosen until the contract issue is decided.

Mrs. McDonald said conditions at the center have "improved a great deal" since the shake-up that led to Dr. Rodial's appointment, noting that more students have entered the center and are staying longer.

"That's one great indicator," she said. "The kids don't stay around if they aren't getting anything out of it."

Ms. Polston said the rules and procedures to instill discipline always were in place but unevenly enforced. Since last May, she said, center managers have tried to clearly enforce rules that range from having students remove their hats indoors to banning drugs, alcohol, weapons and fighting.

They have established dorm courts to "make the students take the responsibility and participate in the disciplinary system," she said. The courts can assess fines or assign extra work details. It works, Ms. Polston said, because "peer pressure is more powerful than any other pressure you can put on someone."

The size of the student body was reduced to make it easier to manage,

and then the students were consolidated in dormitories on the north side of the base, farthest from Port Deposit. The dorms, which had been vandalized by previous students, were renovated, and staff members began daily inspections of the rooms, which hold four students.

Jennifer Alexander, a resident adviser, conceded that some of the rules, such as requiring all beds to line up the same way, "can be kind of Mickey Mouse, and they can get you frustrated."

But the students "came here with nothing, and they're going to leave with something," she reasoned.

In addition, according to Patricia Parker, head of basic education, all teaching vacancies in that program have been filled, and teachers who are not certified have been enrolled in a certification program at Towson State University.

And with reading and math skills already improving, center officials are forming a "task force . . . to see what we can do to bring up" the number of students receiving GEDs, Mrs. Parker said.

Police say their problems with the center have all but disappeared since the management shake-up last spring.

"I can't remember the last time we had a call there," said Lt. Edwin Schulz, commander of the Maryland State Police North East barracks.

And local elected officials, who once complained bitterly about the center on a hill above their town, now say they hardly notice it. "We know it's there, but it just isn't any problem," said Mayor Erma Keetley.

Meanwhile, the students say they have noticed improvements.

"It's a whole lot different now," said Victor Richardson, a 19-year-old student from Southwest Washington. "It's safer than it used to be with all those fires and fights."

The "knuckleheads" are gone, explained Ron Brown, 18, of Philadelphia, referring to a core of students he said were responsible for the arson and frequent fights among youths from different cities.

Of course, some fights still occur, but "it's mostly new people," Mr. Richardson said.

"Yeah, trying to make a name for themselves," interrupted Leroy Bonner, 21, from Richmond, Va. "But after a while, you get to realize it ain't worth all that. And the people who are here are willing to accomplish something. They're going to get what they came for."

Paper shuffling at DNR stymies work to save the bay

Biologists hampered by bureaucracy

The system finally has become gridlocked. The Department of Natural Resources cannot possibly keep abreast of the life and times of the Chesapeake Bay.

Life in the Chesapeake continues to be stressed. Shad, rockfish and yellow perch have seen serious declines in their numbers. Oysters are in serious trouble, not only from loss of habitat, but disease as well. The diseases dermo and MSX have ravaged the oyster beds in the saltier portions of the bay.

Only the soft-shelled clams are seeing a resurgence, but they have been described by one waterman as being the weeds of the Chesapeake: "They'll grow anywhere." And, unfortunately, we have more clams than we can market.

The DNR biologists continue to battle in support of the Chesapeake — sometimes seemingly alone and even opposed by those who make a living from the bay. The biologists' track record is far from impressive, but you can't fault their desire.

A large part of the problem is bureaucracy. In most cases, when I talk about the DNR, I am referring to the Tidewater Administration and usually the fisheries department. The DNR is much, much larger.

If one were to look at a DNR management structure chart, fish-



Capt. Bob Spore

OUTDOORS

eries are about four or five layers of management below the Secretary of Natural Resources. A scientific proposal or idea has a most difficult time bubbling up through all that bureaucracy.

Most states, recognizing that fisheries management must be dynamic and keep pace with natural and man-made conditions, place fisheries management near the top of the decision-making chain of command.

Fishing regulations and laws should be based on a combination of scientific and socioeconomic data, with scientific being the driving force. Every time you add a layer of bureaucratic decision making, you lessen the impact of scientific data. These bureaucrats are not biologists, they are paper shufflers. They conduct meetings to conduct meetings; their days are filled with coordinating, reviewing and revising proposals, plans and what-not.

Not only has this layer of bureaucracy lessened the impact of scientific data, it has added a sig-

Fishing regulations and laws should be based on a combination of scientific and socioeconomic data, with scientific being the driving force. Every time you add a layer of bureaucratic decision making, you lessen the impact of scientific data. These bureaucrats are not biologists, they are paper shufflers.

nificant time delay and cost.

Of course, every time you place a senior manager in the chain, you must add staff. He or she cannot possibly read and research everything. So now we have to add X-number of staff-niks to shuffle the papers so our decision maker can use his time efficiently and only look at the important papers. And staff-niks for senior managers are expensive, usually making half again or twice that of the biologists.

I believe that our system is so far gone that the only hope is to tear it down and start again. That would mean a new Secretary of Natural Resources and probably a new governor.

Right now, everyone is too comfortable. All these layers buffer the senior managers from the problems. Meanwhile, the shad, rockfish, yellow perch and oysters are gone, our tributaries are choked by silt and the Chesapeake Bay Clean Up Program is a joke.

Dredging proposed

The DNR has modified its proposal to dredge oyster shell from Man O' War Shoals, in the bay near the mouth of the Patapsco River, but I still have not found anyone to support even the department's revised plan.

The DNR originally proposed to dredge approximately 80 percent of Man O' War Shoals during a 10-year period, to obtain fossil oyster shell for the oyster replenishment program.

The plan had no supporters. Commercial watermen opposed it because the DNR would be destroying one of the few remaining natural oyster bars in the Chesapeake. Recreational fishermen and charter captains opposed the

plan because Man O' War Shoals is one of the best fishing hot spots in the upper bay.

DNR officials now say they would like to make cuts through the bar. Over five years, no more than 50 percent of the acreage less than 12 feet below the surface of the water would be dredged. Dredge cuts would penetrate no more than three-quarters of the way through the shoal, at a width of no more than 500 feet. And cuts would have to be at least 750 feet apart.

I still know of no supporters of the plan. The new DNR proposal would not totally destroy the shoal, but most fishermen trust neither the DNR nor the contractor doing the dredging. And in the past, the DNR has not closely monitored its dredging activity.

For more information on this project, contact Terry Dean at the US Army Corps of Engineers (301) 962-4252.

Bob Spore is a Coast Guard-licensed charter boat captain from Pasadena. His Outdoors column appears every Friday and Saturday in The Anne Arundel County Sun.

Critics say Bush budget doesn't match words on environment, education

By Nancy J. Schwerzler
Washington Bureau of The Sun

WASHINGTON — In poker or budget politics, there comes a time to show your hand, and Congress will try this week to call what Democrats say is a Bush administration budget bluff.

Congressional budget committees, which will begin oversight hearings this week on President Bush's budget, and independent groups have begun to look behind what Mr. Bush has said, and they say they are finding that many of the numbers don't quite match the words. In fact, new budget analyses show that the Bush budget is no kinder, and perhaps less so, than President Reagan's final budget proposals toward the environment, education and other domestic programs.

"The original presentation of the Bush budget was very carefully packaged from a public relations standpoint, but it turns out to have been highly deceptive," said Robert Greenstein, director of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, an independent budget analysis group. "It's becoming increasingly apparent that there has been a carefully designed campaign of obfuscation and concealment."

Though Mr. Bush highlighted

several new domestic initiatives, his budget proposals were largely silent on related areas in which spending or services would have to be reduced to pay for his new plans or to compensate for the effects of inflation that his spending plans do not cover.

Members of congressional budget committees have demanded more specifics from the administration, and some of those details have been forthcoming. But budget analysts have mostly been scrambling to assess the impact of the Bush budget policies just days before the oversight hearings begin.

The Bush budget specifies how it would cut \$11.8 billion in spending, including reductions of more than \$5 billion in Medicare spending and \$1.9 billion in farm subsidy programs. But the impact of additional cuts — \$9.6 billion according to administration estimates and \$11.2 billion according to a Senate Budget Committee estimate — is just beginning to be assessed.

At the heart of the Bush budget strategy is a broad category of domestic spending, amounting to \$136 billion in the current budget, that he says should be "frozen" at current spending levels in the fiscal 1990 budget year, which begins October 1. Mr. Bush says he would leave it up to "negotiations" with Congress to

decide which programs should get a little more money and which should get a little less.

But the figures in the broad categories of spending outlined in the Bush budget for domestic programs are consistently below the amounts that would be needed just to keep pace with inflation and serve the same number of people, or to keep pace with demographic changes such as the rise in homelessness and the increase in children living below the poverty line.

The domestic spending levels proposed by Bush "appear to remain about the same or lower than under the Reagan budget," according to a report by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, an independent budget analysis group.

One program that enjoys broad support in Congress, the Women, Infants and Children nutrition aid program, illustrates how the administration's "flexible freeze" concept could be applied.

An increase of at least \$80 million in spending for WIC in fiscal 1990 would be necessary just to keep services at current levels, according to a Senate budget analysis. President Reagan had proposed an increase of about half that amount.

But if spending was kept at current levels under the Bush "freeze"

plan, 160,000 participants could be cut from the program, which provides nutritious foods to low-income pregnant women and children whose doctors diagnose them as having health risks.

The Bush budget simply mentions WIC as a possible beneficiary of the "flexible freeze" by suggesting that its spending could be increased by \$83 million over the current budget's levels, but only if that amount were cut from somewhere else in the domestic budget.

Even that idea — which the administration offered only as an "example" rather than a policy proposal — would mean that the WIC program would just about keep pace with inflation in food costs and other expenses.

Even a freeze in many domestic programs translates into fewer people served. "Any way you look at it, if you can't provide the level of services of the previous fiscal year then it's a cut. No amount of rhetoric will convince those affected otherwise," said Sen. James Sasser, D-Tenn., chairman of the Senate Budget Committee.

Mr. Bush campaigned as an environmentalist and pledged a new dedication to cleaning up pollution, but his overall plans call for spending the same amount as President

Reagan proposed, or less, on environmental programs, according to congressional and independent budget analysts.

"You can't think of an area better than the environment to say that even being better than Reagan doesn't mean very much," said David Gardiner, legislative director of the Sierra Club.

A new study by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities concluded that overall spending on natural resources and environmental programs under the Bush proposals would be "identical to the level proposed in the Reagan budget" and also would fall \$2.6 billion short of the amount that the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office estimates would be necessary to keep such programs operating at current levels, after allowing for inflation.

A \$5.1 billion proposal for pollution control in the new budget is unchanged from President Reagan's budget for fiscal 1989, and the Bush figure is lower than the \$5.4 billion proposed for fiscal 1990 in President Reagan's proposals, according to a House budget study.

The Bush budget pledges that "the administration will throw the book at those polluters found dumping illegally" into oceans, but it specifies no money for extra enforcement

by the Coast Guard, Environmental Protection Agency and other agencies that the budget says will lead the administration's efforts.

Environmentalists, including the Sierra Club, find fault with other aspects of the Bush budget, especially a proposal to obtain \$2.1 billion in revenues in fiscal 1990 from oil and gas drilling leases in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

There is no law permitting such leasing, and initiation of such a program probably would trigger a protracted legislative and legal battle, which also raises questions about the validity of some of the Bush budget's revenue estimates.

Mr. Bush has described himself as an "education president" and has proposed awards to schools and teachers, support to historically black colleges and expansion of the Head Start program.

But the overall Education Department budget under his proposal would be \$100 million less than the amount needed to compensate for inflation, according to congressional studies.

And a broader budget category for education, job training and social services would provide \$1.5 billion less than needed to account for inflation and \$100 million less than President Reagan requested.

Dates are announced for annual Countywide Cleanup

Two days planned at end of April

The 6th annual Countywide Cleanup is scheduled during "Beautification Month" in April.

The cleanup is an opportunity for community organizations to plan outdoor beautification activities, fix up community buildings and clean up the common areas in the community such as beaches, recreation areas and roadways.

This year, the program will be extended to two days due to the overwhelming response last year. The cleanup dates are April 22 and 29.

April 23 and 30 will be designated landfill days at Sudley and Millersville. These two landfills will be open from 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. to receive loads of trash, at no charge to county residents.

In order to make the cleanup efficient and effective, participants are asked to fill out a form that can be obtained from the Anne Arundel County Cleanup Committee, Anne Arundel County Bureau of Solid Waste, 389 Burns Crossing Road, Severn, Md. 21144. The form must be returned to the Cleanup Committee no later than March 15.

Information: 551-0400 between 1 and 4 p.m.

Countywide Cleanup community association list for April 22:
Anne Arundel County Police Community Relations, Admiral

Heights, Anchorage, Andorick Acres, Annapolis Neck Peninsula, Annapolis Roads Property, Aposaac Inc., Arden Beaches Inc., Arden on the Severn, Arundel on the Bay, Autumn Chase Property Owners, Avalon Shores.

Back Bay Beach, Bacontown, Bancroft MD Condo, Bay Country Estates, Bay Highlands, Bay Ridge, Bayberry Hill, Beach Area, Berkshire, Bestgate Road, Beverly Beach, Bittersweet, Blackwalnut Cove Homeowners, Bon Haven, Breezewood Homeowners, Bristol, Bryan Homes Homeowners, Bywater Road.

Cape Anne, Cape St. John, Carriage Hills Property Owners, Cedar Ridge, Cedarhurst, Chapelgate, Charing Cross Townhouse Condo Inc., Cherry Point, Chesapeake E.P.A., Chestnut Hill, Chevel Trails, Clipper Cay Condo, Cloverlea Citizens, Colonial Ridge, Columbia Beach, Community Action Network.

