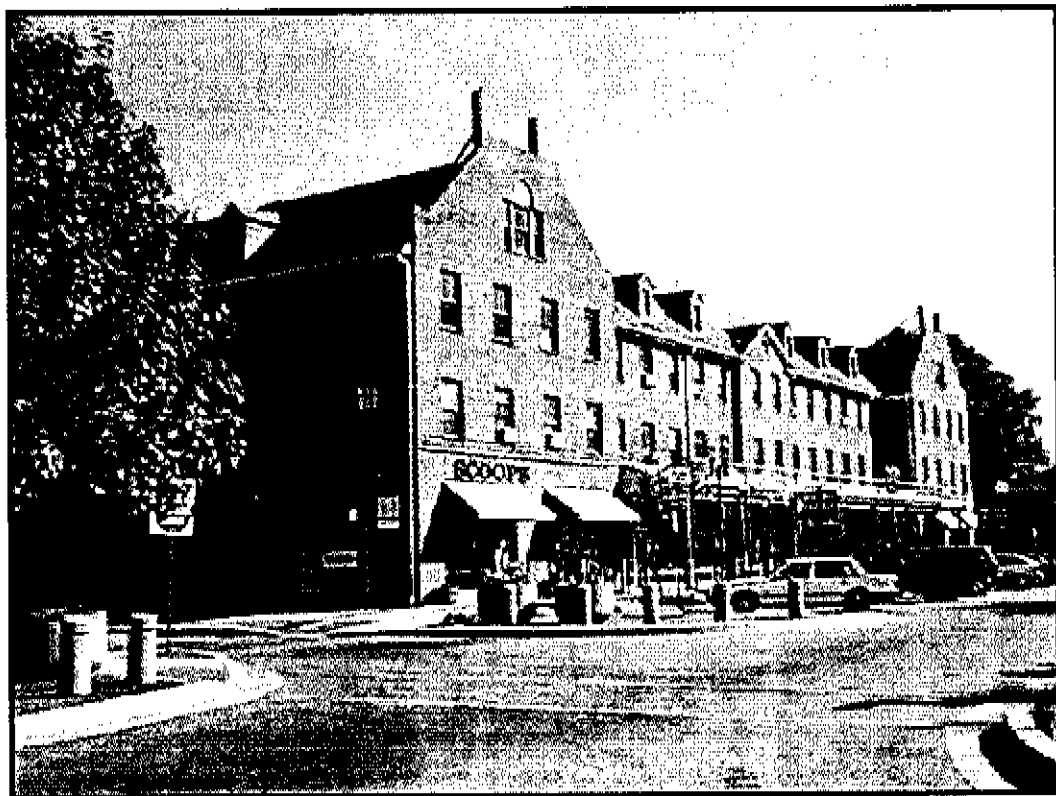


---

# **GREATER DUNDALK-EDGEMERE COMMUNITY CONSERVATION PLAN**



---

**Adopted By the Baltimore County Council  
February 22, 2000**

---

**GREATER DUNDALK-EDGEMERE  
COMMUNITY CONSERVATION PLAN**

Prepared by the  
Greater Dundalk Community Planning Committee  
in cooperation with the  
Baltimore County Office of Planning and  
Baltimore County Office of Community Conservation

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND  
Legislative Session 2000, Legislative Day No. 6

Resolution No. 20-00

---

Mr. John Olszewski, Sr. Councilman

---

By the County Council, March 20, 2000

---

A RESOLUTION of the Baltimore County Council to adopt the Greater Dundalk-Edgemere Community Conservation Plan as part of the Baltimore County Master Plan 2010.

WHEREAS, the Baltimore County Council adopted the Baltimore County Master Plan 2010 on February 22, 2000; and

WHEREAS, the Master Plan advocates the development and use of community plans for the established neighborhoods in the County; and

WHEREAS, the Dundalk-Edgemere community is a logical unit for planning within Baltimore County; and

WHEREAS, the Greater Dundalk-Edgemere Community Conservation Plan was prepared in close cooperation with representatives of area residents and major property and business owners and was the subject of a general community meeting in the fall of 1998; and

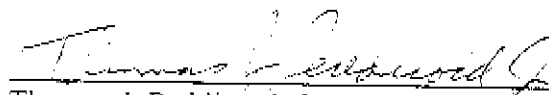
WHEREAS, the draft plan was the subject of a public hearing by the Planning Board and was adopted by the Board on October 21, 1999; and

WHEREAS, the County Council held a public hearing on the recommended Greater Dundalk-Edgemere Community Conservation Plan on February 22, 2000.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF  
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND, that the Greater Dundalk-Edgemere Community  
Conservation Plan, a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof, be and it is hereby  
adopted and incorporated into the Baltimore County Master Plan 2010 to be a guide for the  
development of the Greater Dundalk-Edgemere community, subject to such further modifications  
as deemed advisable by the County Council.

READ AND PASSED this *20th* day of *March*, 2000.

BY ORDER

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Thomas J. Peddicord, Jr.  
Secretary



Baltimore County  
Planning Board

401 Bosley Avenue - Ste 406  
Towson, Maryland 21204  
410-887-3495  
Fax: 410-887-5862  
E-mail: [planning@co.ba.md.us](mailto:planning@co.ba.md.us)

**RESOLUTION**  
**Adopting and Recommending the**  
**GREATER DUNDALK-EDGEMERE**  
**COMMUNITY CONSERVATION PLAN**

**WHEREAS** the *Baltimore County Master Plan 1989-2000* advocates strong actions for conserving and enhancing the County's established communities, including the preparation of detailed local plans; and

**WHEREAS** the greater Dundalk-Edgemere area consists of 24 Census Tracts, covering most of the Patapsco River peninsula, with a resident population of nearly 70,000 persons and an exceptionally diverse mix of demographic and land use characteristics; and

**WHEREAS** a broadly-representative Planning Committee of about 75 residents, business persons, religious and other community leaders took the initiative, with staff assistance from County agencies to draft the *Greater Dundalk-Edgemere Community Conservation Plan*; and

**WHEREAS** full opportunity has been provided for public involvement, including two implementation meetings in the spring of 1999, and availability of the Plan on the Internet;

**WHEREAS** the draft Plan, as presented to the Planning Board on September 9, 1999, was the subject of discussion on September 23 and October 21, 1999, a public hearing by the Board on October 7, 1999;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, pursuant to Section 26-81 of the Baltimore County Code, 1988, that the Baltimore County Planning Board hereby adopts the *Greater Dundalk-Edgemere Community Conservation Plan*, as amended on October 21, 1999, to constitute a part of and an amendment to the *Baltimore County Master Plan 1989-2000*; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the *Greater Dundalk-Edgemere Community Conservation Plan*, shall be transmitted to the Baltimore County Council for adoption in accordance with Section 523(a) of the Baltimore County Charter.

**DULY ADOPTED** by vote of the  
Planning Board this 21<sup>st</sup> day of  
October 1999

Arnold F. 'Pat' Keller, III  
Secretary to the Planning Board

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Introduction	1
A. Planning Process	1
B. Overall Themes and Recommendations	3
C. Greater Dundalk Profile	5
D. Demographic Profile	8
II. Findings and Recommendations	15
A. Economic Development	15
B. Education	22
C. Environment	32
D. Housing	35
E. Human Services	38
F. Physical Development: Land Use, Zoning, Infrastructure	43
G. Public Safety	48
III. Implementation	53
IV. Appendices	
Appendix A	59
Appendix B	60
Appendix C	62
Appendix D	68
Appendix E	69
Appendix F	70
Appendix G	71
Appendix H	72
Appendix I	73
Appendix J	74
Appendix K	75

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Planning Process**

During 1995, a group of leaders in Dundalk met to discuss the future of the community. Chairman Monsignor Thomas Tewes of Our Lady of Hope invited the Seventh District Councilman to attend the meeting. Subsequent to the meeting, the councilman pledged to introduce a County Council Resolution (see "Appendix A") asking the county to prepare a plan for Dundalk. The Office of Planning coordinated the project in cooperation with the Office of Community Conservation. Because the plan spans such a large geographic area, the Greater Dundalk Community Council, a community umbrella group whose member organizations are spread throughout the Dundalk area, sponsored a "kick-off" meeting in April of 1997 to which citizen leaders and elected officials were invited. As a result of that meeting, attended by about 50 persons, seven committees were established to study issues and make recommendations. These committees were:



- Economic Development
- Education
- Environment
- Housing
- Human Services
- Physical Development: Infrastructure, Zoning, and Land Use
- Public Safety

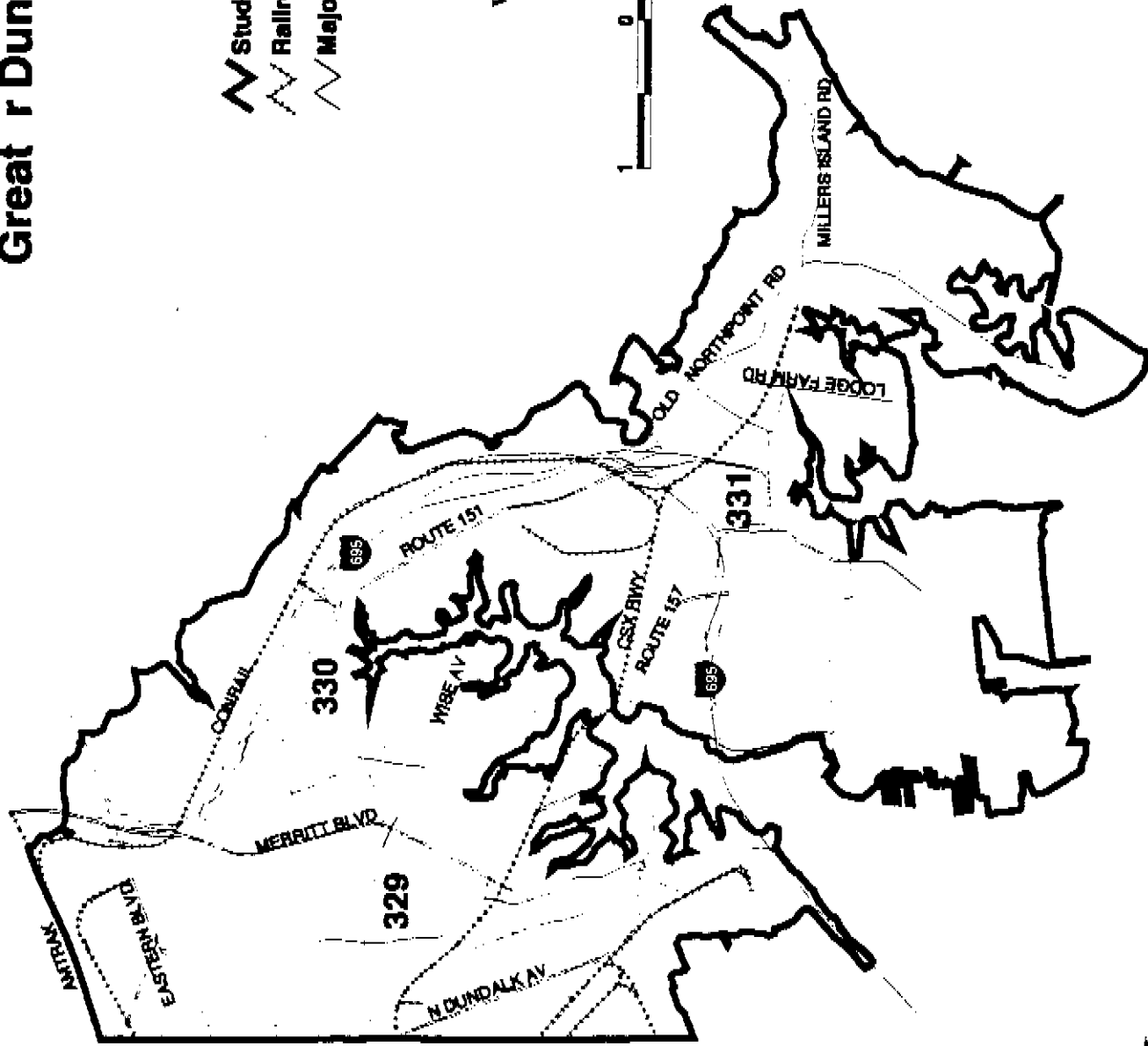
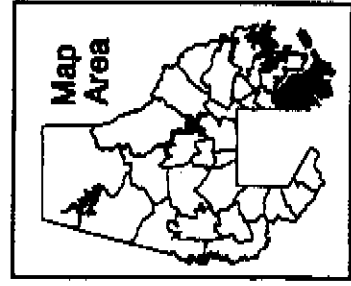
About 75 people were involved in preparing the plan during the ensuing eighteen months. (See lists in "Appendix B.") Committee members included business people, church representatives, non-profit participants, and heads of community organizations, as well as individuals with interests in the future of the Greater Dundalk Area.

