

**FINAL DRAFT  
SUMMARY OF THE COX CREEK  
CITIZENS OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE MEETING  
January 10, 2018 5:30 PM**

***Attendees:***

*Anne Arundel County Water Access Commission:* Lisa Arrasmith, Mike Lofton, Larry Velten  
*Anne Arundel County Recreation and Parks:* Rick Anthony  
*Cox Creek Citizens Oversight Committee Facilitator:* Angie Ashley  
*Anne Arundel County Executive's Office:* Nancy Schrum  
*Marine Trades Association of Maryland (MTAM):* Mike Bonicker  
*Maryland Department of Transportation Maryland Port Administration (MDOT MPA):* Sergio Adantor, Chris Correale, Katrina Jones, Kristen Keene, Holly Miller, Shawn Kiernan  
*Maryland Environmental Service (MES):* Cassandra Carr, Robert Natarian, Chris Williams  
*Maryland Saltwater Sport Fishing Association:* Donald Heinbuch  
*North County Land Trust:* Bill Jones, Laura Jones  
*Resident of Legislative District 31:* Gary Gakenheimer  
*Restore Rock Creek:* Paul Jendrek  
*South Baltimore Business Alliance (SBBA):* Vince Glorioso

**Action Items:**

- Ms. Ashley will send a website link to the COC committee members for the Anne Arundel County Water Access Commission Boat Launch Facility Feasibility Study 1-2017 (<http://www.aacounty.org/AACoOIT/water-merged.pdf>). *(complete)*
- Ms. Ashley will add Rick Anthony to the COC email distribution list. *(Complete)*
- Ms. Ashley will connect with members not in attendance to update them on the MDOT MPA community enhancement process for the CCE project and solicit input. *(Complete)*
- MDOT MPA/MES will begin researching/populating information for the potential projects from the updated draft Community Enhancement matrix and begin to create draft fact sheets. *(In progress)*
- Ms. Ashley will send website link for the Maryland State Ethics Commission Financial Disclosure form to all of the COC committee members. *(Complete)*

**1.0 Welcome & Introductions**

**Ms. Angie Ashley**

Ms. Ashley convened the meeting and welcomed the committee members. She then turned the meeting over to the committee's Chairman, Mr. Glorioso. The previous meeting's summary was reviewed, and Mr. Glorioso requested a motion to approve, which was made by Mr. Jendrek and seconded by Mr. Gakenheimer.

## **2.0 Cox Creek Expanded Update**

**Mr. Sergio Adantor, MDOT MPA**

### Overview

Mr. Adantor provided an update on the Cox Creek Expanded (CCE) project. Mr. Adantor highlighted the areas of Cox Creek, including the Cox Creek Dredged Material Containment Facility (DMCF), the Upland area, and the dike and its future expansion. He explained that the DMCF is about 140 acres, the Upland area is about 100 acres and that Swan Creek Wetlands is about 11 acres.

An overview of the three phases of the expansion was provided. The first phase is building demolition. To date, 25 buildings have been demolished, with only Building 201 remaining. Maryland Department of Transportation Maryland Port Administration (MDOT MPA) continues to work with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to prepare a plan to safely demolish Building 201 which has been delayed due to the high levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The second phase is the construction of the dikes to +60' Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW). Clay excavated from the Upland area will be used to build the base dike inside the existing DMCF. The third phase is to elevate the dikes to +80' MLLW in the future.

### Dike Design

MDOT MPA has completed the final design for the base dike that will be constructed inside the existing DMCF as a foundation for the future dike raising. The final base dike designs were revised to exclude the footprint of Building 201 from the borrow area so that the excavation can continue while the building is in the process of being demolished. A contract to construct the base dike is anticipated to be advertised this summer.

### Demolition/Building 201

Existing stockpiles located in the northwestern corner of the property that were left behind by the previous tenants are being removed from the Upland area and sent to Masonville to be used as fill material. Stockpile removal began December 2017 and will continue until March 2018. Once complete, approximately 60,000 cubic yards (cy) of material will be removed from the stockpile location.

Due to the high levels of PCB's found in Building 201, MDOT MPA began coordinating with EPA on a strategy for safely remediating and demolishing the building. EPA approved the overall remediation strategy in November 2017. The remedial work plan is anticipated to be completed in the next few weeks and will be submitted to EPA for final approval. Once final EPA approval is received, remediation and demolition work on Building 201 can begin.