Courts of Crofton, Crofton Athletic Council, Crofton Civic, Crofton Downs, Crofton Georgetown Houses, Crofton Greenery Garden Club, Crofton Meadows Homeowners, Crofton Meadows Property No. 1, Crofton Meadows Townhouse Assn., Crofton Meadows Townhouses, Crofton Mews Condo 1, Crofton Mews Homeowners Condo, Crofton Newcomers Club, Crofton Square Condo 3, 2 and 1.

Crofton Towne Property Regime V, Crofton Property IV, Crofton Property Regime 4 and 5, Crofton Towne Property 9, Crofton

Village Estates, Crofton Village Garden Club, Davidsonville Area, Davidsonville Gardens, Davidsonville Ruritan CB, Deale, Dreams Landing.

Eastport, Eastport North Point, Edgewater Beach, Epping Forrest Inc., Fair Haven, Fairhaven Cliffs, Fairwinds of Annapolis, Federation of South River, Federal Town, Felecity Cove, Forks of Patuxent, Four Seasons, Fox Hall Estates, Franklin Manor.

Gambrills, Generals Highway, Germantown/Homewood, Ginger-ville, Glebe Heights, Glen Isle, Gravely Property Owners, Hambleton Estates, Hammond Park, Harbor Hills, Hardesty Estates, Herald Harbor, Heritage Harbor, Hermitage Hills, Highland Beach Citizens.

Highland Beach, Highview, Hillsmere Shores, Holland Point, Holly Hill Harbor, Huntington Woods, Idlewilde Civic League Inc., Lake Louise Regime 6, 7 and 8, Lake of the Pines, Lavall Property Owners, Lincoln Heights, Lock Haven, Londontowne Property, Long Point on Severn.

Lothian Woods, Luce Creek Conservancy, Maryland City, Mason's Beach, Mayo, Mayo Peninsula Action Council, Meadow Woods Conservancy Inc., Meadowcroft Condominiums, Millersville Club, Millrace Homeowners, Murray Hill Residents, New Annapolitans, North River Forest.

Oakwood-Thomas Point, Oden-ton, Ogleton Property Owners, Owens Beach, Ownesville Histori-

cal, Owings Cliffs, Oyster harbor, Palisades, Parkwood, Patuxent Manor, Pine Whiff Beach, Police Community Relations Council, Ponder Cove.

Quay Harbour, Ralph J. Bunche, Riva Road, Riva Woods, River Club, Riverview Manor, Riverwood, Rolling Hills, Rolling Knolls, Romar Association, Rose Haven, Rundelac Farms, Saltworks on Severn, Saunders Point, Severn Forest, Severn Grove, Severn River, Shady Oaks Manor, Shady Side Peninsula, Sherwood Forest Club, Shoreham Beach, Shoreham, South River Manor, South River Federation, South River Heights Residence, South River Park, Southdown Shores, Southhaven, Southwoods, Swans, Sylvan Shores.

Tanager Forest, Timber Creek Homes, Triangle Community Club, Turkey Point Property Owners, Turnbull Estates, Venice Beach, Village of Middle Cove, Village Green Property Owners, Ward 1 Residents, Wardour, Waterbury Heights, Watergate, Weems Creek Conservancy, Weems Creek Waterfront, West Annapolis, West County Federation, West River Federation, West River Community, West Shady Side, Wesetec, Wetheridge, Wild Rose Shore, Wil-elinor, Woodside View.

Countywide Cleanup community association list for April 29:
Acreslee, Admirals Walk, Adventist Community Center, Amberly, Arundel Beach, Arundel, Arundel Gardens, Arundel Hills,

Arundel Plaza, Ashcroft, Aspen Park Homeowners, Atlantis, Aurora Hills, Bahama Beach, Bar Harbor, Barrington, Bay Head, Bay Hills, Bay Neck Recreation, Bayberry, Bayside Beach, Beacon Hill, Beacrane, Belhaven Beach, Bell Forest Homeowners, Belle Grove.

Belvedere, Ben Oaks, Bendale, Berrywood, Berrywood South, Birchwood, Blackhole Creek, Blossom Hills, Boulevard Park, Bretton Woods, Briarcliff, Briarcliff on Severn, Brightwood, Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn Park, Browns Woods, Campus Green, Cape Arthur, Cape McKinsey, Cape St. Claire, Capri Estates, Carrollton Manor, Castle Harbour Condo, Cecil Avenue North.

Cedar-Morris Hill, Cedarcroft Estates, Cedarwood Cove, Central Arnold, Chartridge, Chartwell, Chartwell Swim and Tennis Club, Chartwood, Chasewood Run, Chelsea Beach, Chesterfield Homeowners, Cohansey Court Condo, Colchester on Severn, College Manor, College Station, Colony Square, Cottage Grove.

Country Club Estates, County Crusaders North Severna Park, County Place Homeowners, Crain West, Cresson Park, Crestwood, Cypress Creek, Danza Village, Bay Hills Townhouses, Deep Run, Deerfield II, Divinity Cove, Dorado Hills, Dundee & Associates.

Earleigh Heights, East Earleigh Heights, East Pendennis Mount, Elizabeth's Landing, Elmhurst, Elvaton, Evergreen Estates, Fair Oaks, Fairwinds Beach Club Inc., Fairwood, FernGlen Manor, Fern-dale-Linthicum, Ferry Frams, Forest Glen, Fox mill, Foxchase, Fox-moor, Freetown, Furnace Branch, Gatewater Condo, Gerard Plaza.

Gibson Island, Gibson Island Corporation, Glen Burnie Improvement, Glen Burnie Improvement, Glen Burnie park, Glen Burnie Recreation, Glen Gardens, Glen Oban, Glenwood/Glenchester, Grays Luck Condo, Greater Fern-dale, Greater Pasadena Council, Greater Severna Park Council, Green Haven.

Harmon Woods East, Harmon Woods Townhouses, Harmon's, Harundale, Havenwood, Helping-hand, Heritage Hill Condo I and II, Hidden Point, Hidden Ridge, High Point, Holly Point, Hollywood on Severn, Hunters Harbor, Indian Hills, Indian Landing.

Jacobsonville, Jennings Road, Jessup, Kensington, Kilmarnock, Kimberly Woods Village, Lake Forest, Lake Shore, Lake Shore South, Lakeland Area, Lakewood Neighbors, Lanhaven, Laurel Acres, Laurel Valley Condo, Lindamoor, Linthicum Hills, Linthicum Oaks, Linthicum-Shipley, Little Magothy River, Lombardee Beach, Long Point, Longview, Lower Broadneck Federation.

Lower Magothy Beach, Luke Gardens, Lyndale, Lynnbrook, Mago Vista Area, Magothy Beach Park, Magothy Chelsea, Magothy Estates, Magothy Forest, Magothy Health Center, Magothy Manor, Magothy River, Manhattan Beach, Maple Glen Estates, Martins Cove Farm, Maryland Waste, McKinsey Woods Conservancy Inc.

Meadows, Milbur Club Inc., Moorings on the Magothy, Mount Pleasant Beach, Mulberry Hill, Myers Estate Homeowners, Maryland Citizen Action Coalition, North Ferndale, North Linthicum.

THE SSCC REPORTER

circulate



MDA 132, Vol. 3, No. 2

EDITOR - LOUISE LAWRENCE

February, 1989

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION FOR PONDS

Jo Ann Watson, Maryland Department of the Environment, briefed the State Committee on the water quality certification program and how it affects ponds installed as best management practices.

The Water Quality Certification Program is mandated by the Federal Clean Water Act and the Environmental Law of Maryland. It provides for review and permitting of projects which may result in a discharge of materials to state waters or wetlands. It establishes water quality standards based on four designated use classes of water. The program covers the same areas that the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers regulates under Section 404.

Watson explained that agricultural ponds must often go through this permitting process. She noted that two issues had developed from the review of pond applications:

1) Ponds created by impoundment on a natural stream are thought to impact water quality standards by their potential to affect temperature and dissolved oxygen levels. In these cases, MDE usually recommends alternatives and is currently compiling these alternatives in report format.

2) Ponds created within wooded wetlands may affect water quality. Although no studies have shown the nutrient uptake value of wooded wetlands or changes occurring as a result of pond construction, MDE wants to protect these areas. Watson said they are considering new criteria to achieve this protection.

State Committee members questioned the data used for designation of streams protected for the propagation of trout. Watson explained that the designations were done in 1973 based on a field survey. She agreed there may be changes and any designated stream could be re-evaluated by petition to the Secretary of MDE, Martin Walsh. The evaluation process takes 12-18 months.

2020 PANEL REPORT

Ralph Adkins, Cooperative Extension Service, was asked to chair a subcommittee for the review of the report, Population Growth and Development in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed to the Year 2020.

The report analyzes the status of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed in the next thirty years and makes recommendations about responses to increasing development pressure.

Adkins requested a couple of professional land resource planners to review the report and interpret possible impacts on the agricultural community. Elizabeth Brabec presented their findings. She prefaced her remarks by noting two important statements made in the report:

1) The growth of development is at such a rate that, if it continues, the Chesapeake Bay region will be lost to development; and

2) The Chesapeake Bay region is a desirable address because of its uniqueness and present character. Continued development threatens this character.

The biggest problem noted by Brabec was the perspective from which the report was written. Developers and bureaucrats produced the report with no input from local landowners or the agricultural community.

Brabec said that farmers need to realize full equity value from their land. "There needs to be some economic balance between staying on the land and selling it for development or doing some combination of both. Implementation will be a problem if the agricultural community does not have input", said Brabec.

Pearlie Reed, Soil conservation Service, observed that "some of the report spills over into Soil Conservation District responsibilities." He advocated the need for districts to develop long-range plans built around current interagency agreement responsibilities in order to identify future demands and priorities. (Soil Conservation Districts) "don't want to be told what to do" by way of 2020 report implementation decisions made without their input.

Rosemary Roswell, Maryland Department of Agriculture, suggested that additional information be pulled together and provided to SCD supervisors to promote their involvement.

Paul Spurrier moved that a recommendation be made to Secretary Cawley that he obtain the input of agricultural perspectives for

CRITICAL AREA COMMISSION
DNR

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Dept. of Natural Resources
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Annapolis, MD 21401

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
50 HARRY S. TRUMAN PARKWAY
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

further planning related to the 2020 report. The State Committee also agreed to do additional outreach to SCDs and to encourage long-range planning.

SUPERVISOR APPOINTMENTS

The following supervisors were appointed to serve five-year terms on their respective county Soil Conservation District Boards:

Vance Carmean, Jr. - Caroline SCD
Louis DeBaugh - Washington SCD
William Kimball - Queen Anne's SCD
George Lechluder - Montgomery SCD

The State Committee also acknowledged the county appointment of John Swaine to the Talbot SCD.

NONTIDAL WETLANDS PROTECTION BILL

The bill was heard by the Senate Economic and Environmental Affairs Committee, February 14. It has now been referred to a subcommittee to consider all the amendments suggested during the public hearing. The House Environmental Matters Committee will hear the bill on February 23.

The SSCC is currently printing a brochure which explains the intent of the bill originally submitted. These will be provided to Soil Conservation Districts, Cooperative Extension offices and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Services offices for further distribution.

NOTES/ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Cooperative Extension Service has hired a Nutrient Management Specialist to head the new program which will provide technical assistance to farmers for the management of animal wastes and fertilizers. They will now hire ten paraprofessionals to work out of county offices providing the direct contact with farmers and working with Soil Conservation Districts to coordinate assistance efforts.

SCS, MDA and CES will be compiling data on water management research needs in Maryland as part of a regional effort to justify requests for additional research assistance from USDA.

Anne Sieling, president of the Soil and Water Conservation Society's (SWCS), Maryland Old Line Chapter, spoke to SSCC members about joining the organization. SWCS activities include mostly educational and information outreach and its broad spectrum of membership promotes the cross-pollination of ideas. Membership information is available from Anne Sieling (841-5836) or Bill Boyer (934-9290).

Simpson Dunahoo, Agricultural Commission, reported on current work to draft best management practices to be used for livestock production. The University of Maryland recommended considering current guidelines used in Canada and Europe for the draft. This effort is being made in response to concerns posed by animal welfare groups.

The State Committee endorsed a memorandum of understanding and submittal to the Critical Area Commission for general approval of soil conservation and water quality programs being implemented in the Critical Area.

ONE PLACE U.S. PRODUCTIVITY ISN'T DOWN ...IS DOWN ON THE FARM.

A Japanese farmer provides food and fiber for 3 people. A Soviet one, for 11. And an American farmer? 114.

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Honoring America's Providers on
National Agriculture Day March 20, 1989.



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N A T I O N A L
AGRICULTURE DAY

Honoring America's Providers



Maryland Discovers the Composting Toilet

A technology as old as life itself, one used in indoor toilets around the world for over 40 years, has come to Maryland. Composting, the same process that creates humus on the forest floor and compost in the garden, is now treating large amounts of human waste without creating any sewage.

The Department of Natural Resources is leading the way in demonstrating the economic and environmental advantages of the Clivus Multrum waterless composting toilet system. At Hart-Miller Island State Park, odor free, aesthetically pleasing restrooms were installed with no sewage discharge, avoiding a high cost mound septic system while surpassing environmental protection standards. The restrooms have received a full season of heavy use and now similar restrooms are planned for five more State Parks.

Commercial and residential users of the Clivus system also experience economic advantages. Unbuildable lots become buildable because of reduced wastewater flow, and life cycle costs are always less than for septic systems or sewer systems. Two commercial projects, the White Plains Post Office and The Action Auto Center, as well as a residential project, The Lewis Mill, are described on the following pages.

Everyone receiving this newsletter faces waste treatment problems on a daily basis and needs to know the alternatives. Clivus Update will keep water/wastewater planners abreast of developments in the field of treating human waste through composting. If you have any questions or would like to discuss your project, just call the Clivus Representative, John Hanson at 301-371-9172.



