

MEMORANDUM

TO: City Council

FROM: Alfred D. Lott
City Manager

SUBJECT: *Status Report*

DATE: February 16, 2017

1. Swearing-in of New Police Officers

The following officers will be sworn in during Tuesday's Council Meeting:

Police Officer Tashiana Hill of College Park graduated from the Prince George's County Police Academy on January 5th. She received an Associate Degree in Criminal Justice from Prince George's Community College.

Police Officer Anthony Imperiale of Millersville graduated from the Prince George's County Police Academy on January 5th. He received an Associate Degree in Applied Science from Harford Community College and a Bachelor of Science from Towson University. Imperiale has been a member of the United State Marine Corps Reserve since June 2012 and in 2013 earned the rank of Lance Corporal.

Police Officer Christopher Megelick of Odenton was previously a member of the Department of Defense and was employed by the Maryland State Police for two years. He received an Associate Degree from SUNY Cobleskill.

Police Officer Taylor Peed of St. Leonard graduated from the Prince George's County Police Academy on January 5th. He received a Bachelor's Degree in Criminology from the University of South Carolina Aiken.

Police Chaplain Johnny Hodge of Glenn Dale was ordained in March 2010 and is currently a Minister at Shiloh Baptist Church in Landover. He retired from the Federal Government with over 35 years of service and has been employed with the Bowie Police Department as the Property and Evidence Manager since 2012.

2. Northridge Paver Replacement

The Public Works Department was notified by the Northridge Recreation Association that the association has forwarded letters (attached) to State and City elected officials concerning the planned repair schedule for several paver block intersections. The City's 2017-2022 CIP identifies a multi-year capital project to carry out this needed repair work. Staff anticipates requesting an update to the CIP during the FY18 budget

submission process to reflect more accurate costs based on bids recently received for the first repair project at Quill Pont Drive/Quarterhorse Drive.

The letters also mention options to use stamped concrete vs. concrete paver blocks. This alternative was evaluated and determined to be similar in cost to the paver block option. Since there was not a significant cost savings anticipated, the decision was made to carry out the repair with paver blocks in order to maintain the original character of the street.

3. Sewer Foam Injection for Root Control

The Public Works Department located a contract for sewer foam injection root control services with Baltimore City (Contract# B50002616) through Dukes Root Control, Inc., upon which we will be able to piggyback. The foam injection program has been very successful in controlling root growth inside City sewer lines and helping to prevent sewer backups. This year we have budgeted \$65,000 for this program. We will sign a contract and issue a purchase order to Dukes Root Control, Inc. in an amount not to exceed \$65,000. As provided in Section 62 of the City Charter, this will serve as the required seven (7) day notice of intent to purchase.

4. Water Quality Report

Attached is a copy of the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year 2016. This report is available on the City website at www.cityofbowie.org/wqr; notice of the availability of this report on the website will be included on the water bill of each City water customer. A legal notice informing people how a copy of the report can be obtained is being published in this week's *Bowie Blade-News*. A printed copy of the report can be obtained by contacting the City's Water Plant at 301-809-3060.

5. Planning Board Results – Karington Preliminary Plan Reconsideration

At today's County Planning Board meeting, the reconsideration of Karington's Preliminary Plan of Subdivision (4-04035) was heard. The reconsideration centered around the developer reducing the number of proposed multi-family dwelling units to townhouse units, which is reflective of recent housing market changes in this region. The number of overall dwelling units for the project will not change. Further, the phasing of transportation-related improvements was amended to coincide with the level of development occurring at the respective development stages.

During the public hearing portion of the meeting, Dr. Trough introduced Mr. Russ Ideo, who addressed the Board regarding future signage along U.S. Route 301. Mr. Ideo expressed his support for restricting signage along U.S. Route 301 by commercial uses in Karington, a commitment, he said, made by Mr. Ken Michael in 2004. The Planning Board recommended that the applicant and his team meet with Mr. Ideo to address this issue prior to the submission of future detailed site plans for the project. Two other City residents spoke during the public hearing: one person supports the project and was pleased to learn that the number of multi-family dwelling units is being reduced; the other resident expressed her concern about impact of the development on the public school system.

At the conclusion of the public hearing, the Board voted unanimously to approve the reconsideration of the Karington Preliminary Plan of Subdivision. The motion of approval was made by Commissioner Washington and seconded by Commissioner Doerner.

Attachments

NORTHRIDGE RECREATION ASSOCIATION

c/o D.H. Bader Management Services, Inc.

