

Sayers, Margery

From: E. Greene <haggwell@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 25, 2018 6:28 PM
To: CouncilMail
Subject: CB21-2018

CB21-2018

Members of Howard County Council:

I am so sick and tired of fighting this same issue. I thank God for the concerned citizens that watch government proceedings to try to ensure that our elected officials don't scam the citizens. If ordinary citizens have to constantly watch the elected officials like hawks, we are doing something wrong. Perhaps, we need **VERY EXTREME VETTING** of political candidates. When they are candidates, they tell the voters what they want to hear. They are full of platitudes, very few details. Elected members of government should work to protect citizens.

This mulch, composting bill is about health and safety of the citizens of Maryland vs. money of the wealthy, powerful, well-connected. Yes, Mr. Killeman, Mr. Fox, and Ms Sigaty have tried to sugarcoat this bill so that it will pass and please their donors and help to further their political careers. Government officials who do this should be removed from office and never be allowed to run again. I ask, how does this bill protect the health and safety of the citizens of Maryland? Are the proponents of this bill willing to live and/or have their family members live in areas adversely affected by these mulching/composting sites?

If

NOT, the bill should

NOT

pass.

If this bill passes, it will certainly diminish the quality of life of the citizens affected by these sites, it will decrease property values, and increase reasons why people should move out of the state. Once a person has retired, there is no reason to stay in a location that is detrimental to one's health and safety.

Would Diogenes be able to find an **honest** elected official in Howard County government? I am thoroughly disgusted by the chicanery of some of the Howard County elected officials.

Thank you.

Eileen Haggerty
5020 Morning Star Drive
Dayton, Maryland 21036

Sayers, Margery

From: Richard Tufts <tuftsdaisy@verizon.net>
Sent: Wednesday, April 25, 2018 3:27 PM
To: CouncilMail
Subject: Fwd: This progress is extraordinary

To All,

As you contemplate CB 21, I respectfully request you consider the very important and encouraging news below on our Chesapeake Bay from the Chesapeake Bay Foundation.

Howard County's actions affect ground water, streams and rivers all of which flow into the Chesapeake Bay. We need to be always aware of the consequences of our actions when they will impact the Bay! Ensuring underwater grasses continue to resurge, is the Right Thing for all counties in the Watershed to do. If mulching is allowed it will clearly be the Wrong Thing to do. Do the Right Thing.

Regards,
Mr. & Mrs. Richard G. Tufts
Daisy

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Beth McGee, CBF" <chesapeake@cbf.org>
Subject: **This progress is extraordinary**
Date: April 25, 2018 at 12:34:01 PM EDT
To: "Richard Tufts" <tuftsdaisy@verizon.net>
Reply-To: "Beth McGee, CBF" <member@cbf.org>

Dear Richard,

I wanted to follow up on Will's email last Friday with absolutely thrilling news! Just yesterday, the Chesapeake Bay Program released its underwater grasses survey, which shows yet another record for Bay grass acreage. [For the first time in modern history, underwater grasses in the Chesapeake have surpassed 100,000 acres.](#)

The [resurgence of Bay grasses](#) is proof that the Chesapeake Clean Water Blueprint is working. Pollution is going down, the dead zone is getting smaller, and oysters are making a recovery. This progress is extraordinary, and much of it is due to your steadfast support of our Bay and the rivers and streams that feed it.

Thank you for all that you do,

Beth McGee
Director of Science and Agricultural Policy
Chesapeake Bay Foundation

P.S. This is a *huge* success that couldn't have come at a more meaningful time—right when we're seeing proposed rollbacks to federal environmental protection regulations threaten Bay

restoration efforts. **Fighting this attack on the Bay is critical. It's also expensive. Please consider a donation to our Chesapeake Clean Water Blueprint Defense Fund today.**

--- Forwarded Message ---

From: Will Baker, CBF

Sent: Friday, April 20, 2018

Subject: News about grasses I must pass on

Read about the great news you helped make possible! | Please remember to add chesapeake@cbf.org to your address book to ensure you get our emails! | Having trouble reading this email? [View it on our website.](#)



CHESAPEAKE BAY FOUNDATION

Saving a National Treasure

Dear Richard,

Here's some news about Bay grasses I *must* pass on.

The National Academy of Sciences recently released a study on the resurgence of underwater grasses with this conclusion—grasses are making a comeback because the science-based [Chesapeake Clean Water Blueprint](#) is working!

Humans reducing pollution is resulting in more grasses. That means clearer water, more habitat, and yes, more crabs.

More grasses means more crabs. It's as simple as that!

Read more about this inspiring news in this recent [Virginian-Pilot](#) article which states: "The grass comeback has made the Chesapeake 'one of the few places on Earth' where long-term improvements can be linked to human efforts on a large scale. It's 'one of the pre-eminent ecological restorations reported to date,' researchers wrote."



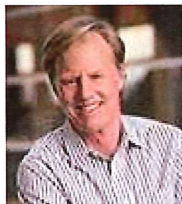
"It's a great indication that the changes we're making on land are having real, quantifiable impacts," says CBF's Chris Moore of the recent grasses resurgence. Photo by Jay Fleming.

[READ NOW](#)

Thanks to your generous and steadfast support of CBF's efforts, the Bay is improving. I hope you take pride in this success—you are an integral part of it.

Thank you for all you do to save the Bay.

—Will



William C. Baker
President
Chesapeake Bay Foundation

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Philip Merrill Environmental Center, 6 Herndon Avenue, Annapolis, MD 21403

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Sayers, Margery

From: Stuart Kohn <stukohn@verizon.net>
Sent: Wednesday, April 25, 2018 8:44 AM
To: CouncilMail
Cc: stukohn@verizon.net
Subject: Amendments to CB21-2018 - Mulching, Composting and Wood Waste

Dear Council Members,

Curious - I see on the Council website under Current Legislation there currently are no amendments listed for CB21. Being that the County Executive has suggested some amendments should they be listed on your site? I am asking to publicize so the public can have enough time to absorb any and all amendment information.

Sincerely,

Stu Kohn
HCCA, President

Sent from my iPhone

Sayers, Margery

From: James Nickel <james.nickel55@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 24, 2018 10:46 AM
To: CouncilMail; Kittleman, Allan
Cc: County Executive - Allan H. Kittleman; County Executive - Dr. Calvin Ball; County Executive - Harry Dunbar; District 001 - Elizabeth 'Liz' Walsh; District 001 - Jon Weinstein; District 001 - Raj Kathuria; District 002 - John Liao; District 002 - Opel Jones; District 003 - Christina Rigby; District 003 - Greg Jennings; District 003 - Hiruy Hadgu; District 003 - Steven F. Hunt; District 004 - Deb Jung; District 004 - Ian Moller-Knudsen; District 004 - Janet Siddiqui; District 004 - Lisa Kim; District 005 - China Williams; District 005 - David Yungmann; District 005 - Jim Walsh; Governor Larry Hogan; Kate Magill; MD Delegate District 13 - Jen Terrasa; MD Senate District 12 - Clarence K. Lam; MD Senate District 12 - Joseph 'Joe' Hooe; MD Senate District 12 - Mary Kay Sigaty
Subject: WBAL Coverage of CB 21-2018 - Residents opposed to HoCo mulching bill

Must See YouTube video. Please recirculate.

[Residents opposed to HoCo mulching bill](#)

Ms Sigaty fails to mention the 5 acre sites allowable in the "magic mile" corridor of I-70

She also fails to mention the testimony presented extracted from the Sufflok County report that showed water contamination on a site of 1.1 acres.

If Mr. Kittleman, Council Members Fox, Sigaty and Weinstein or Dr. Maura Rossman of the Howard County Health Department can't answer precisely how the regulation prevents water contamination, the bill should be pulled or voted down.

Best Regards,
James Nickel

Sayers, Margery

From: James Nickel <james.nickel55@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 24, 2018 7:15 AM
To: Kittleman, Allan
Cc: CouncilMail; County Executive - Allan H. Kittleman; County Executive - Dr. Calvin Ball; County Executive - Harry Dunbar; District 001 - Elizabeth 'Liz' Walsh; District 001 - Jon Weinstein; District 001 - Raj Kathuria; District 002 - John Liao; District 002 - Opel Jones; District 003 - Christina Rigby; District 003 - Greg Jennings; District 003 - Hiruy Hadgu; District 003 - Steven F. Hunt; District 004 - Deb Jung; District 004 - Ian Moller-Knudsen; District 004 - Janet Siddiqui; District 004 - Lisa Kim; District 005 - China Williams; District 005 - David Yungmann; District 005 - Jim Walsh; Governor Larry Hogan; Kate Magill; MD Delegate District 13 - Jen Terrasa; MD Senate District 12 - Clarence K. Lam; MD Senate District 12 - Joseph 'Joe' Hooe; MD Senate District 12 - Mary Kay Sigaty; Rossman, Maura
Subject: Re: Amendments to CB21

County Executive Allan Kittleman,

Thank you for your proposed amendments. They certainly are an improvement to CB21-2018. I have many questions, but I'd like to pose just one to you, or Council Members Fox, Sigaty or Weinstein or Dr. Rossmon of the Howard County Health Department.

What in CB 21-2018, or any proposed amendments, precludes the possibility of water contamination within the "magic mile" of Interstate I-70 to allow 5 acres to be permissible?

Best Regards,
James Nickel

On Apr 23, 2018, at 3:47 PM, Kittleman, Allan <AKittleman@howardcountymd.gov> wrote:

Good afternoon,

Since the County Council will be discussing CB 21 - 2018 at the work session later today, I wanted to let you know about amendments that I will be proposing to be considered by the Council when they vote on the legislation on May 7th.

First, I want to thank the residents (both farmers and non-farmers) for providing me with their opinions on how best we can deal with the mulch/compost issue. I particularly appreciate the efforts of Ted Mariani, Rick Lober, Zack Brendel and Brent Rutley in helping us to try to find common ground.

From the beginning, my goal has always been to a) ensure the health and safety of all our residents, b) prohibit industrial mulching on agricultural preservation properties and c) enable farmers to continue to perform activities necessary for their farming operation. I believe that CB 21 does not accomplish those

goals in its current form. For this reason, I have prepared the amendments attached to this correspondence. I am also attaching a copy of CB 21 with my proposed amendments.

It is my hope that these amendments will provide greater confidence to the community that mulching and composting activities will be conducted in a safe manner. While the current legislation requires a 500 foot setback from any school property, my amendments will also prohibit mulch/compost facilities from being located closer than 1,000 feet to a school building. In addition, my amendments address a community concern by specifically requiring that every mulching operation control for dust.