The Greater Dundalk area includes 24 census tracts and almost 70,000 people. The area extends from Quad Avenue (on the north) southeast along the entire peninsula west of Back River and includes Sparrows Point in the south. (See Map 1.)

As part of their studies, the committee chairs sought broader community input. A series of articles about each committee's recommendations, with response forms, was published in the Dundalk Eagle. One committee had a survey published, as well; the survey was also distributed at various locations in the area. The Eagle provided an insert of the executive summary of the plan for citizen comment. Finally, a general community meeting was held in the fall of 1998 prior to submission of the plan for adoption by the Planning Board and the County Council.

# Great r Dundalk Study Ar a

-  Study Area Boundary
-  Railroads
-  Major Roads



Data Source:  
Roads: Baltimore County Metropolitan Council (1:24000) 1998

Map 1



## **B. Overall Themes and Recommendations**

All of the recommendations put forth by the committees are included in the plan. However, three overall themes emerge as important: quality of life; youth initiatives; and the waterfront as an asset. The plan also focuses on many collaborative efforts to accomplish its goals.

### **Quality of Life**

A good quality of life involves many factors, including public safety; good schools and a range of educational opportunities for all levels from pre-school to community college; adequate programs and activities for all ages; sufficient open space; solid, well-maintained housing; and thriving businesses that serve the local community, as well as provide high-paying jobs. Looking out for one's neighbor and maintaining the physical appearance of the neighborhoods are important, too.

Code enforcement is the top issue for the Planning Committee. Promoting the community is also important. This concept relates to conveying a positive image for the community. With an increasing elderly population, the planning group recognizes the need to attract new homeowners to the area. In addition, it hopes many young people who grew up in Dundalk will stay and buy homes rather than move out of the community.

The home ownership rate in the greater Dundalk area remains high (approximately 72% compared to a countywide average of 63%, according to the 1990 census). However, many of the houses are over 50 years old. Reinvestment must continue in order to keep housing viable and attractive to homeowners. The county and the community must hold landlords accountable for rental properties and support programs to make home ownership possible, especially for young people.

Dundalk has a rich history of service through churches and various other organizations. As human needs increase, many people are not aware of the many opportunities to become involved in programs or to have emergency needs met. The centralization of information and the decentralization of service delivery to those whose transportation and other resources are limited are also important. Improved transportation to services is a priority, as well.

The center of pride for those who live in Dundalk, and even for those who have moved away, is the Dundalk Village Shopping Center. It is important that the buildings are actively used. It is also important that Baltimore County maintain the park and the infrastructure in the heart of Dundalk. As pilot programs are initiated to improve infrastructure, the Planning Committee recommends that, where feasible, these projects are concentrated in the Village area to get the most visible "bang for the buck."

### **Youth Initiatives**

While many young people are involved in numerous activities in the community, others are not channeling their energies in positive ways. Many of the juvenile crimes are committed between 2:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. This time period is also a window of opportunity for teenage sexual activity. The Planning Committee has recognized the need for "latch-key" programs during these

hours, especially for middle school children. Maintenance or expansion of youth recreation programs is also important.

A few young people attended the planning meetings to prepare this plan. However, ways should be found to involve more youth in leadership roles in the community. One option for youth involvement is the establishment of a youth council.

Another high priority is the retention of experienced, qualified teachers in kindergarten through twelfth grade. The turnover of teachers in Dundalk must be addressed if we want our children to succeed as adults.

### **The Waterfront as an Asset**

The Greater Dundalk area has 64 of the approximately 219 miles of shoreline in Baltimore County. Not only are many homes located on or near the water, but so are several schools. In addition, local and regional parks are valuable assets for residents, as well as for the county as a whole. Maintaining or improving water quality, while supporting industrial jobs in the area is essential for all groups within the community.

The Planning Committee views the greater Dundalk area as an environmental laboratory. Sparrows Point High School has been granted an environmental magnet program. With the presence of Bethlehem Steel and other industries, as well as the Black Marsh wildlife refuge, students can study all aspects of air and water quality, as well as animal and plant life.

The waterfront also offers tourism opportunities and waterfront destinations for boaters that will help the local economy. The environmental, education, and economic development sections of this plan address the importance of the waterfront.

### **Collaboration**

Although some of the plan recommendations require additional county resources, many of the proposals call for greater collaboration among various segments of the community. Dundalk has traditionally solved its own problems; this spirit is alive in the plan. The community is asking itself to be accountable, with assistance from the county concerning issues that cannot be handled without county support. This approach is a tribute to the people of the greater Dundalk area.

Collaboration is also important with Baltimore City residents, businesses, and government, since some of the community associations straddle the city-county line. Some issues, like economic and work force development and some environmental and public safety issues know no borders and would benefit from cooperative efforts. The Port of Baltimore is also an asset to Anne Arundel County, so regional cooperation regarding economic and work force development is important.

### **Recommended Priorities**

The Planning Committee members present at the January 12, 1998, meeting voted on priorities for the area. While all the recommendations in the plan are important, the top 15 issues

(particularly the top five) merit special attention in terms of priority of action and their broad impact on the Greater Dundalk area. They are listed in order of priority.

1. Improve code enforcement
2. Market our communities
3. Develop additional programs for children in self-care ("latch-key") within elementary and, especially, middle schools
4. Improve the Dundalk Village Shopping Center
5. Develop an on-going informational program for community services
6. Educate people about health issues (substance abuse, diet, and exercise)
7. Retain experienced, qualified K-12 teachers
8. Allot more funding to the Police Department
9. Develop a "Health and Human Services Roundtable"
10. Expand recreational activities for youth
11. Promote tourism
12. Urge churches to become more involved in their communities
13. Encourage the formation of a Bear Creek Waterway Association
14. Develop new leadership by conducting leadership training workshops
15. Improve transportation for people who need services

Each committee has made more specific recommendations. The various sections of the plan discuss them in more detail. Prior to this discussion, the plan includes a profile of the Dundalk area in narrative form (prepared by long-term resident Tom Toporovich) and in terms of demographic information. The Planning Committee offers special thanks to Peggy Taylor, who edited the entire document.

### **C. Greater Dundalk Area (GDA) Profile**

#### **Boundaries**

The Greater Dundalk area (GDA) embodies most of the Seventh Councilmanic District of Baltimore County in the southeastern part of the county. It encompasses the entire Patapsco Neck Peninsula, including all of Dundalk, Edgemere, Fort Howard, Millers Island, and Sparrows Point. It is bounded on the north by Canton Industrial Park and Quad Avenue, on the west by Baltimore City and the Patapsco River, on the east by Back River, and by the Chesapeake Bay on the south. Its geographical importance is highlighted by its 64 miles of waterfront, which include residential, industrial, commercial, and recreational uses. The GDA is unique, a conglomeration of some 40 communities working together in their mutual interests.

#### **History**

The area traces its origins to Lord Calvert in the 17th century. Its history includes the writing of the Star Spangled Banner off its shore and the battle of North Point, the turning point of the War of 1812. The area now known as Dundalk Village was one of the first planned communities in the United States designed at the end of World War I and was planned as a self-supporting community with schools, churches, parks, and a restricted commercial sector.

The area evolved into an industrial complex from its agricultural origins. At its peak, the area contained the largest producing steel mill in the free world, a major shipyard, a cable plant that provided telephone communication between the Atlantic continents, General Motors and Lever Brothers plants, and the ancillary installations that supported all of those operations. During the post-World War II industrial boom, the area became the county's fastest-growing area. If the area had been allowed to incorporate, it would have been Maryland's second largest city, second only to Baltimore; the Seventh Councilmanic District is still the county's most densely populated district in Baltimore County.

### **The Port/Development**

While downsizing has reduced the area's industrial base, the existing infrastructure of road, water, sewer, and storm drains, existing industrial and commercial zoning, and enlightened governmental development processes make the area a prime site for expansion.

### **Education**

Educational needs are met by both public and private sources from preschool to college, infant to senior adult. Dundalk Community College (DCC--now the Dundalk campus of the Community College of Baltimore County) was founded because of the persistence of local citizens, organizations, and political leaders and continues to be the only county campus with a local advisory council. Although its campus site and service area may well be, in terms of land area, the smallest in the state, its impact on and importance to the community are not exceeded by any campus in the state.

The college and the award-winning Sollers Point/Southeastern Technical High School work closely with local employers to develop necessary training programs and employees capable of being successful in world-class competition. Four-year and post-graduate pursuits are accessible within minutes of local residences or job sites.

The North Point Library is reputed to be one of the busiest in the county and provides access to computers, the Internet, and special programs, in addition to books, video and audiotapes, and reference material.

### **Health/Human Services**

Public and non-profit semi-public centers provide numerous types of services treating physical ailments, mental health, and drug abuse problems. Local sites provide temporary lodging and counseling for the county's victims of spousal abuse and crisis intervention for troubled youths. State-funded sites provide assisted-living housing for those who would have otherwise been domiciled in state institutions. National, county, and church organizations sponsor an abundance of senior centers and programs.

### **Recreation**

Community-based recreation councils determine local programs, which typically use County parks and shared school-based sites and facilities. Local and state parks not only provide recreational uses but environmental habitats and waterfront and boating activities.

## **Churches**

Area churches are a mainstay of the community and have extended their efforts to assist the underprivileged and increased their support of community efforts to provide solutions for social problems, partly through their ecumenical ministerial alliance. They also provide high quality parochial education.

## **Public Safety**

The GDA is part of the county's reciprocal metropolitan agreements with the City, adjoining counties, and state and federal agencies to provide emergency back-up services for fires, crime, health, and natural disasters. The county's Police Department Training Academy is located on the Dundalk campus of the Community College, where police receive continuing education and in-service training. The area has a large number of Citizens on Patrol (COP) neighborhood teams and a large, active police auxiliary group.

Two volunteer and three paid fire companies provide fire suppression, prevention, and emergency medical services. The competent, professional performance of local police officers, emergency medical technicians, and firefighters is so high that they are taken for granted most of the time by the community.

## **Culture**

Dundalk's Chorus of the Chesapeake has twice won international championships and numerous regional titles in its lengthy history. Fourth of July parades have run continuously in Dundalk since 1935. Since 1976, the Heritage Fair has grown to a three-day celebration of our nation's birth. National headliners and international bands attract parade audiences in excess of 100,000 and fair attendance of over 50,000. For over 40 years, the Dundalk Concert Association has presented international dance troupes, nationally known bands, Metropolitan Opera stars, and Broadway artists to long-running sold-out houses.

## **People and Organizations**

The area is known for its caring people and organizations, which range from international service clubs to community civic associations. Local Optimist, Rotary, Jaycee, and veterans groups have achieved state, national, and international recognition for outstanding efforts and individuals. The Heritage Association produces the 4th of July parade and the Heritage Fair annually.

The Greater Dundalk Community Council addresses environmental, developmental, governmental, and community issues and organizes local, county, and state-wide groups; seminars dealing with: pollution, drug awareness and prevention programs, taxes, environmental and health issues, veterans concerns, and leadership. It participates in state, city, county, and area bodies that oversee, plan, monitor, and advise governmental and legal entities and maintains close working relationships with local, county, state, and federal officials.

## **Values**

The area is well known for its individual work ethic, fiscal prudence, and respect for property and persons. Neighbors help each other through difficult times and join together to protect the integrity of the community. Local pride and patriotism are other evident traits in the community.

