



Carroll County Environmental Advisory Council

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Karen Leatherwood, Chair
David Hynes, Vice Chair

Brenda Dinne, Staff Liaison
Department of Land
& Resource Management

Meeting Summary for October 19, 2016

Members

Karen Leatherwood, Chair
David Hynes, Vice Chair – absent
Curtis Barret – absent
Ellen Cutsail
Amy Krebs
Frank Vleck
Sandy Zebal

County Government

Brenda Dinne, Special Projects Coordinator / EAC Staff
Liaison

Other Attendees

Charlene Norris, Citizen

1. CALL TO ORDER –

Ms. Leatherwood, Chair, officially called the October 19, 2016, meeting of the Environmental Advisory Council (EAC) to order at 3:02 p.m. in Room 311 of the County Office Building.

2. PUBLIC COMMENTS AND CONCERNS –

No public comments were offered.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES –

Approval of the September 28 minutes was discussed, and no changes were offered.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES – Motion 260-16: Motion was made by Sandy Zebal and seconded by Ellen Cutsail to approve the September 28, 2016, meeting minutes. Motion carried.

4. CHAIR AND COMMITTEE REPORTS –

a. Solid Waste Subcommittee:

Ms. Leatherwood reported that Jim Hindman presented to the Solid Waste Advisory Council (SWAC). Mr. Hindman recommended the Board hire a catalyst to move the ideas of the SWAC forward and implement the recommendations. The DPW staff does not have the resources to do this. This probably will not be on the Board's agenda until after January 1.

5. **STAFF LIASION REPORT**

The EAC members discussed and chose November 15 to reschedule the November EAC meeting date to accommodate a schedule conflict. The meeting will be held in Room 105 at 3:00 on Tuesday, November 15, 2016.

Ms. Dinne indicated that the November meeting agenda will include, thus far, discussion of the residential solar public outreach materials, review of the draft work plan, and continued discussion of the MS4 General Public Workshop.

6. **OLD BUSINESS –**

One member of the public was present regarding the Residential Solar Size Requirements in Residential Districts. The Chair chose to reorder the agenda, moving the residential solar discussion up to first item on the agenda under New Business to free Ms. Norris up from sitting through other agenda items.

c. Residential Solar Size Requirements – Discussion of Proposed Revision

The Board held a public hearing on October 13 regarding the zoning amendment to address solar size requirements in the residential zoning districts. Comments were received indicating that the proposed additional surface area allowed for lots over 3 acres was still inadequate, particularly for lots 10, 20, or 50 acres. These lots are big enough that the aesthetics could be less of an issue depending on placement. In addition, many properties in the Conservation district are used for agriculture. Ms. Dinne clarified that agriculture is a permitted use in the Conservation district, even though it's a residential district. Additional power could be needed to provide energy to the accessory structures for agricultural uses in the Conservation district. The Board directed staff to propose a revision that would accommodate a variance or other option to address this concern for these properties. Staff drafted a proposal and provided it to the EAC members to review and provide feedback before a final proposal was sent to the Board. The Board held the record open for 10 days following the hearing and was scheduled on October 27, 2016, to discuss and decide on adopting this amendment. *See the attached proposed addition to the Solar Energy Conversion Facilities amendment. [Proposed additions shown in blue highlight.]*

Ms. Charlene Norris, who provided comments at the public hearing, described to the EAC members the comments she made to the Board at the hearing, as summarized above. Her property in the Conservation district is about 40 acres with barns, heaters, sprinklers, etc. She uses three times the average use. She suggested to the Board that a variance be allowed in the Conservation district.

Ms. Leatherwood indicated that the EAC was focused on the residential uses, including the lots closer to 3 acres in the Conservation district. She felt that these properties should be able to have the solar panels needed to accommodate their expected energy use for the property. She further stated that the Board was open to making this change. According to Tim Burke, County Attorney, this change would not require the amendment to go back through the public hearing process again.

