



CHESAPEAKE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, INC.
P.O. Box 117, Galesville, Maryland 20765

NEWSLETTER

Fall 2018

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Al Tucker



The Conundrums of Growth

As Anne Arundel and Calvert Counties embark on the revisions to their General Development Plans, it is the issues associated with "growth" that have become the citizen's foremost concern. These counties face difficult choices, or conundrums, on how to handle growth.

Some say growth is necessary to support the economic well-being of the population. Others believe growth has negative consequences, especially the future degradation of natural resources with the concomitant loss of ecosystems services. These two choices conflict with one another. As a consequence, we need to search for an alternative that supports a more sustainable solution for all.

For the suburban and exurban counties, like Anne Arundel and Calvert, population growth pressure is inevitable as the DC and Baltimore metro areas expand. People have to live somewhere, and the job of county planners is to figure out where to put them. Planners face several competing challenges, the seeds of which were sown a century ago. In 1927 the Maryland Legislature first authorized incorporated municipalities over 10,000 inhabitants to control land-use by defining districts that regulated height, the number of stories, size of buildings, residential density, location, and use of buildings. Prior to this time, attempts at regulation were tested in the courts and often decided in favor of the plaintiff, citing that they deprive "property owners of rights and privileges protected by the Constitution of the State." We still hear echoes of the court challenges today. In 1926 the Supreme Court upheld the right of communities to enact zoning.

The population pressure that gave rise to zoning was similar then as it is today. The main purpose of zoning was and is to preserve quality-of-life. Land-uses that produced obnoxious effects like noise, smell, smoke, etc. were relegated to districts away from residential districts. With the advent of localized transportation (cars and trucks) communities grew rapidly since their services did not need to be co-located within them. The vast availability of open land meant that these uses could be far removed from residential areas. But the improved quality-of-life led to the rapid expansion of municipalities and the eventual encroachment on districts with offensive uses.

Further restrictions were then placed on these uses, often requiring new technology to mitigate the problems. Today, we

accept that all land carries a zoning designation that determines its use. Today, the only recourse to change a classification is for local authorities to up-zone or convince an administrative hearing that the original classification was a mistake.

In suburban counties, rapid population increases led to the depletion of almost all developable land with open space being mostly the unbuildable land. Planners gave little regard to the environmental impact that population density would have. The technologies that enabled improved quality-of-life a century ago have become the main impediment to improving quality-of-life today. Autos and trucks enabled separation of land-uses, but now clog roads that cannot accommodate the increased traffic. Transportation has become the main issue in these counties. It dictates the economic landscape and the well-being of residents (cf., Transportation access is one of the dictates for locating the new Amazon HQ). People today require mobility because economic centers come and go, but modes of transportation and residential districts have not accommodated these shifts.

People prefer the quality-of-life of their current residences. This preference and the lack of developable land lead to demographic stratification and gentrification. Developers usually design new economic centers to maximize revenue for investors and governments with little consideration for the mix of people to support them. As a result, most workers will need to commute by a century old method, the car.

What is clear is that it is becoming increasingly difficult to find land to preserve basic ecosystem services to control stormwater runoff, to ensure aquifer recharge, and to improve air quality. To compensate for a portion of these losses, these counties now charge environmental utility fees. At the last CEPA forum, Dr. Elliott Campbell estimated that the current open space in Anne Arundel County provides \$353 million per year in services for stormwater and nutrient reduction. As more land is developed, this amount is reduced, and fees will need to increase to compensate for the loss. In Anne Arundel County, the remediation of failing septic fields to meet the nutrient reduction goals for the Bay remains among the largest unfunded costs.

Exurban counties face a different, yet related question. Should they make more land available for development? More than two decades ago, Calvert County restricted the number of family units to 37,000. They placed a priority on open space over suburban sprawl. The county instituted a system of transferring development rights to compensate large landowners for the reduction in value of their land. But, as the county reaches the growth limit, the conflict between economic interests and environmental quality-of-life interests arises again. As in the suburban counties, when growth becomes limited, gentrification and demographic stratification will occur.

From a global viewpoint, I think most environmentally oriented citizens recognize the need for action. But when it comes to local land-use issues, we become myopic. We lack the information to make informed decisions. Every citizen needs to know how their land-use impacts the region where they live. The

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current approach to development ignores the impact of the loss of habitat, forests, and open space. It also ignores the non-local impact of an additional person, e.g., an auto requires 4 times its area for impervious surface (additional shopping centers, parking lots, schools, and expanded roadways.)