### Operations & Maintenance Complex (O&M)

The O&M Complex re-design is out for the second round of bidding. During the first round of bids the costs received were higher than expected. The second advertisement was issued December 15, 2017, and the deadline for final bids is January 25, 2018. The construction is expected to take about 18 months.

### Remediation

Phase I soil remediation activity continues in the Upland area. To date, approximately 25,000 tons of impacted soil has been removed. Petroleum-impacted soils removal in area C-04 is nearly complete.

Phase II of the soil remediation will begin after the stockpiles have been removed. MDOT MPA will coordinate with EPA under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to remove soils with PCB's in the northwest corner of the site; the soils also contain elevated levels of metals. These soils located under the stockpiles are the last remaining areas that were identified as needing to be remediated by the Environmental Site Assessment investigation.

The Critical Area Commission (CAC) approved mitigation for the expected impacts to existing trees and on-site mitigated areas that will occur as part of the initial borrow area for the base dike widening. The mitigation will be debited from MDOT MPA's existing tree bank at the nearby Hawkins Point site. Future coordination with the CAC on additional mitigation will occur when the final borrow area and +60 dike designs are finalized. MDOT MPA continues to work closely with several sections of the Maryland Department of Environment (MDE) on design analysis of the dikes, storm water management, and minimizing impacts to trees and wetlands. A modification to the existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) discharge permit was submitted to MDE in August 2017 to include discharge of borrow area water through the Cox Creek DMCF discharge pipe. There will be a comment period associated with this modification. A notice will be sent to the Cox Creek COC members once the comment period opens. The goal is to obtain the final permit modification in early 2018.

Mr. Glorioso asked where the PCBs will be placed. Mr. Kiernan responded that all PCB impacted materials will be placed at landfills certified to handle the materials based on the PCB concentrations. MDOT MPA is required to inform the EPA where the material will be placed. Mr. Glorioso asked if any material has left the site and Mr. Kiernan stated that some soil containing PCB's has left the site under Phase I remediation, through EPA approval. Mr. Kiernan stated that under Phase II the PCB's under the stockpiles in the soil will be removed after notifying the EPA of its destination. The PCB's in Building 201 which mostly consists of structural/construction materials have not been removed; a work plan is being developed to safely demolish and remove those materials. Once the work plan is approved by the EPA the demolition and removal can commence.

### **3.0 Mitigation & Community Enhancements Overview Shawn Kiernan, MDOT MPA**

#### Mitigation

Mr. Kiernan stated that the Citizens Oversight Committee (COC) has discussed community enhancements in the past, and now is the time to resume the conversation since the CCE project's mitigation process, environmental impact, and the regulators expectations are becoming clearer. MDOT MPA has successfully designed the CCE project to minimize or avoid impacts to the environment, with the help of MDE, United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and EPA. Mr. Kiernan provided a few

examples where environmental impacts were minimized. It was decided not to extend the Cox Creek DMCF out into the open water as with other DMCF's. The second example of reduced environmental impacts was related to the required storm drain outfall associated with the O&M Complex. The least costly storm water management design option included the outfall in an area that would have impacted 30-40 trees. MDOT MPA chose an alternate design option that included a longer pipe that allowed the storm water to outfall in an area that impacts only 12 trees that are already affected by storm water runoff from the road. The required regulatory mitigation for the 12 trees is 1:1; MDOT MPA decided to do 2:1, replacing 24 trees instead of the required 12 trees. Best management practices are used throughout the design phase of this project, specifically, the design which reduces the storm water impacts around the O&M Complex, and the storm water that goes through the over flow system will be cleaner. The last example Mr. Kiernan provided was related to the upland dike design. The design includes minimizing non-tidal wetland impacts on-site by enhancing a stretch of non-tidal wetlands for storm water management and ecological functions.

Mr. Kiernan provided an overview of compensatory mitigation, which is the required replacement for environmental conditions that are lost due to unavoidable project impacts. The project permit will require that the mitigation process be addressed and completed. Three examples of mitigation projects that MDOT MPA has completed were at Cox Creek, Hawkins Point and Masonville Cove.