CB 21 requires an owner of an agricultural preservation property to get a conditional use for a mulch facility. However, unless the property abuts an interstate, the operation cannot be larger than one acre, must be accessory to a horticultural nursery and onsite sales are restricted to 5% of the total yearly production, as reported to the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). To further ensure that no industrial mulching occurs on agricultural preservation properties, my amendments specify that any off-site sales must only be shipped with trees, shrubs or plants.

As many of you know, there are two current mulching and composting operations that have not caused concern among the community. Both operations abut Interstate Route 70. CB 21 will allow these two facilities to continue to operate. However, any similar facilities in the future must also abut an interstate, thus prohibiting such facilities from being located in other areas of the RC and RR zones.

Other than composting facilities that abut an interstate, my amendments restrict the total sales (onsite and offsite) to 5% of the total yearly production as reported to MDE. Understanding the requirement to remove excess compost from their property in accordance with a nutrient management plan, this limitation allows farmers to sell excess compost, but not to a level that will require industrial activity.

Many farmers, who need to compost on their properties, do not own large scale equipment, which prevents them from putting compost in high piles. Therefore, one acre may not be sufficient for their needs. Currently, CB 21 allows a composting facility under a Permit for Special Farm Uses to be up to three acres. My amendment will allow such farm activities to operate on up to three acres, but only if the pile heights are no higher than 5 feet. This limitation will still allow farmers to compost for their farm activities, however, when you combine this limitation with the 5% restriction on sales, it ensures that the activities will not result in heavy scale industrial activity.

There has also been a concern that mulching and composting facilities would be allowed to operate on dedicated easements created through the cluster subdivision process. While I believe the intent was to not allow this activity on those easements, my amendments specifically prohibit mulching and composting facilities on such properties.

Howard County has a long tradition of farming. It is important that we find ways to allow farmers to continue to operate in this ever-changing environment while at the same time protecting the health and safety of those who live near them. I believe my amendments help find the appropriate balance that will enable farmers to continue to operate in a productive and safe manner.

Sincerely,

Allan

Allan H. Kittleman
County Executive
Howard County Government
410-313-2011
akittleman@howardcountymd.gov

CB21- 2018

At the core of this evening's opposing testimonies is the fact that CB21-2018 industrializes the residential areas of our county, Howard County, one of the best, safest, healthiest counties in which to live and raise a family. CB21 is a bill that destroys that national acclaim and instead deliberately exposes us and our environment to all the Health and Safety illnesses and hazards associated with the commercial manufacturing of mulch and compost: ground water, soil, air pollution, roads that can no longer be safely driven or used by walkers, joggers and cyclists.

CB21 will cause our Property Values to plummet -property appreciation we count on for college, for retirement, for elder health care. Legal Precedents established that may pose endless costly problems for this county.

No number of amendments CB21 proposes can correct what it will be deliberately exposing us to and what it will be robbing from us in our daily lives.

How does this Council reconcile the mission statement of Planning and Zoning,

“The Dept. of Planning and Zoning helps shape the growth and future of Howard County by facilitating the development of safe, healthy, equitable, connected, and sustainable communities, while concurrently respecting individual rights and protecting the County's natural environment, its historical integrity and character.”

with CB21? CB21 does not facilitate the development of safety and health, nor does it protect our natural environment, it's historical integrity and character. And it is not equitable. The vast majority of western Howard County does not want our farms to become manufacturing sites. And this includes a number of our farmers as well.

CB21 is a proposed bill that favors a very small number of farms. But it does suggest that a bill that will severely negatively impact and alter the lives, the health and safety of the majority of residents and the environment is a bill solely conceived to serve the few. When so much else for the majority is at stake, this is unconscionable.

And I'm asking each of you, Would your families unhesitatingly purchase a home next to one of these mulch/composting manufacturing farms? If they would not, why then are you legislating this for us? We will have so much to lose.

This by no means makes those few farms less important. They're very important. We should have more farms, not fewer. It simply means we need to find alternatives to farms becoming manufacturing sites – especially in the midst of residential communities. If the farms are manufacturing sites, they are no longer farms.

Is there a possibility for a farmers' mulch/compost manufacturing co-op at a site already in a manufacturing zone? Are there possibilities for other more profitable crops? Is there a possibility for a combination of the two, an off-site manufacturing of mulch/compost enterprise and in addition on their farms a secondary and/or tertiary crop?

Thank you.

Corliss Glennon

P.S.

Though the state is currently studying the diversion of waste products (HB 171), this is a study that is ongoing and has no plans to come to any conclusions before 2019. In addition this study for the diversion of waste is not planning to specifically include or make recommendations for individual farms. To date it is simply a study.



Breeding Beautiful, Fine-Fleeced Huacaya

November 20, 2014

Re: Oakridge Farm – Commercial Mulching

To Whom It May Concern:

As local residents and farm owners, we have been quietly aware of the mounting activities related to the controversy surrounding the above matter. Until now, we had been choosing not to get involved – being newer to the area and hoping to remain neutral parties. However, we recently were mailed copies of all related complaints and corresponding inspection reports refuting them. As taxpaying citizens of Howard County, the likely untold expenses related to each inspection that has had to occur, has left us compelled to share our experience.

Our home abuts to the right side of Oakridge Farm's property line; making us their closest neighbor geographically. We are a small family-owned farm (8 acres) raising herds of alpaca, goats, sheep and chicken with two animal pasture fence lines abutting to Oakridge. We also have two children (now 14 and 8 years of age). We moved to our farm 3.7 years ago, at which time Oakridge was actively mulching at the edge of our property line. The mulch bed used at that time was only a short walk across our front yard from the edge of our home's porch.

In all the time we have lived here, we have never had any health or breathing issues in our family or animal herds. Their activities have not caused pollution to the air we breathe or our well water. The noise associated with their business operations has been negligible and occurring during regular business hours. Only occasionally, on damp, warm days, with strong wind, have we detect a slightly unpleasant odor related to composting wood matter. In addition, the farm has been very responsive to our input. One year ago, their workers had parked a large mulching machine at our property line resulting in an unsightly view for us. When we asked if they could move it from our line of site, they very willingly did so.

Sincerely,

Alex Lysantri

11/25/14

HYUN BUM LEE
Notary Public-Maryland
Howard County
My Commission Expires
April 17, 2017



LARRILAND FARM

2415 Woodbine Road • Woodbine, Maryland 21797
Farm: 410-489-7034 • Fax: 410-489-5457
Pick your own information: 410-442-2605 • 301-854-6110
www.pickyourown.com

November 14, 2014

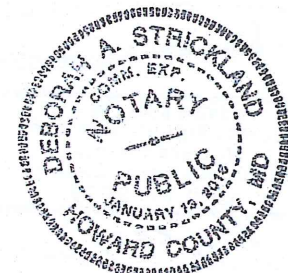
To whom it may concern,

Our farm is adjacent to Oak Ridge Farm. We grow fruits and vegetables and work full time on our farm. We are outside all day long most every day. We have not noticed any noises or odors or dust coming from Oak Ridge Farm.

There are four families that reside on our farm. None of us have experienced any problems coming from Oak Ridge Farm. Oak Ridge Farm has not caused us any concerns or inconveniences. We are able to farm and enjoy our farm while being adjacent to Oak Ridge Farm.

Sincerely,

Lynn Parlett Moore, president



Pick-Your-Own • Farm Market
FRUITS • BERRIES • VEGETABLES

November 21, 2014

Dear Mr. Bonner,

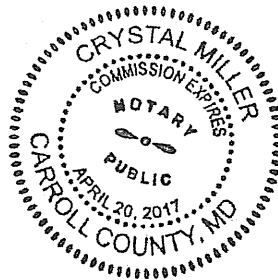
My name is Gerald Harrison, I reside at 2934 Florence Road. I am writing this in response to the letter I received from you concerning the farm/nursery located at 2700 Woodbine Road. I have never noticed any abnormal noises, any nighttime activities from the nursery, nor have I witnessed any dust. Speaking for myself, the operations that take place at your farm/nursery have no affect on me personally.

Sincerely,

Gerald Harrison

Gerald Harrison

Crystal Miller
11/21/14



Sayers, Margery

From: no-reply@howardcountymd.gov
Sent: Monday, April 23, 2018 8:45 AM
To: Jerry@andersonkinsella.com
Subject: CB21-2018

First Name: Jerry
Last Name: Anderson
Email: Jerry@andersonkinsella.com
Street Address: 4948 Ten Oaks Road
City: Dayton
Subject: CB21-2018

Message: I am a 46 year resident of Dayton, MD. Near the end of Monday's hearing, a farmer testified about his mulch operation and asserted that his children went to a school adjacent to his operation. He said something to the effect of "Do you think that I would endanger my own children?" It occurs to me that his operation may provide a working "laboratory" to test some of the health and safety issues related to the referenced bill. I respectfully appeal to you and to the county executive to use this "laboratory" by employing a third party, e.g. the University of MD, to install air quality monitors, traffic counters, aquifer monitoring, etc. on adjacent property in order to transparently assess and to quantify the health and safety impact of the legislation. These monitoring programs should be conducted over an extended period of time (several months) in order to reduce the probability of error. Thank You, Jerry Anderson

Sayers, Margery

From: James Nickel <james.nickel55@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, April 23, 2018 7:38 AM
To: James Nickel
Subject: Fwd: CB21-2018 Suggested Discussion for the Legislative Work Session - 23 Apr 2018
Attachments: Maryland Resource Based Industries - Agriculture (2018).pdf

Good morning all,

This was sent to the Council this past Saturday and they will hopefully take the health, safety and well-being issues seriously and discuss it at the Work Session for this evening. In particular, Council members Greg Fox, Mary Kay Sigaty and Jon Weinstein all previously voted for CB60-2017 owe the residents an explanation of which prior testimony they don't believe. Was it the Suffolk County Study on water contamination, the materials presentation by Dr. Velculescu on carcinogens and respiratory issues from airborne wood dust and fungal spores, and/or the complaints by the all those residents of Woodbine submitted to DPZ and the Howard County Board of Health that they don't believe and why?

Best Regards,
Jim Nickel
Dayton, MD

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Jim Nickel <james.nickel55@gmail.com>
Date: Sat, Apr 21, 2018 at 4:13 PM
Subject: CB21-2018 Suggested Discussion for the Legislative Work Session - 23 Apr 2018
To: Howard County Council <councilmail@howardcountymd.gov>

Council Members,

Please consider the following for your discussions on 23 Apr and add this to as testimony for CB21-2018.

The Council has heard and read a great deal of testimony on this bill and previous versions of it. I'm sure some of it is repetitive. The final report from Suffolk County on water contamination doesn't change. It won't change. The studies on wood dust being a carcinogen won't change. It is a carcinogen. Fungal spores can result in respiratory problems, especially with persons who have weakened immune systems. That isn't going to change either. The real experiences of the people

at Woodbine who live across from the unauthorized NWWRF would not be any different if it were an authorized NWWRF.