Smartgrowth was touted as a way forward, but little was done to incentivize it. The transition from concept to action never occurred. The main idea was that growth should be concentrated in economic centers, where the infrastructure already existed that could supply basics like water, sewer, and energy. Its main failing was that it was viewed as the answer to economic revitalization of blighted, industrial areas, which required the repair and replacement of expensive infrastructure. Hence, building costs favored non-smartgrowth areas and development of raw land.

How do we, the general public, understand the complexities of interactions among the myriad of competing economic, societal, and environmental consequences? Without guidance, most of us choose based on what we can afford. Hence, the primary driver of land-use is economic, while societal and environmental choices become secondary. But societal and environmental impacts are the primary drivers that govern quality-of-life.

In the search for a more sustainable solution to accommodate growth, citizens need to know the true cost of growth. This cost must include not only the cost to build infrastructure but also the cost to repair and replace it. It should also include the cost of degrading the environment and the societal impact. These economic costs are not hypothetical but real. Each additional person needs water, sewer, energy, transportation, etc. which consume ecosystem services.

Planners have tremendous amounts of data available to them. Various aspects can be studied independently, but the impact of the interdependence of the variables that quantify quality-of-life is lacking. At our 2016 Forum Dr. Elliott Campbell presented the concept of the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI). The GPI provides citizens and policymakers insight into how our environment, society, and economy affect the well-being of people. The GPI is designed to measure sustainable economic welfare rather than just economic activity. To accomplish this, the GPI uses three simple underlying principles for its methodology: (1) Account for income inequality, (2) Include non-market benefits from the economy, environment, and society that are not included in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and (3) Identify and account for costs such as environmental degradation, human health effects, and loss of leisure time.

While this approach gives an aggregate overview of quality-of-life for the county, the underlying data could also be studied at a community level to assess their quality-of-life issues. From these local assessments, regional needs could be developed. Without guiding principles, though, the needs cannot be translated into an action plan or General Development Plan.

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COAL ASH PITS AND PONDS

By Gary Antonides



A lot is heard about the problem of radioactive waste from nuclear power plants, which is a very serious issue that has been kicked down the road and must be dealt with at some point in the future. In contrast, the waste (coal ash) from coal burning plants has been poisoning us for years and is just recently being recognized as a major problem.

Coal ash is the toxic waste formed from burning coal in power plants, and is linked to the country's four leading causes of death: heart disease, cancer, respiratory diseases and stroke as well as brain damage in children.¹ Coal ash consists of light fly ash collected in the smokestack, plus heavier bottom ash left after the coal has burned. There are over 1,000 operating coal ash landfills and ponds in the country as well as many hundreds of "retired" coal ash disposal sites.

For decades, coal ash was dumped into unlined landfills or into ponds where the fly ash produces a toxic slurry. At many of these sites, hazardous chemicals seep into our waterways and soil and blow into the air. Coal ash contains some of the deadliest known toxins including arsenic, lead, mercury, chromium, radium and selenium. The toxins in coal become concentrated in the ash as it is burned.

Prior to 2015, the states regulated coal ash and the dumps became ticking time bombs. But in October 2015, the first-ever EPA safeguards to protect communities near coal ash dumps went into effect. The EPA has released a list of more than 1,400 coal ash dump sites across the country.² They classify 81 coal ash ponds as "high risk," which means dam failure or operator error will probably cause loss of life. Also, 250 are rated "significant risk," meaning loss of life is not likely, but economic loss, environmental damage and disruption of public utilities are.

Recently, the subject of coal ash is in the news because a federal court has ruled that the 2015 safeguards are not adequate and EPA must do more to protect the public. At the same time, the Trump administration wants to roll back some of the 2015 safeguards. It is not at all clear what will happen.

One of the things EPA's 2015 coal ash rule requires is that utilities test the water near their coal ash dumps to make sure hazardous chemicals are not leaking into drinking water sources. Industry monitoring results made available to the public revealed that more than 92 percent of the coal ash dumps in the U.S. are contaminating groundwater above levels that EPA deems safe for drinking water. They have unsafe levels of at least one of the following constituents, arsenic, boron, cobalt, lithium, molybdenum, radium or sulfate.³

In 2008, the single-largest toxic waste spill in the U.S. happened when a billion gallons of coal ash sludge burst through a dam at the TVA Kingston plant in Harriman, Tennessee and covered 300 acres, destroying dozens of homes. In another incident, in 2014, a portion of a coal ash dump in North Carolina collapsed, fouling 80 miles of the Dan River with toxic sludge. More recently, during Hurricane Florence, five of Duke Energy's coal ash dumps were breached and coal ash was dumped into the Cape Fear River near Wilmington, NC and the Neuse River.