During the reactivation of the existing Cox Creek DMCF in the late 1990s, the construction impacted approximately 4.87 acres of shallow water habitat in the tidal Patapsco River. To compensate for the loss of 4.87 acres of Patapsco River shallow open water habitat used in the renovation, a mitigation plan was developed to enhance approximately 11.13 acres of wetlands in the neighboring Swan Creek watershed. Before development, the mitigation area consisted of marsh dominated by common reed (*Phragmites australis*), an old settling pond, and a fringe buffer of successional forest. Prior to the wetland enhancement work, much of the area was devoid of tidal influence. Construction of the mitigation area occurred in 2003. The mitigation project created a tidal marsh environment that includes areas of open water, low marsh interspersed with non-vegetated tidal flats, saltbush assemblages, and a 0.61 acre area of preserved and enhanced beach/bar habitat.

For impacts to the Critical Area, the most common mitigation is to replace trees that are disturbed. On many small mitigation projects, this often means being required to replace the number of trees that are disturbed at a 1:1 ratio. For larger impacts, the permit may require replacement of a specific acreage of trees for coverage. About one mile away from the Cox Creek DMCF at Hawkins Point, MDOT MPA converted a closed DMCF cell into a mitigation bank for current and future projects on MDOT MPA properties that require Critical Area mitigation by planting 3,161 trees over 14.5 acres. The Critical Area Commission authorized MDOT MPA to use these credits for projects that require mitigation for Critical Area tree impacts.

A project permit may require mitigation for storm water runoff impacts through a variety of measures that are approved by MDE or the corresponding county. Some examples of these measures can include structural best management practices, like swales or bioretention areas, street sweeping, shoreline restoration, or tree plantings. At Masonville 1,450 trees were planted over 14.5 acres for impacts due to changes in storm water runoff from projects; this helps the MDOT MPA meet its Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit requirements to mitigate impacts of impervious pavement. Direct and indirect impacts to non-tidal wetlands often occur during major construction projects, as was seen with the construction of the Masonville DMCF. To mitigate for those impacts, 10 acres of non-tidal wetlands were constructed at various places within the area surrounding Masonville Cove.

Mr. Kiernan reviewed the CAC approval for the proposed impacts from the borrow area and for the existing mitigation areas within the CCE project footprint. A total of 4.2 acres of tree impacts were satisfied at the Hawkins Point site as discussed at the last COC meeting, which includes 1.70 acres for O&M construction (approved by CAC Dec 7, 2016) and 2.5 acres for moving existing mitigation areas and borrow area excavation activities (approved Nov 1, 2017). Impacts to non-tidal wetlands are currently being assessed by the design team as the dike designs move forward. MDOT MPA expects to fulfill non-tidal mitigation requirements on-site to the extent practicable for project design. MDOT MPA will update the COC as progress is made in this respect. Possible storm water impacts are being assessed as part of the design for the +60' dike construction. The extent of impacts and subsequent mitigation, if any, will be determined by MDE at a future date. Fulfilling the compensatory mitigation for the project is MDOT MPA's number one priority.

#### Community Enhancements

Mr. Kiernan explained that community enhancements are projects that are developed to benefit communities in the vicinity of a project; they may or may not provide environmental benefits and/or receive mitigation credits and should be designed to improve water quality and aquatic habitat, where appropriate. The next few meetings will focus on identifying potential community enhancement projects for the CCE project.

Examples of the types of community enhancements that have been completed in association with MDOT MPA projects in the past include walking trails, osprey nesting platform installations and conservation easements. At Masonville, 1.75 miles of nature trails were constructed. The trails were built so visitors from the nearby communities could experience the natural environment that MDOT MPA has restored, enhanced or conserved at Masonville Cove. These trails were not required as part of mitigation, but the community and the Masonville Citizens Advisory Committee identified this as a potential enhancement to improve the site and advance the goals of the overall project. Also, in cooperation with US Fish and Wildlife Service three osprey nesting platforms were installed at Masonville. These provide nesting habitat for ospreys that otherwise would not nest in the area, or would find places like power lines or light poles on the terminal to nest, both of which cause disruption. The platforms have been successful for breeding pairs of ospreys.

At Cox Creek approximately 115 acres of the Swan Creek wetlands, a forested non-tidal wetland owned by MDOT MPA, were put into a perpetual easement in conjunction with the North County Land Trust and Maryland Environmental Trust. This easement, which runs with the land, preserves the water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and scenic nature of the MDOT MPA property. This area is included in the overall Swan Creek ranking as the #1 birding site in Maryland as part of the E-Bird website ranking. MDOT MPA is also establishing a similar type of easement for Masonville Cove to ensure that it remains protected.