Ms. Dinne explained the staff proposal. The total surface area allowed on lots over 3 acres would be reduced from 1½ times the aggregate of all roof surfaces on the property to only 1 times the aggregate (100%). However, all of this could be ground mounted, rather than only half of the

roof surface. While this reduces the overall surface area, it may still allow for increased efficiency, as much of the roof surface would be inefficient due to position of the roof to the sun. The flexibility to put a portion or all of the panels on the ground would help the property owner placing the panels to take greater advantage of the sun's location and angle. In addition, a variance could be requested for properties over 3 acres in the Conservation district. This request would have to be accompanied by documentation by a professional solar installer that is certified by the North American Board of Certified Energy Practitioners (NABCEP). The documentation would indicate the solar panels needed to accommodate 100 percent of the expected energy use for the property based on the previous 12 months' usage. It would also provide the energy that could be provided by the amount of solar facilities allowed, how that compares to the expected energy usage, and the additional amount of solar panels needed to accommodate the 100 percent of expected energy use.

In reviewing the proposed revision, the EAC suggested that, after "A variance may be requested...", the words "for lots more than 3 acres" be added to clarify that this does not apply to all lots in the Conservation district. Ms. Cutsail asked if lots in the "R" districts could be greater than 3 acres. Ms. Dinne replied that they could. However, the proposal was just for the Conservation district, as the minimum lot size if the property develops would be 3 acres. It would be much less for lots in the "R" districts, and could possibly conflict more easily with the surface area requirements that are proposed in the "R" districts if the property were to subdivide and develop. Ms. Leatherwood responded that she was comfortable with limiting the variance to lots over 3 acres in the Conservation district.

Mr. Vleck reiterated Mr. Barrett's comments from a previous meeting that he would not be able to get enough panels to power his home. Ms. Leatherwood pointed out that this amendment did not set a prescribed maximum for the variance other than 100 percent of the expected energy usage. Therefore, if Mr. Barrett's property was greater than 3 acres in the Conservation district, he could request a variance for the full amount needed.

Although Ms. Krebs agreed with the proposal, she raised the issue that this would present somewhat of an inequity for the smaller lots. Ms. Leatherwood pointed out that the amendment represents an increase from the amount of ground-mounted panels that the properties could currently get under the adopted zoning code. In addition, a larger ground-mounted surface area for the smaller properties would still present an aesthetic issue, whereas this could possibly be addressed for the lots eligible to request a variance. If, over time, the Board feels these size limits are still inadequate, they could amend the code again later. Ms. Krebs agreed but pointed out that 10-acre lots in the "R" districts would not have this opportunity. Ms. Norris responded that someone could put up a bunch of solar panels and then subdivide the property into small lots. Ms. Dinne reiterated that the additional likelihood of subdividing a property in an "R" district, resulting in small lots, was one of the reasons that the proposal was to apply the variance only to properties over 3 acres in the Conservation district.

Ms. Leatherwood again indicated that she was comfortable with this proposal, particularly given the input of the Zoning Administrator and the Director of Land & Resource Management in developing it.

Ms. Dinne shared that, if an applicant was not happy with the decision of the Zoning Administrator on a variance request, the decision could be appealed to the Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA).

Ms. Leatherwood proposed that the EAC support moving forward with this proposal with the addition of the 3-acre clarification.

VARIANCE PROPOSAL TO SOLAR AMENDMENT – Motion 261-16: Motion was made by Ellen Cutsail and seconded by Frank Vleck to support the change in aggregate solar surface area allowable on lots over 3 acres, plus the addition of a variance proposal for lots in the Conservation district, with the addition of the clarification that this applies to lots over 3 acres. Motion carried.