There is no evidence that farmers have been prohibited from doing what they need to do in support of their farming operation. No one lists mulch or compost as an agricultural product, not the US Department of Agriculture, not the Maryland Department of Agriculture. I'll add to that neither does the Business Economic and Community Outreach Network [BEACON] at Salisbury University in their report titled: The Impact of Resource Based Industries on the Maryland Economy, dated 30 Jan 2018. For your convenience, I've attached the Agricultural Section from that report. The other day I ran into Mr. Bassler, well known for operating the 'Stump Dump.' He insisted that mulch and compost are agricultural products. He also insisted that chemical fertilizers and Roundup were agricultural products. I hope the Farm Bureau isn't going to propose that Monsanto and Dow Chemical open plants on RR, RC and Agricultural Preservation Properties to make these agricultural products, though I suspect that farmers in Howard County frequently use chemical fertilizers and Roundup, and a list of farms in Howard County that don't use either would be a very short list.

I can't find any but the most minimal protections against airborne contaminants in CB21-2018 and those appear ineffective. It certainly provides no protection from ground water contamination. The setbacks that naturally exist because of Woodbine Rd far exceed those that are specified in CB21-2018. Impacted residents are more than ½ mile away from the facility.

What residents have not heard from the County Council or the Office of the County Executive is whether they believe those health risks are real. We have not heard whether the experience of the people in Woodbine is acceptable. I think the Director of DPZ has stated that isn't his job to consider health risks. The Howard County Health Department or Board of Health have not been tasked for an assessment.

I believe it's appropriate for each County Council member to speak out and say whether they accept or deny the studies and science that have been presented to them. Each member should speak out and say whether the situation in Woodbine is acceptable in Howard County. Each should answer the question, "Is this an acceptable price that Howard County residents must endure to have commercial mulch and compost operations in Howard County?"

These are things I believe residents want to hear from their representatives. Discussing amendments that have varying degrees of impact to this legislation is not of much value without knowing how they address the health, safety and well-being of county residents.

Best Regards,

James Nickel

Dayton, MD

Agriculture

The agriculture sector consists of oilseed farming, grain farming, vegetable and melon farming, fruit farming, greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production, tobacco farming, cotton farming, sugarcane and sugar beet farming, all other crop farming, beef cattle ranching and farming (including feedlots and dual-purpose ranching and farming), dairy cattle and milk production, poultry and egg production, animal production (except cattle and poultry and eggs), and commercial hunting and trapping. A complete list of the agriculture industries along with IMPLAN industry codes, and corresponding NAICS industries and codes are provided in Table 4. These industries represent the agricultural commodity producers (i.e. the farmers). The immediate “down-stream” processors and refiners who rely on these RBI products (e.g. flour milling) are included in the “support industries” sector.

In 2015, the agriculture sector contributed \$3.3 billion to the state economy (14.3% of RBI total), supported 23,878 jobs (25.26% of RBI total), and added nearly \$110 million in combined state and local tax revenue (12.18% of RBI total). Breaking these total impacts down (see Table 5), the agriculture sector generated over \$2.4 billion in “direct” economic output in 2015. This equals the value of all of the output of the agricultural sector *plus* the value of the Maryland-based supply chain needed by Maryland Ag producers to produce their crops/livestock. For example, if a dairy farmer requires outside feed or veterinary services in order to produce fluid milk, these supply-chain expenditures would be included in the “direct” output figure. However, in order to provide these necessary inputs, supply-chain vendors in-turn need to purchase additional inputs from their supply chains. Continuing with the above example, if a veterinarian needs to provide more care, she will need to purchase more medicine, fuel, insurance services, etc. This second-order (or ripple) effect, whereby input providers themselves purchase more inputs, is known as “indirect” economic output. In 2015, the activities of the agricultural sector were responsible for an “indirect” economic output of just over \$508 million. Finally, the above direct and indirect economic effects ignore how the employees in the affected firms/industries spend their additional income. This household spending results in an additional “induced” economic effect. In 2015, the activities of the agricultural sector were responsible for “induced” economic output totaling nearly \$419 million. Summing these economic impacts, Maryland agriculture contributed over \$3.3 billion in total state economic activity.

With respect to jobs, the “direct” economic impact of the agriculture sector supported 16,319 jobs in 2015 (see Table 6). The resulting ripple-effect of these activities supported 4,169 jobs due to “indirect” economic effects, and an additional 3,391 jobs due to “induced” economic effects (see the

previous paragraph for an explanation of this terminology). Summing these economic impacts, Maryland agriculture supported a total of 23,878 jobs.

Breaking-down the economic impact of agriculture by region, Western Maryland contributed nearly \$738 million to the state economy (22.2% of state agricultural impact), supported 7,095 jobs (29.7% of state agricultural job impact), and added nearly \$33 million in combined state and local tax revenue (30% of state agricultural tax impact). Central Maryland agriculture contributed nearly \$312 million to the state economy (9.4% of state agricultural impact), supported 3,673 jobs (15.4% of state agricultural job impact), and added nearly \$17 million in combined state and local tax revenue (15% of state agricultural tax impact). Southern Maryland agriculture contributed over \$153 million to the state economy (4.6% of state agricultural impact), supported 2,572 jobs (10.8% of state agricultural job impact), and added nearly \$12 million in combined state and local tax revenue (11% of state agricultural tax impact). Finally, Eastern Shore agriculture contributed over \$2.1 billion to the state economy (63.9% of state agricultural impact), supported 10,539 jobs (44.1% of state agricultural job impact), and added over \$48 million in combined state and local tax revenue (44% of state agricultural tax impact).

Equine Industry

The economic impact estimation for Maryland's equine industry was undertaken as a subset of agriculture and therefore excludes racetrack operations and gambling. Statewide, the industry supported 5,028 jobs directly (\$275,261,275 in Labor Income) and another 2,974 jobs due to direct and indirect impacts (\$153,573,215 in Labor Income). The sector contributed \$1,079,497,270 to Maryland's economy (\$622,674,641 Direct plus \$456,822,629 Indirect and Induced). The industry generated \$64,611,710 in state and local taxes.

Arguably, some components of the equine industry impact can be incorporated into the *Food, Feed, and Fiber* cluster. Unfortunately, resource and methodological limitations have made this impossible for this study. A very comprehensive analysis of the equine industry in Maryland was recently conducted by the *Sage Policy Group, Inc.* (commissioned by *Maryland Horse Industry Partners*). A copy of this study released in October of 2016 can be downloaded from the following website:

<http://mda.maryland.gov/horseboard/Documents/MHIB-2016-Economic-Impact-Report.pdf>

Table 4. IMPLAN and NACIS Industries in the Agriculture Sector

Agriculture			
NAICS Codes	NAICS Industries	IMPLAN Code	IMPLAN Industry
111110	Soybean Farming	1	Oilseed farming
111120	Oilseed (except Soybean) Farming	1	
111130	Dry Pea and Bean Farming	2	Grain farming
111140	Wheat Farming	2	
111150	Corn Farming	2	
111160	Rice Farming	2	
111191	Oilseed and Grain Combination Farming	2	
111199	All Other Grain Farming	2	
111211	Potato Farming	3	Vegetable and melon farming
111219	Other Vegetable (except Potato) and Melon Farming	3	
111310	Orange Groves	4	Fruit farming
111320	Citrus (except Orange) Groves	4	
111331	Apple Orchards	4	
111332	Grape Vineyards	4	
111333	Strawberry Farming	4	
111334	Berry (except Strawberry) Farming	4	
111335	Tree Nut Farming	4	
111336	Fruit and Tree Nut Combination Farming	4	
111339	Other Non-citrus Fruit Farming	4	
111411	Mushroom Production	6	Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production
111419	Other Food Crops Grown Under Cover	6	
111421	Nursery and Tree Production	6	
111422	Floriculture Production	6	
111910	Tobacco Farming	7	Tobacco farming
111920	Cotton Farming	8	Cotton farming
111930	Sugarcane Farming	9	Sugarcane and sugar beet farming
111991	Sugar Beet Farming	9	
111940	Hay Farming	10	All other crop farming
111992	Peanut Farming	10	
111998	All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming	10	
112111	Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming	11	Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots and dual-purpose ranching and farming
112112	Cattle Feedlots	11	
112120	Dairy Cattle and Milk Production	12	Dairy cattle and milk production
112310	Chicken Egg Production	13	Poultry and egg production
112320	Broilers and Other Meat Type Chicken Production	13	
112330	Turkey Production	13	

112340	Poultry Hatcheries	13	
112390	Other Poultry Production	13	
112410	Sheep Farming	14	Animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs
112420	Goat Farming	14	
112210	Hog and Pig Farming	14	
112910	Apiculture	14	
112920	Horses and Other Equine Production	14	
112930	Fur-Bearing Animal and Rabbit Production	14	
112990	All Other Animal Production	14	
114210	Hunting and Trapping	18	Commercial hunting and trapping

**Table 5. Resource Industry Economic Impacts:
Output**

Industry Sector: Agriculture

Geographic Entity	Sector Output			Total	% of Total
	Direct	Indirect	Induced		
State of Maryland	2,402,152,922	508,006,579	418,620,836	3,328,780,337	100.0%
Regions					
Western Maryland	506,326,005	113,195,256	118,192,267	737,713,529	22.2%
Appalachian Maryland	191,464,610	32,456,650	58,052,106	281,973,366	8.5%
Central Maryland	219,272,553	40,937,569	51,671,770	311,881,891	9.4%
Southern Maryland	119,498,367	18,756,139	15,129,670	153,384,177	4.6%
Eastern Shore of Maryland	1,557,055,997	335,117,614	233,627,128	2,125,800,740	63.9%
Upper Eastern Shore	334,162,418	65,746,880	57,491,764	457,401,062	13.7%
Mid Shore	494,522,229	99,563,067	69,470,853	663,556,149	19.9%
Lower Eastern Shore	728,371,351	169,807,667	106,664,511	1,004,843,529	30.2%
Counties					
Allegany	9,709,762	446,514	1,138,382	11,294,657	0.3%
Anne Arundel	20,814,044	3,452,484	10,042,471	34,308,999	1.0%
Baltimore	85,677,919	13,247,201	24,890,122	123,815,242	3.7%
Baltimore City	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Calvert	13,396,027	2,860,744	-522,480	15,734,290	0.5%
Caroline	277,521,467	62,441,663	31,733,847	371,696,977	11.2%
Carroll	128,863,461	36,441,789	20,705,627	186,010,876	5.6%
Cecil	79,526,016	14,022,113	18,712,211	112,260,339	3.4%
Charles	19,191,536	3,015,486	472,542	22,679,564	0.7%
Dorchester	137,148,335	18,475,536	20,909,354	176,533,225	5.3%
Frederick	185,997,935	44,296,817	39,434,534	269,729,287	8.1%
Garrett	48,674,321	11,933,273	15,444,354	76,051,948	2.3%
Harford	48,786,470	10,537,829	7,885,319	67,209,617	2.0%
Howard	29,035,419	8,086,335	6,562,008	43,683,763	1.3%
Kent	96,745,566	19,307,788	15,890,392	131,943,746	4.0%
Montgomery	55,772,745	9,066,204	12,334,321	77,173,270	2.3%
Prince George's	37,688,890	4,832,865	4,934,060	47,455,815	1.4%
Queen Anne's	157,890,836	32,416,979	22,889,162	213,196,977	6.4%
St. Mary's	28,407,870	4,594,561	203,077	33,205,508	1.0%
Somerset	257,167,958	62,445,979	24,204,863	343,818,799	10.3%
Talbot	79,852,427	18,645,868	16,827,652	115,325,947	3.5%
Washington	133,080,528	20,076,863	41,469,370	194,626,761	5.8%
Wicomico	219,337,746	56,655,401	58,886,041	334,879,188	10.1%
Worcester	251,865,648	50,706,287	23,573,607	326,145,542	9.8%