Mr. Kiernan shared a schedule with the committee for the Mitigation and Community Enhancement Process. This process will occur between now and October meetings where MDOT MPA will provide a populated matrix (including prioritization) and fact sheets to COC members to share with their community groups. Beginning with the list of community enhancement projects that the COC members discussed in the past and new projects from the discussion tonight, MDOT MPA will gather information including potential costs, potential to fulfill mitigation requirements, benefits to the environment, and project timelines, which will be used to populate the matrix. The COC members will talk to respective communities to solicit input and ideas, and prioritize potential projects. With these next steps in mind, Mr. Kiernan explained that at this meeting the committee will be discussing the potential community enhancement project ideas and MES will enter them into the matrix that will be used to help prioritize and reach a final decision on mitigation and enhancement projects. An example fact sheet was included in the meeting materials to highlight the level of information that MDOT MPA will be gathering about each potential community enhancement project. MDOT MPA will make the final decision on what community enhancement projects will be funded.

Ms. Schrum asked those attending if they were residents of the community or MDOT MPA staff. Ms. Ashley explained that there are ten appointed members on the COC out of twelve spots available. Ms. Schrum then inquired what neighborhoods were represented. The following neighborhoods were identified: Pasadena, Stoney Beach, Poplar Ridge, Paradise Beach, Rock Creek, and Chestnut Hill Cove. The absent members represent: Greater Pasadena Council, Pasadena Business Association, and there is one Baltimore City Representative due to proximity of site to the City.

#### Community Enhancements Workshop

Ms. Keene led the group through a brainstorming workshop to begin populating the list of potential community enhancement projects from a previous list created by the group over the last year. Ms. Keene reviewed the blank matrix for mitigation and community enhancement options. The categories on the matrix are the following: proposed project, location and distance from the Cox Creek DMCF site, potential for mitigation credit, relative cost of project and project status. Ms. Keene reminded the group if there is something missing from the matrix categories or from the suggested list of Cox Creek mitigation and community enhancement ideas to please let her know so it can be discussed. The group reviewed the community enhancement ideas and decided which options would be carried over into the matrix for further consideration and investigation.

Ms. Schrum asked how much funding would be spent on all the potential recommendations. Ms. Correale responded that the exact dollar amount is not yet known; she estimated that it could be in the several million dollar range. She added that MDOT MPA is looking for public projects that will receive mitigation credits and community enhancement consensus. It will be a while before it is known how much funding will be allocated to this effort, but it is best to start the process now to create a priority list. Ms. Schrum commented further, expressing that there are potential neighborhood projects that the group may want to consider. Mr. Heinbuch commented that there should be consideration given to each idea, but that the committee should prioritize public projects before neighborhood projects. Ms. Ashley reminded the group that previous conversations regarding community enhancement ideas with the CC COC prioritized projects with closer proximity to the site, access to the Chesapeake Bay, and good PR value for the MDOT MPA. The matrix was revised to add a column noting whether a project idea has public access or neighborhood access.

Mr. Gakenheimer and Mr. Heinbuch inquired about the separation of the CCE community enhancement project's potential budget and how it might combine or mix with the use of county or private funds. Ms. Correale responded that there is a potential for funding to be used for a county project, if that county project were a prioritized item that COC suggested be completed. Ms. Keene reminded the group that the purpose of the meeting tonight was to update the list of community enhancement ideas for further consideration. Following the meeting, the matrix categories would be populated and more detailed information would be placed on a fact sheet that would be made available to the COC members. MDOT MPA asked that attendees take the information and ideas from tonight's meeting back to their communities and neighborhoods to share; more options can be added. Ms. Ashley will connect with members not in attendance to update them on the community enhancement process and solicit input.

Mr. Velten asked if there could be water access right on the property or adjacent to the Cox Creek DMCF. Mr. Kiernan responded that the area closest to the water is part of the mitigation project; unrestricted access is not allowable and it cannot be turned into a boat launch. Ms. Correale replied that Cox Creek is an operational site under construction and there can be no unrestricted boat or foot access in the mitigation area.

Mr. Jones asked that a special note be added regarding his desire for the building of additional future boat ramps in the county to be significantly less costly, especially since so much money was used to build the Ft. Smallwood boat ramp. Mr. Anthony responded that the current Anne Arundel County Executive is interested in building more cost-effective boat ramps, including smaller boat ramps spread throughout the county.