14435 Cherry Lane Court, Suite 210

Laurel, MD 20707

301-953-1955

301-953-1912 – Fax

www.northridgera.org

February 15, 2017

Douglas Peters, Maryland State Senator
James Senate Office Building, Room 121
11 Bladen St
Annapolis, MD 21401

Re: Northridge Recreation Association

Dear State Senator Peters,

I am writing to inform you that on behalf of the Northridge Recreation Association, our office has been in contact with the City of Bowie Department of Public Works since 2015 requesting that all damaged brick intersections within the Northridge community be repaired. The damaged brick is not only unsightly; it is causing damage to cars belonging to our homeowners and guests.

We have also made a suggestion to the City of Bowie Department of Public Works that they consider replacing the brick intersections with stamped concrete so that it would have the same appearance, yet require less replacement/maintenance. Their response was that they are evaluating the cost.

On February 6, 2017, we were informed by Dan Layton (Assistant Director of the Department of Public Works for the City of Bowie), that the replacement of brick pavers will only be done on the Quill Point Drive and Quarterhorse Drive intersections beginning in March, 2017. The remaining intersections within the Northridge Community will be repaired over the next five (5) years.

This is totally unacceptable to the Northridge homeowners. Over the past three (3) years our office continually receives inquiries as to when the brick intersections will be replaced.

We would be most grateful if you would speak to the City of Bowie requesting that all brick intersections in the Northridge community be repaired in 2017. Thank you.

Sincerely,

David Bader, CMCA®, AMS®
Managing Agent for the
Northridge Recreation Association, Inc.

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cc: Mr. Dan Layton & Mr. Alan Forney- City of Bowie Public Works Dept.

*Same letter to
Estere & Marcos*

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February 15, 2017

Mayor G. Frederick
City of Bowie
15901 Excalibur Road
Bowie, MD 20716

Re: Northridge Recreation Association

Dear Mayor Frederick,

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cc: Mr. Dan Layton & Mr. Alan Forney- City of Bowie Public Works Dept.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Bowie
January 1 to December 31, 2016

Public Drinking Water System #016-0002

We are pleased to present to you another in a series of annual water reports that will keep you informed about the City of Bowie's efforts to supply quality water and services to you every day.

An annual report will be available by July 1 of each year that will keep you informed of the previous calendar year's water quality.

This Water Quality Report is for those areas that are served by the City of Bowie Water Plant and should not be confused with areas served by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and minerals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining.

The source waters for the City's consumption is ground water obtained from six wells in three major underground confined aquifers: Well #1 - Magothy formation; Wells #2R, #3, #6 - Patapsco formation; and Wells #4R and #5 - Patuxent formation. These aquifers range in depth from approximately 200 feet to 1,160 feet. To protect this resource, the City has identified potential sources of contamination through the development of a Wellhead Protection Plan. The Wellhead Protection Report also contains information on delineated wellhead protection areas and aquifer recharge areas. The Wellhead Protection Report is available for viewing at the Bowie Branch Library.

Confined aquifers such as those used by the City of Bowie afford very good protection from surface contaminants, but we are constantly monitoring our water supply to maintain high water quality standards. The Maryland Department of the Environment has performed a Source Water Assessment for the City of Bowie. The Summary of the assessment is included with this report. The complete Source Water Assessment can be viewed at the Bowie Branch Library and on the City of Bowie website – www.cityofbowie.org.

The following report is designed to inform you of water quality standards and what they mean. If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Terence Bradley, City of Bowie Water Plant Superintendent, 301-809-3060.

This Water Quality Report covers the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016. The City of Bowie and the Maryland Department of the Environment routinely monitor your drinking water to detect contaminants, according to Federal and State laws. Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The City of Bowie's water is tested for over 100 contaminants. Only regulated contaminants or unregulated contaminants that are required to be monitored that are at or above the Minimum Detection Level, are required to be in the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. If you would like a copy of the complete listing of contaminants that have undergone testing, there will be copies available at the reception desk or the Finance Department at City Hall. The complete listing of tested contaminants and the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report will also be available on the City's website – www.cityofbowie.org.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Bowie is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Citizens are urged to participate in all matters related to the City by attending City Council meetings. This is also true with water related matters, be they infrastructure or water quality. City Council meetings are usually held the first and third Mondays of each month. Check your local newspaper, the City's website – www.cityofbowie.org, or contact City Hall at 301-262-6200 for scheduling. All meetings are held in the Council Chambers at City Hall, located at 15901 Excalibur Road.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The chart that follows in this report contains terms and abbreviations that you may not be familiar with. To help provide a better understanding of the terms used, the following definitions and statements are provided:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible, using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Parts Per Million (PPM):** One PPM is equal to one milligram per liter and is equivalent to one drop in 10 gallons.
- **Parts Per Billion (PPB):** One PPB is equal to one microgram per liter and is equivalent to one drop in 10,000 gallons.
- **picoCuries Per Liter (pCi/L):** A unit of measurement used to describe the level of activity or decay of a radioactive element.
- **Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** Is the highest Running Annual Average calculated for each of the four monitoring locations required for testing and is not to be confused with an arithmetic average of all results.