Currently, Indiana has more coal ash sites than any other state, mostly unlined. After 15 of their 86 coal ash sites were tested

as required by the 2015 regulations, all were contaminating the nearby groundwater. Earthjustice says Indiana had some of the weakest regulations in the nation and the electric utilities and coal companies have enormous power in Indiana.⁴ Other states have their share of problems as well.



Toxic coal ash dust at the Making Money Having Fun Landfill in Bokoshe, OK.

Maryland

Maryland ranks 23rd in the country for coal ash generation. Fortunately, coal ash ponds in Maryland are prohibited, but there are 31 coal ash dumps in Maryland. Eighteen of them are near Cumberland, MD where the Warrior Run plant uses the coal ash to fill several old mines.

Many of Maryland's landfill regulations are very lax. Surface or groundwater monitoring may or may not be required. Landfills that pre-dated regulations may or may not be "grandfathered" and exempt from regulation. Also, the post-closure monitoring requirement for landfills is only 5 years, and a composite liner is not required (only a clay or a synthetic liner is required).

Of the 31, three dumps are in Anne Arundel County, all associated with Constellation Energy's Brandon Shores and H.A. Wagner Power Plants, which are both located on the same site just east of Glen Burnie. The three are: (1) the BBSS Sand and Gravel Pit Structural Fill (also known as Gambrills), (2) the Brandon Woods Structural Fill, and (3) the Millersville Landfill.

Maryland is not exempt from contamination problems with coal ash sites.⁵ On March 9, 2009, New Page Corp. in Allegany County spilled 4,000 gallons of coal ash slurry into the North Branch Potomac River.

MDE is suing Mirant Corporation in federal court for Clean Water Act violations at all three of their sites: the Faulkner, Brandywine, and Westland ash landfills. The worst of these three appears to be at Brandywine, where there has been damage to groundwater and surface water. Groundwater monitoring beneath and downgradient of the landfill has found cadmium, iron, aluminum, manganese, sulfates, total dissolved solids, and chlorides at levels that exceed drinking water standards by as much as 50, 100, and even 600 times the MCL. Cadmium and lead levels also regularly exceed water quality criteria in Mataponi Creek downstream of the landfill.

In Anne Arundel County, in Gambrills, drinking water wells were contaminated with heavy metals in 2007. For years, sand and gravel had been mined from the site, which was then filled in with 4.6 million tons of coal fly ash from Constellation's power plants in Pasadena from 1995 until 2007 without a proper liner.

Chemicals from the fly ash leaked out of the pits and into groundwater, contaminating nearby wells. Constellation had to pay a \$1 million fine to the state, millions of dollars to residential neighbors, and also pay for public water service to the area. The settlement with the state included capping the ash pits and redeveloping them. The site is now the location of the Waugh Chapel Towne Centre.⁶ Some residents and environmentalists claim that not enough was done. Anne Arundel County has since banned all dumping of coal ash in the County.

In 2013, the owner of the Walden Golf Club in Crofton sued Constellation for \$20 million, claiming the course had been badly damaged by toxic pollution leaking from a closed coal ash dump. They said their well was contaminated and ruined the landscaping and damaged equipment.⁷ They claimed soil and water tests showed "abnormally high levels" of aluminum, lead, vanadium, nickel and sulfates.

At the Millersville Sanitary Landfill, intensive groundwater monitoring is done for many parameters. Monitoring is required for the life of the facility plus at least 30 years. That landfill is still active, but the area containing the fly ash is closed and capped.

As mentioned before, near Cumberland, hundreds of thousands of tons of ash is being dumped into mine pits. State officials say that dumping alkaline coal ash into mines is beneficial for Western Maryland's streams which can suffer from acidic pollution leaching from the rubble left behind after the coal is extracted. (It's also a money-saver for the power company since it doesn't have to pay for costly disposal in a state-regulated landfill.) But the state has been testing mainly for acidic mine drainage over the years, and not for arsenic, lead, selenium and the rest of the toxins found in coal ash. Environmentalists say filling coal mines with ash is a worrisome experiment that has not proved to be safe and safeguards are needed.