While the GDA has many qualities to recommend it, the Planning Committee recognizes some growing urban problems and suggests the groundwork for solutions.

#### **D. Demographic Profile**

The demographics of the greater Dundalk area are organized according to Regional Planning Districts (RPDs). Because the GDA is a geographically large and diverse area, the study area is divided into smaller pieces for this analysis.

Maps 2, 3, and 4 show the boundaries of the three RPDs. The boundary for RPD 329 begins at the railroad line at Eastern Avenue in the north, moves west along Eastern Avenue to North Point Road, then east and south along Merritt Boulevard. It then moves southwest along Bear Creek to the city line. This RPD encompasses Colgate, Eastwood, Eastpoint, Old Dundalk and nearby neighborhoods, Watersedge, and Turner Station.

RPD 330 begins at Eastern Avenue on the north and includes the neighborhoods east of Merritt Boulevard such as Gray Manor and Charlesmont. It then moves east along North Point Boulevard to Back River and south to the railroad tracks just north of the Bethlehem Steel property.

The remainder of the peninsula (from Greenhill Cove south), including Edgemere, Bethlehem Steel, and the North Point State Park, is represented in RPD 331.

With the exception of the Edgemere area, where waterfront properties continue to be developed, population in the area has fallen 21.3%, from 83,625 in 1970 to 65,826 in 1990. (See Appendix C, Table 1, for details.)




The percentages of the population in different age groups are changing, as well. (See Appendix C, Table 2.) While the proportion of young people continues to reflect the county average, the elderly population has grown significantly. With the exception of RPD 330, the proportion of residents 65 or older in the GDA in 1970 was just under 5%; but by 1990, it had grown to almost 19%. In 1970, the proportion of elderly was lower than the county average of 7.36%. In 1990, however, the GDA's 18.73% was significantly higher than the county average of 13.99% (except in RPD 330). More than a quarter of the people living in RPD 329 (26.42%) were 65 or older in 1990. There is no reason to believe this trend has not continued into 1998.

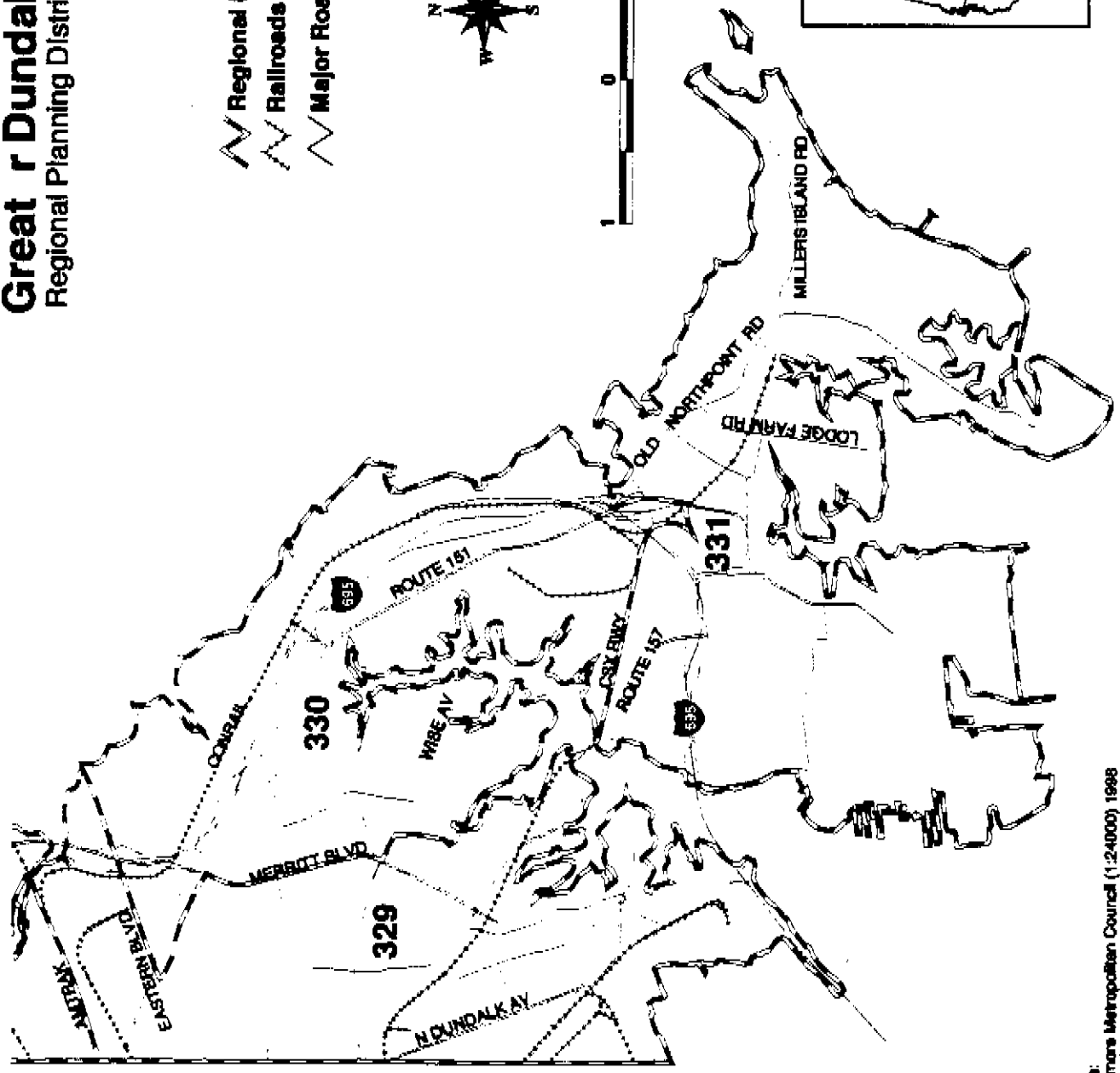
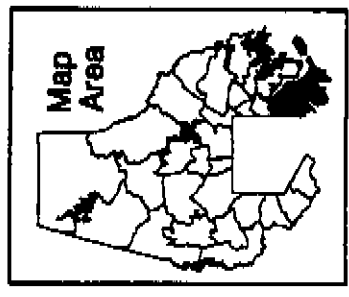
The implications for the future of the greater Dundalk area are great. The census tracts, which are smaller areas than RPDs, usually contain several thousand people. The census tracts in the GDA are shown on Map 2. The name given for a particular census tract (CT) might not coincide with the exact name used by the residents in the area but will serve as a basis for analysis.

In RPD 329, the age of homeowners and the homeownership rates have been compared. In 1990, in Eastwood (CT 4205.1), for example, 22.2% of the residents were 65 or older (vs. the county average of 14%). Those who moved into the area did so before 1959 and occupied 45% of the

# Great r Dundalk Study Ar a

Regional Planning Districts 329, 330, and 331

-  Regional Planning Districts
-  Railroads
-  Major Roads






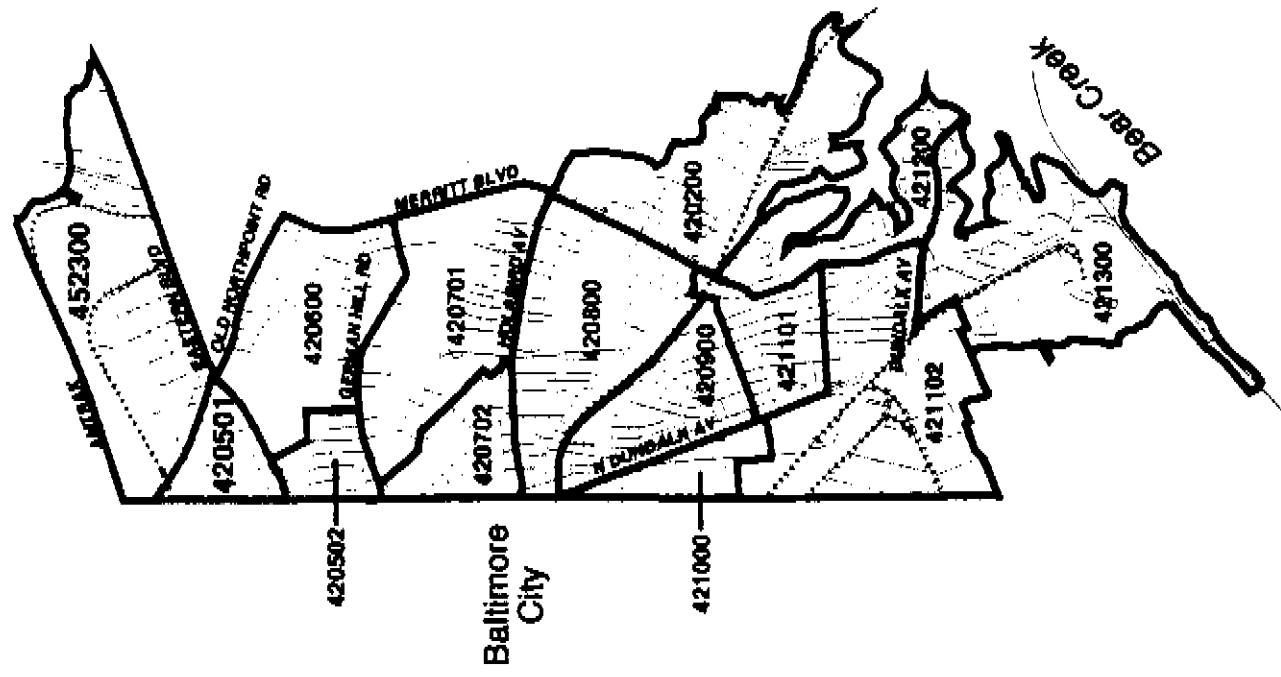
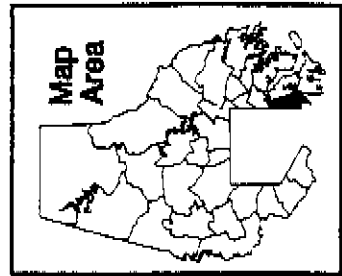
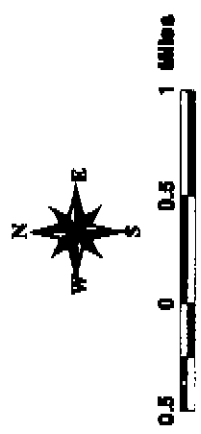
Data Sources:  
 Roads: Baltimore Metropolitan Council (1:24000) 1998  
 Regional Planning Districts: Baltimore Metropolitan Council (1:24000) 1998

# Regional Planning District 329: Census Tract Boundaries Greater Dundalk Study Area

Census Tracts at Risk	
420900	421000
421101	421300
	452300

Census Tracts With High Proportion of Elderly	
420501	420502
420702	421000
421101	421102