**Table 6. Resource Industry Economic Impacts:
Employment**

Industry Sector: Agriculture

Geographic Entity	Sector Output				
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	% of Total
State of Maryland	16,319	4,169	3,391	23,878	100.0%
Regions					
Western Maryland	4,995	1,124	976	7,095	29.7%
Appalachian Maryland	2,009	316	491	2,816	11.8%
Central Maryland	2,943	350	379	3,673	15.4%
Southern Maryland	2,140	320	112	2,572	10.8%
Eastern Shore of Maryland	6,241	2,374	1,924	10,539	44.1%
Upper Eastern Shore	2,415	670	499	3,584	15.0%
Mid Shore	1,963	689	586	3,238	13.6%
Lower Eastern Shore	1,862	1,016	839	3,717	15.6%
Counties					
Allegany	257	7	10	274	1.1%
Anne Arundel	419	55	73	547	2.3%
Baltimore	980	110	194	1,283	5.4%
Baltimore City	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Calvert	260	51	-4	307	1.3%
Caroline	922	347	272	1,540	6.5%
Carroll	1,439	442	177	2,058	8.6%
Cecil	1,126	145	158	1,429	6.0%
Charles	382	56	4	442	1.8%
Dorchester	603	171	170	944	4.0%
Frederick	1,547	365	308	2,220	9.3%
Garrett	685	139	149	974	4.1%
Harford	748	96	63	907	3.8%
Howard	433	65	42	540	2.3%
Kent	584	199	144	927	3.9%
Montgomery	783	79	81	943	3.9%
Prince George's	490	61	38	589	2.5%
Queen Anne's	705	326	197	1,228	5.1%
St. Mary's	589	98	2	689	2.9%
Somerset	415	355	200	971	4.1%
Talbot	439	171	144	753	3.2%
Washington	1,067	170	331	1,569	6.6%
Wicomico	881	431	449	1,761	7.4%
Worcester	566	229	190	985	4.1%

**Table 7. Resource Industry Economic Impacts:
State and Local Government Tax Impact**

Industry Sector: Agriculture

Geographic Entity	Sources of Tax Revenue					% of Total
	Employee Compensation	Household Expenditures	Corporations	Taxes on Production and Imports	Total (\$)	
State of Maryland	1,029,684	43,977,065	5,065,994	59,712,916	109,785,659	100%
Regions						
Western Maryland	305,949	13,066,851	1,505,253	17,742,425	32,620,477	30%
Appalachian Maryland	121,443	5,186,725	597,491	7,042,636	12,948,295	12%
Central Maryland	158,367	6,763,761	779,160	9,183,967	16,885,256	15%
Southern Maryland	110,921	4,737,357	545,726	6,432,476	11,826,480	11%
Eastern Shore of Maryland	454,447	19,409,096	2,235,856	26,354,049	48,453,447	44%
Upper Eastern Shore	154,535	6,600,071	760,304	8,961,705	16,476,615	15%
Mid Shore	139,612	5,962,712	686,882	8,096,287	14,885,493	14%
Lower Eastern Shore	160,300	6,846,313	788,670	9,296,057	17,091,339	16%
Counties						
Allegany	11,805	504,167	58,078	684,568	1,258,618	1.1%
Anne Arundel	23,575	1,006,887	115,990	1,367,171	2,513,623	2.3%
Baltimore	55,332	2,363,178	272,229	3,208,769	5,899,509	5.4%
Baltimore City	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Calvert	13,222	564,685	65,050	766,740	1,409,695	1.3%
Caroline	66,424	2,836,936	326,804	3,852,047	7,082,211	6.5%
Carroll	88,756	3,790,697	436,674	5,147,082	9,463,210	8.6%
Cecil	61,636	2,632,433	303,246	3,574,369	6,571,685	6.0%
Charles	19,047	813,484	93,710	1,104,565	2,030,807	1.8%
Dorchester	40,706	1,738,508	200,270	2,360,579	4,340,062	4.0%
Frederick	95,750	4,089,429	471,087	5,552,706	10,208,972	9.3%
Garrett	41,989	1,793,334	206,585	2,435,024	4,476,933	4.1%
Harford	39,123	1,670,898	192,481	2,268,778	4,171,280	3.8%
Howard	23,270	993,864	114,489	1,349,488	2,481,112	2.3%
Kent	39,957	1,706,536	196,587	2,317,168	4,260,248	3.9%
Montgomery	40,643	1,735,821	199,960	2,356,931	4,333,355	3.9%
Prince George's	25,379	1,083,916	124,863	1,471,762	2,705,921	2.5%
Queen Anne's	52,942	2,261,102	260,470	3,070,168	5,644,681	5.1%
St. Mary's	29,698	1,268,385	146,113	1,722,238	3,166,434	2.9%
Somerset	41,878	1,788,572	206,037	2,428,558	4,465,045	4.1%
Talbot	32,482	1,387,269	159,808	1,883,661	3,463,220	3.2%
Washington	67,649	2,889,224	332,828	3,923,044	7,212,744	6.6%
Wicomico	75,936	3,243,166	373,601	4,403,634	8,096,336	7.4%
Worcester	42,487	1,814,575	209,032	2,463,865	4,529,958	4.1%

November 29, 2014

James and Cynthia Nickel
4904 Green Bridge Road
Dayton, MD 21036

M. Rosewin Sweeney
T (410) 244-7587
F (410) 244-7742
mrsweeney@venable.com

Re: Oak Ridge Farm LLC

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Nickel:

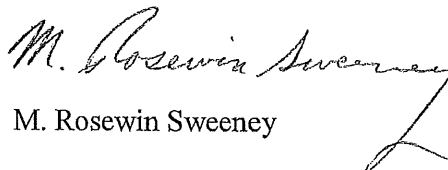
I represent Oak Ridge Farm LLC and am writing regarding statements made by you concerning Oak Ridge's operations. You have repeatedly asserted at public meetings that Oak Ridge's operations negatively affect people and animals living more than three miles from Oak Ridge and that its operations caused respiratory distress, declines in air quality, and noise pollution.

You have no objective evidence to support these claims, lack the expertise to evaluate the evidence one needs to credibly assert them, and have identified no experts who support your assertions. Conversely, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) has repeatedly inspected Oak Ridge in response to complaints made by Robert Long, who supplied much of the information on which you rely, and found no evidence of air or noise pollution. Additionally, qualified experts have measured the noise generated by the equipment used at the composting operation and concluded that noise levels were within legal limits.

Robert Long declined to pursue any claims related to his health in the lawsuit he filed against Oak Ridge in the District Court for Howard County, Case No. 1001-000-2798-2014. Furthermore, records obtained by Oak Ridge during that litigation demonstrate that Mr. Long has been operating a car painting operation at his property for many years without MDE permits or approvals. This activity is a more likely source of respiratory distress than Oak Ridge's mulching operation.

Oak Ridge believes that your assertions regarding its operations are false, defamatory and harmful to its business operations. We request that you desist from making similar statements in the future.

Very truly yours,



M. Rosewin Sweeney

MRS/dg
8815497v1
128269:367017

Sayers, Margery

From: tripkloser@verizon.net
Sent: Sunday, April 22, 2018 10:35 AM
To: 'James Nickel'; CouncilMail
Cc: 'County Executive - Allan H. Kittleman'; 'County Executive - Dr. Calvin Ball'; 'County Executive - Harry Dunbar'; 'District 001 - Elizabeth 'Liz' Walsh'; 'District 001 - Jon Weinstein'; 'District 001 - Raj Kathuria'; 'District 002 - John Liao'; 'District 002 - Opel Jones'; 'District 003 - Christina Rigby'; 'District 003 - Greg Jennings'; 'District 003 - Hiruy Hadgu'; 'District 003 - Steven F. Hunt'; 'District 004 - Deb Jung'; 'District 004 - Ian Moller-Knudsen'; 'District 004 - Janet Siddiqui'; 'District 004 - Lisa Kim'; 'District 005 - China Williams'; 'District 005 - David Yungmann'; 'District 005 - Jim Walsh'; 'Governor Larry Hogan'; 'Kate Magill'; 'MD Delegate District 13 - Jen Terrasa'; 'MD Senate District 12 - Clarence K. Lam'; 'MD Senate District 12 - Joseph 'Joe' Hooe'; 'MD Senate District 12 - Mary Kay Sigaty'
Subject: RE: CB21-2018 Testimony of 16 Apr 2018

Here's how you can be spurred to protect the planet on Earth Day

<https://usat.ly/2HNhNGe>

Step 1 is voting down CB21-2018

From: James Nickel <james.nickel55@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, April 20, 2018 5:20 PM
To: Howard County Council <councilmail@howardcountymd.gov>
Cc: County Executive - Allan H. Kittleman <team@kittleman.com>; County Executive - Dr. Calvin Ball <calvin@votecalvinball.com>; County Executive - Harry Dunbar <SlowGrowthDunbar@gmail.com>; District 001 - Elizabeth 'Liz' Walsh <walshforone@gmail.com>; District 001 - Jon Weinstein <jon@voteweinstein.com>; District 001 - Raj Kathuria <Rajkathuria@gmail.com>; District 002 - John Liao <jliao2012@icloud.com>; District 002 - Opel Jones <opel@opeljones.com>; District 003 - Christina Rigby <christiana@christianarigby.com>; District 003 - Greg Jennings <jenningsforhowardcounty@gmail.com>; District 003 - Hiruy Hadgu <joinus@hiruyhadgu.com>; District 003 - Steven F. Hunt <stevenhunt65@gmail.com>; District 004 - Deb Jung <debjung@verizon.net>; District 004 - Ian Moller-Knudsen <ian.knudsen.campaign2018@gmail.com>; District 004 - Janet Siddiqui <janet@janetsiddiqui.com>; District 004 - Lisa Kim <lfenton72@msn.com>; District 005 - China Williams <contact@chinawilliams.com>; District 005 - David Yungmann <davidyungmann@hcmove.net>; District 005 - Jim Walsh <JIMWALSH4HOCO@gmail.com>; Governor Larry Hogan <info@hoganvictory.com>; Kate Magill <kmagill@baltsun.com>; MD Delegate District 13 - Jen Terrasa <Jen@teammerrasa.com>; MD Senate District 12 - Clarence K. Lam <info@clarencelam.com>; MD Senate District 12 - Joseph 'Joe' Hooe <joeHooe@msn.com>; MD Senate District 12 - Mary Kay Sigaty <electmksigaty@gmail.com>
Subject: CB21-2018 Testimony of 16 Apr 2018

Please find attached a pdf copy of my testimony handout provided each of you the evening of 16 April. This copy has a working URL provided by Mr. Hiruy Hadgu, candidate for County Council District 3, for supplemental material that you may wish to review.