Ms. Norris asked what the Residential Solar Outreach Materials item was on the agenda before she left. Ms. Leatherwood explained that it is to put together materials, such as a brochure, that would provide homeowners with information about the process in Carroll County of choosing, permitting, and installing solar panels. It is meant to be more factual and less of a sales pitch. Ms. Norris added that she found that one of the most expensive items to replace on the solar energy system is the inverters. She said that the sales people do not tell you that. She suggested, when the EAC starts to develop these materials, advising people to check the costs of replacement parts and warranties. She added that she thought this would be one advantage to leasing rather than purchasing.

a. General Public Workshop – Discussion

Ms. Dinne reviewed the topics for the workshop that the EAC identified at the last meeting. She met with Gale Engles, Chief, Resource Management, and Glenn Edwards, NPDES Compliance Specialist, to review the list with them for any suggested additions or revisions. They affirmed the list and identified suggested people for topic experts/speakers where they were still needed. John Hubbs, Master Gardener, was asked to be the expert for the Composting table. He confirmed that he or another Master Gardener would participate. He also requested a general topic table for the Master Gardeners. Maria Myers agreed to be the expert and speaker for the Reduce, Reuse, Recycle! table. Glenn Edwards will cover the Homeowner BMPs table. Mr. Edwards has someone in mind to contact for the Permeable Pavement table and Ms. Engles for the Rain Garden table. Although Mr. Vleck would be knowledgeable about rain gardens, he will be covering the Lawn Care and Landscape Management table that day. Ms. Leatherwood confirmed that George Schooley will be the expert and speaker for Septic Maintenance. Mr. Vleck contacted the Carroll County Forestry Board regarding the Tree Planting table. Donna Davis is currently out, but either she or another Forestry Board member will be there. Ms. Engles requested that Jon Bowman on her staff give the presentation for the Tree Planting table, as he has managed many tree plantings for the County and can relate it to the permit. It was suggested that Ms. Davis either accompany him at the table or cover a general topic table for the Forestry Board. Ms. Engles will ask Byron Madigan on her staff to cover the Stream Corridor Assessment & Stream Buffer Initiative table, as these are part of his job responsibilities. See the attached NPDES MS4 Public Outreach: Public Workshop or Event *Preliminary Logistics*.

Ms. Dinne shared that the college will not permit outside food this time, and it would be too expensive to contract with the onsite food vendor. Holding the workshop from 10:00 to 12:00 should mitigate the lack of food.

Ms. Cutsail asked if there would be vendors. Ms. Dinne said that the EAC discussed this at the last meeting and decided not to invite vendors this time. They would rather wait to see how this

workshop goes and the level of participation. Vendors could possibly be invited to the next workshop.

Ms. Leatherwood noted that advertising doesn't need to begin until after January 1. Ms. Dinne said she would add to next month's agenda a discussion of the advertising methods that they would like to pursue.

b. Lightweight Aggregate – Draft Fact Sheet Review

Ms. Dinne summarized the additions to the draft fact sheet made as a result of the EAC's discussion at the September 28 meeting. [See the attached draft Fact Sheet: Lightweight Aggregate](#). Ms. Krebs had a few revisions to offer. In addition to some minor typos, the following changes were made:

- On Page 2, the first full paragraph in the second column needed rewording. The end of the sentence was removed, from "rather..." on. The beginning of the sentence was reordered.
- Under Potential Benefits on Page 3, "Beyond the strictly scientific benefits" was deleted to ensure that the reader does not think the EAC evaluated any scientific benefits.
- On Page 4, in the second paragraph under Need Agency Agreement and Coordination, "pilot process" was inserted in "MPA's process" to clarify to which process it referred.
- Under Recommendation, in the first paragraph, the paragraph was broken into two sentences.

Ms. Krebs made a motion to approve the Lightweight Aggregate Fact Sheet as written with these modifications. Ms. Dinne will make the revisions and send it to the EAC members.

APPROVAL OF FACT SHEET – Motion 262-16: Motion was made by Amy Krebs and seconded by Ellen Cutsail to approve the Fact Sheet, as amended through this discussion, and forward it to the Board. Motion carried.

7. OLD BUSINESS –

a. 2017 Meeting Dates

Ms. Dinne reviewed the proposed 2017 Meeting Dates, which were provided to the EAC members. [See the attached proposed 2017 Meeting Dates](#).