Maryland Governor Larry Hogan's Administration has recently imposed limits on toxic metals in water pollution from three of the state's largest coal-fired power plants. The new limits at the Chalk Point power plant in Prince George's County, Dickerson plant in Montgomery County, and Morgantown plant in Charles County could reduce toxic discharges by up to 97 percent in some cases. The water in question is used in their pollution scrubbers and to flush bottom ash out of their boilers.



The Chalk Point Power Generating Plant located on the Patuxent River

Federal Court Decision

In August, the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals' ruled that the EPA must increase protection for hundreds of communities near the more than 850 coal ash ponds across the nation, both active and the "legacy" ash ponds at retired coal plant sites.⁹ This decision arose from lawsuits challenging the 2015 coal ash rule. One lawsuit, by public interest groups, argued that the rule was

not strong enough, and one, by industry groups, argued that it was too stringent

Unfortunately, EPA's 2015 coal ash rule had allowed more than 630 unlined coal ash ponds to continue to operate despite their leaking dangerous pollution into groundwater, lakes and rivers. The 2015 rule also exempted more than 100 "legacy" ash ponds. The court concluded that this fell short of statutory requirements to protect human health and the environment, and ordered EPA to strengthen the rule as well as to address unlined ponds before utilities find they are leaking. The court's decision indicates not only that the EPA has the authority to regulate coal ash dumps, but that it must.

New Trump/EPA Rollbacks

In July, pro-coal and utility industry groups convinced the EPA to roll back the 2015 coal ash regulations. Earthjustice, Clean Water Action, the Sierra Club and the Environmental Integrity Project are challenging this regulatory rollback.

One part of the EPA's two-part rule was made public in August.¹⁰ This rule (the Coal Combustion Residuals, or CCR rule):

- Hands coal ash oversight back to states.
- Fails to add boron to the list of pollutants that will be cleaned up in groundwater at contaminated sites.
- Weakens drinking water protection standards for lead, cobalt, lithium and molybdenum.
- Extends deadlines for closing unlined leaking ash ponds and lets leaking ponds continue to operate.
- Permits states to terminate groundwater monitoring.
- Allows state officials to judge whether sites are following the rules instead of professional engineers.

Every one of the changes is in response to an industry petition filed with the Trump administration in 2017.

The Court's decision came after the EPA's revisions of the 2015 rule, and casts serious doubt on the legality of those revisions. It's encouraging that courts have repeatedly struck down many of the Administration's attempts to eliminate environmental regulations. Our federal courts play an invaluable role in judging the legality of this Administration's efforts to gut environmental protections.

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QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES



On June 26th, we had our primary elections for Anne Arundel County Council and County Executive as well as for state candidates. CEPA is interested in how the County candidates feel about some of the issues we have been working on. We gave both the Democratic and Republican candidates for County

Council and County Executive the opportunity to respond to the following six questions, and the comments from the three candidates who replied are given below. Please consider these when voting in November.

Question 1: *Much of the stress on our environmental resources comes from rapid development in AA County. Currently, our tax/fee policies provide a sustained incentive to growth. Failing to recover the full cost of creating and sustaining infrastructure plus the cost of depleting environmental resources creates an ever escalating demand for tax revenues. If you agree, how would you correct this situation?*

James Kitchin: I full-heartedly agree, and there are a few things that I will do to correct this issue.

First, we have to go after the power that large campaign donations give to development interests. The system is currently set up to favor developers over citizens, and we have to fundamentally change that. At a minimum, we need to ban developers from donating to political candidates, or sitting politicians, while they have business pending before the county. Ideally, we'd create a system of publicly-matched funds for small-dollar donations that would truly create a financial incentive for policymakers to prioritize people over developers. Check out this op-ed I wrote in the Capital to see what that kind of system would look like: <http://www.capitalgazette.com/opinion/acc-column-kitchin-20180122-story.html>

Second, we need to raise impact fees to 100% of their full cost. Currently, they are close to 80% of the costs - and that's only for the areas in which we collect them. We don't even collect an environment impact fee, which is outrageous in my opinion.

Third, we need to create an environmental impact fee.

Fourth, we need to strengthen the Forest Conservation Act at the local level. Protecting our priority forests, and then replacing the non-priority forests that we do cut down at a 1:1 ratio would both help our environment and slow down the rate of growth.