As mentioned in my testimony there are 19 candidates for County Executive and County Council. As of 16 April, I had received 8 positions from candidates and all 8 indicated they

oppose CB21-2018 to at least some degree. For convenience I have marked the left side of the table with an "X" to denote which candidates have stated a position.

In the Notes Sections, I have indicated that no candidate is known to have any objection to a farmer making mulch or compost on the farm and for the farm. To the best of my knowledge I know of no resident or resident association that objects to that either.

Following that is a listing of what positions and/or roles the County Executive or County Council Members played in the previous legislation CB60-2107 and if they are running for any political office this coming election and what political office.

I indicated in my testimony on 16 April that the dominant theme observed by candidates was that the sponsors of this legislation have not addressed public health and safety issues. In my opinion, that's generous.

Also pointed out is the lack of county government enforcement of regulations. DPZ acknowledges their inspectors are not competent to measure pile height or acreage. While the County Fire Code has gotten a long overdue update to the Fire Code to be consistent with the MD requirements, does anyone really expect the Fire Services to travel around the county measuring pile heights? The photo below taken in January indicates that doesn't work especially well. It doesn't take a measuring pole to figure out this mulch pile exceeds the fire code.



I am currently working on an update to the table adding two more positions. A little back and forth with the candidates to make sure their positions are clearly stated.

Best Regards,

James Nickel
Dayton, MD

Sayers, Margery

From: Susan Gromacki Lathrop <sgromacki3@hotmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, April 21, 2018 11:09 PM
To: James Nickel; CouncilMail
Cc: County Executive - Allan H. Kittleman; County Executive - Dr. Calvin Ball; County Executive - Harry Dunbar; District 001 - Elizabeth 'Liz' Walsh; District 001 - Jon Weinstein; District 001 - Raj Kathuria; District 002 - John Liao; District 002 - Opel Jones; District 003 - Christina Rigby; District 003 - Greg Jennings; District 003 - Hiruy Hadgu; District 003 - Steven F. Hunt; District 004 - Deb Jung; District 004 - Ian Moller-Knudsen; District 004 - Janet Siddiqui; District 004 - Lisa Kim; District 005 - China Williams; District 005 - David Yungmann; District 005 - Jim Walsh; Governor Larry Hogan; Kate Magill; MD Delegate District 13 - Jen Terrasa; MD Senate District 12 - Clarence K. Lam; MD Senate District 12 - Joseph 'Joe' Hooe; MD Senate District 12 - Mary Kay Sigaty; Kittleman, Allan
Subject: Re: Letter from a farmer

Dear County Leaders,

I am a Maryland resident and a member of the Massachusetts Farm Service Agency, where I grew up and still own my farm. My ancestors were farmers, and I farmed from the time I was born. I remember picking asparagus at age 3 and loading it into wooden crates to send to the restaurants of Boston. I began working 40 hours per week at age 12 on a cucumber farm. I still own my farm. Having moved from state to state for my husband's service in the US Army, I rent out my land for farming. Not industrial mulch operations, but rather the cultivation of vegetables, just as my ancestors did. I wouldn't have it any other way. So unlike some Howard County farmers who desire to supplement their income with mulching, I offer credibility but no conflict of interest. [This farmer opposes CB-21-2018.](#)

As someone somewhat new to Maryland and to this issue, permit me this quick summary. A wealthy businessman purchases inexpensive farmland in Western Howard County zoned for farming. But he has no intention to farm. He already owns a mulching operation elsewhere and desires to have one there. So he plans to convince our legislators to change the law so that he can place a mulching operation on this farmland. After watching such poignant testimony last Monday from concerned residents, it appears clear that an industrial mulching operation in Dayton/Glenelg:

1. Is opposed by most citizens of Western Howard County
2. May cause contamination of the residents' well water
3. May cause allergens to be released, contaminating the air
4. Will result in heavy truck traffic on rural roads that are unable to support them, both structurally and logistically.

Green Bridge and Ten Oaks Roads have a very thin shoulder. When we moved to Maryland, our moving truck could not make the turn into our driveway, resulting in the company renting a small U Haul truck, and loading all of our life's possessions onto it in the parking lot of Dayton Oaks Elementary, several times, over and over, until 3:00 am. They would not have needed to perform this arduous task if the road was wide enough or if there was an adequate shoulder.

Have you seen the high number of bicyclists on the roads of Dayton, Glenelg, and Ellicott City? With the current amount of traffic combined with the thin shoulders, it is already dangerous for them. When a large

truck ran through my mailbox, obliterating it (I can send pictures), I called the police. The officer said that she would not pursue the perpetrator, since, "They probably did not even know that they did it. My father drove big trucks, so I know this to be a fact." Wouldn't even know that they swayed over and hit something? Wait until one of the mulch trucks kills its first biker. Heads are going to roll. If I was a legislator, I would not risk passing this bill for that reason alone.

Forgive my naivete regarding Maryland politics, but aren't representatives supposed to represent the positions of their constituents? I have two questions for you. One is, how difficult would it be to table the bill and instead put it up to a community vote, rather than allow legislators who do not live in in the neighborhood of the proposed factory to deleteriously affect the future of that area for years to come? Secondly, why would Councilpeople Fox and Sigaty keep pressing over and over again to pass this bill, stubbornly opposing their people? And why would Councilman Weinstein vote for it? What is their motivation to do so? I would like to know the answer.

In addition, the Howard County farmers spoke loud and clear that there is more money in mulching than in growing peppers. If the legislators that may vote for this bill think that the mulching operation in Dayton will be an isolated case, think again. Industrial mulching operations will supplant the farming of food and livestock all over the county, likely not completely, but enough to negatively impact our county and its quality of life for years to come.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,
Susan G. Lathrop
Dayton, MD

Sayers, Margery

From: Jim Nickel <james.nickel55@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, April 21, 2018 4:13 PM
To: CouncilMail
Subject: CB21-2018 Suggested Discussion for the Legislative Work Session - 23 Apr 2018
Attachments: Maryland Resource Based Industries - Agriculture (2018).pdf

Council Members,

Please consider the following for your discussions on 23 Apr and add this to as testimony for CB21-2018.

The Council has heard and read a great deal of testimony on this bill and previous versions of it. I'm sure some of it is repetitive. The final report from Suffolk County on water contamination doesn't change. It won't change. The studies on wood dust being a carcinogen won't change. It is a carcinogen. Fungal spores can result in respiratory problems, especially with persons who have weakened immune systems. That isn't going to change either. The real experiences of the people at Woodbine who live across from the unauthorized NWWRF would not be any different if it were an authorized NWWRF.

There is no evidence that farmers have been prohibited from doing what they need to do in support of their farming operation. No one lists mulch or compost as an agricultural product, not the US Department of Agriculture, not the Maryland Department of Agriculture. I'll add to that neither does the Business Economic and Community Outreach Network [BEACON] at Salisbury University in their report titled: The Impact of Resource Based Industries on the Maryland Economy, dated 30 Jan 2018. For your convenience, I've attached the Agricultural Section from that report. The other day I ran into Mr. Bassler, well known for operating the 'Stump Dump.' He insisted that mulch and compost are agricultural products. He also insisted that chemical fertilizers and Roundup were agricultural products. I hope the Farm Bureau isn't going to propose that Monsanto and Dow Chemical open plants on RR, RC and Agricultural Preservation Properties to make these agricultural products, though I suspect that farmers in Howard County frequently use chemical fertilizers and Roundup, and a list of farms in Howard County that don't use either would be a very short list.

I can't find any but the most minimal protections against airborne contaminants in CB21-2018 and those appear ineffective. It certainly provides no protection from ground water contamination. The setbacks that naturally exist because of Woodbine Rd far exceed those that are specified in CB21-2018. Impacted residents are more than ½ mile away from the facility.

What residents have not heard from the County Council or the Office of the County Executive is whether they believe those health risks are real. We have not heard whether the experience of the people in Woodbine is acceptable. I think the Director of DPZ has stated that isn't his job to

consider health risks. The Howard County Health Department or Board of Health have not been tasked for an assessment.

I believe it's appropriate for each County Council member to speak out and say whether they accept or deny the studies and science that have been presented to them. Each member should speak out and say whether the situation in Woodbine is acceptable in Howard County. Each should answer the question, "Is this an acceptable price that Howard County residents must endure to have commercial mulch and compost operations in Howard County?"

These are things I believe residents want to hear from their representatives. Discussing amendments that have varying degrees of impact to this legislation is not of much value without knowing how they address the health, safety and well-being of county residents.

Best Regards,

James Nickel

Dayton, MD

Agriculture

The agriculture sector consists of oilseed farming, grain farming, vegetable and melon farming, fruit farming, greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production, tobacco farming, cotton farming, sugarcane and sugar beet farming, all other crop farming, beef cattle ranching and farming (including feedlots and dual-purpose ranching and farming), dairy cattle and milk production, poultry and egg production, animal production (except cattle and poultry and eggs), and commercial hunting and trapping. A complete list of the agriculture industries along with IMPLAN industry codes, and corresponding NAICS industries and codes are provided in Table 4. These industries represent the agricultural commodity producers (i.e. the farmers). The immediate “down-stream” processors and refiners who rely on these RBI products (e.g. flour milling) are included in the “support industries” sector.