-  Census Tract Boundaries
-  Railroads
-  Major Roads

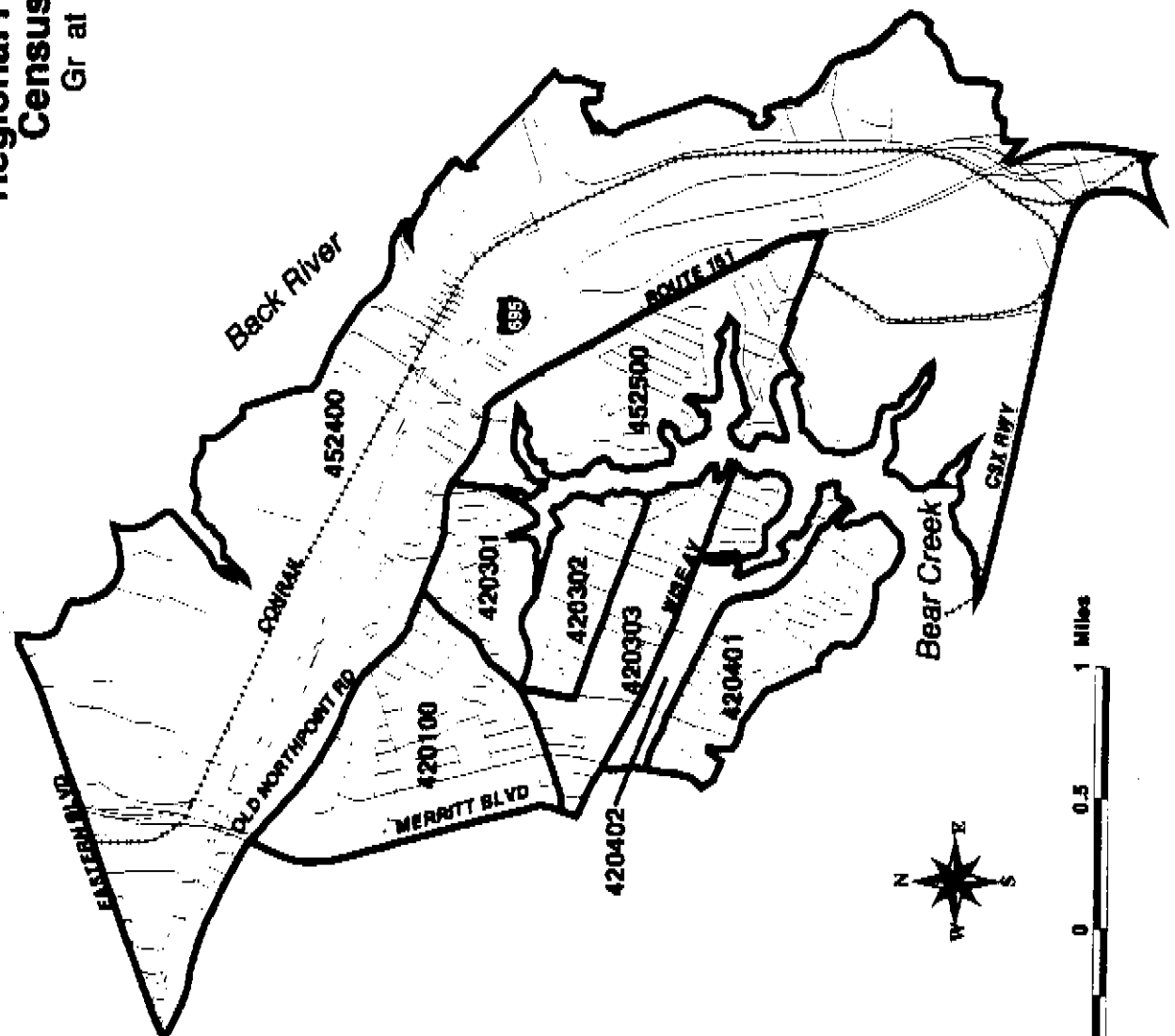


Data Sources:  
 Roads: Baltimore County Metropolitan Council (1:24,000) 1998  
 Census Tracts: United States Bureau of the Census (1:100,000) 1990



# Regional Planning District 330: Census Tract Boundaries

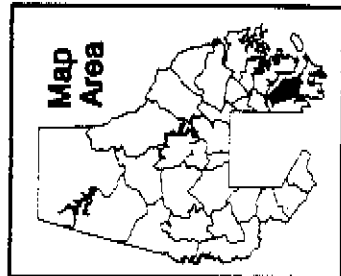
Gr at r Dundalk Study Area



Census Tracts at Risk	420301	420401
-----------------------	--------	--------

Census Tracts With High Proportion of Elderly	None
---	------

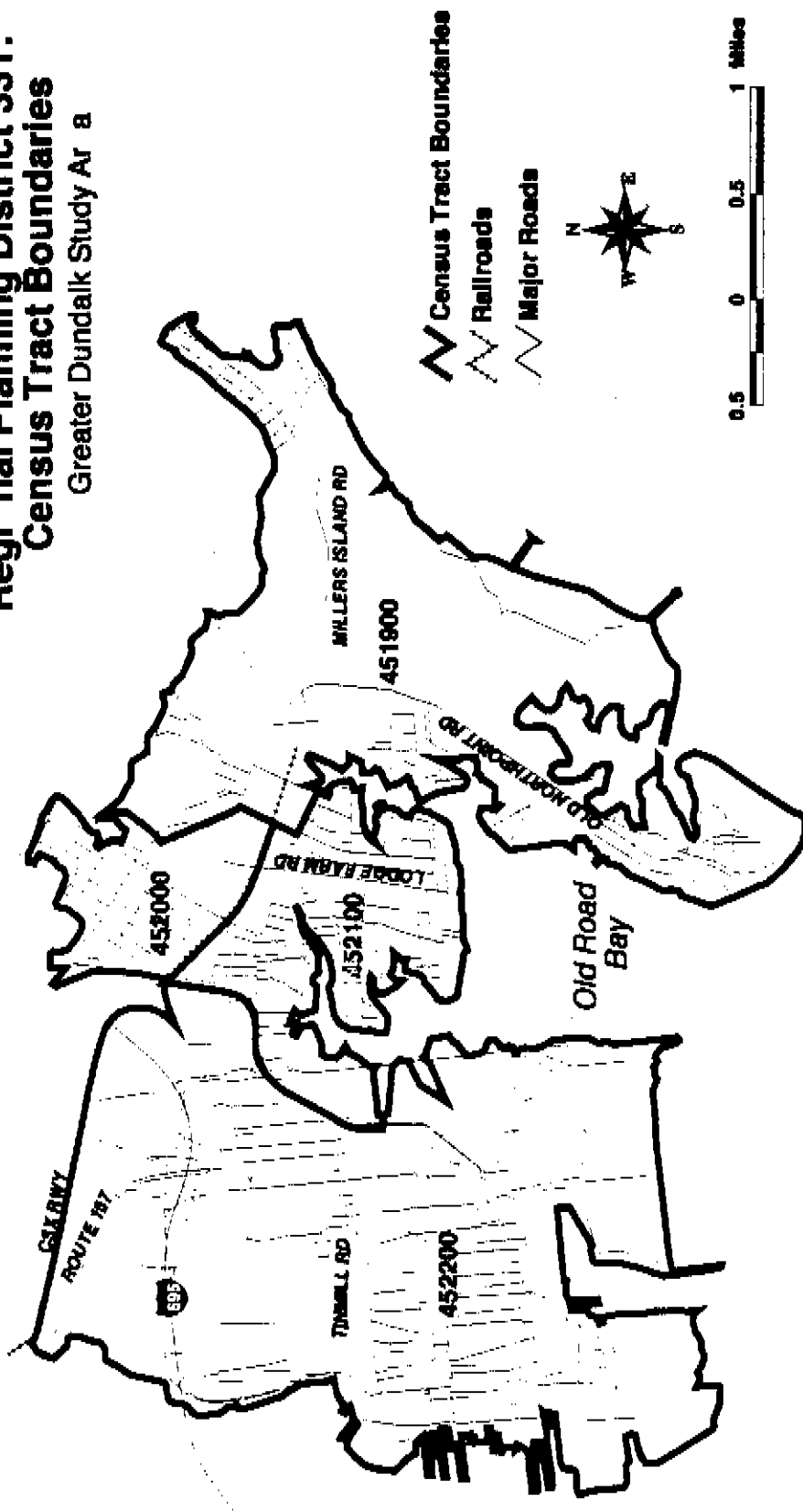
- Census Tract Boundaries
- Railroads
- Major Roads



Data Sources:  
 Roads: Baltimore County Metropolitan Council (1/24/00) 1998  
 Census Tracts: United States Bureau of the Census (1/1/00, 000) 1998

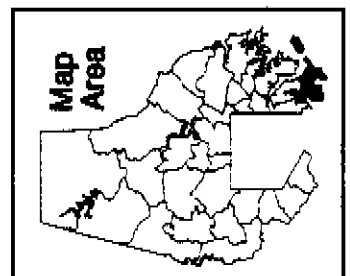
# Regional Planning District 331: Census Tract Boundaries

Greater Dundalk Study Area



Census Tracts at Risk  
None

Census Tracts With High  
Proportion of Elderly  
None



Map 5

Data Sources:  
Roads: Baltimore County Metropolitan Council (1:24,000) 1988  
Census Tracts: United States Bureau of the Census (1:100,000) 1986

housing units. The homeownership rate was 90%. In the triangle north of Holabird Avenue between the city line and Delvale Avenue (CT 4207.02), there were 23.2% elderly, 41% who moved in before 1959, and a homeownership rate of 88%. In the Gray Manor area (CT 4201), the numbers were 19.6%, 42%, and 85%, respectively. The figures were 14.8% over 65, 40% who moved in before 1959, and 89% who were homeowners in the Gray Haven area (CT 4203.03). The percentages in the area south of Belclare Road (CT 4211.02) were 23.4% elderly, 39% who moved in before 1959, and 92% who were homeowners. In addition, in Eastwood, 93% of the houses were valued at under \$75,000; 36% were valued at under \$60,000. A similar pattern of elderly homeowners living in houses valued at less than \$75,000 exists in several other neighborhoods in the GDA.

One of the conclusions drawn from this information is that, while the homeownership rate remains high in many neighborhoods in the GDA, a number of houses have long-term occupants -- many of whom are original owners -- whose houses will probably be sold in the coming decade due to the age of the occupants. A number of these homeowners have not updated their major systems (electrical, plumbing, heating, air conditioning), and the prices are quite reasonable. While the GDA offers affordable housing for first-time homebuyers, a large number of these homes may be converted to rental units. This trend has already begun in some areas.

Efforts must be made to 1) upgrade the public infrastructure, 2) assist first-time homeowners to buy, and 3) help long-term homeowners in the renovation of individual houses. The recommendations to market the GDA in a coordinated, visible way and to strengthen code enforcement to maintain or improve the appearance of neighborhoods are critical initiatives for the future stability of the GDA.

While the minority population in the county has grown over the last two decades, it has remained fairly constant in the GDA. (See Appendix C, Table 3.) In 1990, the Caucasian population was about 85% countywide and 96% in the GDA, up slightly from 1980. These figures are also reflected in the school population. (The numbers are shown in the education section below).

Although the population in the GDA has been dropping, the number of households has risen due to smaller household size. (See Appendix C, Table 4.) As in the county in general, the proportion of homes with families (those related by blood or marriage) and married couples has been falling in the GDA. The proportion of female-headed households in Baltimore County has risen from less than 8% in 1970 to over 15% in 1990. The trend in the county is mirrored in the GDA.

Both per capita and median family incomes in the GDA have remained somewhat below the county averages from 1970 to 1990. Generally, incomes have been lower in RPD 329 than in the other parts of the GDA. (See Appendix C, Table 5.) The percentage of persons in poverty has remained slightly above the county average. In 1990, this figure in the GDA was almost 6%. In 1970, the highest proportion of persons in poverty was in RPD 331 but had shifted to RPD 329 in 1990. (See Appendix C, Table 6.)

The unemployment rate in the GDA has been about 2% above the county average since 1970 and has been even higher in RPD 331 since 1980. (See Appendix B, Table 7.) In 1996, it stood at 7.6%, a rate comparable to 1980.

### **Census Tract Profiles of Selected Sub-areas**

While census tract boundaries do not necessarily coincide with the perceived boundaries of each neighborhood, they are a convenient way to get a "snapshot" of conditions at a particular point in time. The U.S. Census, conducted every decade, provides the baseline information. This information can be supplemented by more recent data in categories such as crime statistics and school test scores. While some agencies report data by other geographic areas, such as zip codes, we have tried to match the information with census tracts whenever possible.

While strong neighborhoods make up much of Greater Dundalk, there are indicators of current or potential problems in some neighborhoods. These specific pockets should be monitored in order to identify and address issues in these areas.

Those census tracts where a number of factors coalesce to indicate problems that need to be addressed have been identified. Some of the key indicators that problems may exist include: high proportion of renters, female-headed households, poverty households, and low-moderate income residents; low school test scores; and high crime rates.

Areas exhibiting many of these characteristics are shown on Map 2. They are the areas known as Charlesmont (CT 4203.01); Inverness (CT 4204.01); Yorkway (CT 4209); St. Helena (CT 4210); and Turner's Station (CT 4213).

Three of the areas identified contain large apartment complexes: Town and Country in Charlesmont, Hidden Cove in Inverness, and York Park Apartments. While crime rates are higher in the Yorkway and Hidden Cove areas than Dundalk as a whole, they are lower in Charlesmont. This discrepancy may be due largely to the differences in management practices in the complexes.