PROPOSED 2017 MEETING DATES – Motion 263-16: Motion was made by Frank Vleck and seconded by Ellen Cutsail to approve the proposed 2017 Meeting Dates as proposed. Motion carried.

b. Residential Solar Public Outreach Materials

Per Ms. Leatherwood, this agenda item will be tabled until the next meeting.

c. Possible 2017 Work Plan Items

Ms. Dinne indicated that the items in the current work plan that are not yet complete will carry over to the 2017 Work Plan – the MS4 General Public Workshop and the Residential Solar Public Outreach Materials. Mr. Vleck suggested that the EAC review feedback from the workshops to decide what could be done to improve on them. Ms. Dinne also said that the preliminary work for the 2018 MS4 Business Workshop could be started in 2017, as we will likely hold each workshop

every other year on alternating years. Mr. Vleck and Ms. Leatherwood also suggested reviewing the implementation of the solar amendment to see if the sizes appear to be adequate. Ms. Dinne noted that the EAC agreed to update the Environmental Stewardship booklet every other year, so this update could be included as well. She indicated that other solar work could come the EAC's way, but that there is no direction at this time. Ms. Leatherwood added that the Board also usually has at least one project to add when they meet.

Ms. Dinne will discuss the topics with Mr. Devilbiss. In the meantime, any additional suggestions could be emailed to Ms. Dinne. Ms. Dinne will draft a work plan based on the input thus far and send it to the EAC to review prior to the November meeting.

8. **OTHER** –

Ms. Zebal noted that a Zero Waste class is coming up on November 9 in Frederick. Ms. Cutsail added that there is no cost if you don't take the meal they provide.

Ms. Dinne shared that there has been no activity yet from the Board to fill the two current vacancies on the EAC. She said someone had applied in early spring, and Ms. Norris may be interested as well. Ms. Dinne will touch base with Denise Hoover in the Commissioners' Office in a couple weeks to allow Ms. Norris time to fill out the application if she is going to do so.

Mr. Vleck pointed out that his term is set to expire in January. Ms. Dinne said she would include that when she touches base with Denise Hoover and recommend his reappointment.

9. **ADJOURN REGULAR MEETING** –

MEETING ADJOURNMENT – Motion 264-16: Motion was made by Ellen Cutsail and seconded by Amy Krebs to adjourn the October 19, 2016, meeting. Motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 4:25 p.m. The next regular monthly meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, November 15, 2016, at 3:00 p.m. in Room 105 of the County Office Building.



NPDES MS4 PUBLIC OUTREACH: PUBLIC WORKSHOP OR EVENT

Preliminary Logistics



Date/Time/Place:

Date: Saturday, March 18, 2017
 Time: 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM
 Place: Great Hall @ Carroll Community College

Format:

Tables (like booths) will be set up around the Great Hall with exhibits and information about various topics. Each table will address a specific topic, with take-away information available at each and an expert to answer specific, individual questions. An adjacent classroom will be set up to conduct rolling 15-minutes presentations. Each table expert will take a turn at giving a presentation (PowerPoint or something visual), which will allow them to ask questions, the answers to which will benefit the whole group attending the presentation.

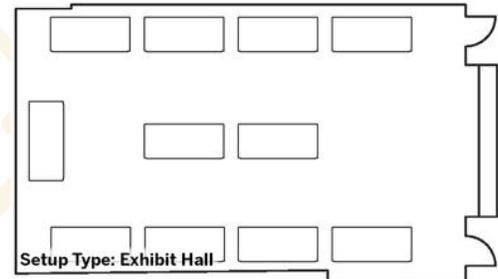


Table Topics:

Note: brown bold text indicates expert confirmed

Topic	Tentative Expert
1. Composting (incl food waste)	John Hubbs, Master Gardeners
2. Homeowner BMPs	Glenn Edwards, DLRM
3. Lawn care and landscape management	Frank Vleck, Wakefield Valley Nursery
4. Permeable Pavement	TBD (*Glenn checking)
5. Rain gardens	TBD (*Gale checking)
6. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle!	Maria Myers, DPW Recycling Manager
7. Septic Maintenance	George Schooley, Legacy Contracting
8. Stream Corridor Assessment & Stream Buffer Initiative	Byron Madigan, DLRM + landowner who participated? TBD
9. Tree Planting	Donna Davis, CC Forestry Board (*Frank checking) & Jon Bowman, DLRM