In 2015, the agriculture sector contributed \$3.3 billion to the state economy (14.3% of RBI total), supported 23,878 jobs (25.26% of RBI total), and added nearly \$110 million in combined state and local tax revenue (12.18% of RBI total). Breaking these total impacts down (see Table 5), the agriculture sector generated over \$2.4 billion in “direct” economic output in 2015. This equals the value of all of the output of the agricultural sector *plus* the value of the Maryland-based supply chain needed by Maryland Ag producers to produce their crops/livestock. For example, if a dairy farmer requires outside feed or veterinary services in order to produce fluid milk, these supply-chain expenditures would be included in the “direct” output figure. However, in order to provide these necessary inputs, supply-chain vendors in-turn need to purchase additional inputs from their supply chains. Continuing with the above example, if a veterinarian needs to provide more care, she will need to purchase more medicine, fuel, insurance services, etc. This second-order (or ripple) effect, whereby input providers themselves purchase more inputs, is known as “indirect” economic output. In 2015, the activities of the agricultural sector were responsible for an “indirect” economic output of just over \$508 million. Finally, the above direct and indirect economic effects ignore how the employees in the affected firms/industries spend their additional income. This household spending results in an additional “induced” economic effect. In 2015, the activities of the agricultural sector were responsible for “induced” economic output totaling nearly \$419 million. Summing these economic impacts, Maryland agriculture contributed over \$3.3 billion in total state economic activity.

With respect to jobs, the “direct” economic impact of the agriculture sector supported 16,319 jobs in 2015 (see Table 6). The resulting ripple-effect of these activities supported 4,169 jobs due to “indirect” economic effects, and an additional 3,391 jobs due to “induced” economic effects (see the

previous paragraph for an explanation of this terminology). Summing these economic impacts, Maryland agriculture supported a total of 23,878 jobs.

Breaking-down the economic impact of agriculture by region, Western Maryland contributed nearly \$738 million to the state economy (22.2% of state agricultural impact), supported 7,095 jobs (29.7% of state agricultural job impact), and added nearly \$33 million in combined state and local tax revenue (30% of state agricultural tax impact). Central Maryland agriculture contributed nearly \$312 million to the state economy (9.4% of state agricultural impact), supported 3,673 jobs (15.4% of state agricultural job impact), and added nearly \$17 million in combined state and local tax revenue (15% of state agricultural tax impact). Southern Maryland agriculture contributed over \$153 million to the state economy (4.6% of state agricultural impact), supported 2,572 jobs (10.8% of state agricultural job impact), and added nearly \$12 million in combined state and local tax revenue (11% of state agricultural tax impact). Finally, Eastern Shore agriculture contributed over \$2.1 billion to the state economy (63.9% of state agricultural impact), supported 10,539 jobs (44.1% of state agricultural job impact), and added over \$48 million in combined state and local tax revenue (44% of state agricultural tax impact).

Equine Industry

The economic impact estimation for Maryland's equine industry was undertaken as a subset of agriculture and therefore excludes racetrack operations and gambling. Statewide, the industry supported 5,028 jobs directly (\$275,261,275 in Labor Income) and another 2,974 jobs due to direct and indirect impacts (\$153,573,215 in Labor Income). The sector contributed \$1,079,497,270 to Maryland's economy (\$622,674,641 Direct plus \$456,822,629 Indirect and Induced). The industry generated \$64,611,710 in state and local taxes.

Arguably, some components of the equine industry impact can be incorporated into the *Food, Feed, and Fiber* cluster. Unfortunately, resource and methodological limitations have made this impossible for this study. A very comprehensive analysis of the equine industry in Maryland was recently conducted by the *Sage Policy Group, Inc.* (commissioned by *Maryland Horse Industry Partners*). A copy of this study released in October of 2016 can be downloaded from the following website:

<http://mda.maryland.gov/horseboard/Documents/MHIB-2016-Economic-Impact-Report.pdf>

Table 4. IMPLAN and NAICS Industries in the Agriculture Sector

Agriculture			
NAICS Codes	NAICS Industries	IMPLAN Code	IMPLAN Industry
111110	Soybean Farming	1	Oilseed farming
111120	Oilseed (except Soybean) Farming	1	
111130	Dry Pea and Bean Farming	2	Grain farming
111140	Wheat Farming	2	
111150	Corn Farming	2	
111160	Rice Farming	2	
111191	Oilseed and Grain Combination Farming	2	
111199	All Other Grain Farming	2	
111211	Potato Farming	3	Vegetable and melon farming
111219	Other Vegetable (except Potato) and Melon Farming	3	
111310	Orange Groves	4	Fruit farming
111320	Citrus (except Orange) Groves	4	
111331	Apple Orchards	4	
111332	Grape Vineyards	4	
111333	Strawberry Farming	4	
111334	Berry (except Strawberry) Farming	4	
111335	Tree Nut Farming	4	
111336	Fruit and Tree Nut Combination Farming	4	
111339	Other Non-citrus Fruit Farming	4	
111411	Mushroom Production	6	Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production
111419	Other Food Crops Grown Under Cover	6	
111421	Nursery and Tree Production	6	
111422	Floriculture Production	6	
111910	Tobacco Farming	7	Tobacco farming
111920	Cotton Farming	8	Cotton farming
111930	Sugarcane Farming	9	Sugarcane and sugar beet farming
111991	Sugar Beet Farming	9	
111940	Hay Farming	10	All other crop farming
111992	Peanut Farming	10	
111998	All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming	10	
112111	Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming	11	Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots and dual-purpose ranching and farming
112112	Cattle Feedlots	11	
112120	Dairy Cattle and Milk Production	12	Dairy cattle and milk production
112310	Chicken Egg Production	13	Poultry and egg production
112320	Broilers and Other Meat Type Chicken Production	13	
112330	Turkey Production	13	

112340	Poultry Hatcheries	13	
112390	Other Poultry Production	13	
112410	Sheep Farming	14	Animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs
112420	Goat Farming	14	
112210	Hog and Pig Farming	14	
112910	Apiculture	14	
112920	Horses and Other Equine Production	14	
112930	Fur-Bearing Animal and Rabbit Production	14	
112990	All Other Animal Production	14	
114210	Hunting and Trapping	18	Commercial hunting and trapping

**Table 5. Resource Industry Economic Impacts:
Output**

Industry Sector: Agriculture

Geographic Entity	Sector Output			Total	% of Total
	Direct	Indirect	Induced		
State of Maryland	2,402,152,922	508,006,579	418,620,836	3,328,780,337	100.0%
Regions					
Western Maryland	506,326,005	113,195,256	118,192,267	737,713,529	22.2%
Appalachian Maryland	191,464,610	32,456,650	58,052,106	281,973,366	8.5%
Central Maryland	219,272,553	40,937,569	51,671,770	311,881,891	9.4%
Southern Maryland	119,498,367	18,756,139	15,129,670	153,384,177	4.6%
Eastern Shore of Maryland	1,557,055,997	335,117,614	233,627,128	2,125,800,740	63.9%
Upper Eastern Shore	334,162,418	65,746,880	57,491,764	457,401,062	13.7%
Mid Shore	494,522,229	99,563,067	69,470,853	663,556,149	19.9%
Lower Eastern Shore	728,371,351	169,807,667	106,664,511	1,004,843,529	30.2%
Counties					
Allegany	9,709,762	446,514	1,138,382	11,294,657	0.3%
Anne Arundel	20,814,044	3,452,484	10,042,471	34,308,999	1.0%
Baltimore	85,677,919	13,247,201	24,890,122	123,815,242	3.7%
Baltimore City	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Calvert	13,396,027	2,860,744	-522,480	15,734,290	0.5%
Caroline	277,521,467	62,441,663	31,733,847	371,696,977	11.2%
Carroll	128,863,461	36,441,789	20,705,627	186,010,876	5.6%
Cecil	79,526,016	14,022,113	18,712,211	112,260,339	3.4%
Charles	19,191,536	3,015,486	472,542	22,679,564	0.7%
Dorchester	137,148,335	18,475,536	20,909,354	176,533,225	5.3%
Frederick	185,997,935	44,296,817	39,434,534	269,729,287	8.1%
Garrett	48,674,321	11,933,273	15,444,354	76,051,948	2.3%
Harford	48,786,470	10,537,829	7,885,319	67,209,617	2.0%
Howard	29,035,419	8,086,335	6,562,008	43,683,763	1.3%
Kent	96,745,566	19,307,788	15,890,392	131,943,746	4.0%
Montgomery	55,772,745	9,066,204	12,334,321	77,173,270	2.3%
Prince George's	37,688,890	4,832,865	4,934,060	47,455,815	1.4%
Queen Anne's	157,890,836	32,416,979	22,889,162	213,196,977	6.4%
St. Mary's	28,407,870	4,594,561	203,077	33,205,508	1.0%
Somerset	257,167,958	62,445,979	24,204,863	343,818,799	10.3%
Talbot	79,852,427	18,645,868	16,827,652	115,325,947	3.5%
Washington	133,080,528	20,076,863	41,469,370	194,626,761	5.8%
Wicomico	219,337,746	56,655,401	58,886,041	334,879,188	10.1%
Worcester	251,865,648	50,706,287	23,573,607	326,145,542	9.8%

**Table 6. Resource Industry Economic Impacts:
Employment**

Industry Sector: Agriculture

Geographic Entity	Sector Output				
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	% of Total
State of Maryland	16,319	4,169	3,391	23,878	100.0%
Regions					
Western Maryland	4,995	1,124	976	7,095	29.7%
Appalachian Maryland	2,009	316	491	2,816	11.8%
Central Maryland	2,943	350	379	3,673	15.4%
Southern Maryland	2,140	320	112	2,572	10.8%
Eastern Shore of Maryland	6,241	2,374	1,924	10,539	44.1%
Upper Eastern Shore	2,415	670	499	3,584	15.0%
Mid Shore	1,963	689	586	3,238	13.6%
Lower Eastern Shore	1,862	1,016	839	3,717	15.6%
Counties					
Allegany	257	7	10	274	1.1%
Anne Arundel	419	55	73	547	2.3%
Baltimore	980	110	194	1,283	5.4%
Baltimore City	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Calvert	260	51	-4	307	1.3%
Caroline	922	347	272	1,540	6.5%
Carroll	1,439	442	177	2,058	8.6%
Cecil	1,126	145	158	1,429	6.0%
Charles	382	56	4	442	1.8%
Dorchester	603	171	170	944	4.0%
Frederick	1,547	365	308	2,220	9.3%
Garrett	685	139	149	974	4.1%
Harford	748	96	63	907	3.8%
Howard	433	65	42	540	2.3%
Kent	584	199	144	927	3.9%
Montgomery	783	79	81	943	3.9%
Prince George's	490	61	38	589	2.5%
Queen Anne's	705	326	197	1,228	5.1%
St. Mary's	589	98	2	689	2.9%
Somerset	415	355	200	971	4.1%
Talbot	439	171	144	753	3.2%
Washington	1,067	170	331	1,569	6.6%
Wicomico	881	431	449	1,761	7.4%
Worcester	566	229	190	985	4.1%