Two other areas are exhibiting negative characteristics: Colgate (CT 4523) and Old Dundalk South (CT 4211.01). The percentage of people in poverty within these areas is growing; the school test scores are only fair; and the proportion of houses with values below \$75,000 is almost 100%. While homeownership rates are still high in Colgate and nearby Eastwood, it is important to monitor these changes to ensure stable homeowner communities.

As mentioned earlier, other census tracts show signs of an increasing elderly population. This fact may impact service needs and could indicate that a number of houses might come on to the market within the decade as elderly residents change their living arrangements. These areas include Eastwood (CT 4205.01), Harbor View Park (CT 4205.02), City Line/Holabird Avenue (CT4207.02), St. Helena (CT 4210), Old Dundalk South (CT 4211.01), and Logan Village Shopping Center (CT 4211.02).

In planning Dundalk's future, all areas mentioned in this section should be monitored. Intervention strategies should be developed and tailored to the specific issues discovered in each area.

## **II. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following section combines background information provided by various government agencies with recommendations made by each of the committees.

### **A. Economic Development**

At the heart of Dundalk's traditional employment base is the marine terminal. The public and private marine terminals known as the Port of Baltimore contribute substantially to employment, income, and tax revenue for the region and for the State of Maryland.

Periodically, the Maryland Port Administration studies the economic impacts of the operations of the Port of Baltimore on the Baltimore region and the State of Maryland. This most current effort updates and refines a previous analysis based on 1992 data. The current revision uses 1998 data and identifies a broad range of employment and financial impacts.

The major economic impacts measured in the 1998 study are as follows:

**Approximately 126,700 jobs in Maryland are associated with the cargo and vessel activity at the port.**

- 17,700 are direct jobs generated by activities at the Port,
- 11,300 are induced jobs, (jobs supported by the local purchases of goods and services by direct employees). These jobs would be lost in the short term if the direct jobs were lost.
- 14,600 are indirect jobs (jobs supported by the business purchases of the employers who create the direct jobs). These jobs, too, would be lost in the short term if the direct jobs were lost.
- The remaining 83,100 Maryland jobs are related to activities at the Port. These jobs are with the firms importing and exporting cargo through the Port of Baltimore. If the Port of Baltimore were not available to them, these employers would suffer an economic penalty over the longer term, but might survive by shipping through another port.

**The MPA terminals account for approximately 5,200 direct jobs in the handling of general cargo such as containers, automobiles, other roll on--roll off cargo, forest products and other breakbulk cargo.**

**The privately owned and managed terminals account for 9,700 direct jobs in the handling of bulk commodities such as coal, ores, grain steel and liquid bulk.**

**Approximately 2,800 direct jobs are in positions that cannot be allocated to a specific commodity.**

**The Port of Baltimore is a major source of personal and business revenues in the State of Maryland.** (Note: the following figures are not additive.)

- The Port generated \$1.4 billion in business and federal government revenues in 1998. Included in this figure are U.S. Customs Service collections of \$370.8 million.
- The Port was responsible for \$1.8 billion in personal wage and salary income.
- Local purchases by businesses directly dependent on port activity amounted to \$382 million.

**Activities of the Port generated state, county and municipal taxes of \$286.3 million.**

Since July 1, 1997, the GDA has accommodated a number of new business prospects, resulting in the relocation of new companies and expansion of existing businesses. These companies include Bethlehem Steel, Veritas Capital, Mr. Fish, and B&B Welding. (See Appendix D for more detail.)

The most impressive recent economic development success in the GDA is the North Point Enterprise Zone. The enterprise zone provides state tax credits for development and employment and has been a successful tool for encouraging new and existing industries to invest in job creation and capital improvements. The following figures demonstrate how businesses and jobs have grown since the zone was established.

North Point Enterprise Zone Activity (Since December, 1995)

67 Companies visited, 58 surveyed  
20 Companies qualified to date

Companies Expanding:

Total Investment in Real Property	\$ 73,850,000
Total Investment in Machinery and Equipment	\$ 156,975,000
Total Added Employment	379

The April 3, 1995, Lesser Report, commissioned by the Eastern Baltimore Area Chamber of Commerce (EBBACC) to focus on economic development strategies for the east side of the county and the city, is entitled "Economic Development Strategic Planning for Eastern Baltimore County and City." The report provides useful data, notes the strengths and weaknesses of the area and makes specific recommendations for strengthening economic development. Strengths include the location, existing infrastructure, and work force. Weaknesses noted are a predominance of businesses in manufacturing, a declining sector of the U.S. economy; an aging workforce with outdated skills and a younger workforce without as strong a work ethic as previous generations; and a perception by local residents that this part of the county and the city is a "dumping ground" for unwanted land uses.

The economic development strategy recommended is to "focus community, political, education, infrastructure, and assistance on those industries which are most likely to create new jobs or maintain and improve existing jobs in the area." The study assumes that "short-term job growth

and long-term quality of life issues must go hand-in-hand." Important goals include improving residents' enjoyment of the water and increasing tourism. Marketing the waterfront's current strengths and targeting the waterfront for future enhancement are also part of the strategy to accomplish these goals. Some of the specific suggestions include:

- setting up a water taxi service to Hart-Miller Island;
- establishing "day slips" at Rocky Point Golf Course to increase boater access;
- providing better links between the marinas and parks;
- establishing more waterfront restaurants and retail businesses;
- identifying and building more boat launch locations; and
- improving the appearance of the waterfront from the water.

The long-term strategy may include the development of tourist-serving facilities.

Some of these recommendations are part of the Eastern Baltimore County Revitalization Strategy and the Essex-Middle River Community Conservation Plan.

The Lesser Report also provides comments on specific industries. It recommends studying the impact of the steel industry on the area and suggests that Bethlehem Steel and other major employers purchase from local suppliers and support the promotion of "niche" products such as home construction materials. Environmental technologies have the potential to become a significant industrial growth sector. This area recently gained importance because of the passage of state brownfields legislation that gives incentives for the clean-up of vacant or underdeveloped industrial sites in Maryland. The report also recommends the expansion of "back office" functions (such as data processing and claims analysis) and warehouse/distribution activity in locations in parts of the southeast area of the county and the city.

A focus group of business people convened in 1997 raised several issues:

- Improve the image of Dundalk. Because people do not pass through the community to other locations, their impression of Dundalk is based on what they hear or read. Impressions are difficult to change once they have been formed.
- Improve the public schools.
- Address the high percentage of youth crimes (almost a third of property and violent crimes), as well as the loitering by students in area business establishments.
- Provide quality senior housing like Oak Crest Village in order to address the needs of the growing elderly population.
- Advocate for the placement of government services in the GDA to increase the number of area shoppers. The amount of retail space has remained the same over the last 30 years, but the population and incomes in the area have declined.
- Provide increased code enforcement.
- Convene focus groups for implementing the Dundalk plan. The purposes of these groups would include talking to workers at Bethlehem Steel about their shopping habits and desires,

- Discussing issues with youth, and surveying those who have moved out of the area in recent years to determine their reasons for leaving.
- Recognize that the pride of present and former residents is important. A vibrant Old Dundalk Village symbolizes this pride. The acquisition of the Todd House will be a positive step in increasing the historic value of Dundalk.

## **COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Support industrial development.**

#### **Participate in efforts to promote a strong marine terminal.**

Baltimore County should continue to participate in a multi-jurisdictional study of the Port of Baltimore to guide infrastructure planning, environmental resolutions, and site development issues, as recommended by the Governor's Port of Baltimore Land Use Committee. Other recommendations of this committee include establishing a Port Development Authority to facilitate economic development and developing a regional marketing focus for the Port and its connections to land-based commerce and housing. Baltimore County should also support the recommendations to survey private port uses, to "create an inventory of underutilized and developable property that is not needed by the MPA for its own future uses," and to "create a fund to provide for demolition and site improvements of property that otherwise could be developable."

#### **Move aggressively to develop the Sparrows Point Business Park.**

Since the 1980's, the Eastern Baltimore Area Chamber of Commerce (EBACC) and other groups have advocated that Baltimore County move forward quickly to develop the surplus manufacturing land at Bethlehem Steel, Sparrows Point. Businesses with symbiotic relationships with industries in southeastern Baltimore County should be encouraged to develop these parcels of land. Such development will strengthen existing local businesses and provide new jobs and tax base in Dundalk and the metro area. If they are suitable, those parcels located in close proximity to the community should be considered for recreational uses; other parcels should be designated for light manufacturing or office uses. The facilities in Holabird Industrial Park should serve as examples of what is acceptable to communities.

#### **Expand private docking where physically and environmentally feasible.**

Private docking facilities in Baltimore City are tremendous revenue enhancers, particularly those facilities which include "free trade zone designation." Taking into account any environmental constraints, the county should evaluate the desirability and feasibility of deepening the channel to Penwood Wharf to encourage its development by a private or public sector entity. As economic expansion is considered, it is important to keep in mind that good water quality is important to promoting the tourism industry in the southeast, and any consideration of dredging should take this factor into account. This valuable natural asset should not be squandered.



## **Strengthen workforce and career development initiatives.**

### **Participate in workforce development initiatives for southeast Baltimore County and City.**

Trends in the social and economic environment have created problems for both employers and workers. Rapid technological changes and shortcomings in academic performance in a number of schools have left many urban residents without the tools to compete in the labor market. As a result, many motivated individuals are jobless and many employers lack qualified workers. The Education Committee addressed this issue in its recommendations.

Several initiatives are already in place:

- Baltimore County has cooperated with the State of Maryland in joining the state's Unemployment Office and the county's Office of Employment and Training at the Eastpoint Mall. This combination of resources is helping job seekers.
- A partnership between Sollers Point/Southeastern Technical School and several businesses in the area is addressing the issue of technical skills and certifications for positions such as machinists. However, more cooperation between educators, job placement counselors, economic development professionals, job trainers, and employers should be promoted. In addition, much of the training available is still based on a traditional collegiate model. Some of the training programs are located in Catonsville, which is not in proximity to the traditional manufacturing hub of the southeastern Baltimore area.
- The Dundalk campus of the Community College has been working with the public schools on a Careers Connection program to determine strategies for encouraging high school students to attend community college rather than end their education with high school diplomas. (See the Education Committee recommendations for more details.)
- Jubilee Jobs, a non-profit group in the southeast part of Baltimore City, is beginning a program called the Good Work Partnership. This group is addressing the problems of unemployment, work force education, and the lack of a skilled work force for employers by bringing together all the stakeholders in work force development connection building and system making. Baltimore County government and the GDA communities should help to establish and work with this coalition of employers, trainers, educators, government agencies, and community-based organizations. This alliance will research where gaps exist and design work force development systems that both help employers find skilled workers and provide workers with first-class technical skills in growing sectors of the economy.

## **Promote commercial revitalization.**

**Strengthen the Dundalk Village Shopping Center by cooperating with the owners in marketing space and by moving forward on Phase II of the streetscape project.**

Dundalk Village is both a county revitalization area and a national historic district. All efforts should be made to strengthen the area as a retail center. The relatively small size of the available sites and the area's historic designation are perceived as barriers to redevelopment. However, if the area is marketed to businesses as a specialty shopping center (as has been done in Catonsville or Ellicott City, for example), the small storefronts and the historic character can be seen as an asset. In addition, businesses can take advantage of both Baltimore County business redevelopment incentives and historic district tax credits.

One recommendation for moving in this direction is to conduct a visioning session or planning charette that would allow all interested parties in the business and residential communities to create a vision for the future of the center. This vision would relate to both the ideal mix of uses and the physical improvements planned for the streetscape enhancement.

Funding has been allocated for Phase II of the Dundalk Village streetscape project in an upcoming budget. With very few vacancies at the Dundalk Village Shopping Center, the implementation of Phase II should be considered as a means to keep the center viable. Regular maintenance of the original streetscape project is being done in partnership with the owners of the center to protect the initial investment completed in 1989. Parking remains an issue, and identification of additional parking areas continues. Adding parking on Dunmanway between Shipping Place and Trading Place is a way to replace the deteriorated curb and gutters along this stretch, and make the area safer for pedestrians. Tying the east and west sides of Dundalk Avenue together through design and working with business and property owners to upgrade the buildings on the east side of the road would also enhance the Village Center.