Fifth, we need to strengthen and then actually enforce our adequate public facility ordinances. This, in my opinion, would also help to slow down the rate of growth in the county and at least make sure that when we do build we are doing so in a way that our public infrastructure can keep up with.

Andrew Pruski: I have and will continue to support the Storm water remediation program in Anne Arundel County. I have also supported remediation and preservation. I believe the County should be spending more money on Open Space purchases.

Lisa Rodvien: It is time to set impact fees for Anne Arundel County that cover the full impact of new development, rather than current estimated 80% of that impact.

Question 2: *Presently, things like the value of forests in absorbing CO₂ and reducing stormwater runoff are not considered in evaluating development projects. There have been studies on the monetary value of such "ecoservices" which could be used for that purpose. Should the value of ecoservices be considered in impact studies and impact fees for development?*

Kitchin: Yes. See my answer above. Destroying these eco-services is a public cost that must be considered when making

public policy decisions. This is a classic example of a "negative externality," which is a market failure that justifies government intervention on an efficiency basis. We absolutely should create an environmental impact fee that takes this into account.

Pruski: We currently require environmental impact studies on projects. I certainly believe we can look into expanded studies to help reduce runoff. I would make sure that proven scientific practices are considered.

Rodvien: Including the dollar value that forests provide (and the value of what would be lost) in the evaluation of a new development project is a great idea. The continual externalization of those costs and failure to recoup them at appropriate times encourages the reckless destruction of forests. Adding a monetary value will help ensure that cost of environmental destruction is assessed, accounted for, and recovered whenever possible.

Question 3: *The Wolman report ("Water for Maryland's Future: What We Must Do Today," http://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Pages/wolman_fullreport.aspx) recommended various measures to manage our water resources more effectively. One of the recommendations, arguably the most important one, was to install more monitoring wells. Should the most monitoring wells be installed for monitoring our aquifers?*

Kitchin: Yes. This is information that we must have if we are going to make informed public policy decisions. I will commit to introducing legislation to make this happen.

Pruski: Yes, I support this report and also believe we need to monitor aquifers to manage our water resources.

Rodvien: While we need to be thoughtful about how new development will occur in Anne Arundel County, it is inevitable that it will occur. Better monitoring of our water supply can help us ensure that we make wise decisions about where new development is feasible given the existing water supply. It can also provide important information about our water quality. Considering that a state-commissioned report recommends increasing monitoring wells, our county would be wise to follow their recommendation.

Question 4: *Groundwater is the source of drinking water for Anne Arundel County residents, and supplies are shrinking. How would you protect critical ground water recharge areas in West County?*

Kitchin: We absolutely need to stop paving over the recharge areas. I think that in the next comprehensive rezoning process we need to make a conscious effort to re-zone these areas as open space and protect them from further development.

Pruski: Open space purchases, monitoring wells, and stormwater remediation can assist with water recharge areas. We also need to educate the public on the importance of water quality.

Rodvien: Anne Arundel County needs to ensure a safe drinking water supply for our residents and visitors. Lands that serve as groundwater recharge areas merit special protection. We must work to minimize development in these areas, or at a minimum, ensure that development does not reduce the quality or quantity of the water supply that comes through that area. Trees and vegetation that can provide important filtration, limited use of impervious surfaces, and minimized development can all help protect our groundwater.

Question 5: *In the last Maryland legislative session, a bill was passed by both houses which authorized the Maryland Department of the Environment to develop proposed*

requirements for residential graywater use. This would be subject to local (county) plumbing codes. Should requirements for residential graywater systems be developed for AA County?

Kitchin: Yes, absolutely. I'd love to work with your group to make this happen. I'd be very eager to introduce this kind of legislation.

Pruski: I am unfamiliar with this legislation and would consider a pilot program.

Rodvien: Especially for new construction, requiring local plumbing codes to incorporate residential graywater systems would result in a more efficient use of our water supply. Not only would the graywater systems facilitate multiple uses of water in a location, it would also reduce the waste water headed for our treatment facilities. As a result, the burden on those facilities is correspondingly reduced.

Question 6: *CEPA has been overseeing the monitoring of the closed unlined PST Landfill in Harwood for several years, and the owner has been directed by means of a consent decree to develop a plan to mitigate the several toxic substances found. The other unlined landfills are not subjected to the same scrutiny. Should the monitoring of all the unlined landfills in AA County be reviewed by a third party?*

Kitchin: Yes, they absolutely should. This should be a budgeting priority for our county.