**Table 7. Resource Industry Economic Impacts:
State and Local Government Tax Impact**

Industry Sector: Agriculture

Geographic Entity	Sources of Tax Revenue					% of Total
	Employee Compensation	Household Expenditures	Corporations	Taxes on Production and Imports	Total (\$)	
State of Maryland	1,029,684	43,977,065	5,065,994	59,712,916	109,785,659	100%
Regions						
Western Maryland	305,949	13,066,851	1,505,253	17,742,425	32,620,477	30%
Appalachian Maryland	121,443	5,186,725	597,491	7,042,636	12,948,295	12%
Central Maryland	158,367	6,763,761	779,160	9,183,967	16,885,256	15%
Southern Maryland	110,921	4,737,357	545,726	6,432,476	11,826,480	11%
Eastern Shore of Maryland	454,447	19,409,096	2,235,856	26,354,049	48,453,447	44%
Upper Eastern Shore	154,535	6,600,071	760,304	8,961,705	16,476,615	15%
Mid Shore	139,612	5,962,712	686,882	8,096,287	14,885,493	14%
Lower Eastern Shore	160,300	6,846,313	788,670	9,296,057	17,091,339	16%
Counties						
Allegany	11,805	504,167	58,078	684,568	1,258,618	1.1%
Anne Arundel	23,575	1,006,887	115,990	1,367,171	2,513,623	2.3%
Baltimore	55,332	2,363,178	272,229	3,208,769	5,899,509	5.4%
Baltimore City	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Calvert	13,222	564,685	65,050	766,740	1,409,695	1.3%
Caroline	66,424	2,836,936	326,804	3,852,047	7,082,211	6.5%
Carroll	88,756	3,790,697	436,674	5,147,082	9,463,210	8.6%
Cecil	61,636	2,632,433	303,246	3,574,369	6,571,685	6.0%
Charles	19,047	813,484	93,710	1,104,565	2,030,807	1.8%
Dorchester	40,706	1,738,508	200,270	2,360,579	4,340,062	4.0%
Frederick	95,750	4,089,429	471,087	5,552,706	10,208,972	9.3%
Garrett	41,989	1,793,334	206,585	2,435,024	4,476,933	4.1%
Harford	39,123	1,670,898	192,481	2,268,778	4,171,280	3.8%
Howard	23,270	993,864	114,489	1,349,488	2,481,112	2.3%
Kent	39,957	1,706,536	196,587	2,317,168	4,260,248	3.9%
Montgomery	40,643	1,735,821	199,960	2,356,931	4,333,355	3.9%
Prince George's	25,379	1,083,916	124,863	1,471,762	2,705,921	2.5%
Queen Anne's	52,942	2,261,102	260,470	3,070,168	5,644,681	5.1%
St. Mary's	29,698	1,268,385	146,113	1,722,238	3,166,434	2.9%
Somerset	41,878	1,788,572	206,037	2,428,558	4,465,045	4.1%
Talbot	32,482	1,387,269	159,808	1,883,661	3,463,220	3.2%
Washington	67,649	2,889,224	332,828	3,923,044	7,212,744	6.6%
Wicomico	75,936	3,243,166	373,601	4,403,634	8,096,336	7.4%
Worcester	42,487	1,814,575	209,032	2,463,865	4,529,958	4.1%

Sayers, Margery

From: Dan O'Leary <danielol12832h@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, April 21, 2018 1:12 PM
To: CouncilMail
Subject: CB 21-2018 -- A copy of this letter is attached please pass this on to Members of the Council -- DOL
Attachments: Test council email 180421.doc

Howard County Council
Ellicott City, MD
By Email: councilmail@howardcountymd.gov

April 21, 2018

Dear council Members:

As requested, on April 16 by various members of the Council I am submitting this written version of my testimony made on that date.

GHCA whole-heartedly supports the specific testimony of Ted Mariani. of CCWHC and Stu Kohn. Of HCCA. We also support the testimony of John Tegereris, his wife, Lisa Markowitz, Susan Garber and others who stressed the many dangers to the public health posed by large-scale mulching operations.

BEWARE THE CONDITIONAL USE! (CU) I've been with this issue for 15 years, 2 comp zonings, ad-hoc committees, multiple hearings, etc. I am as much an expert as anyone. Be very careful in creating the use because there is the presumption that the use is desirable in the zone. I have heard many times: "Don't worry we'll make it a CONDITIONAL USE and they will have to go through the application and hearing. The citizens will have there say." Very few CUs fail for reasons I don't have time to detail. Success rate must be over 90%.. Conditional uses provide very little protection. So, think long and hard before classifying a use as conditional.

Let me add to the remarks made by Mr. Mariani: (My remarks in bold)

He said "Although, we believe the intent of the ZRA is to prohibit mulch and compost production on preservation parcels created through the cluster subdivision process , the text is not clear and subject to an evasion of the regulations. {one} reference is in Section 4A , Pg 28)which is ambiguous at best.

The other reference is D.1. a. on page 11:

"Conditional Uses may not exceed a cumulative use cap equal to 2% of the easement or up to a maximum of 1 acre for preservation parcels created as part of the Cluster Subdivision process."

This clearly includes the cluster parcels as eligible for all the conditional uses cited -- ALL of them.

A specific prohibition barring Conditional Uses on cluster parcels must be added.

"A 5% limitation is spelled out for retail sales but there is no mention of commercial sales.(Section 4 A Pg 28) If the intent was a 100% prohibition on bulk commercial sales it should be clearly stated."

I Suggest 5% of all sales of any type, retail or commercial, wholesale or otherwise.

TM said: "1) If the intent of the ZRA is to preclude the use of ALPP and MALPF properties for commercial exploitation thru Mulch and Compost production and sale why does the limitation on sales expire when " the outstanding purchase agreement " expires.(Refer to Text of Bill Section 9E - Pg 18) Does this mean the limitation ceases when the bonds are paid in full ? If so this is a major flaw. Many of the properties in the program will soon be reaching the final two or three years on the bond payout schedule . Thus this restriction could expire as early as 2020. Further some land owners could have accepted a cash payment in lieu of the installment sale option. Are these sites not now covered? The same could be said for the MALPF properties.

The status of payments is irrelevant and immaterial. Tax-exempt bonds funded the payments. It does not matter when the payments were made. Furthermore, the easements exist in perpetuity, and take precedence over any law. They are the law.

TM said: "Allowing the Hearing Examiner wide latitude in the reduction of setbacks from adjacent properties and the ability to allow unlimited retail sales from the NWWR site undermine the purpose and intent of the regulations."

Never a good practice. We have been arguing for years to limit the discretion of the Hearing Authority. Also, places an additional burden on the HA. The current standard is 20% maximum with conditions -- stick with it.

Additionally, on Pg. 24 Composting is limited to 1 acre unless "abuts an interstate" Meaning? Abut is not a defined term in the Code. It should be defined.

As stated above, we have read and endorse all of Mr. Mariani's comments including the written comments he submitted to you.

Finally, we ask again of Mr. Weinstein: Given the testimony of the spokespersons of citizen organizations representing more than an estimated 2000 residents, and all the others heard from on April 16, How can you vote for this measure in its current form?

As always, your attention and patience to our remarks is greatly appreciated,

**Dan O'Leary, Chairman
GHCA**



Greater Highland Crossroads Association

Howard County Council
Ellicott City, MD
By Email: councilmail@howardcountymd.gov

April 21, 2018

RE: CB21-2018

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**Dan O'Leary, Chairman
GHCA
301-854-9424**

Sayers, Margery

From: James Nickel <james.nickel55@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, April 20, 2018 5:20 PM
To: CouncilMail
Cc: County Executive - Allan H. Kittleman; County Executive - Dr. Calvin Ball; County Executive - Harry Dunbar; District 001 - Elizabeth 'Liz' Walsh; District 001 - Jon Weinstein; District 001 - Raj Kathuria; District 002 - John Liao; District 002 - Opel Jones; District 003 - Christina Rigby; District 003 - Greg Jennings; District 003 - Hiruy Hadgu; District 003 - Steven F. Hunt; District 004 - Deb Jung; District 004 - Ian Moller-Knudsen; District 004 - Janet Siddiqui; District 004 - Lisa Kim; District 005 - China Williams; District 005 - David Yungmann; District 005 - Jim Walsh; Governor Larry Hogan; Kate Magill; MD Delegate District 13 - Jen Terrasa; MD Senate District 12 - Clarence K. Lam; MD Senate District 12 - Joseph 'Joe' Hooe; MD Senate District 12 - Mary Kay Sigaty
Subject: CB21-2018 Testimony of 16 Apr 2018
Attachments: CB21-2018 Candidate Positions.pdf

Please find attached a pdf copy of my testimony handout provided each of you the evening of 16 April. This copy has a working URL provided by Mr. Hiruy Hadgu, candidate for County Council District 3, for supplemental material that you may wish to review.

As mentioned in my testimony there are 19 candidates for County Executive and County Council. As of 16 April, I had received 8 positions from candidates and all 8 indicated they oppose CB21-2018 to at least some degree. For convenience I have marked the left side of the table with an "X" to denote which candidates have stated a position.

In the Notes Sections, I have indicated that no candidate is known to have any objection to a farmer making mulch or compost on the farm and for the farm. To the best of my knowledge I know of no resident or resident association that objects to that either.

Following that is a listing of what positions and/or roles the County Executive or County Council Members played in the previous legislation CB60-2107 and if they are running for any political office this coming election and what political office.

I indicated in my testimony on 16 April that the dominant theme observed by candidates was that the sponsors of this legislation have not addressed public health and safety issues. In my opinion, that's generous.

Also pointed out is the lack of county government enforcement of regulations. DPZ acknowledges their inspectors are not competent to measure pile height or acreage. While the County Fire Code has gotten a long overdue update to the Fire Code to be consistent with the MD requirements, does anyone really expect the Fire Services to travel around the county measuring pile heights? The photo below taken in January indicates that doesn't work especially well. It doesn't take a measuring pole to figure out this mulch pile exceeds the fire code.



I am currently working on an update to the table adding two more positions. A little back and forth with the candidates to make sure their positions are clearly stated.