Clivus Restroom Buildings, Hart-Miller Island State Park, Chesapeake Bay (near Baltimore) -- Heavy use with no discharge.

A-4 THE FREDERICK POST, FREDERICK, MD., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1989

DNR tries compost toilets at park sites

Citing conventional waste treatment as "inadequate" for today's needs, the Department of Natural Resources has begun installing composting toilets at state parks.

Hart-Miller Island State Park near Baltimore on the Chesapeake Bay already has its new toilet installed. Susquehanna State Park and Big Run State Park will follow this year and others are in the planning stages.

The composting toilets have been in use at other locations in Maryland for many years. "We especially kept our eye on the one in St.

Mary's County that the state installed at the Chancellor's Point Nature Center," says Herb Belknap, Administrator, Dept. of General Services.

"Since that one has received heavy use by the public for six years with no complaints and no pollution, then we knew we could use these toilets anywhere in the park system," he said.

The system uses no water. All wastes decompose by natural composting action in a tank directly below the toilet, the end product, compost, is odorless, safe to handle, and can be used as

a fertilizer around the site.

"We can get up to 2,000 uses in one day at Hart-Miller Island," says Ken Ropp, project director. "If we had used conventional toilets, that would be 7,000 gallons of sewage in one day. We would need an earth mound septic system the size of a football field to accommodate this 7,000 gallons of liquid. We didn't have that space available. With the Clivus system we get the necessary environmental protection with the least cost," he said.

COMMERCIAL USE



White Plains Post Office

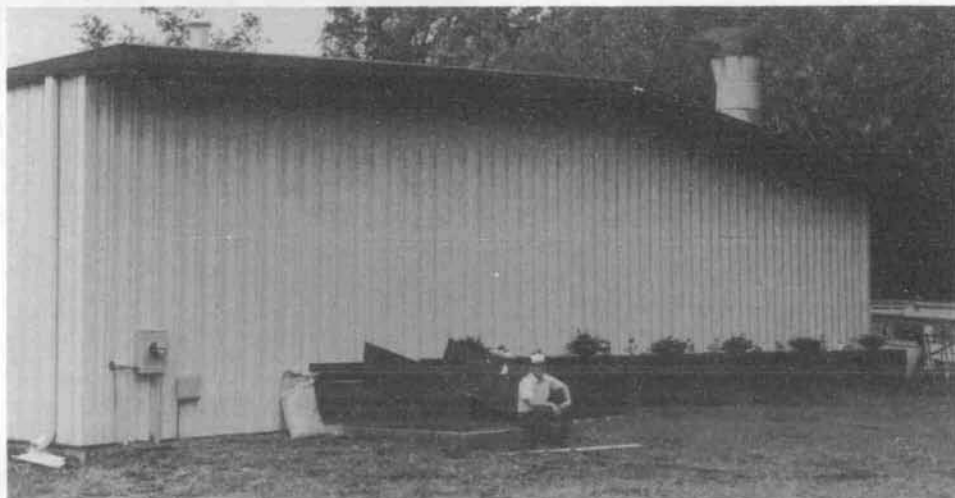
In most commercial buildings the toilets generate about 90% of the wastewater and create the need for large leach fields and sewer hook-ups. This Post Office near Waldorf was half finished when a decision was made to postpone the sewer line. The Clivus system eliminated the need for the sewer line and the building was saved.

*White Plains Post Office
(Charles County)*

Action Auto Center

Harold Ertwine would have lost the use of his property as an autobody shop due to a high water table and inadequate perc. His only use of water was to be toilets and handwashing. By greatly reducing wastewater with low flow faucets and a Clivus toilet system, his property became buildable and now supports a thriving business.

*Action Auto Center, Churchville
(Harford County)*



Typical toilet fixture

Greywater Treatment

In each of the commercial buildings pictured here, greywater is pumped to a raised soil bed (flower bed, pictured) and allowed to percolate down through three feet of soil before ground infiltration. The Clivus system includes many designs for treatment of greywater. In low greywater producing buildings (less than 5 gal./day) a respray pump in the tank would create a no discharge situation. In other cases, old septic systems or marginal soils could safely handle the discharge. The 90% reduction in water usage and 70% reduction in pollutant load that results from a Clivus system and low-flow fixtures allows safe, healthy treatment of greywater for any site.

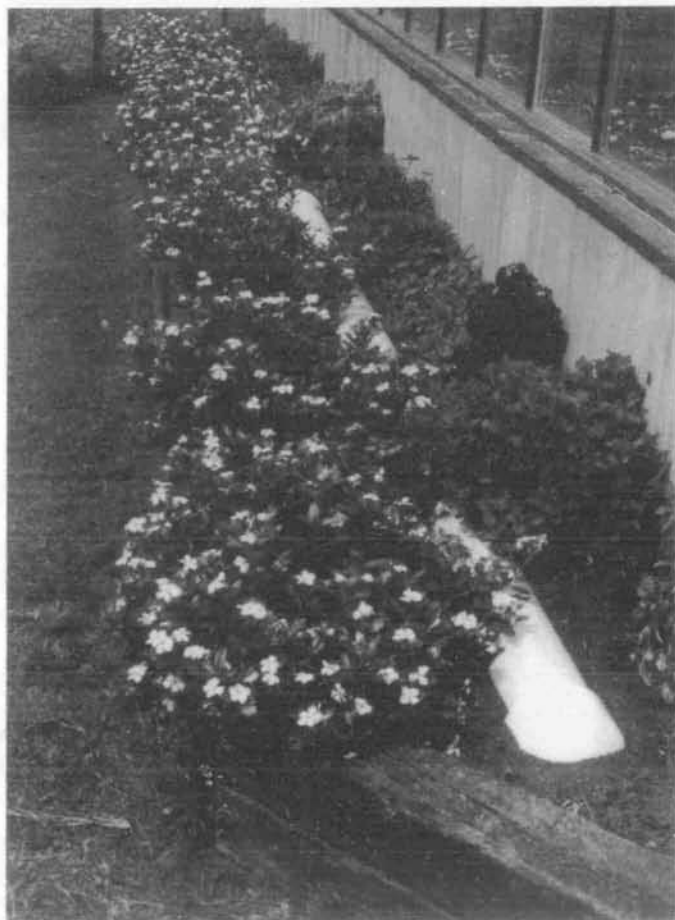
RESIDENTIAL USE

The Lewis Mill

After nine years of using the Clivus composting system and four years of greywater treatment in a raised flower bed, The Lewis Mill demonstrates the success of simpler ideas. This former grist mill, built in 1810, currently functions as a pottery studio, residence, and office. It had been abandoned and was recommended for demolition due to renovation cost and lack of percolation. A mound septic system was rejected because of cost (\$15,000 - \$20,000), a change to the landscape, and lack of adequate area. By installing the Clivus system (\$6,000 current price) and a raised flower bed for greywater (\$2,000 current price), the owners saved the building from demolition, lowered the price of renovation, beautified the building, preserved the landscape and prevented any pollution of the ground water.



The Lewis Mill, Jefferson (Frederick County)



Long Life

In contrast to the relatively short life span of septic systems and mounds (10 - 12 years), the composting system at The Lewis Mill will last indefinitely. The reduced pollutant load in greywater gives the flower bed an indefinite life span also.

Total waste removed in nine years has been 10 bushels of compost. The greywater system, an 8 inch wide leaching chamber set on the top of a four foot high, thirty-five foot long flower bed on the side of the building, cleans the water before it infiltrates into the ground.

The people down stream appreciate our system.

Arrange a Visit!

The Lewis Mill, home of John Hanson and office of Hanson Associates, can be visited anytime. One can see the composting system, the toilets, the garbage inlet (built into the counter top in the kitchen), and the greywater flower bed.

Flower bed for greywater treatment at the Lewis Mill

How It Works

A single polyethylene composting tank can accommodate four toilets and a urinal; approximately 36,000 uses per year. Additional tanks can be installed to handle greater capacity.

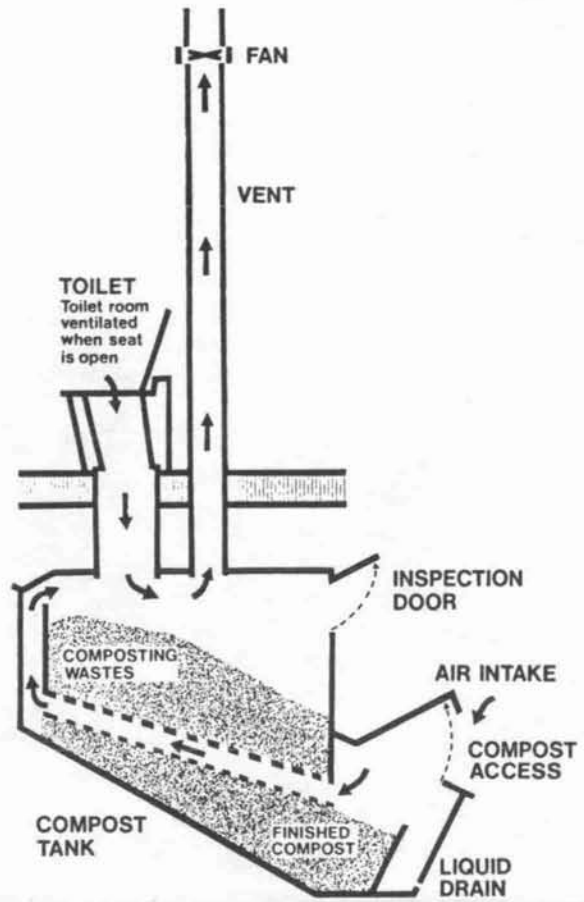
Wastes from toilets and urinals accumulate in the tank along with carbon-rich materials added for bulk (lawn clippings, leaves, sawdust, and other biodegradables). All the materials decompose together in the tank's oxygen-rich environment. Baffles and air channels in the tank control air flow to aerate the pile and accelerate decomposition.

A small fan in the vent stack draws off odors continuously and keeps the toilet stalls odor-free at all times. The fan requires 14 watts of AC electricity or can be powered by a solar photovoltaic system to eliminate the need for electrical hook-up.

The forced draft ventilation system is designed so that tank odors can never enter the toilet stall areas, even on hot, muggy days.

Over a period of time decomposed wastes will be reduced by 90% of their original volume and can easily be disposed.

The Clivus Multrum system has been approved by the National Sanitation Foundation; Standard No. 41 for Wastewater Recycle/Reuse Water Conservation.



clivus™ update

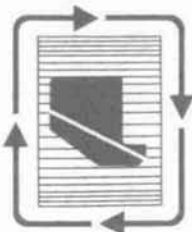
Hanson Associates
Lewis Mill
Jefferson, MD 21755
301-371-9172

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INSIDE:

**Maryland State Parks and a
 U.S. Post Office choose Clivus**

Sarah J. Taylor, Executive Director
 Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Comm
 Tawes State Office Bldg, D-4
 Annapolis MD 21401



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**DNR
 CRITICAL AREA COMMISSION**

Circulate

Md. Counties Demand More Aid to Preserve Bay

Panel Says State Budget Cut Will Kill Plan

By Eugene L. Meyer
Washington Post Staff Writer

WYE, Md.—County officials and politicians who only reluctantly went along with the state's law to restrict Chesapeake Bay shoreline development are warning that the whole program will collapse unless the Schaefer administration restores aid to the localities to help implement it.

Protesting the governor's deep cut in funds for the program, the Chesapeake Bay Critical Areas Commission, representing the 16 Maryland counties around the estuary, voted here last week to demand full funding of the four-year-old program as it moves from the planning to the enforcement stage.

"We're unhappy," said Samuel Bowling, a commission member from Charles County. "Many of these counties feel the program was imposed on them to begin with. If they don't get money, they're going to do as little as possible."

Several other panel members said they were resentful that, with a projected \$412 million revenue surplus, the governor's office had reduced by more than half the \$1.7 million in commission funds earmarked for the localities.

During a discussion of the impact on the bay watershed of heightened development, the commissioners confronted David Carroll, Gov. William Donald Schaefer's Chesapeake programs coordinator. "It's just very frustrating when you're saying it's extremely important to manage growth, but our budget's being cut so we can't do it right," said Kay Langner, a commissioner from Cecil County.

ities had given "close to \$1.3 million annually" in each of the last three years, in "staffing and in-kind services."

Bolstering her budget request, the commission voted 14 to 0 Thursday to write Schaefer protesting the funds reduction. Three administration officials on the commission abstained from the vote, held during a commission retreat.

The retreat, set at a rustic conference center close to the Wye River and fields filled with feeding Canada geese, convened at a time when the panel has a new chairman, a daunting budget crisis and a changing mission to oversee enforcement of newly adopted local plans.

Talbot County Circuit Judge John North II, the newly designated chairman and a native of the Eastern Shore, listened intently from the sidelines. He said he must complete court business before assuming the full-time job.

"My roots run deep in bay country," he said. "I've seen it decline under my very nose. The bay is the essence and core of the Maryland we know and love. Its preservation and restoration are most, most important."

With the budget issue unresolved, the commission agreed to streamline its internal machinery, which has become increasingly cumbersome as its workload has increased. Instead of countless panels considering various issues, the commission broke into three subcommittees, which focused on larger themes.

One subcommittee meeting focused on the "resource recovery area," the most restrictive category intended to limit development within 1,000 feet of the bay and its tidal tributaries.

Regulations the commission adopted in 1986 prohibit new commercial or industrial uses but say nothing about institutional ones within that area. Queen Anne's County, the first jurisdiction to raise the issue, has asked the commission to rule on all such requests on a case by case basis.

"The intention generally is to keep people out of there," said Robert Price, a commission member and a lawyer from Queen Anne's.

"Therefore, a golf course would be a violation," suggested Jim Gutman, a commission member from Anne Arundel County.

"Could two foursomes an hour go out?" asked Wicomico County's William Bostian. "What about a cemetery?"