- **Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements the system must follow.
- **Monitoring Frequency:** The State does not require annual monitoring for contaminants because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Of Special Note

Mailing of the City of Bowie Water Quality Report to all customers was discontinued in 2014 but the Report is available online at www.cityofbowie.org/wqr. Reminders about where to obtain the Water Quality Report will also be printed on your water bill. To request a printed copy of the Report, please call the Water Plant at 301-809-3060.

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
For January 1 to December 31, 2016**

| Contaminant | Test Results | MCL | MCLG | Test Date | Sources of Contamination |
|--|----------------|----------|---------|-----------|--|
| Nitrate | N/D | 10 PPM | 10 PPM | 1/6/16 | Runoff from Fertilizer |
| Fluoride | 0.60 PPM | 4 PPM | 4 PPM | 1/11/16 | Erosion of Natural Deposits; Additive to Drinking Water |
| Gross Alpha | 3.8 pCi/L | 15 pCi/L | 0 | 9/20/13 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Gross Beta | 6.5 pCi/L | 50 pCi/L | 0 | 9/20/13 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Combined Radium (226 & 228) | 0.6 pCi/L | 5 pCi/L | 0 | 11/8/13 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Total Trihalomethanes | | 80 PPB | N/A | | By-product of Drinking Water Chlorination |
| Detected Range | 0.9 - 16.2 PPB | | | 2016 | |
| Average | 8.6 PPB | | | | |
| LRAA | 10.0 PPB | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids | | 60 PPB | N/A | | By-product of Drinking Water Chlorination |
| Detected Range | N/D - 3.72 PPB | | | 2016 | |
| Average | 3.6 PPB | | | | |
| LRAA | 3.0 PPB | | | | |
| The Action Level for Lead is 15 PPB @ the 90th percentile level of all samples taken. | | | | | |
| Lead | N/D | 15 PPB | 0 | 2014 | Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems; Erosion of Natural Products |
| The Action Level for Copper is 1.3 PPM @ the 90th percentile level of all samples taken. | | | | | |
| Copper | 0.07 PPM | 1.3 PPM | 1.3 PPM | 2014 | Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits; Leaching from Wood Preservatives |

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

| Contaminant | Test Results | MCL | MCLG | Test Date | |
|----------------|----------------|-----|------|-----------|--|
| Chlorate | | N/A | N/A | | Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain Contaminants occur and whether the agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. |
| Detected Range | 24-46 PPB | | | 2013 | |
| Average | 35 PPB | | | 2013 | |
| Chromium 6 | | N/A | N/A | | |
| Detected Range | N/D - .051 PPB | | | 2013 | |
| Average | .026 PPB | | | 2013 | |
| Strontium | | N/A | N/A | | |
| Detected Range | 26-31 PPB | | | 2013 | |
| Average | 29 PPB | | | 2013 | |

N/A = Where N/A appears, the MCL or MCLG have not been set by the EPA.

N/D = Where N/D appears, the contaminant monitored for was not detected.

Maryland Department of the Environment Source Water Summary

The Maryland Department of the Environment's (MDE) Water Supply Program has conducted a Source Water Assessment for the City of Bowie. The major Components of this report as described in Maryland's Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) are: 1) delineation of an area that contributed water to the source; 2) identification of potential sources of contamination; 3) determination of susceptibility of the water supply to contamination. Recommendations for management of the assessment area conclude this report.

The sources of Bowie's water supply are three Coastal Plain confined aquifers – the Magothy, Patapsco and Patuxent. Six wells are currently being used to pump the water out of these aquifers. The source water assessment area was delineated by the Water Supply Program using methods approved by the U.S. EPA.

Potential sources of contamination within the assessment were identified based on MDE site visits, a review of MDE's databases. Well information and water quality data were also reviewed.

The susceptibility analysis for Bowie's water supply is based on a review of the water quality data, potential sources of contamination, aquifer characteristics, and well integrity. It was determined that Bowie's water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers. The water supply is susceptible to naturally occurring iron in the aquifers. The system has installed treatment to remove iron from the raw water.