Best Regards,
James Nickel
Dayton, MD

CB 21-2018 Candidate Positions and 2018 Election Guide	
County Executive	
	[D] - Dr. Calvin Ball See Note Below
X	[D] - Harry Dunbar Should be confined to M1 & M2
	[R] - Allan H. Kittleman See Note Below
County Council District 001	
X	[R] - Raj Kathuria Opposed to approval until all aspects of Public Safety are addressed. • Public safety should be the most important job of a public official. • Promotes best use of farmland and the rights of farmers to make and sustain a respectable living off the land.
X	[D] - Elizabeth "Liz" Walsh Opposed to CB 21-2018 - Would Vote No
	[D] - Jon Weinstein See Note Below
County Council District 002	
	[D] - Opel Jones TBD
	[R] - John Liao TBD
County Council District 003	
X	[D] - Hiruy Hadgu Opposed to CB21-2018 for the following reasons: • The county government has not enforced existing regulations as evidenced by the numerous documented violations. • The Planning Board does not have the technical competency to take an informed vote on this complex zoning regulation. • The health and safety concerns raised by the community have not been addressed. See Also: Reaction to the Proposed CB60-2017
	[D] - Steven F. Hunt TBD
	[D] - Greg Jennings TBD
	[D] - Christiana Rigby TBD
County Council District 004	
	[D] - Deb Jung TBD
X	[R] - Lisa Kim Opposed to CB21-2018 for the following reasons: • We cannot make a determination as to what the real needs are as we have not enforced the existing code and regulations. Therefore we cannot assess legislation properly or fully. • We need to revamp existing supporting codes and regulations to aid in the enforcement efforts of the current codes and regulations related to mulching. • There is a lack of knowledge in the County government in multiple regards on such a complicated issue and therefore no reliable decision can be made in relation to a bill or legislation.
X	[D] - Ian Moller-Knudsen Opposed to CB21-2018
	[D] - Janet Siddiqui TBD
County Council District 005	
	[R] - Jim Walsh TBD
X	[D] - China Williams Current legislation lacks adequate health and safety controls to allow industrial mulching and composting on agricultural land. I would like to see less acreage, greater setbacks (especially from schools), direct highway access only, and a monitoring and remediation plan if groundwater is contaminated.
X	[R] - David Yungmann Cap commercial sales similar to retail sales cap to discourage full commercial intent.
Notes	
Note: No candidate opposes mulch and/or compost production for use on the farm.	
County Executive and Council Positions on Prior Legislation - CB 60-2017	
Note: County Executive Allan H. Kittleman sponsored previous legislation.	
Note: Council Member Mary Kay Sigaty sponsored CB 60-2017 and CB 21-2018. Is a candidate for MD State Senate District 12.	
Note: Council Member Greg Fox sponsored CB 60-2017 and CB 21-2018	
Note: Council Member Jon Weinstein voted in favor of CB 60-2017.	
Note: Council Member Dr. Calvin Ball voted "No" on previous legislation.	
Note: Council Member Jennifer Terrasa voted "No" on previous legislation. Is a candidate for MD Delegate District 13	

Sayers, Margery

From: Craig Ostrom <cdostrom@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, April 20, 2018 7:52 AM
To: CouncilMail; James Nickel
Cc: County Executive - Allan H. Kittleman; County Executive - Dr. Calvin Ball; County Executive - Harry Dunbar; District 001 - Elizabeth 'Liz' Walsh; District 001 - Jon Weinstein; District 001 - Raj Kathuria; District 002 - John Liao; District 002 - Opel Jones; District 003 - Christina Rigby; District 003 - Greg Jennings; District 003 - Hiruy Hadgu; District 003 - Steven F. Hunt; District 004 - Deb Jung; District 004 - Ian Moller-Knudsen; District 004 - Janet Siddiqui; District 004 - Lisa Kim; District 005 - China Williams; District 005 - David Yungmann; District 005 - Jim Walsh; Governor Larry Hogan; Kate Magill; MD Delegate District 13 - Jen Terrasa; MD Senate District 12 - Clarence K. Lam; MD Senate District 12 - Joseph 'Joe' Hooe; MD Senate District 12 - Mary Kay Sigaty
Subject: Re: Testimony for CB21-2018 - Re Alpha Ridge and Montgomery County NWWRF.

Fungal spores can be explosively expelled into the atmosphere. I have read several studies, one of which <https://helda.helsinki.fi/bitstream/handle/10138/38305/measurin.pdf?sequence=1>) point out generally accepted 500 meters dispersal zone is incorrect. In summary, wind patterns and topology greatly influence the area of impact from fungal spores, which is typically greater than 500 meters.

Thanks,
Craig Ostrom

On Thursday, April 19, 2018, 9:33:51 AM EDT, James Nickel <james.nickel55@gmail.com> wrote:

During the hearing for CB21-2018 on 16 April, Council Member Greg Fox asked some questions regarding the subject facilities. After my testimony, I offered to answer those questions and he indicated I should put it in writing.

The issue he raised was about wood dust and fungal spore airborne distribution. At one point he briefly mentioned the "radius" around the facility.

I looked at those facilities some years back when I studied the reports from Woodbine residents.

For any specific facility there are two particular aspects of predicting impacts, (1) Prevailing Wind Direction and (2) Topography.

Looking at the "radius" is not the correct view. I'm disappointed that Mr. Fox has forgotten in my presentation on Woodbine the residents who were reporting issues formed an elliptical pattern downwind from the Oak Ridge NWWRF. Prevailing wind direction is very important.

Second, the topography can dramatically impact wind direction. I'm sure everyone has observed in urban areas that the wind direction is "guided" by open and blocked by building obstructions. Even in our rural area I see this. Prevailing wind is from the West. In those instances when that is the case, I can drive out to Green Bridge Rd and the wind direction will be stronger and coming from due South. The road is an open area the street is lined with houses and trees. I recall making that point at the Task Force meeting, but I doubt I made that point in testimony. It seems quite minor. I would have thought that the documented negative impacts to Woodbine residents would have been important to all the Council Members. Clearly, I was mistaken.

If you look at the location of Alpha Ridge and the topography around it, you'll notice the open area is the Turf Valley Golf Course provides an open path pretty much to Rt 40 several miles to the east. If you look at the Montgomery site, the open area that will allow the wind and dust to travel freely is across the Reservoir.

Best Regards,
James Nickel
4904 Green Bridge Rd.

Sayers, Margery

From: James Nickel <james.nickel55@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 19, 2018 9:34 AM
To: CouncilMail
Cc: County Executive - Allan H. Kittleman; County Executive - Dr. Calvin Ball; County Executive - Harry Dunbar; District 001 - Elizabeth 'Liz' Walsh; District 001 - Jon Weinstein; District 001 - Raj Kathuria; District 002 - John Liao; District 002 - Opel Jones; District 003 - Christina Rigby; District 003 - Greg Jennings; District 003 - Hiruy Hadgu; District 003 - Steven F. Hunt; District 004 - Deb Jung; District 004 - Ian Moller-Knudsen; District 004 - Janet Siddiqui; District 004 - Lisa Kim; District 005 - China Williams; District 005 - David Yungmann; District 005 - Jim Walsh; Governor Larry Hogan; Kate Magill; MD Delegate District 13 - Jen Terrasa; MD Senate District 12 - Clarence K. Lam; MD Senate District 12 - Joseph 'Joe' Hooe; MD Senate District 12 - Mary Kay Sigaty
Subject: Testimony for CB21-2018 - Re Alpha Ridge and Montgomery County NWWRF.

During the hearing for CB21-2018 on 16 April, Council Member Greg Fox asked some questions regarding the subject facilities. After my testimony, I offered to answer those questions and he indicated I should put it in writing.

The issue he raised was about wood dust and fungal spore airborne distribution. At one point he briefly mentioned the "radius" around the facility.

I looked at those facilities some years back when I studied the reports from Woodbine residents.

For any specific facility there are two particular aspects of predicting impacts, (1) Prevailing Wind Direction and (2) Topography.

Looking at the "radius" is not the correct view. I'm disappointed that Mr. Fox has forgotten in my presentation on Woodbine the residents who were reporting issues formed an elliptical pattern downwind from the Oak Ridge NWWRF. Prevailing wind direction is very important.

Second, the topography can dramatically impact wind direction. I'm sure everyone has observed in urban areas that the wind direction is "guided" by open and blocked by building obstructions. Even in our rural area I see this. Prevailing wind is from the West. In those instances when that is the case, I can drive out to Green Bridge Rd and the wind direction will be stronger and coming from due South. The road is an open area the street is lined with houses and trees. I recall making that point at the Task Force meeting, but I doubt I made that point in testimony. It seems quite minor. I would have thought that the documented negative impacts to Woodbine residents would have been important to all the Council Members. Clearly, I was mistaken.

If you look at the location of Alpha Ridge and the topography around it, you'll notice the open area is the Turf Valley Golf Course provides an open path pretty much to Rt 40 several miles to the east. If you look at the Montgomery site, the open area that will allow the wind and dust to travel freely is across the Reservoir.

Best Regards,
James Nickel
4904 Green Bridge Rd.



Science, Solutions and Leadership for the Environment
And Communities

Henry S. Cole & Associates Environmental
11229 Mattaponi Rd, Upper Marlboro, MD 20772

(301) 780 7990 (U.S.)
hcole@hcole-environmental.com

Dear Members of the Howard County Council

Last October 17, 2017 I had the honor of testifying before the Howard County Council as a member of the expert panel addressing the potential impacts of composting facilities in rural areas of the County. My expertise is in the field of air pollution meteorology. In this capacity I have served as an expert witness in numerous cases involving odors and air quality impacts of landfills, composting, and other industrial sources. My comments pertaining to CB60-2017, current form CB21-2018, focused on the transport and dispersion of potential emissions from composting facilities.

As I stated at the Council meeting, it is my professional opinion that compost facilities that comply with the County's proposed CB-21 2018, applicable COMAR regulations and that obtain the required permits will not adversely affect offsite properties including nearby homes and public facilities. My opinion is based on: (1) low emission rates of dusts, gases and volatile organic compounds associated with odors for compliant operations (2) required setbacks and buffers that provide atmospheric dispersion and deposition rates sufficient to prevent nuisance levels of odors and dust.

On the morning of October 17, 2017, I conducted a 45-minute inspection of an active composting facility located on a Howard County farm. For extended times during the inspection, I was positioned within several feet of the windrows. I detected no noticeable odors coming from the windrows even during a period when the compost was being mechanically turned by the operator. Some dust was generated during the turning but was dispersed and/or settled within 30 or 60 feet downwind from the compost.

I am also a member of several organizations that advocate for locally-based farms including the Maryland Organic Food and Farming Association (MOFFA) and a Board Member of Patuxent River Keepers. As I said to the Council in October, composting is a vital part of community-based farm to food networks. The addition of compost to soils for growing vegetables, fruits and other crops preserves soil ecosystems and water retaining capacity critical to sustain local food production for the coming decades. The need for composting will continue to grow as landfill and incinerator capacity continue to

decline. Composting lowers the carbon input to the atmosphere and reduces the odors associated with landfills. Moreover, the current dependence on food from distant sources may grow increasingly difficult and expensive if current trends in climate change and water shortage worsen—as in the case of California.

I applaud Council members and its composting Task Force for putting forth a bill that facilitates composting and encourage that the Council will enact even broader measures to preserve agricultural lands in Howard County—measures which will boost local economic growth, employment, and food security for the future.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Henry S. Cole". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Henry S. Cole, Ph.D., President of Henry S. Cole Environmental Associates