"If you're going to let people tramp all over this ground you're talking about saving, forget it," said Maryland Agriculture Secretary Wayne A. Cawley Jr., who is also a farmer in Caroline County.

"Yet," said Bostian, "the commission policy is to encourage interaction between people and the natural environment, and the only place for that is in a resource conservation area."

Lee Epstein, the commission's attorney, said, "It is not a preservation area, it is a conservation area. You're allowing people to live in it and use it, although at a low density." At some point, Epstein said, the commission must come up with a policy and convert it into law.

If the commission fails to define and limit institutional uses in this critical area close to the water, Cawley said, "it'll be gone."

Added Gutman, "You'll lose it."

Concluded Price, "It's just going to whittle away."

THE SSCC REPORTER



MDA 132, Vol. 3, No. 3

EDITOR - LOUISE LAWRENCE

March, 1989

STREAM PROTECTION BMPS APPROVED

The State Soil Conservation Committee approved certain stream protection best management practices (bmps) for funding eligibility under the Maryland Agricultural Cost-Share program at their March 16 meeting.

Both the permanent fencing and stream crossing components will become eligible for cost-sharing water quality bmps as soon as the standards and specifications for installation are finalized.

The purpose of this practice is to control erosion and pollution of the state's water resources caused by livestock intrusion. It applies to specific problem areas along streams, lakes, or ditches on or adjacent to farmland subject to animal waste pollution or excessive erosion due to intensive livestock access.

A flat rate for permanent fencing will be established based on the installation costs of a four-strand barbed wire fence with poles spaced at 12-foot intervals. Alternative fencing materials which meet SCS standards and specifications are also eligible for cost-share up to the flat rate established for barbed wire. Additional expenses must be paid by the applicant.

The State Committee also established a policy to allow for additional cost-sharing if an act of nature damaged fencing. MACS funding would be available for repair costs necessitated by an act of nature and exceeding 15 percent of the original installation costs. This repair assistance would be available only twice during the lifetime of the practice.

Soil Conservation Districts will be receiving additional details about the stream protection bmps as soon as the standards and specifications are finalized.

WATER APPROPRIATION REGULATIONS

Robert Miller, DNR, spoke to the State Committee about the regulations being developed to cover agricultural water use permits. Agricultural users, previously exempt from obtaining water use permits, will be required to obtain one if their use is 10,000 gallons per day or greater.

Miller, emphasizing the package of benefits a farmer would gain with such a permit,

said, "DNR will be able to document the location and usage by each farmer; farmers will receive priority for water use after public health needs are met during drought conditions; a public record of use will be established".

George Godfrey, who represents the State Committee on the taskforce developing regulations for implementation of this program, had previously raised some questions about whether a farmer's use of surface water sources was also protected.

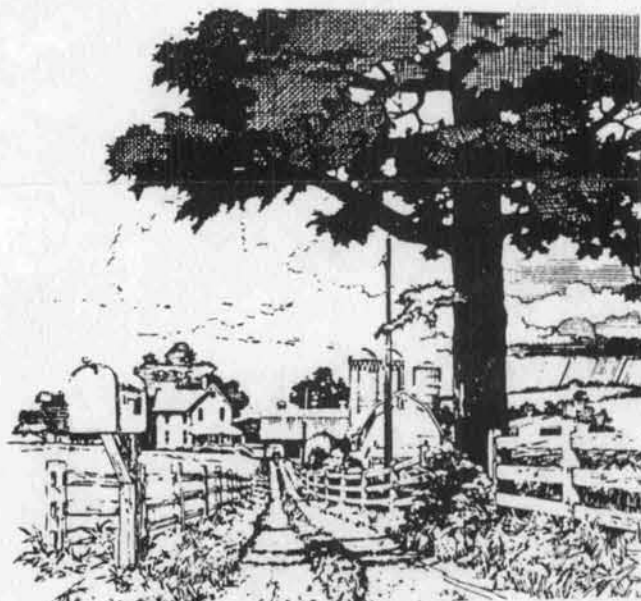
Miller noted that DNR would keep a record of surface water use and could deny additional requests for use in excess of criteria for the surface water's low flow. This criteria is established to protect aquatic resources.

Miller also pointed out that the processing guidelines for obtaining agricultural permits were being developed with input from an agricultural taskforce. These will be more suited to agricultural operations than existing guidelines developed for industrial users.

Permit applications will be a one-page form which notifies DNR of the intended location of use. Follow-up by DNR will provide additional information needs.

The permit will be for a twelve-year period and is automatically renewable.

Although implementation details are still being ironed out, DNR is accepting agricultural permit requests on existing application forms in this interim period.



CRITICAL AREA COMMISSION
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Sarah Taylor, Exec. Dir.
Critical Area Commission
Dept. of Natural Resources
Taves State Office Bldg.
Annapolis, MD 21401

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
50 HARRY S. TRUMAN PARKWAY
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401



PONDS

Jim Richardson, ASCS State Director, reported that four pond construction plans had recently been disapproved during the Maryland Department of the Environment's Water Quality Certification process. It was his concern that MDE is moving towards a straight ban on impoundments in streams protected for fisheries habitat (class 3 streams).

Paul Spurrier agreed that this was a problem Allegany County was experiencing.

Rosemary Roswell, MDA, recommended that additional information related to these concerns be collected for presentation to MDE.

NOTES/ANNOUNCEMENTS

Personnel changes:

Elesa Cottrell, SCS Assistant State Conservationist, was recently promoted to State Conservationist for Delaware. John Mickley will be responsible for her duties until her position is filled.

Carol Wettstein, SCS State Soil Scientist, has received a promotion to the Washington, D.C. office.

Fred Samadani has recently been hired by MDA as their Nutrient Management Specialist. His responsibilities will relate to the development and implementation of the nutrient management program.

Nancy Wyeth Long has been hired as a Communications Specialist by MDA. She will be responsible for developing informational and educational materials.

Dr. Craig Oliver, Director, Cooperative Extension Service, reported that the Agricultural Experiment Station would be directing greater research efforts towards nutrient loading information. He also pointed out the need for a program similar to IPM (which monitors pesticide use needs) directed at herbicide use. "Although the use of pesticides has not increased in the last 20 years, the use of herbicides continues to increase", said Oliver.

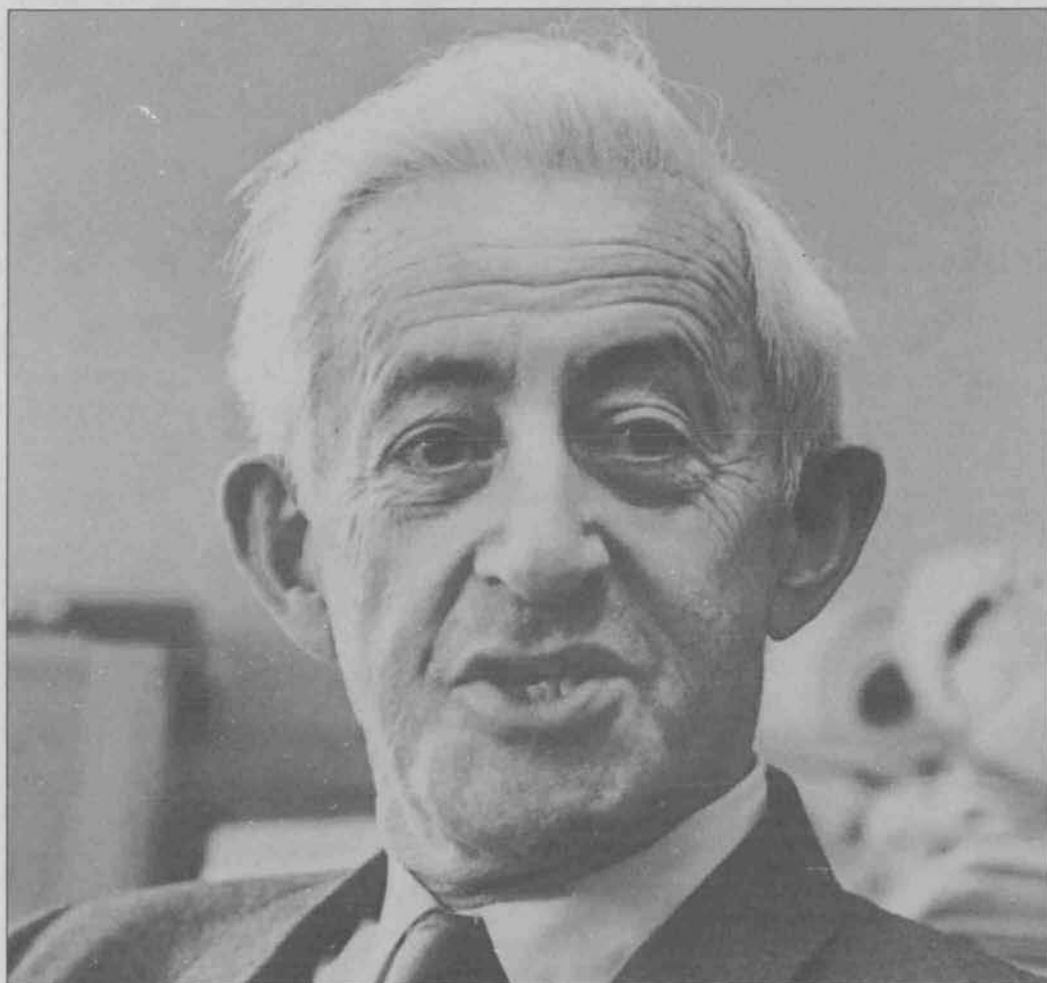
Jeff Loser, SCS, reported that a concern has been raised about the potential transmission of livestock diseases by soil conservation personnel visiting several farms without proper security measures. He recommended that the SSCC Information and Education Subcommittee develop information and training material on "bio-security" for SCD staff. Simpson Dunahoo pointed out that some common-sense policy could be developed for working with livestock producers to enhance bio-security.

A special water quality project had been approved for \$165,000 in funding in Carroll County, according to Jim Richardson, ASCS director.

ASCS currently has made long-term agreements (LTA) available for the installation of animal waste management systems. A farmer may utilize a maximum of \$10,500 cost-share under this LTA. The LTA is for a three-year period but the cost-share funds may be utilized toward installation costs in one year. The applicant would be required to meet other management conditions of the LTA and would not be eligible for additional ACP funds until the three-year LTA had ended. According to Jim Richardson, all county ASC committees had agreed to accept this practice.

Summer outdoor education programs are available for 12-17 year olds through Wilderness Southeast, a nonprofit school. Three programs are offered this year: Coastal Experience, Mountain Trek/Adventure and Tropical Venture. For more information call (912) 897-5108.

REPORTER



Abel Wolman.

Tadder/The Johns Hopkins University

Water Hygiene Innovator, Former ICPRB Commissioner Dies

Abel Wolman, professor emeritus at The Johns Hopkins University, and a champion of the ICPRB compact, died February 22 at his Baltimore home. He was 96.

Wolman is known throughout the world as an expert and innovator in providing safe public water supplies. With his colleague at Johns Hopkins, the late chemist Linn H. Enslow, Wolman developed a method for mixing measured amounts of chlorine into drinking water supplies, rendering them free of bacteria and water-borne diseases. They accomplished this wonder, now taken for granted, 70 years ago. Previously, use of chlorine and other toxic substances had been

haphazard, resulting in dosages too low to disinfect water completely, or so high as to cause a foul odor and taste. Deaths due to cholera, dysentery, and typhoid fever dropped drastically as a result of his process.

Wolman became internationally renowned as a consultant to many governments and organizations on water supply and public health issues. In addition to his work on chlorination, he helped build water systems and filters for many American cities, as well as many abroad. The water systems of Baltimore, New York, Detroit, Seattle, Portland, Ore., and Columbus, Ohio, as well as a host of others, are tributes to Wolman's

excellence of thought and planning. India, Africa, Israel, and Central America have all benefited from his work. Wolman also kept an interest and love for the Potomac throughout his life, and the river was the focus of his first work.

Wolman's career began on the Potomac River, as he was finishing an engineering degree at The Johns Hopkins University. His first job, with the U.S. Public Health Service in 1912, involved collecting water samples for what would be the first comprehensive pollution survey of the metropolitan Potomac River.

As a student, he took a course in bacteriology, which sent him on his way in helping to devise the chlorination treatment for water. Wolman and Enslow devised a method of chlorination based on the bacteriological and other qualities of a given water source, yielding both safe and palatable drinking water.

After his graduate work, Wolman joined the Maryland Department of Health, eventually rising to the position of chief engineer. In his early days with the state health department, Wolman helped Robert Morse (Wolman's boss at the time) institute the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC), serving suburban Montgomery and Prince George's counties (and now a small portion of Anne Arundel County) in 1918. As chief engineer for the state, he also served as a consultant to the commission. At the time, the idea of the WSSC was unpopular with many. The suburbs in Montgomery and Prince George's counties were fairly small at the time, and it was necessary for Morse to convince officials that in time the suburbs would grow tremendously. The later growth of Washington's Maryland suburbs would have been much more painful but for Morse's insight. It also was one of Wolman's first successful involvements toward regionalization of water resource use, and the area's residents have benefited greatly.

During the 1930s, he took on many other duties in addition to his health department position. These unpaid state positions included chairmanship of the Flood Commission on the Potomac, Water Resources Commission, Planning Commission, Bridge Commission, Roads Advisory Commission, and chair of the Water Resources Committee of the National Resources Planning Board. He also traveled abroad, working on international projects for the U.S. State Department. During this time, the *Baltimore Morning Sun* reported that "Wolman has more jobs than any person in the State of Maryland."

Under his chairmanship, the Water Resources Committee prepared a number of reports examining the status of water pollution control efforts in the states. These reports advocated the concept of interstate compacts, of which ICPRB is one, as a means of addressing regional water resources problems. The reports also built on

the concept of use of the Potomac as a national model or laboratory for cleaning up pollution in the nation's rivers.