Community Enhancements Workshop Project Ideas discussed:

1. Creation of bike/pedestrian trails
2. Betterment of Ft. Smallwood Park (living shorelines, sills to break water energy, etc.)
3. Betterment of Ft. Armistead Park

4. Erection of osprey platforms
5. Visitor Center on Ft. Carroll
6. Living shorelines in the Riviera Beach community waterfront area
7. Dredging and installation of navigational aids in Cox Creek channels
8. Installation of artificial reef to enhance fishing in the area
9. Fishing tournament for local kids and assistance to local fishing groups
10. Signage on Ft. Smallwood road for the facility
11. Water and public access, including boat launch
12. Connecting trails to surrounding parks
13. Innovative reuse funding/facility
14. Rock Creek improvements
15. Installation of bio filtration measures (i.e. algal scrubbers) in local waterways such as Marley Creek, Stoney Creek, Rock Creek, and Bodkin Creek
16. Retrofit a boat launch
17. Reserving material capacity in the CC DMCF for AACo DPW projects

A discussion about the creation of bike/pedestrian trails led to questions regarding the conservation easement permit language of the trails, and it was stated that the rules are for passive recreation. It was agreed bullet 1 would be transferred to the matrix.

A discussion about the betterment of Ft. Smallwood Park (living shorelines, sills to break water energy, etc.) led to questions about the county's plan for enhancing the park; it was agreed that any effort should be coordinated with the county's current efforts. It was agreed bullet 2 would be transferred to the matrix, but kept at a low priority.

A discussion about betterment of Ft. Armistead Park led to questions about the safety and maintenance issues at the park. It was agreed that bullet 3 would be transferred to the matrix, but kept at a low priority.

A discussion about erection of osprey platforms was unanimous and no comments were given. It was agreed that bullet 4 would be transferred to the matrix.

A discussion about a Visitor Center on Ft. Carroll led to questions about who owned the property, and it was determined it is privately owned. Mr. Jendrek stated that it is a bird sanctuary. It was agreed that bullet 5 would NOT be transferred to the matrix.

A discussion about living shorelines in the Riviera Beach community waterfront area led to comments that the Riviera Beach Homeowner Association has an ongoing project for this and it is a specific neighborhood project. A living shoreline is a shoreline restoration that creates an area of protection with plants to help dissipate the wave energy and creates a naturalized area, instead of a hard shoreline like stones or bulkheads. It was agreed that bullet 6 would be transferred to the matrix, but kept at a low priority.

A discussion about dredging and installation of navigational aids in the Cox Creek channels was unanimous and no discussion necessary. It was agreed that bullet 7 would be transferred to the matrix.

A discussion about installation of artificial reef to enhance fishing in the arealed to questions about where this would be placed and that it would require more specific expertise. Information was shared about locations where reef balls have been successful. It was agreed that bullet 8 would be transferred to the matrix.

A discussion about a fishing tournament for local kids and assistance to local fishing groups led to discussion to modify the idea to state “assist and enhance local fishing groups to help them hold fishing tournaments for local kids”. It was agreed that bullet 9 would be transferred to the matrix.

A discussion about signage on Ft. Smallwood Road for the facility led to comments that this should be part of the project already. Ms. Ashley discussed that there are regulations regarding placing signage on or near a public road; it requires coordination with local municipalities. Further questions noted the committee could be talking about two locations for the signage: hiking/biking trail signage while at the facility to assist visitors and signage leading to the facility. It was discussed that in the future the visitor’s center should have additional signage on the facility explaining the project. It was agreed that bullet 10 would be transferred to the matrix.

A discussion about water and public access, including boat launch led to comments from Ms. Arrasmith providing information about the Anne Arundel County Water Access Commission and their mission to evaluate parks in Anne Arundel County with water access with the goal to add new boat ramps. Two of those parks are within two (2) miles of Cox Creek DMCF; Sully Cove Park and Stoney Creek Park. These ramps would be for powered boats and kayaks, etc. The Anne Arundel County Water Commission conducted a feasibility study for the boat ramp initiative. Ms. Ashley will email a link to the Anne Arundel County Water Access Commission Boat Launch Facility Feasibility Study 1-2017 to the COC. It was agreed that bullet 11 would be transferred to the matrix.

A discussion about connecting trails to surrounding parks led to comments about who owns the surrounding land. It was agreed that bullet 12 would NOT be transferred to the matrix.

A discussion about innovative reuse funding/facility led to comments from Ms. Ashley that when this idea was added to the list it was to educate the group on the topic. Since then, strides have been made on innovative reuse activities. This topic has become its own separate project at the MDOT MPA. It was agreed that bullet 13 would NOT be transferred to the matrix, since this is already an existing project.