Pruski: Yes, I have a closed, active rubble fill, and potential landfill in my district. I believe we should monitor all landfills. Also, a third party should be required by MDE to monitor all landfills for environmental and public safety.

Rodvien: Anne Arundel County should prioritize the health and safety of our residents and our environment by requiring an independent review of test results from unlined landfills. Self-monitoring brings the risk of biased or even rigged results. Furthermore, it is critical that the monitoring is ongoing as some dangerous materials such as heavy metals may not be detected for years after they are discarded.

IN MEMORIAM

Colonel Richard Alan Romer, USAF (Ret.)



CEPA is saddened to announce the passing of one of our Trustees. Rich Romer died on September 4th in his home in North Beach, Maryland at the age of 78. He served CEPA as Vice President for many years and as the chair of our Legislative Committee.

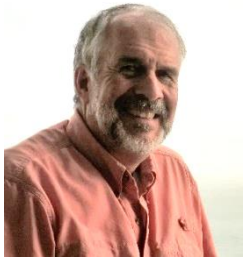
Rich was born in 1939 in Burlingame, California. After graduating from Burlingame High School, he went on to Stanford University, graduating in 1961. Shortly after, he accepted a commission in the US Air Force and embarked on a career as an aircraft maintenance officer and later logistician. He served all over the world with assignments in Japan, Korea, and the Philippines, and was a veteran of the Vietnam War, where he was awarded the Bronze Star. He culminated his career as a Colonel serving as the Chief of Logistics for 12th Air Force, Bergstrom AFB, TX.

After retiring, he continued providing service to the Air Force as a program manager for several companies. He was very active in a variety of professional societies, journalism, local politics, and protecting his beloved Chesapeake Bay. His free time was

spent either on his boat cruising the Chesapeake or attending car races. He is survived by his son, Ross, and his grandchildren.

A visitation and memorial took place at Lee Funeral Home in Owings, Maryland on Thursday, September 13th. He will be laid to rest with honors at Arlington National Cemetery in a private ceremony at a later date.

PROFILE OF A TRUSTEE
William T. Vosburgh, DDS



CEPA welcomes Bill Vosburgh as our newest Trustee. He became involved in local environmental concerns through the Loch Haven Civic Association meetings with Anne Arundel County Public Works on the Mayo Peninsula wastewater project.

Bill received a BA in chemistry from the College of Wooster in 1976 and a DDS from Georgetown University in 1981. He practiced dentistry for six years in Maryland before entering a career in forensic science. In 1987, he joined the Anne Arundel County Police Department Crime Laboratory as a Forensic Chemist and started the Serology and DNA programs.

In 1998 he went to the Prince George's County Police Department where he initiated the DNA laboratory program and became Director of Forensic Sciences, where he oversaw the Drug Analysis Laboratory, Firearms Examination, Computer Forensics, Crime Scene and Fingerprint Units.

The Armed Forces Medical Examiner System recruited Bill in 2004. He was the only full time Forensic Odontologist at Dover Air Force Base Port Mortuary in Dover, Delaware during the height of the Iraq and Afghanistan conflicts. He was responsible for managing the Dental Identification Unit and conducting dental examinations on our fallen heroes.

As Laboratory Director and Program Manager of the District of Columbia's Consolidated Forensic Laboratory, 2007 through 2012, he was responsible for design and program management of a \$220M, six story, 287,000 square foot facility which opened in 2012 with the Crime Laboratory, Medical Examiner and Public Health Lab all in one building.

Prince George's County Police brought Bill back as Crime Lab Director in 2012 until his retirement in 2017. In addition to running their Crime Laboratory, he oversaw the design and construction of a 30,000 square foot Property and Evidence Warehouse to properly and securely control police evidence.

Bill is a court qualified expert witness in forensic Drug Analysis, Serology, DNA, Odontology and Bloodstain Pattern Analysis. Laboratory program development, design and construction oversight have been key components of his 30-year forensic science career.

Bill grew up participating in water sports and boating in New York and Massachusetts, becoming an Annapolis area resident in 1981. He currently resides in the Loch Haven community of Edgewater on the South River with his wife Susan. They are both avid water sports enthusiasts and members of Trout Unlimited, the South River Federation and the Annapolis Sail and Power Squadron

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