In the late 1930s, Wolman combined the ideas of regional water management and use of the Potomac as a national laboratory or model, pushing for the formation of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin. After conferring with members of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration and representatives of the basin states, Wolman became heavily involved in the writing of the compact that established ICPRB in 1940. Roosevelt then appointed him a Federal Commissioner.

With the impetus gathered from the formation of ICPRB, Wolman continued his work at regionalization, and had a great deal to do with the formation of what would become the Delaware River Basin Commission and the Ohio River Sanitation Commission.

Throughout what Wolman called his three careers—as a state health official, international consultant, and university professor—his work always was aided by his ability to step back for a look at the big picture. His vision of water issues and the politics that so often decides them seemed always acute and his opinions were strongly held.

His main complaint with the bureaucracy in water planning was its short-sightedness. In an interview with past ICPRB executive director Paul Eastman in 1981, Wolman described his frustration with Congress over early attempts to clean up the Potomac River. Wolman saw Congress as a group of legislators overly concerned with short-term goals that could hinder progress in pollution abatement. As an example, Wolman noted that a National Water Resources Board report in 1936 asked Congress for \$15 million to use the Potomac as a laboratory for studies on water pollution, flood control, and flow regulation. The request was based on a number of earlier reports that suggested use of the Potomac for such a purpose, the earliest of which was by the U.S. Geological Survey in the late 1800s. The money needed to do the job was never granted by Congress.

In the early 1970s, Wolman again made one of his periodic appearances before Congress. The chairman of the committee asked Wolman why the Potomac around the capital of the U.S. hadn't been cleaned up after so many years of effort. Wolman replied, "I think I have the answers. First let me give you a little preamble. I began work on this river in 1912 or 1913, and you don't have to take the pencil and paper out because I know what you are thinking—the guy here is either crazy or he is senile. It could be so but I think it isn't. I have been on the river off and on and the library shelf is full of volumes of reports, but I have the answer for you. Periodically, throughout almost 60 years, we said to Congress that to clean up

the Potomac would require X million of dollars and what did you do? You gave us X minus, always less than 20 percent of what we told you, and you are sitting here now and asking 'why we haven't done the job?' It is just that simple! Now, if you say we will give you another \$20,000 and you know it is going to cost \$80,000, I'll come back, if I'm still alive, and your successor will ask me the same question. I have one other answer. You have shifted federal policy throughout the past 10 years at least five times. That adds to the morass you are in. You have never made up your mind on policy, and you have never put your money there." Wolman lived long enough to see things still unchanged.

In a 1986 interview, Wolman again stressed the need for a national water policy, although he felt it doubtful that it would come to fruition. The policy should assure that no one be exposed to public health hazards through water use. He also was concerned

with the "Not In My Back Yard," attitude to pollution among the public. In addition to national policy, he recommended that industry remove its own pollutants from the waste stream, that wastewater treatment operations improve to deal with the residuals that would remain, and that the water supply industry work on cleaning up groundwater and surface waters not under the control of the other two groups. He noted that this would raise the cost of potable water, and also noted that potable water is the best bargain available to the consumer, even at the higher prices.

Wolman's name will live on through his many successful efforts to make the world a healthier and safer place to live. His work as a pioneer in public health, water quality, and as an innovator, thinker, and doer on all levels set him apart as a public health professional, and earned him international acclaim as "The Friend of the Thirsty."

ICPRB RESOLUTION

IN MEMORIAM

ABEL WOLMAN

- WHEREAS,** We have learned with deep sorrow that Dr. Abel Wolman, B.A., B.SC., D.ENG.; Professor Emeritus of The Johns Hopkins University passed away February 22, 1989; and
- WHEREAS,** Dr. Wolman loved the Potomac and, since his first professional job studying the Potomac in 1912, had been involved with the protection and wise use of the water and associated land resources of the Potomac River basin until his death; and
- WHEREAS,** Dr. Wolman, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Water Pollution of the Natural Resources Board under Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, authored a 1938 report that led to the establishment of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin; and
- WHEREAS,** Dr. Wolman served as one of the original presidentially appointed Commissioners in 1940; and
- WHEREAS,** Dr. Wolman, as teacher and advisor to Commission staff over many years helped create in the Commission, a strong ethic of seeing problems and their solutions in a straightforward, common sense, non-political, and technical approach;
- THEREFORE,** BE IT RESOLVED; in tribute that the Commissioners of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin hereby recognize these contributions that Dr. Abel Wolman made to this Commission and wish to pay their respect to his long and beneficial association with the Potomac River Basin and that a copy of this resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to his son, Dr. M. Gordon Wolman.

Survey Reveals Improving Anacostia

A recently completed ICPRB survey of the Anacostia watershed fisheries has shown improvements in both numbers of fish and species. The results of the study, completed last fall, compares favorably with previous assessments made in 1948 and 1972.

The results cite improvements in land use and pollution abatement as likely causes. The improvement is heartening to those working to revive a watershed heavily burdened by pollution from runoff, storm sewers, and development pressures.

The study, which focused on the Maryland portions of the watershed, used the sites of the earlier surveys for purposes of comparison, and a few additional sites. Investigations of both migratory and resident fish species were made.

The migratory study documented the range of the fish (herrings, white perch, and striped bass), and blockages to upstream travel that limit their habitat. Overall numbers of migratory fish captured were low. No yellow perch were captured, and two non-spawning striped bass were caught. Earlier studies dealt only with resident fish, so no comparisons could be made.

Sampling of resident fish species was encouraging, despite the obvious pollution and habitat problems in many stream reaches. The survey used 23 sampling sites from the earlier studies and added three new sites. Sampling was conducted during the spring, summer, and fall. Significant increases in both numbers of fish and species were found at many sites. In all, 52 species of fish were collected, including 17 species not found in the 1948 or 1972 surveys. An increase in species sensitive to pollution was found, along with a decrease in pollution-tolerant types of fish.

The study highlighted a number of areas with disappointing results. Lower Beaverdam Creek, one of the new sampling sites, yielded mostly pollution-tolerant species, and is characterized as a poor habitat. Many state and local agencies coordinated a cleanup effort last fall that cleared much debris from the stream, but land development and industrial problems leave much to be done on this stream, according to the report.

Sligo Creek, a Northwest Branch tributary, also exhibited a low diversity of species. The reasons for the poor condition of the fishery is not readily apparent. The stream exhibits many good characteristics, and water-quality parameters measured failed to show severe problems. Periodic pollution events, such as sewer breakages, are difficult to document and may be a cause. Toxic substances may be another factor. Fish populations may have a tough time recovering to normal levels under these circumstances.



Mark Bundy, Jim Cummins, and Mark Summerfield (left to right) electrofish an Anacostia tributary.

The overall condition of the watershed's fisheries has improved probably because of improved land use and sediment controls over the past decade, according to the report. A number of recommendations are included to further improve the quality of Anacostia fisheries. They include improving the public perception of the Anacostia watershed, removing physical barriers to the upstream travel of migratory fish, reducing urban runoff, modifying channelized stream sections to permit the stream to meander, streambank improvements to halt erosion and increase shading of the stream, acquisition of parkland along stream corridors, and improving pollution monitoring and enforcement.

The report, "1988 Survey of the Fishes in the Anacostia River Basin, Maryland," by James Cummins, is available from ICPRB for \$11.50.

Up the River With Lots of Paddles

In 1987, staff from the C&O Canal National Park and ICPRB paddled down the Potomac. This year, an intrepid band of people will sail, paddle, and pole their way up the river. The voyage will convey the flag of the International Canoe Federation to the opening ceremonies of the 1989 World Whitewater Canoe/Kayak Championships, from June 11 to 25 on Western Maryland's Savage River.

The flotilla will begin on May 27 at St. Mary's City, Md., near the Potomac's mouth, and conclude at Cumberland, Md., on June 14. The following day, the flag will be carried by wagon train to the opening ceremonies at Frostburg State University Stadium.

Different boats will be featured along the route. In the tidewater section, the flotilla will feature various sailing craft. The stages from Washington, D.C., to Cumberland will give spectators an opportunity to observe demonstrations of different types of paddle craft. Dragon boats, war canoes, outriggers, voyagers, and other craft will be included, as well as the fastest contemporary racing canoes and kayaks. Historic craft, such as the *Dove* from St. Mary's and a scale replica



of the Rumsey steamboat at Shepherdstown, W.Va., will participate.

The flag boat for different stages of the flotilla will be paddled by national, world, and Olympic champions in the different disciplines of the American Canoe Association. This voyage from bluewater to whitewater will end each day with festivities and entertainment at that evening's stop. The stop at Harper's Ferry on June 3 will highlight ICPRB, one of the cooperating agencies presenting the flotilla. For further information, call the flotilla office at (301) 387-4282.

ICPRB Expands Technical Staff

The ICPRB welcomes two new members to its staff.

Rodolfo Camacho, Ph.D, P.E., is a water resources engineer with responsibilities including watershed modeling and nonpoint-source pollution issues. He is currently working on the Monocacy River watershed model, as well as performing statistical analysis on water-quality monitoring for the Chesapeake Bay program.

Camacho is a professional engineer and received a doctorate in civil engineering from the University of Illinois, where he served as a research assistant. He also has worked for that state's energy and natural resources department.

Claire Buchanan is an aquatic ecologist working on the Potomac River Living Resources Monitoring Plan addendum to the Chesapeake Bay plan. Buchanan is working on the plan on a contractual basis through George Mason University in Northern Virginia. She will provide assistance and technical advice to the Chesapeake Bay Program as well as the several jurisdictions involved in living resources monitoring projects in the Potomac estuary. The work also will help bay states to link water quality and living resources assessments.

Buchanan holds masters and doctorate degrees in zoology from the University of New Hampshire and an environmental studies degree from the University of Rochester. She has taught courses at universities and colleges, and has extensive laboratory experience. She is also an experienced private consultant.

Federal Commissioner Appointed

Frank J. Donatelli has been appointed a Federal Commissioner for ICPRB, replacing Maren Waterman.

Donatelli is currently a partner in the government affairs firm of Bond Donatelli, Inc., and previously had been Assistant to President Reagan for Political and Intergovernmental Affairs. He handled the president's political tasks and White House relations with all state and local elected officials, and helped coordinate Reagan's effort on behalf of George Bush in the fall of 1988.

Earlier, the Reagan appointee was the Deputy Assistant to the President for Public Liaison at the White House. Donatelli also has served with the Agency for International Development, and worked for the Washington law firm of Patton, Boggs, & Blow.

The Commissioners and staff of ICPRB welcome Commissioner Donatelli, and look forward to working with him.



Watching the River Flow

Flow of the Potomac River near Washington, D.C., remained below average in February, according to the U.S. Geological Survey.

February flow averaged 4.8 billion gallons per day (bgd), about 54 percent below the long-term February average. Flows ranged from a low of 2.6 bgd on February 13 to a high of about 8.4 bgd on February 23.

Municipal diversions during the month averaged about 339 million gallons per day, down somewhat from January. Sediment carried to the estuary during the month totaled about 19,910 tons, down from January's 26,880 tons.

Freshwater inflow to the Chesapeake Bay also remained low, averaging about 34.9 bgd, or 48 percent below normal. The Potomac contributed about 18 percent.

POTOMAC POSTINGS



Volunteers for the C&O

The C&O Canal National Historical Park is looking for help in planting vegetative buffers along the Potomac River and its tributaries. Depending on the weather, volunteers will be provided with seedlings and planting equipment to help mitigate shoreline erosion. The project will run through April, depending on the weather. In addition, there is a long "wish list" of projects in need of help in all areas of the park, according to Walter McMann, who coordinates volunteer operations. Help is needed in renovating park buildings and facilities, as well as other jobs.

To volunteer, contact McMann at (301) 739-4200.

Chesapeake Awards Nominations

The Izaak Walton League of America is accepting nominations for its fourth annual Chesapeake Bay Conservation Awards, co-sponsored by the Du Pont Company. These awards are presented to groups and individuals who played a leadership role in helping to protect and restore the Chesapeake's unique resources.

The ten awards categories include Agriculture, Construction and Land Development, Public Service, Local Government, Business and Industry, Fisheries and Wildlife, Boating and Outdoor Recreation, "Skipjack Award" for Journalism, Youth, and Education.

Finalists will be presented with their awards at a ceremony in Richmond, Va., on October 5. Applications for nomination are available from IWLA Chesapeake Bay Program Director Linda Winter at (703) 528-1818. The deadline for accepting nominations is May 1, 1989.

Potomac Basin

REPORTER

Editor: Curtis M. Dalpra

Editorial Assistant: Joan Schoshinski

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500 TAYLOR AVE
ANNAPOLIS MD

Focus of battle

are their concerns and give parents," Morsell said.

Speaker from the National Education Association is expected as speakers from the three bargaining organizations to give an overview of what each perceives the budget cut will do to school programs and impact on students.

Their goal is to try and get the commissioners to take a second meeting," Morsell continued.

State Board of Education President R. Shepherd claimed that the school would have no alternative but to go back to the bargaining table unless the commissioners do a complete change in their stance.

Morsell said at this stage of the negotiations the CEA was taking one step at a time. She declined to comment on the possibility of having to go back to the negotiating table.

"At this point we won't consider negotiations," She said, adding to the BATTLE, page A-8

Chief fired

Member Tommy Crockett refused to discuss the reasons for the decision to fire Cupp. He said that the committee had met Saturday to discuss personnel. However, he would not say whether Cupp had been the subject of discussion.

All and committee members' names could not be reached by Judy Landau.