While the shopping center may never contain the number of retail businesses it once did, other options exist. Office uses will continue to bring shoppers and vitality to the area. Recently, the Chamber of Commerce, along with local elected officials, encouraged Bell Atlantic to extend its fiber optic capability to encourage the relocation of a back office operation to Dundalk Village. The owner of the shopping center has made a major commitment to the improvement of the property to accommodate this new business. In addition, government should make efforts to retain and expand service locations in or near the Village to bring shoppers into the area. This issue is discussed further in the Physical Development section of the plan, which recommends an analysis of the use of all government buildings in the GDA.

#### **Promote tourism.**

As mentioned by a citizens' advisory group giving input to the Master Plan 2010, Baltimore County should take advantage of its waterfront to attract tourists and bring a larger portion of the region's tourism business to the area. Strategies for stimulating waterfront tourism include: upgrading the appearance and image of the waterfront; promoting public parks and other waterfront destinations; enhancing county parks and park programs; encouraging the

development of interesting new recreational and commercial waterfront destinations; establishing links among waterfront destinations; and enhancing land and water access to the waterfront.

- Wider use and enjoyment of Baltimore County's waterfront can lead to increased investment in the waterfront area, which in turn would stimulate the area's economy. The county should investigate marketing and promoting the waterfront to encourage citizens to visit the waterfront.

Travel to and from leisure destinations contributes to leisure enjoyment. Additionally, multiple destinations create a critical mass to attract visitors. It is important to develop physical and thematic links among places, which can be reached by land and/or water.

The Economic Development Committee recognizes that one of the recommendations in the Lesser Report included expansion and promotion of tourism and water-related development on the North Point Peninsula. Several positive recommendations have been put forth with regard to the development of this industry.

State funds have been set aside for building a gated road to offer access to North Point and Fort Howard Parks. Phase 2 of the funding will build a visitor center and office. This initiative will certainly improve access to North Point State Park and its amenities and will help to boost tourism in the area. The state should move forward expeditiously to improve the "Haul Road." Bike trails should be a part of the development of this road.

The Todd House is a significant historic property on North Point Road. Keeping it in public hands would complement the efforts of the state tourism office to make Maryland a national educational and resource center for the War of 1812. The Eastern Baltimore Area Community Development Corporation has prepared a business plan for the renovation of the Todd House for use as an educational interpretive site. The Todd House, combined with North Point State Park and Fort Howard Park, could provide a major attraction for visitors to the Dundalk/North Point area and benefit local trade. If the Todd House project is considered feasible, the state should move ahead to acquire this property. The county administration decision to provide funds to stabilize the building will help make this project a reality. Keeping the building from deteriorating will allow for development and the building of an endowment. With initial state and county funding, a private sector organization could conceivably support the institution without additional government money. This organization could become the vehicle for promoting tourism in the area.

The North Point Peninsula has few public or private facilities for the launching or docking of boats and other watercraft. As part of the initiative to promote tourism, the county should either fund more public facilities or encourage a private organization to develop such facilities.

The Rocky Point Waterfront Golf Course continues to be a tremendous success. County officials should consider the North Point Peninsula for a similar public or private facility.

## **B. EDUCATION**

The Education Committee was composed of a cross-section of citizens and educators, including the president of the County School Board; the assistant superintendent for the southeast area; the president of CCBC: Dundalk; the manager of the North Point library; two school principals; a day care center director; a representative from the Eastern Baltimore Area Chamber of Commerce; and parents, students, and other citizens.

### **Public Schools**

Thirteen public elementary schools, four middle schools, and three high schools, as well as the Sollers Point/Southeastern Technical School, serve the Greater Dundalk area. The Battle Monument and Southeastern Special Schools also serve area residents. (See Map 3 in Appendix E which shows the location of all the schools.) Patapsco High School has a performing arts magnet program, and Sparrows Point High School has a magnet program for environmental studies that began in 1998. Sollers Point/Southeastern has an award-winning vocational program. In addition, CCBC: Dundalk is an important facility that serves Dundalk and other areas.

The Maryland School Performance Assessment Program (MSPAP) is the standard by which student performance is rated. According to the school system, the key factors in test performance are the quality of instruction and leadership. However, student achievement is affected by other factors beyond the instructional program. These include student mobility (number of students who move in and out of a school during the academic year); teacher longevity and turnover; and the percentage of students receiving free and reduced lunches. None of these factors alone explains variations in performance. For example, Colgate and Grange Elementary Schools had similar student mobility rates of 16% and 18% respectively in 1996-97, yet Grange was a top performing school and Colgate's performance was moderate to poor. Nonetheless, a high student mobility rate requires some attention from the entire community, as well as the school system. Sandy Plains Elementary had the highest student mobility rate in Greater Dundalk, 33%, in 1997-8.

Table 1 shows the percentage of free and reduced lunches, the percentage of minorities, and the student mobility index (the percentage of students enrolling or leaving the school each year) for each of the schools in the greater Dundalk area. The county average for elementary school students receiving free and reduced lunches in 1997-8 was 32% and 28% for middle schools. For mobility rates, the average was 23% for elementary schools and 24% for middle schools. Many of the schools with high percentages of students receiving free and reduced meals (over 45%) also showed high mobility rates (over 25%). The schools in this category were Dundalk, Logan, and Sandy Plains Elementary Schools and Dundalk Middle School.

The minority population in Greater Dundalk is relatively low. Only Logan Elementary and Dundalk Middle were at or above the county average (34% vs. 34% and 31% vs. 32%, respectively). Area schools with minority populations of over 10% are Dundalk, Eastwood, Logan, and Sandy Plains Elementary Schools; Dundalk Middle School; and Dundalk High School.

Mirroring the trend throughout the county, school test scores on the MSPAP have been improving in many of the area schools over the last few years, most notably at Grange and Sandy Plains Elementary Schools and Holabird Middle School (see Table 2). However, with the exception of Battle Grove and Grange Elementaries and Holabird Middle School, the scores on the MSPAP were below the county average in 1997. Scores on the 1997-8 California Test of Basic Skills (CTBS) were at or above the county average at Bear Creek (2<sup>nd</sup> Grade), Grange and Norwood (4<sup>th</sup> Grade) (see Table 3). None of the middle schools scored at or above the county average. No reliable test scores are available for high school students. Some of the schools with the highest percentages of students receiving free and reduced meals and student mobility rates tend to have lower test scores.

Some schools are reported to have high turnover rates of teachers each year. The only way to quantify this perception is to gather information from each school on the number of transfers requested and granted and the number of new teachers entering each year.

The southeast region had the third highest percentage of teachers in the county (classroom and special area teachers) during the 1997-8 school year with fewer than five years of experience. While this data does not directly address teacher turnover, it points to the issue of faculty longevity.

Percentages of Faculty with Fewer Than Five Years of Experience by Area, 1997-98

Southwest	31
Northwest	28
Southeast	27
Northeast	21
Central	16

Table 4 shows this information for each of the schools in the study area. Those schools with the highest, increasing percentages of teachers with fewer than five years of experience during the 1996-99 period were: Bear Creek and Logan Elementary Schools, and Sparrows Point Middle School. Elementary schools with low percentages were Charlesmont and Chesapeake Terrace.

School capacity is another issue that was evaluated. The middle and high schools have adequate capacity, but a few of the elementary schools are over their capacity -- Berkshire, Dundalk, and Norwood. Appendix F shows school capacity and current and projected enrollment figures.

One final statistic is the dropout rate in high school. The state standard for those leaving high school before graduation or before completing an "accredited program" is 3% or less, with a rate of 1.25% earning a jurisdiction or a school an "excellent" rating. In 1990, the dropout rates were close to 5% in Baltimore County. Since then, several alternative schools have been established, so that the overall county dropout rate was 1.49% in 1996 and 1.25% in 1997. This last figure compares to a state average of 4.66%; many counties do not have an alternative schools program like the one in Baltimore County. All three high schools in the GDA had dropout rates of less than 0.5% in 1997.

**TABLE 1**

	1997 - 98 School Year		
	<b>% Free and Reduced Meals</b>	<b>% Minority</b>	<b>Mobility Index</b>
<b>Elementary Schools</b>			
<b>County Averages</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>
Battle Grove	36	6	16
Bear Creek	30	4	17
Berkshire	43	3	24
Charlesmont	35	6	16
Chesapeake Terrace	23	2	15
Colgate	50	9	24
Dundalk ++	64	32	34
Eastwood Center +	30	11	11
Edgemere	33	9	22
Grange	34	4	16
Logan ++	53	34	26
Norwood	39	7	17
Sandy Plains ++	64	15	33
<b>Middle Schools</b>			
<b>County Averages</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>Middle/High: 32</b>	<b>24</b>
Dundalk	51	32	30
General Stricker	37	7	27
Holabird	37	3	22
Sparrows Point	26	5	23
<b>High Schools</b>			
<b>County Averages</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>Middle/High: 32</b>	<b>25</b>
Dundalk	26	16	37
Patapsco *	19	7	28
Sparrows Point **	17	6	24

\* Magnet Program: Patapsco High School & School for the Performing Arts

\*\* Magnet Program in environmental science, beginning 1998-99

+ Magnet School (mixed ages)

++ Title I Schools (eligible for additional federal funds)

**TABLE 2**

**Maryland State Department Of Education  
1993-1997 MSPAP Composite Index (C1) Comparison  
(% of student tests that are satisfactory)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Elementary Schools</b>					
<b>County Average</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>47</b>
Battle Grove	33	52	45	33	50
Bear Creek	27	28	30	36	41
Berkshire	30	31	36	24	35
Charlesmont	24	22	27	26	36
Chesapeake Terrace	44	34	57	50	33
Colgate	24	47	28	25	31
Dundalk	25	26	28	22	28
Edgemere	19	23	33	30	32
Grange	27	30	31	44	53
Logan	14	29	24	26	20
Norwood	28	29	37	33	44
Sandy Plains	18	19	33	26	25
<b>Middle Schools</b>					
<b>County Averages</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>50</b>
Dundalk	25	35	44	30	36
General Stricker	37	34	40	33	45
Holabird	29	34	37	45	51
Sparrows Point	31	40	35	37	37

**TABLE 3**

**Baltimore County Public Schools  
Standardized Reading Test Scores (CTBS), 1996-7, 1997-8**

	1996-7	1997-8
<b>Elementary Schools</b>	<b>Grade 2</b>	
<b>County Percentile</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>
Battle Grove	40	47
Bear Creek	45	51
Berkshire	35	45
Charlesmont	31	45
Chesapeake Terrace	51	51
Colgate	35	43
Dundalk ++	40	31
Eastwood Center +	31	34
Edgemere	35	48
Grange	40	50
Logan ++	35	39
Norwood	45	46
Sandy Plains ++	40	45

	1996-7	1997-8
<b>Elementary Schools</b>	<b>Grade 4</b>	
<b>County Percentile</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>50</b>
Battle Grove	27	28
Bear Creek	44	45
Berkshire	44	32
Charlesmont	44	36
Chesapeake Terrace	44	44
Colgate	33	38
Dundalk ++	29	38
Eastwood Center +	38	53
Edgemere	41	40
Grange	50	50
Logan ++	33	32
Norwood	38	51
Sandy Plains ++	27	32

	1996-7	1997-8
<b>Middle Schools</b>	<b>Grade 8</b>	
<b>County Percentile</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>52</b>
Dundalk	41	35
General Stricker	49	47
Holabird	41	49
Sparrows Point	36	42



**TABLE 4****Faculty with Fewer Than Five Years Experience, School Years 1996-7, 97-8, 98-99**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Total (98-99)</b>	<b>Total &lt;5 yrs. exp. (98-99)</b>	<b>Percent total &lt; 5 yrs. exp. (98-99)</b>	<b>Percent total &lt; 5 yrs. exp. (97-98)</b>	<b>Percent total &lt; 5 yrs. exp. (96-97)</b>
Battle Grove	20	10	50	35	33
Bear Creek	32	16	50	44	41
Berkshire	26	8	31	33	40
Charlesmont	33	11	33	18	13
Chesapeake Terrace.	18	5	28	20	15
Colgate	21	8	38	45	52
Dundalk Elem.	43	17	39	31	33
Dundalk Middle	42	17	40	36	37
Dundalk High	80	15	19	17	18
Eastwood Center	16	5	31	40	46
Edgemere	27	11	41	32	39
General Stricker Middle	66	17	26	30	24
Grange	28	8	29	35	37
Holabird Middle	53	18	34	37	29
Logan	38	17	45	44	41
Norwood	34	11	32	35	38
Patapsco High	78	21	27	22	20
Sandy Plains	43	15	35	35	40
Sparrows Point Middle	29	13	45	42	33
Sparrows Point High	41	10	24	21	17
<b>County Average</b>	-	-	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>

Source of Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4: Baltimore County Public Schools

### **Community College**

Dundalk Community College was founded in 1971 as one of three separate community colleges in Baltimore County. In 1995, the three colleges were brought together as the Community College of Baltimore County system under a newly created Chancellor position. In 1998, additional legislation was passed that merged the three colleges into one, with each of the formerly separate colleges becoming a campus within the Community College of Baltimore County (CCBC).