Rock Creek improvements: it was agreed that bullet 14 would NOT be transferred to the matrix as the original reference was to repairing an exposed sewer line which has since been fixed.

Installation of bio filtration measures (i.e. algal scrubbers) in local waterways such as Marley Creek, Stoney Creek, Rock Creek and Bodkin Creek: it was agreed that bullet 15 would be transferred to the matrix.

A discussion about retrofitting a boat launch led to comments that this idea came about before the Anne Arundel County Water Access Commission received their Anne Arundel County Water Access Commission Boat Launch Facility Feasibility Study 1-2017. It was agreed that bullet 16 would NOT be transferred to the matrix.

Reserving material capacity in the CC DMCF for AACo DPW projects: it was agreed that bullet 15 would be transferred to the matrix.

#### **4.0 Innovative and Beneficial Reuse Update Ms. Kristen Keene, MDOT MPA**

Ms. Keene reported on the Innovative Reuse of Dredged Material and Capacity Recovery at the Cox Creek DMCF Requests for Proposals (RFP). The RFP was advertised by MES on behalf of MDOT MPA on December 29, 2017 for removal of material from Cox Creek DMCF to use in innovative reuse projects. Today, January 10, 2018, MES held the pre-proposal conference and site visit with an excellent turnout. Questions are due January 23, proposals are due February 6, and MES expects to make a contract award on April 3, with a notice to proceed on April 28, 2018. The primary purpose of this project is to recover capacity at the Cox Creek DMCF, which will involve the excavation of 500,000 cy of dredged material from inside the DMCF. Subsequent to excavation, the material will be dewatered, characterized and transported off site to be used for innovative reuse projects. During Phase 1 of this project, within the first two years of a five-year contract, 100,000 cy will be excavated. During Phase 2 of this project, the remaining 400,000 cy will be excavated. The potential offerors will be evaluated on cost, methodology, background, experience, references, Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) participation, and schedule.

Ms. Keene displayed a contract drawing of the project layout indicating the location of Staging Area A and Staging Area B adjacent to the Cox Creek DMCF. Staging Area A is the on-site area for the potential contractor to conduct the dewatering, characterizing, and temporary stockpiling operation prior to loading the material for transport. Staging Area B is an additional on-site area that the potential contractor can build out if they elect to for a combined total of four acres to use as their on-site staging area. Ms. Keene also pointed out the Innovative Reuse Project Excavation Area within the Cox Creek DMCF. This is the area inside the DMCF that engineers have determined that a contractor can safely excavate dredged material without impacting the integrity of the existing dike, the base dike construction that will be occurring during this contract, or excavate previously placed material that may not be representative of maintenance dredged material. Ms. Schrum asked how the material excavated would be reused and if the contractor pays to take it away. Ms. Keene explained that the innovative reuse effort is at the discretion of the contractor; material can be used on multiple projects and in a location the contractor decides.

Examples of previous dredged material reuse include the production of light weight aggregate and use of material for alternative daily landfill cover. Ms. Miller added that the material could be reused for roadway construction or fill at brownfield sites or other construction sites. Ms. Keene continued to explain that the contractors will be required to detail their plans for innovative reuse in their proposals. The contractor will be paid for the transportation of material off-site, but not specifically for the implementation of the innovative reuse project. Payment will be provided for activities that occur at the Cox Creek DMCF site: mobilization, demobilization, site-preparation, implementation of erosion and sediment control measures, excavation activities, dewatering of the material, sampling of the material, and loading the material for transport.

**5.0 Committee Administration & Open Discussion** **Ms. Angie Ashley**

The next COC meeting will take place April 11, 2018, at the Riviera Beach Community Library. There will also be meetings July 11, 2018 and October 10, 2018. Ms. Ashley stated that each committee member must complete their annual Maryland State Ethics Commission Financial Disclosure form to stay in good standing as an appointed member of the COC; the link will be emailed to members. These on-line forms must be completed by the end of April. Ms. Ashley reminded the committee of the MDOT MPA Annual DMMP meeting November 2, 2018. Meeting minutes, committee news, public comment periods and MDOT MPA updates are sent out regularly; if you are not receiving them please contact Ms. Ashley.

**6.0 Adjournment** **Ms. Angie Ashley**

Ms. Ashley and the COC Committee Chair Mr. Glorioso thanked the committee for their time and reminded them to contact Ms. Ashley or MDOT MPA staff with any questions.