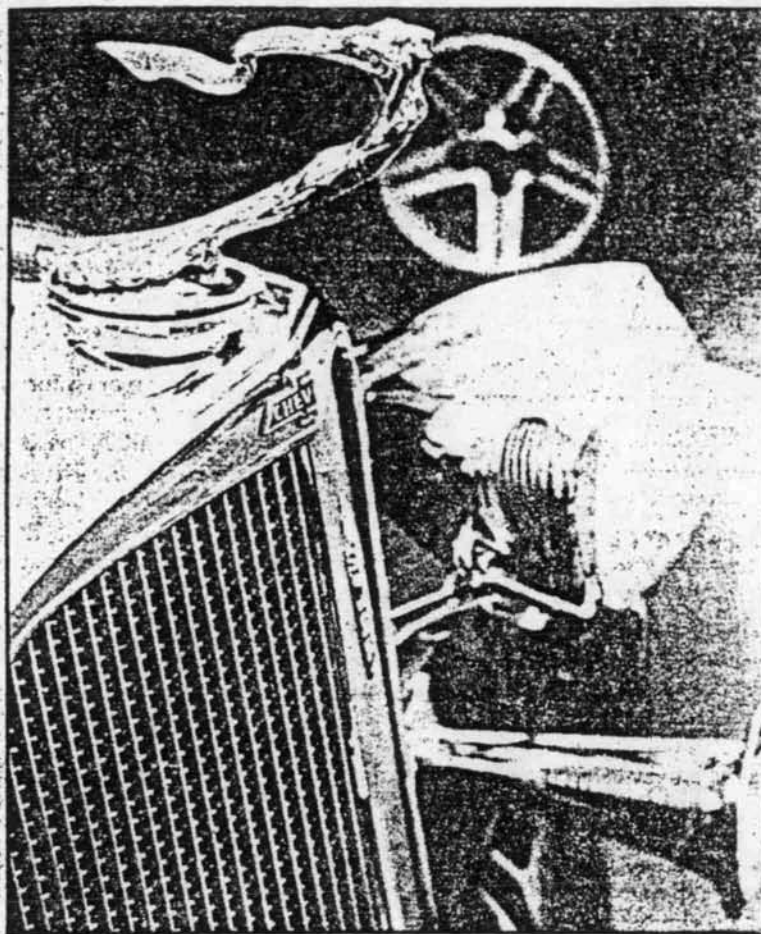


Photo by Lucy Tonacci

The hood ornament on this aging Chevy would tell a tale of fun and nostalgia if it could talk about last Thursday night's gathering at the Prince Frederick Cafe. It was the first of the weekly meetings for rods and custom cars, which are invited to compete May 22 in the P.F. Cafe Rod Run I. Story, more pictures, page A-13.

Pax River fish kill prompts state review

State officials are investigating a fish kill in the Patuxent River and the other is to take a sample of water quality.

Fishermen explained that live samples of fish were more effective in determining if the cause of the

3-18-88 Calvert Co Prog Des

Critical areas plan passes local vote

by Sande Kimball

The Calvert County Board of Commissioners yesterday adopted its critical area plan and mapping to be reviewed by the State Critical Area Commission on June 1. The commissioners also extended the Critical Areas moratorium to Nov. 30 or until a plan has been adopted by the county and state.

By yesterday the commissioners apparently had narrowed the options down to two choices—adopt the state's map or resubmit draft II of the maps with some minor changes.

There are two issues in the

Critical Area law, one is the text and the second is a mapping of properties that are identified as being in the critical area—some targeted for limited or intense development.

Both the state map and the county's will have the same environmental effect, Planning Director Frank Jaklitsch said. But the county's map, according to Jaklitsch, has more respect for property rights and less chance of lawsuits. The text of the plan has not been an issue, Jaklitsch added.

At the public hearing last week, state Comptroller and large county

see CRITICAL, page A-8

Head-on collision claims Owings woman

by Sande Kimball

A 26-year-old Owings woman died Monday afternoon in a head-on collision with a cement truck after she apparently veered from the lane in which she was traveling into the path of the oncoming truck.

According to Maryland State Police officials, Tammy Leslie Brooks was driving her 1985 Pontiac Sunbird east on Rte. 260 when she crossed into the westbound lane where the Howlin Concrete 1985 Mack truck was traveling. Police said that when the driver of the truck saw Brooks' car cross the center line, he crossed into the east

back into her lane and hit the truck head on.

She was pronounced dead at the scene.

Brooks' 2-year-old passenger, whom police believe to have been her daughter, is currently listed in critical condition at Children's Hospital in Washington, D.C. The child, Ashlei Nichole Taylor, was flown from the accident scene by helicopter to the hospital.

The truck, registered to Howlin Concrete Company, was driven by Chesapeake Beach resident Bruce Allen Yorkley, 24.

Charges have not been filed and an investigation is in progress.

Battle Continued from Page A-1

that "teachers could best explain to parents the impact budget cuts would have on their children's education. We [teachers] are the ones in the classroom and we're involved with the children."

During the salary negotiations, the newly organized classified employees group agreed on a salary contract for an 8 percent increase this year and 7 percent next year. Teachers and administrators negotiated a contract for an 8 percent increase over the next two years.

School Superintendent Eugene Karol said that the proposed cuts make no sense to the BOE at a time when the county is experiencing unprecedented growth.

Frances Loveless, president of the Calvert County/Maryland State Educational Services Council agrees with Karol.

"We simply can't afford to allow the cuts if we are to grow and support the education system," she said.

The BOE argues that the budget increase of \$4.5 million over last year only reflects the \$2 million it will cost to open the new Sunderland Elementary School and \$1.8 million to meet the negotiated salary increases.

"We are basically emphasizing the

importance of education and we have to have that school [Sunderland]," Loveless continued. "Subtract that cost and we're not asking for much more and parents aren't aware of this."

"This \$1.75 million cut is a sure-fire map down the road towards educational mediocrity," said Michael Mote, president of the Calvert Association of Supervisors and Administrators. "The school system's reward for doing a good job is to have its resources cut."

The Calvert County Council of PTA's has endorsed the rally and its purpose.

The letter, signed by council President Wendy Hunter, reads:

"The County Council is on record for full funding of the FY 89 education budget. Bear in mind that the operation of Sunderland Elementary School will cost \$2 million, that the increase in health insurance will cost \$1.3 million and that the negotiated salary increases will cost \$1.8 million, for a total of \$5.2 million. A \$5.4 million increase is being sought, leaving only \$200,000 to address inflation."

Another spiraling cost in the education budget is health insurance, expected to increase about \$1.3 million based on the system's risk experience.

She screamed and struggled, according to the court papers, and escaped from him. She got in her car and drove away, but her alleged attacker followed her a short distance in his own car.

Tfc. Brian Newcomer wrote in the court papers that Erwine later identified Jones in a photo line up.

The court papers also show that Jones was convicted in August 1980 on charges of assault with intent to rape in connection with an incident earlier that year in the Prince Frederick High's store parking lot. Jones was sentenced to serve 15

Critical Continued from Page A-1

landholder Louis Goldstein wanted to know the names of those on the State Critical Area Commission responsible for putting the final seal of approval.

"That might be the most important answer here tonight," Goldstein charged. "They may be blind to what you have submitted."

The reviewing committee includes James Gutman of Anne Arundel County, J. Frank Raley of St. Mary's City, Ron Karasic of Baltimore, Bob Schoeplein of the State Department of Economic and Community Development and Sam Bowling of Charles County.

In 1984 the State Legislature passed the Critical Areas law that all counties were to have plans adopted by June 11, 1988 or the state would step in with its generic plan. Exempted from the law are Annapolis, Baltimore City and Washington, D.C.

The legislation sets special limitations on development and land use within a 1,000-foot "critical area" for wildlife and water quality protection bordering the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Land designated within the critical area is divided into three categories, slated for intense development, limited development or resource conservation. The county may use up to 5 percent of its resource conservation area for denser housing development, half of which can be intense in scope and half of which can be limited.

In the state's plan, the county's growth allocation is 752 acres, more or less; and the county's mapping accounts for 657 acres, more or less. Calvert County stretches approximately 31 miles north to south and seven miles, east to west, bordered by the Patuxent River on the west and the Chesapeake Bay on the east,

leaving little land to be developed according to the state's law.

Planners estimate that about 419 acres will be consumed for projects already approved in the Solomons Town Center and projects approved outside the town center. Chesapeake Beach has requested 175 acres for its growth allocation and North Beach wants 20 acres for its share. To develop the Solomons town Center residentially at six units to the acre would take 411 more acres of the growth allocation.

Calvert County submitted its first plan in November and much of the text followed these state guidelines. However, county planners interpreted "existing use by 1984" to include recorded as well as built subdivisions. The state commission ruled that subdivisions and platted parcels prior to 1984 had to have buildings physically in place to be exempt.

Former county commissioner Garner "Pete" Grover said at the hearing that the state is penalizing the county for following its programs in open space and forestry.

"We've kept our space open and developed forest land, now [state] are penalizing us for what they asked us to do. We should have developed all our lands 10 years ago," Grover said.

Most of the speakers agreed on one point: Maryland counties are scapegoats in a program which is aimed at cleaning up the polluted Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries with Annapolis, Baltimore City and Washington exempted. The landowners say these urban areas are mostly responsible for the bay's fragile condition.

Developers of projects in the Solomons area pleaded with the commissioners to follow the Solomons' master plan.

Letters Continued from Page A-4

Pet owners are responsible

dogs lying along the roadside. I realize that sometimes weather conditions are not favorable to the drivers that hit these animals.

"Stick to your guns and support the Solomons Town Center plan against this inquisition," Matt Gambrell, developer of Solomons Harbor, a multi-family housing development proposed off Dowell Road.

Most of the developers have sunk millions of dollars into projects on sites that are in the critical areas and targeted for intense development.

With 17 percent of the county's land in jeopardy, the county commissioners are pressing for some flexibility to be built into the plan.

Commissioner Joyce Lyons Terhes said once the governor sees the invested dollars in projects she feels certain he will back a request submitted to him last November. With the flexibility the commissioners agreed the plan will enhance the bay and allow the counties to design a program to meet specific needs of the landscape.

The public hearing provided an arena for many landowners to discuss personal situations.

Many are concerned that the law is driving up the cost of land, specifically on existing waterfront homes while reducing property values on those parcels targeted for limited development.

Farmers said with strict enforcement of not allowing farming activities in certain areas where endangered species or to protect wildlife habitats, incomes could be cut some \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year.

Developers of Bayview Hills in Chesapeake Beach suggested that the commissioners support the town's critical area plan, saying such support would ease the problem on the growth allocation.

William Franch and Susan Ballard of McCrone, representing the Gottleids of Solomons said the commissioners would be making a serious mistake to surrender to the state commission and it would be a financial risk, with potential law suits.

The 40-acre Gottleid site is located on Dowell Road. The mother and son are asking the com-

missioners to include this parcel in the 5 percent allocation if the state sticks to its ruling not to exempt platted subdivisions in the critical areas.

Goldstein called for more clarification on just what was permitted use in the RCA. He said he has "big plans" for aquaculture as an industry for the county.

"We can't grow tobacco anymore..." and aquaculture is the way of the future he said.

Larry Bowlby called the hearing an "exercise in frustration." "This is nothing but a broad brush with no criteria to rezone 17 percent of the county's land. Has anyone studied the socio-economic impact?"

Bowlby said watermen were fast disappearing from the area and that in 10 to 15 years watermen won't be able to pay the increasing taxes on their waterfront property. "Only rich people will live on the water, not the watermen," Bowlby said.

The Broome's Island resident said his community was dead if its 40 acres of land in RCA is not allowed to be intensely developed. "Broome's Island as a community is dead—it will wither and die."

Heritage

Continued from Page A-1

The project, jointly funded by Patterson and the state, is estimated to cost \$250,000. The 7,200-square-foot building is being designed by Baltimore architect John Brunnett.

Patterson donated the 512-acre waterfront site to the state in 1983. Patterson's husband, Jefferson, had researched modern farming methods, grown tobacco, soybeans and corn and raised cattle there.

The park contains more than 65 archeological sites, reflecting prehistoric Indian occupation and 17th century colonial settlement.

Located on Mackall Road in the southern part of the county, the park is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Wednesday through Sunday. Admission is free.

ITEM "D"

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THE SUNDAY TIMES

DELMARVA'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER

Salisbury, Maryland

\$1.00

SUNDAY
May 28, 1989

Somerset Development Denied

Commission Rejects Luxury Resort

By LIZ HOLLAND
Daily Times Staff Writer

WEATHER

Mostly sunny today with highs in the 70s. Sunset today: 8:14 p.m. Mostly sunny Monday with highs again in the 70s. Sunrise Monday: 5:41 a.m. Details on page A20.

Inside TODAY

NATION

Coelho To Resign House Seat

PRINCESS ANNE — A West German developer's application for 222 acres from Somerset County's 1988 critical area growth allocation has been denied by the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Commission.

The 16-member panel voted 14 to 1 this week to deny the application for the proposed 896-unit Somerset Springs luxury golfing/hunting resort development in Fairmount, according to commission member Ronald Adkins. One member abstained, he said.

The application was approved lo-

cally following a Dec. 27 joint hearing between the Somerset County Commissioners and the county Planning and Zoning Commission. A second public hearing was held May 11 by a Critical Area Commission panel. Strong public opposition to the project was presented at both hearings.

The application, the first growth allocation request in the state to be turned down by the commission, was denied because the developer, Leo Dahlmanns, had not submitted site plans or received health department approval, Adkins said.

The denial on that basis raises the question of what constitutes a complete submittal because the commission has not yet established any standards for approval, he said. For the time being, commission members are "shooting in the dark."

Adkins, who is also Somerset County's planning director, said to require developers to have site plans drawn up and receive health department permits in the first stage of a long approval process is ridiculous because it often means spending as much as \$10,000 on a

project that may not get off the ground.

Dahlmanns' attorney, Tony Bruce, noted that the commission had approved growth allocation for another large condominium project on the Potomac River in Prince Georges County on the basis of schematic drawings rather than a full design.

Bruce said it did not surprise him "that a political decision was made by the Critical Area Commission." The commission's action was only the latest example of its "unequal treatment" of Somerset County.