Other Informational Tables:

- 💧 Welcome Table (Tom Devilbiss and Karen Leatherwood)
- 💧 EAC (EAC member)
- 💧 General Water/Stormwater/NPDES MS4 Permit (DLRM)
- 💧 DLRM Stormwater Management Facility Retrofit Projects (Gale Engles, DLRM)
- 💧 Carroll Bay-Wise Master Gardeners



FACT SHEET: LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE

Background

In 2010, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established a total maximum daily load (TMDL) for the Chesapeake Bay. The TMDL identifies the level of pollutants (nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment) that the Bay can assimilate and still maintain water quality standards. Significant reductions in these pollutants are required to be made by 2025 to restore the health of the Bay.

The Conowingo Dam on the Susquehanna River has been trapping sediments since its completion in 1928. The sediments behind the dam have been identified as a major concern. The reservoir behind the dam is expected to reach its capacity for trapped sediments within the decade. With the sediments so high and deep behind the dam, large storms – such as Hurricane Agnes and Tropical Storm Lee – have scoured the sediment, sending it past the dam and into the Chesapeake Bay. The amount of pollutants sent into the Bay by one storm has the potential to negate millions of dollars worth of pollution reduction activities throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Use in This Context

State and federal agencies have been studying options for addressing this issue for several years. The option has been raised of dredging the materials behind the dam and reusing the materials to create lightweight aggregate (LWA) for construction materials.

Dredging behind the dam would not be a one-time project. After the initial dredging of the material, the material would have to be removed continuously for maintenance. A facility to process the dredge materials into LWA does not exist nearby. It would need to be constructed and the dredge materials transported for processing.

Lightweight Aggregate Description

EPA defines LWA as “a type of coarse aggregate that is used in the production of lightweight concrete products such as concrete block, structural concrete, and pavement. Most LWA is produced from materials such as clay, shale, or slate. Blast furnace slag, natural pumice, vermiculite, and perlite can be used as substitutes, however. To produce LWA, the raw material (excluding pumice) is expanded to about twice the original volume of the raw material. The expanded material has properties similar to natural aggregate but is less dense and



LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE FACT SHEET

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therefore yields a lighter concrete product.”
[USEPA. 1993. *Emissions Factor Documentation for AP-42, §11.20*]

In this context, LWA is created using a thermal processing technology. Dredged materials, whether from the Baltimore Harbor/Port or behind the Conowingo Dam, are screened and dewatered, and then the extruded pellets are sent through a thermal processing rotary kiln at temperatures over 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The heat causes the pellets to “pop,” creating pockets of air. The resulting pellets, or aggregate, is a very lightweight product, yet retains strength. According to Harbor Rock, this product has been proven to meet industry standards for a marketable product at the demonstration scale.

Relevance to Carroll County

The majority of Carroll County drains to the Potomac, Gunpowder, and Patapsco watersheds. However, a small portion of the Conowago watershed (~3,364 acres), which drains to the Susquehanna watershed, is located in northern Carroll County.

The larger relevance to Carroll County is interest in the potential for many jurisdictions

to focus efforts and resources on a measure that could have significant impact compared to individual efforts.

The intent would be, if local governments would get credit toward Bay restoration efforts, to direct local funds toward addressing the material behind the Conowingo Dam rather than placing so much emphasis on Bay restoration efforts locally that do not have nearly as much impact.

EAC Process

At the January 20, 2016, joint meeting of the Carroll County Environmental Advisory Council (EAC) and the Board, Commissioners Weaver and Rothschild requested the EAC research LWA as a beneficial re-use of dredge materials from sediment deposition behind the Conowingo Dam.