As a campus of the Community College of Baltimore County, CCBC: Dundalk will remain comprehensive, offering transfer, career, and developmental education programs, as well as continuing education courses and programs. Each of the campuses will also recognize and develop curricular focal points, with Dundalk's emphasis clearly falling within the career education area, particularly in industrial and technical programs.

The Dundalk campus serves a diversity of people and geographic areas. Following are some statistics for five-year intervals since 1985.

	<b>Spring 1985</b>	<b>Spring 1990</b>	<b>Spring 1995</b>
<b>Total Enrollment</b>	<b>3050</b>	<b>3319</b>	<b>3316</b>
Age Distribution			
Highest %	24.8% (31-40)	18.6% (40-49)	19.3% (18-21)
2nd Highest %	22.0% (20-25)	18.0% (18-21)	19.0% (40-49)
Residence			
Baltimore County	83.3%	77.5%	77.7%
Baltimore City	12.2%	14.6%	16.1%
High School Attended			
Dundalk	18.1%	14.1%	13.7%
Patapsco	11.3%	10.5%	9.5%
Patterson	7.8%	6.2%	6.6%
Sparrows Point	7.8%	5.8%	5.3%
Other (In Maryland)	25.2%	24.8%	20.9%
Other (Out of MD)	10.4%	12.9%	10.0%
GED	5.4%	7.23%	9.8%
Race			
White	90.5%	87.0%	82.3%
Black	8.4%	10.5%	14.0%

Note the large percentage of students from other parts of Maryland or other states. There has been an increase in the percentage of students coming to DCC from GED programs. Also interesting is the age distribution; students in their 40s are a significant group at the Community College. The minority population has increased steadily over the years.

Other interesting facts are that, from 1991 to 1996, significant increases (25% or more) were shown in the following fields of study: Child Development (33%), Industrial Electricity/Electronics Maintenance Technology (34%), and Industrial Technology (119%). The latter two fields were heavily impacted by growth in contract programs with Dundalk- Edgemere manufacturers and other employers like Bethlehem Steel. With many adults also attending the College as individuals to acquire or enhance job skills, the importance of the College's adult job training programs is apparent. The College also makes a major contribution to train workers and potential workers in high technology fields of study like Computer Science, which has been identified by Maryland employers as an area in which the supply of qualified workers falls short of statewide needs.

Most of the student body has historically enrolled as part-timers (under 12 credits), and more students have attended during the evening than during the day. However, that proportion has shifted. In 1990, the percentage of evening students was 56%; by 1996, it had fallen to 45% (with 38% attending during the day and 17% coming to classes in both the daytime and the evenings).

#### **Parochial Schools**

Three parochial schools serve residents of the GDA. The Sacred Heart and St. Rita schools each have enrollments for kindergarten through grade eight. The Our Lady of Hope/St. Luke School offers a program for pre-school through the eighth grade.

#### **Day Care Centers**

Twenty-five licensed day care centers serve 1,038 children in the GDA. (This figure does not include licensed and unlicensed day care homes that can serve up to eight children each.)

Nineteen of the centers are found in zip code 21222; four are in 21224; and two are located in zip code 21219.

### **COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **Develop more successful students.**

##### **Retain Experienced and Qualified Professional Kindergarten through Twelfth-Grade Teachers in the Area.**

The single most important issue in providing a quality education for the children in the greater Dundalk area identified by the Education Committee is providing a consistent group of experienced faculty members in the various public schools. Because the southeast area ranks third in the county in the percentage of teachers with fewer than three years of experience, and higher than the county average in several schools, steps should be taken to improve this situation.

Various incentives could be offered to attract and retain excellent teachers and administrative staff. The school system had considered offering stipends to teachers who make commitments to teach in certain schools in the GDA. This recommendation could be modified to offer the stipends to experienced teachers who agree to stay rather than to new

teachers. The school system or individual principals might also consider stipends for teacher travel expenses, additional professional development opportunities, or an increased number of teachers' aides or volunteers in classrooms. Area businesses could investigate contributing to travel stipends, providing equipment and supplies to schools, or offering coupons for reduced prices or lower housing rents to teachers. Citizen groups could spearhead identifying classroom volunteers, providing welcome packets, arranging tours of the community, and holding appreciation dinners for teachers. Collaboration is an important theme, and the existing Education Committee could expand and continue as a forum to explore these and other incentives.

**Prepare children entering school by exploring ways to offer Maryland State-certified pre-K and kindergarten programs in daycare centers.**

An increasing number of schools offer full-time kindergarten programs; however, not all schools are able to provide full-time kindergarten. Many children are transported from private day care centers to public schools for their kindergarten programs. Day care centers may be able to incorporate the certified 2 ½-hour component of the MSDE-approved program into their full-day programs at less cost and with increased stability for the children. However, in order to meet the requirements for Maryland State certification, day care centers must hire teachers with bachelor's degrees. Since the centers typically cannot pay rates comparable to those of the school system, it is difficult to retain these teachers.

**Establish a pilot project to determine the feasibility of a joint remedial (developmental) education program with the southeast area office of the Baltimore County Public Schools (BCPS) and The Community College of Baltimore County, Dundalk Campus (CCBC: Dundalk).**

Approximately 15% of the course enrollments at the Community College campus in Dundalk in the Spring of 1998 were for developmental (remedial) courses. Many of the students enrolled in these courses had previously received remediation efforts in public schools. There is a need to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of all pre-K through 12 and community college remedial efforts. Earlier intervention and increased effectiveness will eliminate duplication of these efforts.

A pilot study would select one elementary school, one middle school, one high school, and one technical school in the Dundalk-Edgemere area to participate with CCBC: Dundalk. These schools would identify students who are functioning below grade level in mathematics, reading, and English. They will jointly offer remedial courses at all levels and develop and offer instruction and activities to increase student self-esteem and belief in future potential. Organization models will be developed to evaluate options to join the resources of the southeast area schools and CCBC: Dundalk. The efficacy of that combination will also be evaluated.

Factors to be considered in evaluating the program include the number of students identified at all levels, the total cost of providing developmental education services in pilot study schools and CCBC: Dundalk, and the number of students identified by CCBC: Dundalk placement tests for its developmental courses.

**Arrange a joint program between day care centers and the North Point Library to bring pre-schoolers and their parents to the library on a regular basis.**

One aspect of a child's success in school is learning to read. Being read to is an important way to prepare children to enjoy and succeed at reading. Some children come from homes where the parents do not take the time to read to them or do not understand the value of this practice.

The North Point library, in cooperation with two day care centers in the area (Creative Learning Center and CCBC: Dundalk's Early Learning Center), has initiated a program to bring parents and pre-schoolers into the library to introduce parents to the resources of the library and to the value and techniques of reading to preschoolers. This project supports the Baltimore County Public School system's efforts to increase the school and reading readiness skills of preschoolers by incorporating recommendations from "Ready or Not... Young Children in Baltimore County," BCPS's plan for achieving the "Ready at Five" goals for preschoolers.

This project was successfully piloted for one evening in May of 1998. To increase the readiness of preschoolers to learn and to strengthen the capability of their parents to guide their intellectual development, the project should become available to all day care centers in the area.

**Develop awareness of career and educational opportunities for students of all ages.**

**Encourage business and industry and school cooperation for career awareness, exploration and preparation for all students and teachers.**

A career awareness and exploration program for students must focus on kindergarten through graduation from college. Educators, employers, parents, students, and other community leaders need to work together to improve curriculum, expand career development, and provide opportunities for students to explore career interests—helping students to make informed choices about academics, career paths, and further education.

Business/industry and the education communities must work to expose students to career and further education opportunities in order to promote higher levels of achievement by making learning meaningful to students.

Students need to experience rigorous and challenging classroom instruction linked to relevant, structured, real-world work experiences such as internships, shadowing, and mentoring. Students learn from business and industry leaders what is expected from them in the workforce and see how classroom learning applies directly to the world; in short, students leave school better prepared for and more focused on their choices for further education and employment.

Teachers also need opportunities for internships, shadowing, and mentoring experiences with business/industry partners to be current and informed about the rapid changes in the workplace.

CCBC: Dundalk has been working with the public schools on a Careers Connection program to determine strategies for encouraging high school students to attend community college rather than end their education with high school diplomas.

The whole community must participate in educating tomorrow's citizens. This cooperation allows employers to help develop and educate their future workforce and educators to engage their communities in enabling every student to succeed.

**Conduct a needs assessment to provide direction for the development of CCBC: Dundalk's programs which will prepare students for employment, job transfer, or further education.**

Given the history of Baltimore County's three community colleges as being separate, uncoordinated entities, new program development has not always matched educational and training needs in the county. With the ongoing merger of the three colleges into one college system with three campuses, a formal assessment of Baltimore County educational and training needs is essential in order to provide a strong basis for future program development.

Especially important is an examination of training in the manufacturing field and the environmental science programs offered by the community college system. Because the waterfront is a focus of this plan, cooperation among the Sparrows Point High School Environmental Science program, economic development and environmental agendas, and CCBC: Dundalk is a crucial factor in the success of the greater Dundalk communities.

**Continue to explore possible cooperation among the North Point Library, area high schools, and CCBC: Dundalk to provide volunteer assistance in the Library's Computer Center.**

To ensure that all Dundalk area residents are introduced to and receive help using computers and the Internet, the Baltimore County Public Library, CCBC: Dundalk, and area high schools will partner to provide assistance to library customers using the North Point Library's Microsoft-funded "Computer Center." Students will receive course or service learning credit for assisting customers who are learning basic computer and Internet searching skills.

## **C. Environment**

One of the key issues for the GDA is the future of its waterfront. Improved water quality coupled with better access promotes the waterfront as an important economic and recreational asset for the GDA. Consequently, the environmental recommendations focus on the protection and enhancement of the natural resources in the GDA, as well as increasing public awareness of the importance and benefits of these resources through increased access and educational opportunities.

### **Background**

The GDA contains diverse land uses, including residential, water-dependent, mixed commercial, and heavy industry. Each of these uses has its own environmental challenges. Many old manufacturing sites exist in the GDA, some abandoned, others operational. These sites, most of

which predate any environmental regulations, present significant challenges in terms of chemical contamination of ground and surface waters and their proximity to the local tributaries to the Chesapeake Bay. The recent brownfields legislation was enacted for such sites. The high density of housing in the GDA puts additional pressure on the environment. This density contributes to vehicular and other emissions, adding to air quality issues and ongoing degradation of water quality and loss of habitat. Improperly run marinas contribute to the deterioration of water quality and fisheries habitats by eradicating submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) beds, contaminating Bay waters with boat-maintenance chemicals, and increasing turbidity (the amount of sediment suspended in the water) due to excessive boat traffic in shallow creeks. To meet these environmental challenges, the Dundalk Plan shares the land use goals outlined in the Eastern Baltimore County Revitalization Strategy to protect natural environs, improve the quality of new development, and encourage appropriate redevelopment.