Recently, a dispute between the commission and the county over whether the county's critical area program had been legally adopted was solved when Maryland Attorney General Joseph Curran found in favor of the county.

Bruce said it was "patently obvious" the commission was embarrassed by the decision and that "Somerset County is going to have to beg for anything."

Bruce said he had not talked to Dahlmanns, who is currently in Switzerland, and was not sure what step, if any, they would take next. "We will look at all the options, including all appeals," he said.

FYI... Somerset Springs

Hawkins Point Incinerator

After considerable flip-flopping between Fairfield and Hawkins Point, Mayor Kurt L. Schmoke has decided to support the latter South Baltimore site for construction of a private, \$25-million medical-waste incinerator. His wavering has given ammunition to Brooklyn and Curtis Bay residents, who seem to be against any further industrial development in areas near their neighborhoods that have been zoned for heavy industry.

When the City Council holds public hearings later this month, it should examine incinerator issues beyond neighborhood emotionalism. Although such anxiety is understandable, incinerators will be increasingly necessary in the 1990s: our throwaway society is simply drowning in waste. Hawkins Point has several things in its favor. It is accessible to an interstate highway and to the city's Quarantine Road landfill. And the zoning is compatible with incinerator use.

Incinerator technology is developing by leaps and bounds. Fears about the spread of viruses from medical-waste plants are no longer valid; today's main concern is air pollution.

Yet as the City Council prepares for its hearings on the Hawkins Point incinerator, members should ask some pointed questions: Is the Baltimore region better served by a centralized incinerator than many smaller ones? If centralized facilities are authorized, what will happen to the numerous incinerators now operated by several of Baltimore's 23 hospitals? Is a new incinerator needed, or would the community be better served by steam sterilization, grinding and separation of infectious and pathological waste of hospital refuse? How reliable is the separation and sterilization process, compared to burning? What will be the impact on the cost of waste management, if needles and other metal waste are separated?

Once these questions are answered satisfactorily, the Hawkins Point medical-waste incinerator should be approved without further delay. Continuing indecision by the mayor and the City Council poses real dangers. It could make it even more difficult in the future to win public approval to resolve Baltimore's growing waste-disposal problems.

SUN 6.12.89/10-A

Annapolis CAPITAL 6/14/89

Critical areas compensation to be studied

Proposal to reimburse landowners called 'enormously expensive'

State compensation for landowners whose waterfront property declines in value because of restrictions imposed by the critical areas law would be "an enormously expensive undertaking," John C. North said yesterday.

Nevertheless, the new chairman of the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Commission agreed to the request of a legislative oversight committee to have his commission look into the possibility of a compensation plan.

"I'm not saying it can't be done or is impossible," North said.

He told lawmakers, however, that they were getting into an area "of enormous complexity and enormous financial implications" by proposing that the state develop a compensation plan.

The critical areas law restricts development in a 1,000-foot buffer strip around tidal waters. It is intended to preserve trees and vegetation that environmentalists say reduce erosion and cut down on the flow of pollutants into the Chesapeake Bay.

North told members of the Joint Oversight Committee on Chesapeake Bay Critical Areas that there is no question that some property owners will suffer an economic loss because the law limits what they can do with their property.

"The difficulty is that while individuals have been demonstrably harmed . . . you have a multitude of questions," he said.

It would be necessary to determine who had been hurt, to what extent they had been hurt and where the money would come from to make up the lost property values, he said.

"It just seems to me personally there are lots and lots of problems and complexities," North said.

Del. Michael H. Weir, D-Baltimore

It would be necessary to determine who had been hurt, to what extent they had been hurt and where the money would come from to make up the lost property values.

County, told North that when the critical areas law was passed, it was the intent of the legislature that "people who were adversely affected would be compensated."

State Sen. James C. Simpson, D-St. Mary's, agreed with North that there would be many problems with a compensation plan, but said that "it wouldn't hurt to take a look at it."

North told the committee that all but seven of the 60 counties and municipalities covered by the law have submitted plans regulating development in critical areas that have been approved by the commission.

Still awaiting approval are four counties — Caroline, St. Mary's, Wicomico and Worcester — and three municipalities on the lower Eastern Shore — Mardela Springs, Sharptown and Snow Hill.

North said the commission hopes "the seven laggards" will have plans completed and approved by the end of summer.

"We are doing our best to build fires, coax and cajole, use a carrot and soft stick to get these final programs enacted and in effect," he said.

Critical Area panel agrees to consider compensation issue

By John W. Frece
Annapolis Bureau of The Sun

ANNAPOLIS — At the insistence of legislators, the new chairman of the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Commission agreed yesterday to look into the possibility of the state compensating landowners for any loss in property value attributable to the 1984 critical area law.

But former Talbot County Judge John C. North II, who became the commission's chairman just six weeks ago, warned members of a Critical Area oversight committee that they were "opening a gargantuan Pandora's box" by suggesting such a program.

While in theory the idea may be good, he said, in practice it is likely to be complicated, time-consuming and expensive.

The state would have to review properties on a site-by-site basis to determine who has been harmed and to what extent, and then bring in "expert verification of pecuniary loss," he said. Next, he added, the state would face perhaps its hardest task: finding the money necessary to pay those hurt by the bay protection law.

"I'm not saying it can't be done or is impossible, but there just could be lots and lots of complications," he said.

The 1984 critical area law designated a 1,000-foot strip along the shoreline of the bay and its tributaries — about 614,653 acres in all — for special environmental protection. The ribbon of land runs through 16 counties and 44 municipalities, each of which was required to develop its own protection plan, subject to state approval and oversight.

Delegate Michael H. Weir, D-Baltimore County, who pressed Mr. North for a commission study of the compensation issue, suggested that landowners in his area and on the Eastern Shore were losing the value of their forested land because of timbering restrictions within a 100-foot shoreline "buffer" required within the 1,000-foot critical area.

"I know there was an implied intent in the legislation that persons who were adversely affected were eventually going to be taken care of," Delegate Weir said. "It's something that ought to be addressed."

The tree-cutting restrictions are designed to keep as much as possible of the bay's waterfront forested, both as a protection against runoff and erosion and as a natural filtering system for ground water running into the bay.

Sen. Gerald W. Winegrad, D-Anne Arundel, however, noted that in most cases, the value of waterfront property has soared rather than fallen as a result of the Critical Area law.

He suggested that if a program is developed to compensate those who have lost property value as a result of the law, it be paid for from the "windfall" of those whose land appreciated because of it.

County zoning chief quits to join architectural firm

By DEBORAH FUNK
Staff Writer

The county's planning and zoning officer is resigning to join a major architectural and engineering firm that does extensive business in Anne Arundel County.

Thomas L. Osborne, 42, will leave his job Aug. 31 to begin work with Dewberry & Davis architectural and engineering firm.

Osborne will first work at the firm's Fairfax, Va., headquarters before overseeing urban planning for the company in Maryland.

No replacement has been named by county officials.

County public ethics laws prohibit former county officials and employees from using information they obtained through their positions "against the county."

Because Osborne's job in Maryland is expected to have a state-

wide function, it should not violate the County Code, County Attorney Stephen R. Beard said.

"The chance of his having anything to do with specific items in the county government which he's involved in now are at best remote," Beard said.

Osborne, a Glen Burnie native, was appointed planning and zoning officer in March 1987.

As zoning officer, he drafted the critical areas protection plan according to state guidelines.

He also recommended impact fees, which force developers to pay more for roads and schools, and he steered the county through the lengthy and complex comprehensive rezoning process.

Much of his time was spent meeting with residents in the evenings. His new job will allow (See OSBORNE, Page A8)



THOMAS OSBORNE
... to leave post Aug. 31.

CAPITAL 8-8-89

OSBORNE

(Continued from Page A1)

him more time with his family, he said.

"This was a great opportunity that became available that I felt I shouldn't turn down," he said.

Sid Dewberry, the managing partner and founder of Dewberry & Davis, recruited Osborne for the job a month ago. The two met 10 years ago when Osborne worked as a planner in Fairfax County.

Osborne said he turned down a job offer from Dewberry & Davis two years ago.

Dewberry & Davis employs 1,600 people in 22 offices from New York to South Carolina, said J.R. Ball, an associate and branch manager in the firm's Parole office.

The bulk of its clients are developers and its functions range from design to submitting plans to local governments on behalf of its clients,

Ball said.

"We do a great deal of work in Anne Arundel County," he said. "We are not the big boys on the block, but perhaps that might change."

The company's latest project is the 1,100-unit Harbour Gate apartment and condominium complex off Bestgate Road. Dewberry & Davis currently is going through planning approval for the project and construction is expected to begin within two months.

RECORD-OBSERVER

August 9, 1989

Vol. 51 No. 49

35 Cents

Bramble cited for Critical Areas violations

BY CHRISTINA BARNES
Assistant News Editor

Residents of the Bay View Apartments in Grasonville have been complaining for more than two months about dredge spoils from the Kent Narrows and topsoil being deposited in front of their homes. Finally something may be done about it.

David A. Bramble, Inc., contractor for the State Highway Administration (SHA) project at Kent Narrows, was cited Friday for civil zoning violations of the Queen Anne's County Critical Area ordinance after county Planning and Zoning officials discovered he was depositing spoils within the Critical Area buffer.

Three citations were filed against Bramble, each with a fine of \$500.

When Bramble obtained the contract to build the new bridge at the Narrows, he also got permission from property owners to deposit soils on three sites: Ewing & Foster's property on Long Point Road in Grasonville, the Gardner property on the west side of the Narrows bridge, and Chester Station, according to James Barton, county zoning inspector. All of these sites are in the Critical Areas. No deposits were dumped on the Chester Station site.

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) approved three sediment control plans for these sites submitted by Bramble. Bramble then applied for a sediment permit on May 22, but Barton said Planning and Zoning never issued the permit.

The state then exempted itself from jurisdiction of local zoning regulations on the dumping sites, "but they (Bramble) weren't exempt from the Critical Areas," Barton said.



Trucks belonging to David A. Bramble, Inc. have been seen frequently by Bay View Apartment residents as they are driven to a site across from their homes and deposit top soil and dredge spoils from the Kent Narrows. Bramble was cited on Friday for illegally depositing these soils within the Critical Areas buffer and without project approval by the county planning and zoning department.

Area residents frequently complained to George Fish, construction project engineer for the SHA. Fish said he told them that there's nothing the SHA can do because the contractor had all the proper permits. "They (the residents) will have to put up with it until they're done," Fish said Thursday.

Barton said he believed Bramble and his men thought they could proceed because they had been to SCS and the state Department of Natural Resources (DNR) had inspected the site. "These people went to all the people that they thought they had to," he said.

But Tom Heisler, district conservationist for the SCS, said last Thursday that when SCS approved the sediment control plan, they told Bramble this plan itself didn't grant him the right to proceed.

"We informed him that he get straight and in compliance with planning and zoning," he said, "and we cautioned him that he doesn't do filling or destruction of the wetlands."

David C. Bramble said Monday that he did go to planning and zoning with his plans and asked if he was supposed to go before the planning and zoning board, "and they said we didn't." Bramble called the issue "a misunderstanding by all parties." Planning and zoning officials may have thought Bramble was exempt from Critical Areas because the dredging was part of a state project, Bramble said.

"It wasn't a willful violation," he stated. "We thought we were in compliance."

Now a large pile of dredge spoils and top soil, up to 15 feet high in many places, rests in front of the

Please see BRAMBLE, p. 12A

Bramble

from page 1A

Bay View Apartments, and spoils the scenery and air, residents said.

Barton said he didn't know that Bramble was dumping there until Jim Nieberline of Long Point Road complained to him on June 1.

Since then, the residents of the Long Point Road and Jackson Creek Lane area have complained several times to planning and zoning officials, SHA officials, the DNR, Environmental Health officials, and the SCS, and have gathered in meetings to discuss what they could do about it. Their most recent meeting was held last Wednesday afternoon.

Nieberline said Bramble had been depositing on the Long Point Road site for at least six weeks.

It took some time for the residents to get somebody to admit that some of the dirt was dredge spoil. But finally Fish admitted that it was.

What's bothered the residents the most is how the pile of topsoil and dredge spoils has ruined the atmosphere of their community.

"Why, with the lovely community we have, should we approach (it) from behind this pile of sludge?" asked Long Point Road resident Ruth Meyers. Judith Bates, also of Long Point Road, added that

the spoils smell bad, and residents can't even sit outside in the evenings anymore.

"We have a lot of retirees around here and we want to protect our interests," said resident Mary Jane Troll.

As the residents spoke Wednesday of the frequent trips by Bramble's men, depositing spoils and topsoil, one of Bramble's trucks drove up to the site and dumped some more.

As the deposits piled up in front of their homes, residents became ever more concerned about the impact it has had not only on the atmosphere, but on the marsh.

Meyers acknowledged that Bramble did put a silk fence around the pile, as required by the sediment control plan. But Nieberline has photographs of the fence where it was smashed down and covered with dirt, mainly on the side of the marshland.

Residents are also angry that "if we want to do anything to the area, we have to get a permit. We have to (confer with) the same gentlemen who have allowed this operation to go on," Ruth Meyers said.

As for the dumping of soil and dredge spoils, Barton said the first result of the citation will be that agreements will be made to restore the sites so that they are again in compliance with the Critical Areas.

Bramble said he's already been working on the sites to bring them back into compliance with the Critical Areas ordinance. He said he's no longer depositing at the Long Point Road area.

Bramble will eventually deposit at the site in Chester Station, he said. He has the permits, and is waiting for the state to check the site for wetlands. None of the deposits will be dredge spoils, he said, but will be clean fillers.

Ride

from page 1A

Chesapeake Pottery and downtown Centreville, for \$1. There are discounts available for senior citizens.

While the original county ride

survey conducted in June, that the new routes will attract considerably more passengers.

"The county has gotten used to having a public transportation

cond bus specifically for "County Ride," Comfort said.