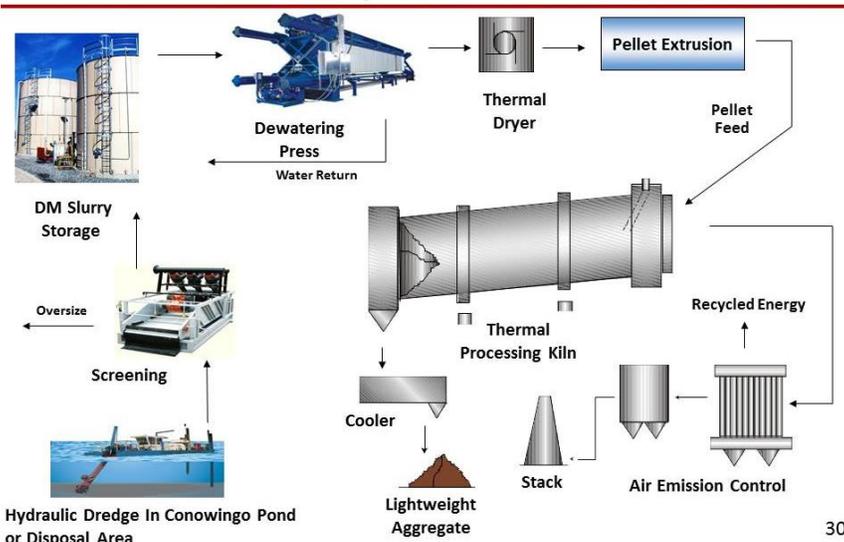
While the EAC is not equipped to advise the Board on the scientific merits of the prospect, the EAC researched the topic from a policy perspective.

At the invitation of the EAC, Jeff Otto, President of Harbor Rock, presented information on July 20, 2016, regarding the

LWA process as it relates to dredging of the sediment behind the Conowingo Dam. Harbor Rock is a company that developed a process for manufacturing LWA from dredged materials.

The EAC also invited the Maryland Port Administration (MPA) to share information regarding MPA’s experience with LWA. To address the need for disposal of annual

HarborRock - Simplified Process Flowsheet



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dredge materials from the Baltimore Harbor and access to the port, MPA researched a the manufacture of LWA from dredge materials as an alternative.

Potential Benefits

The benefits of a project like this have not year been proven at this scale. All existing projects were at a smaller scale. Therefore, there is not enough information to determine if the potential benefits would outweigh the potential costs. Beyond the strictly scientific benefits, the overall benefits compared to costs are speculative at this point.

Challenges

The EAC is not equipped to or comfortable with advising the Board of County Commissioners on the *scientific* merits and challenges of the manufacture of LWA as a means to address the sediment behind the Conowingo Dam. However, several challenges at the policy level were apparent through the EAC's research.

No Track Record

"While it appears that it is technically possible to convert dredged material into LWA on a small-scale basis, the absence of a comparable full-scale project makes it difficult to assess whether conversion is feasible on the order of magnitude required by the State of Maryland... A May 2014 literature review by the Maryland Environmental Service (MES) confirmed that this is still the case and that no other thermal treatment technologies involving the creation of LWA using dredged material and rotary kilns have been scaled up to production levels." [Maryland Department of Transportation and MPA, *Capacity Recovery at Cox Creek*, Page. 6, September 2014]. With no other projects to manufacture LWA at this scale or specific situation, no evidence exists that the

process of making LWA from dredge materials is sustainable.

The lack of experience to draw upon presents a greater level of risk to the state and local governments that would be responsible for paying for it. Given the level of investment throughout the watershed for nutrient and sediment reductions to achieve the Bay TMDL, government agencies may be hard pressed to invest so much in a result that is surrounded by uncertainty.

Uncertain & Potentially Significant Costs

The MPA indicated that the cost in 2014 proved to be significantly more expensive than traditional methods of dredge removal and disposal, although traditional cost estimates do not take into account the long-term costs of placement options. Since most alternative methods have looked at long-term costs, the cost comparison is, therefore, difficult. MPA has not yet been able to put a cost on avoidance of a new "landfill."

The LWA manufacturer may absorb some of the costs, such as the upfront capital costs for construction of the manufacturing facility. However, Harbor Rock has indicated that the State would still pay fees for the service. Addressing the material behind the Conowingo Dam will not generate any revenue for the State.

Uncertain Market

The lack of similar experience or comparable product as a basis for decision making also provides no guarantee or level of certainty that market demand will exist or be sustainable for the long term. The inability to guarantee quantity further impacts the potential demand market.

According to MPA, one of the big obstacles to marketability is the perception that the



(Photo By Leca67
- Own work,
Public Domain,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=7468519>)

material is contaminated. Therefore, market demand is speculative. The public has challenged the MPA's permit many times in the past 30 years, with significant opposition to other uses of the dredge material.

Running Out of Time

Implementation of measures to reduce nutrients and sediment loads to the Bay to achieve the Bay TMDLs are required to be in place by 2025. The process of permitting and constructing the needed facilities would likely not be completed by then to employ this option as a TMDL implementation tool.

Need Agency Agreement and Coordination

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) develops the base standards. The EPA and USACE issued beneficial use guidance, but leave the regulation of it up to the State. State law could require placement elsewhere.

Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) was comfortable with the LWA product in MPA's process. However, there is no standard for comparison. It was unclear which MDE agency would actually regulate and approve the use, and no decision was made on this issue.

A report completed by the Lower Susquehanna River Watershed Association in March 2016 indicates that the greatest threat to the Bay is not the sediment trapped behind the dam, but the nutrients coming down the Susquehanna from areas above the dam in the watershed. As members of this group that issued the report, the agencies involved may be more hesitant to invest in the LWA option.

Although the Port generates \$2.2 billion per year in revenue for the State, MPA is still

having difficulty getting the other agencies to move forward with a solution.

Potential Contamination

The material behind the Conowingo Dam is very old, has not been touched before, and contains pollutants from agriculture and mining. This increases the hurdle of public perception, as well as the barrier of moving forward to getting a decision by State and federal agencies.

No Silver Bullet

After the Joint Chairmen's Report was issued, MPA decided to move forward with a series of smaller solutions and will have to include public education and outreach.

Given the barriers that need to be overcome, the State will not likely be willing to put all of their eggs in one basket.

Recommendation

In July 2016, Governor Hogan announced that a multi-agency work group would be formed to determine, as part of the larger picture to find solutions to reducing pollutants to the Bay, if dredging and re-using the materials from behind the dam could be done effectively and economically and in the most technically feasible manner possible.

This issue has the Governor's attention, and the Board and other advocates have been successful in raising awareness of the need to address pollutants coming from the watershed above the dam and the sediment behind the dam. The Board of County Commissioners should use this momentum to continue to monitor, and participate in the discussion of, where possible, the issue and advocate for solutions that will address the materials behind the Conowingo Dam.



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ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY COUNCIL (EAC)

Proposed 2017 Meeting Dates

The 2017 regular monthly meetings will be held in the third week each month in the Reagan Room (003/004), unless otherwise noted. Daytime meetings will begin at 3:00 PM on the dates indicated below. Evening meetings will begin at 6:30 PM on the dates indicated below. Please note: Additional meetings will be scheduled as needed to accomplish work plan projects.

Month	Date
January	Wednesday, January 18, 2017
February	Wednesday, February 15, 2017 (evening)
March	Wednesday, March 15, 2017
April	Wednesday, April 19, 2017
May	Wednesday, May 17, 2017
June	Wednesday, June 7, 2017* (evening)
July	Wednesday, July 19, 2017 (evening)
August	Wednesday, August 16, 2017
September	Wednesday, September 20, 2017
October	Wednesday, October 18, 2017
November*	Thursday, November 16, 2017*
December*	Thursday, December 14, 2017*

**Note: This meeting represents a change from the normal 3rd Wednesday of the month.*

Approved by EAC, _____, 2016