The grand-opening celebration will take place on Aug. 11 at 10

REGION

Schaefer tells Eastern Shore 'forget industrial plant'

CRISFIELD (AP) — Gov. William Donald Schaefer advised Crisfield officials yesterday to forget a proposed maritime industrial park that is the heart of a development strategy for the economically depressed lower Eastern Shore.

Gov. Schaefer said he telephoned Gen. Gerald C. Brown, who heads the Army Corps of Engineers division that includes Maryland and which must approve the Crisfield project, on Thursday asking him to approve a permit for construction of the industrial park.

"He turned us down," the governor said.

"He didn't care that the economy

is hurt, that plants are closing," Gov. Schaefer told a gathering of public officials and business leaders.

The governor's comments came during his visit to three Somerset County plants employing about 600 people that are scheduled to be closed within eight months.

Gov. Schaefer offered no solutions to the plant closings, but promised local officials that the state will do everything possible to help them through their economic bad times.

He said he is optimistic a buyer can be found for Carvel Hall, a cutlery manufacturer that will be shut down about the end of September because of its parent company's

"I didn't like his attitude . . . I don't like this guy. He didn't care that the economy is hurt, that plants are closing."

economic problems.

The governor was more pessimistic about the future of two Campbell's Soup Co. plants in Crisfield and Pocomoke City that will be closed within six to eight months.

The state Department of Economic and Employment Development will help local officials look for a buyer for the soup company plants.

The state will also set up offices at all three plants to help employees find new jobs.

Gov. Schaefer was clearly angry about his conversation with Brown.

"I didn't like his attitude . . . I don't like this guy," he said.

Gov. Schaefer described Brown as "a by-the-book general" who wouldn't even consider overruling

objections to the industrial park by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The industrial park has drawn opposition from environmentalists and some federal regulators because construction would destroy several acres of wetlands. The Corps of Engineers has the final say over whether a permit will be issued, regardless of objections raised by other agencies.

Mark Wasserman, a Schaefer aide, said the current proposal has been substantially reduced in size to minimize damage to wetlands and he doesn't know what other changes could be offered to federal officials.

"We can't seem to find a formula

that will satisfy them," he said.

While Gov. Schaefer said it is time to forget the industrial park, U.S. Sen. Barbara Mikulski, D-Md., suggested that top Maryland officials from Annapolis and Washington sit down with Brown and try to change his mind.

"We're just not going to take 'no' for an answer," she said.

Delegate Daniel Long, D-Somerset, said the county has been hit hard by the rejection of the maritime industrial park and the announced closings of three plants.

"These are bad times on the lower Eastern Shore, but I feel . . . we can turn things around," he said.

Somerset Officials Hope Latest Crisis Will Attract State Economic Resources

SOMERSET, From D1

Maryland. To that end, Gov. William Donald Schaefer, Sen. Barbara A. Mikulski (D-Md.) and a busload of top state officials rolled into Somerset County Friday for a pep talk. While Cabinet secretaries told county leaders about state aid already in the works, Schaefer tried to boost their spirits.

"If I thought the end [of Crisfield] was in sight, I wouldn't be here," Schaefer said, and he gestured toward the town's marina and waterfront. "You have so much damn potential sitting out there."

For years, Somerset's fortunes turned almost exclusively on the seafood industry, and it still is the base of the county's economy. Crisfield residents brag that part of downtown is literally built on the oyster shells from processing plants.

But oyster harvests here, as in the rest of the bay, are dwindling, and each season's crab business is unpredictable. Some watermen have a hard time making ends meet. Others say business is booming.

Terry Conway is chairman of the Handy Soft Shell Crab Co., the largest producer of soft-shell crabs in the world. Watermen bring blue crabs to the holding pens on his property and tend the crabs carefully until they molt. Conway ships the delicacy to 23 countries, and



his business is profitable enough that a Japanese oil company bought Handy several years ago as an investment.

"I know people say the seafood industry is dying, but our business is thriving," Conway said.

But his company also illustrates the county's seasonal employment problems. Conway's season runs only from May to mid-October, and there are similar patterns for agriculture.

"People used to be able to live on seasonal income, but they can't anymore," said County Administrator Charles Massey.

What is frustrating to county leaders about the plant-closing announcements is that the area had been making some progress toward diversification. The two-year-old Eastern Correctional Institution, a state prison that county officials

coveted, provides about 750 of the highest-paying jobs in the area. A small boat-building business, a quilting factory and a shellfish-processing plant have all opened since then.

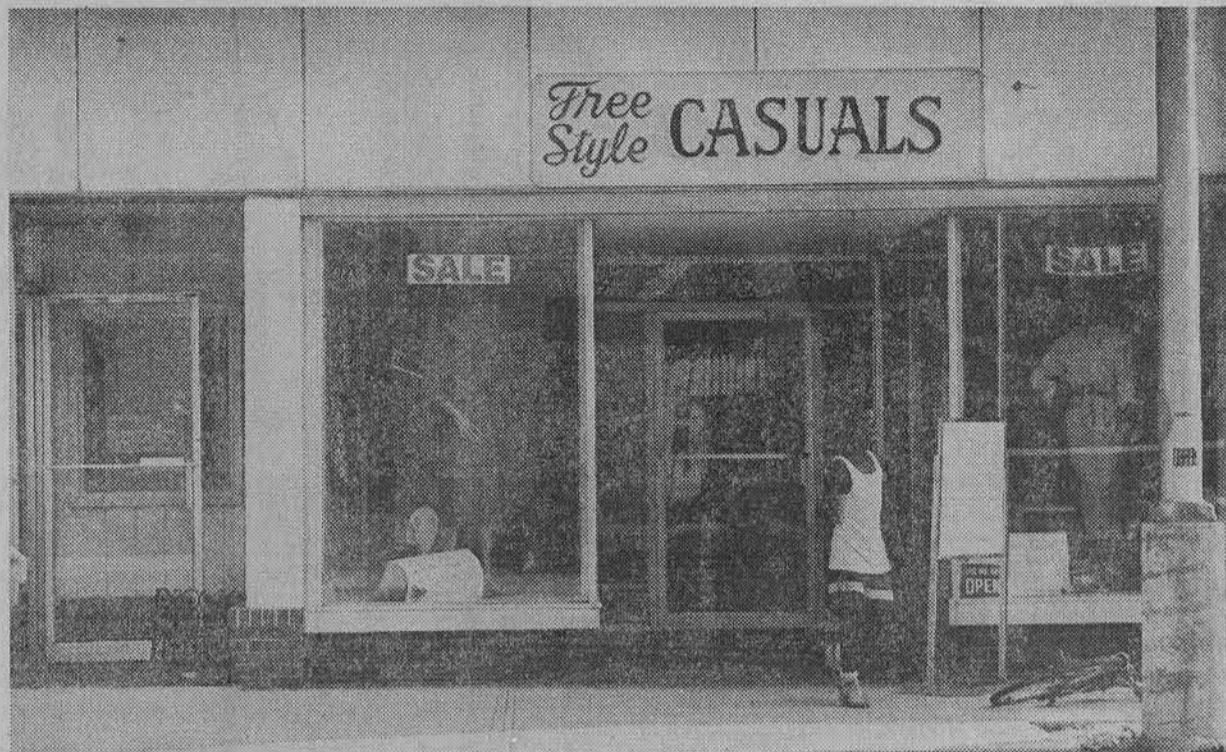
A change in the local economy is evident to Robert Wilson, a real estate agent who is president of the area Chamber of Commerce. Until three or four years ago, he said, 80 percent of his transactions involved retirees from mostly urban areas who moved here. More recently, about half of his business has come from locals, who can now afford to buy houses or move to larger homes.

"It seemed like we were on a roll and then, damn, we got the rug pulled out from under us," Wilson said.

Even without the plant closings, the county has serious problems to overcome. It has the lowest percentage of high school graduates in the state (44.7 percent according to the last census), and its tax base and per capita income rank near the bottom. Its schools suffer as a result—Somerset teamed with Baltimore in suing for more state aid to education—and its teachers regularly leave for higher-paying jobs elsewhere.

The county's schools, its limited government services and lack of amenities also mean that even when companies locate their plants in Somerset, their executives often settle outside the county.

Some Somerset officials say the state is hampering the county's ability to grow out of its problems. Eastern Shore officials are the most outspoken opponents of the state's Critical Areas law, which tries to protect the Chesapeake Bay by limiting the kind and amount of construction along the bay and its tributaries.



PHOTOS BY DARREL ELLIS—THE WASHINGTON POST

Part of the downtown area of Crisfield. "It seems like it's always a struggle," says the mayor, Richard Scott.

Because of its rivers and shoreline, about 35 percent of Somerset County falls under the Critical Areas restrictions. And county officials worry that the state's new law protecting the swamps and bogs called nontidal wetlands will further restrict development.

One thing that has become clear to Somerset residents, Long said, is that solutions will have to come partly from outside the county's boundaries. Schaefer said he will organize a visit from Washington and Baltimore business leaders to show opportunities available on the lower Eastern Shore, similar to an earlier Schaefer trip to Western Maryland. And the county will promote events to encourage tourism, such as this weekend's National Hard Crab Derby and Fair in Crisfield.

"There are those in the rest of the state who don't understand the problems we have," Long said. "We have to do a better job of convincing the haves that the have-nots need their help."



Estella Kellame works on knives at Carvel Hall, which is closing this month.

POST 7.3.89

Somerset County Beset by Economy, Pessimism

Local Officials Hope 2 Plant Closings Prompt State to Look East With Assistance

By Robert Barnes
Washington Post Staff Writer

CRISFIELD, Md.—It is easy to overlook tiny Somerset County.

Motorists from the urban areas of Maryland turn left to Ocean City before they reach its borders. Those headed to Virginia's Eastern Shore take the bypass around the stately old homes of Princess Anne. It is impossible to stumble upon Crisfield by accident; it is at the end of the line 14 miles off the main highway.

Somerset County has always been small. It has always been rural. It has always depended on the harvest of its fields and waters for its prosperity. And, says Crisfield

Mayor Richard Scott, "it seems like it's always a struggle."

In the last month, things have gotten worse. Officials at Carvel Hall, a cutlery plant on the outskirts of Crisfield that recently employed more than 100 workers, announced they were ceasing operation by the end of September. An even bigger blow came when Campbell Soup Co. said it would close its Mrs. Paul's Kitchens plant, a move that will end 246 of the town's best-paying jobs.

Those may seem like small losses in an urban area, but they are substantial blows to a civilian work force of less than 12,500. Somerset's unemployment rate now stands at 9.4 percent, and at times during the last year has been triple that of the state as a whole. Mary-

land's unemployment rate was as low as 4.5 percent last year.

Moreover, even some of the county's most ardent supporters of a proposed maritime industrial park in Crisfield—a project billed as the cornerstone of the area's economic development hopes—are beginning to concede that it will never receive the required federal environmental permits. And the county's ability to grow is further hampered by the state's recent initiatives for cleaning up the Chesapeake Bay by curtailing development along the coasts.

"These are hard times for the lower Eastern Shore," said Del. Daniel M. Long, a Democrat who represents Somerset in the General Assembly.

When Harold Abbott, a 23-year employee of Mrs. Paul's, is asked what workers there might do when the plant closes March 1, he is succinct: "Leave Crisfield."

Such pessimism is what city and county officials fear most. Long and others are trying to look at the closings as a challenge rather than a disaster.

"One of the things that may come out of the events of the last two weeks is that it might focus the state's resources on our area," Long said.

County officials are hoping their region begins to receive the kind of intensive economic development recently visited upon Western

See SOMERSET, D9, Col. 1

Recycling plant eyes county

By DAN GUIDO
Business Writer

Anne Arundel County is one of five Maryland counties being considered as the site for a \$10 million plastics recycling plant.

But Howard County is the first choice of Peter F. Osterchrist, chairman and chief executive officer of the joint venture that plans to build 10 plastics recycling plants nationwide.

Howard County already has implemented a plastics recycling law, he said. "Without a law on the books, you don't have a plant."

That county also has a relatively high recycling participation rate compared with other U.S. communities, he added.

However, Polymer Resources Group Inc. has identified a potential building site in Anne Arundel County, Osterchrist said. He would not reveal the location, saying only that the plant will require about five acres and must be located near roads and railroad lines.

Anne Arundel County officials said Wednesday they have not heard of the plant and have not been contact-

ed about the possibility of locating it here.

Also in the running for the plant are Montgomery, Prince George's and Baltimore counties, and several sites on the Eastern Shore, Osterchrist said.

Polymer Resources Group Inc. is a joint venture of AKW Apparate + Verfahren of West Germany and ITC Inc. of Baltimore. Operations at its first plastic recycling facility in West Germany began last year. A second plant in West Germany also recently came on line.

The company will locate its first U.S. plant in the Baltimore-Washington metropolitan area because of the available plastics supply, Osterchrist said.

The company intends to start recycling operations next summer. About 45 workers would be employed initially.

Though Howard County is his first choice because of its plastics recycling law, Osterchrist said having such a law on the books is not a prerequisite for the plant's location.

"No one wants to recycle plastic unless they have a plant capable of

recycling it," he said. "We expect many area municipalities will institute plastic recycling laws once our plant is operational."

Osterchrist said other plastics recycling facilities use hazardous chemicals in the treatment process, but his company's plant will substitute contaminants with water.

The plant will rejuvenate the material without polluting the environment, he said.

Osterchrist said the plastics will be sorted, chopped, washed repeatedly, and converted to plastic pellets that are almost pure. The pellets will be sold to companies that produce pipe fittings, bottles, buckets and other containers.

"One thing about plastic — you can recycle it over and over and over again. You can only recycle paper and other fibers a set amount of times. Not so with plastic," Osterchrist said.

Such recycling efforts will be a boon to landfill conservation efforts, because since plastic, which accounts for a significant portion of household trash, takes thousands of years to break down, he said.