#### **Initiatives from Baltimore County's Department of Environmental Protection & Resource Management (DEPRM)**

DEPRM has many established cooperative partnerships that should be recognized in the creation and implementation of the Dundalk Community Conservation Plan. Baltimore County, the State of Maryland, and the U.S. Government have interests and regulatory obligations involving land use and air and water quality and work regularly with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Maryland Department of the Environment, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Navigational and dredging issues are cases in point regarding the necessity for inter-jurisdictional cooperation.

In compliance with the EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, DEPRM is responsible for plans to manage watershed water quality. It now focuses on entire watersheds versus points where water empties in the Bay. The Back River Plan was completed in 1997; the Baltimore Harbor Plan will begin in 1999. These consultant-produced plans involve monitoring storm water run-off quantity and quality and assessments of stream stability. Land-use decisions and restoration efforts in the GDA will benefit from the results of the Back River and Baltimore Harbor plans.

DEPRM also implements the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area (CBCA) Program. The intent of the CBCA Regulations is to maintain and enhance the water quality and habitat near the county's shoreline, 64 miles of which are in the GDA. DEPRM continues to streamline these regulations to make them more applicant-friendly. Other DEPRM programs also monitor and work to improve water and air quality. Some of these are described in Appendix G.

Citizen involvement is also important in maintaining or improving water and air quality. Various environmental programs, such as local greening committees and the DEPRM-sponsored 100 Points of Stream Monitoring, are conducted by volunteers. Furthermore, lifestyle changes, such as minimizing fertilizer and chemical lawn applications and obeying ozone-action days, are necessary to reduce stormwater run-off pollution and improve air quality.

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

**Continue and expand DEPRM's water quality management initiatives to improve water quality and fisheries in the Chesapeake Bay waters adjacent to Dundalk's shores. Citizens can support these initiatives by taking these actions:**

- **As funding is available, support the continuing efforts at retrofitting existing storm drains in order to provide water quality management of polluted runoff, thus improving the quality of receiving waters.**
- **Vote for bond issues regarding county funding of such projects.**
- **Educate other residents and local businesses about the importance of these water quality management initiatives, as well as voluntary compliance with CBCA regulations and other environmental regulations.**
- **Urge local newspapers to print local water quality data from DEPRM or other government agencies. Such data would likely demonstrate both the effectiveness of DEPRM's water quality improvement projects and the value of environmental regulations.**

In addition, as funding is available, DEPRM could provide more internship opportunities and greater environmental educational services to local schools and colleges.

### **Improve air quality.**

#### **Continue monitoring air quality at stations in the GDA.**

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) should perform an assessment of their air quality stations in Dundalk, specifically as they measure particulate matter. It is important that the air quality protection capacity of MDE and/or DEPRM be expanded.

### **Increase public awareness of public access points to the Bay along Dundalk's shoreline.**

#### **Develop bike routes to connect various parks in the GDA.**

Baltimore County should work with the community to identify bike routes.

#### **Market the waterfront.**

Community leaders and local businesses should implement a marketing effort to promote the waterfront. See the Economic Development Committee's recommendations for details.

#### **Evaluate water access to existing waterfront parks.**

**Coordinate the many environmental efforts taking place in the GDA. Consider forming a Waterway Association to coordinate environmental initiatives in the GDA.**



### **Rejuvenate the Greening of Dundalk Committee and support a broader Greening of Patapsco effort.**

DEPRM is involved in a number of reforestation projects to stabilize the shoreline. The Baltimore County Forestry Board and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Forest Service, in cooperation with DEPRM, developed the Schoolyard Reforestation/Wildlife Habitat Program. General John Stricker Middle School was one of the first schools to use this program. Participation by the agencies, teachers, students, and parents has reforested several hundred feet of stream buffer. Hopefully, this project and others like it will serve as demonstration projects for the Dundalk Community Conservation Plan and will invigorate the Greening of Patapsco Peninsula effort. The community should find ways to locate volunteers and generate support for these projects.

The Horticulture program at the CCBC: Dundalk is planning to install plantings around the perimeter of the campus as a training component of the program. The tentative title of this project, once it is completed, is the Chesapeake Arboretum. This project that should draw visitors to the area and spotlight the outstanding programs and facilities at the community college.

### **D. Housing**

Baltimore County's Consolidated Plan, 1996 - 2000, which is submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) yearly, lays out the county's goals and strategies for housing and community development. This community conservation plan for the GDA discusses a number of issues that are addressed in various sections of the Consolidated Plan. Some of the goals from the plan that impact issues of concern to the Housing Committee are as follows.

- Maintain and preserve the quality of housing stock in Community Conservation Areas.
- Stabilize and revitalize the county's older communities through the rehabilitation of the existing housing stock and the creation and expansion of homeownership so that the county's homeownership rate equals the national average.
- Strengthen the county's inspection and enforcement procedures to better ensure compliance with all laws, regulations, and development and zoning decisions.
- Improve the conditions and quality of life for residents in targeted multi-family housing developments.
- Implement the land use and zoning policies set out in the 1989-2000 Baltimore County Master Plan.

Greater Dundalk is fortunate to have a variety of housing types and prices and a rate of home ownership that is higher than the county average. While the neighborhoods of Greater Dundalk are established along tree-lined streets, the area is replete with World War II and older-era housing developments. These communities were built with very high density, especially compared to new developments in other areas. A number of solid, middle class residents from the GDA seeking newer homes on larger lots move out of the area into newer housing built in outlying neighborhoods. In order to keep homeowners in the GDA and attract new buyers,

county government should continue to spearhead efforts to promote home ownership throughout the GDA; to stabilize large rental complexes; and to aggressively enforce housing, health, and zoning codes.

## **COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Encourage home ownership and residential stability in the Greater Dundalk Area.**

#### **Develop a marketing campaign to encourage home ownership in the area.**

The Greater Dundalk community has been a viable neighborhood for over a century. A variety of housing types and prices make this community open to families looking for starter homes in established neighborhoods, as well as families requiring larger homes convenient to downtown, the Beltway, or I-95. A private sector marketing campaign should be designed in coordination with area Realtors, businesses, and community leaders. Such a program would highlight the historic, convenient, and water-oriented neighborhoods within this area.

#### **Continue monitoring the county's Settlement Expense Loan Program first-time homebuyer program currently underway through the Office of Community Conservation.**

From January 1, 1995 to March 31, 1999, over \$1,200,000 was allocated to support over 260 loans in the GDA through the county's Settlement Expense Loan Program (SELP). The Eastern Baltimore Area Chamber of Commerce has facilitated this program and the education components that accompany them. The SELP program should continue as a means of attracting new families to the area.

### **Develop county housing policies and educational programs that promote healthy neighborhoods.**

#### **Work in partnership with community groups to develop policies.**

Maintaining a stable housing stock is perhaps one of the most difficult issues confronting communities. Neighbors often fear that problems will be compounded by government-funded housing initiatives.

Communities are sometimes faced with the many problems resulting from deteriorating housing complexes that may be located within their neighborhoods. In order to solve this problem in a constructive way, Baltimore County should continue to develop housing policies in cooperation with community groups that focus on retaining neighborhood standards and creating or retaining housing that meets the needs of the community.

Community leaders should be educated on the many types of home ownership financing available, as well as model programs that have enhanced neighborhoods. This strategy would allow residents to be more proactive in protecting their biggest investments--their homes.

**Revise the eviction process to allow for the swifter eviction of problem tenants.**

Nuisance properties affect neighborhoods in many ways. Some irresponsible tenants commit crimes and create other problems. While landlords need to be vigilant about their rental properties and screen tenants properly, tenants should also be expected to uphold neighborhood standards. The eviction process to remove problem tenants needs to be swifter and easier.

**Develop training programs that stress best management practices and target them to troubled apartment complexes and to small investors.**

In many neighborhoods throughout the county, rental property managers of large apartment complexes are trained about regulation changes and screening practices that ensure safe neighborhoods. However, every neighborhood has at least one rental property that deteriorates, thus affecting the neighboring housing. Training should be developed and promoted to all apartment complex owners and small investors, on subjects such as screening procedures (including criminal background checks), zoning laws and code regulations, and the eviction process to ensure that rental properties will not have a detrimental effect on the entire community.

**Strengthen code enforcement.**

**Conduct annual inspections of the building exteriors and common areas of apartment complexes.**

Code enforcement is "complaint-driven," meaning that the Code Enforcement Office must receive a complaint before an inspector acts upon it. A more proactive stance would help to ensure well-maintained apartment buildings and/or common areas. Landlords are required to maintain the exterior common areas in apartment complexes, but do not always keep these areas attractive. Annual inspections would encourage proper maintenance and prevent future code violations. More frequent inspections should take place on properties for which the Baltimore County Division of Code Inspections and Enforcement receives frequent complaints of violations.

**Continue to conduct publicized, comprehensive, periodic sweeps in certain neighborhoods, using established published criteria to target specific issues.**

Open and egregious zoning violations have an adverse impact on every neighborhood. The Baltimore County Division of Code Inspections and Enforcement should implement sweeps to target specific issues, such as junked (unlicensed) cars, high grass/weeds, and unsecured vacant housing. Sweeps should be used to gain compliance when many visible zoning violations detract from the neighborhood's quality of life. However, these sweeps should not be used to cite minor violations, potentially stifling community involvement.

In addition, the code enforcement office should review its policy prohibiting anonymous telephone complaints; health violations are currently reported in this manner. This policy would allow citizens to assist in the clean up of their own neighborhoods without the worry of possible retribution.

**Coordinate the education of residents and businesses about zoning regulations through community associations, and promote citizen compliance.**

Often citizens do not know they are violating zoning laws; in many instances, a letter from the local association may bring compliance without a formal citation. The Community Code Enforcement Guidebook, available through the code enforcement division, is a helpful guide.

**Evaluate the effectiveness of budgeting funds for selective razing of buildings considered to be blights in communities.**

Government funds could be set aside to demolish derelict buildings and those no longer useful in the community. Properties should be unencumbered so that they can be redeveloped in positive ways for the community.

## **E. Human Services**

A range of programs and services exist to address the variety of needs of citizens in the Greater Dundalk area. However, three issues need further study or action. First, a formal needs assessment survey should be conducted to determine if the level of services is adequate. Second, improvements should be made regarding how information about the existing services is communicated. Third, accessibility to some services is a concern.

Services are clustered in a few key locations in the GDA. One is the Eastern Family Resource Center near Franklin Square Hospital, which is located several miles from the GDA. Substance abuse treatment and literacy programs are available but not in locations within the actual GDA community. The former Merritt Point Elementary School on Dunmanway contains the Department of Social Services office, the Police Athletic League Recreation Center, mental health services, and the Community Assistance Network. The North Point Government Center, containing the Police station and the offices of the 7<sup>th</sup> district county council representative and Congressional offices, as well as the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program, some Recreation and Parks activities, and the vocational programs of The Alliance. The Fleming Center, soon to be expanded and rebuilt, serves Turner's Station. It houses a senior center, a Head Start program, Recreation and Parks programs, and the Reading Literacy Center. The Dundalk Health Center, which also houses Key Point mental health services, is located at 7700 Dunmanway in Dundalk Village. The Ateaze Senior Center is a central resource, as is the North Point Library. There is a need to increase awareness of Ateaze and Edgemere Senior Centers and the Fleming Community Center as focal points for services of the Department of Aging, as well as for the programs they provide within each location.

As part of the data-gathering phase of the work of the Human Services Committee, the representative from the Department of Social Services spearheaded development of a community survey that was administered broadly in the GDA. This survey was distributed in some churches, at selected service locations in the area, and was printed in the Dundalk Eagle. The questionnaire is not considered scientific, nor are the people who responded a representative sample of residents. Nonetheless, 341 people responded, thus giving the committee some helpful information. The results were tabulated by the Police Department.

Respondents came primarily from five neighborhoods: Old Dundalk, Turner's Station, Edgemere, Logan Village, and Eastfield. About two-thirds had lived in their neighborhoods more than ten years. Approximately 57% were homeowners and 31% were renters; the other 12% did not respond to that question.

The most positive things about living in the neighborhoods were:

- friendly people 12.6%
- family lives nearby 10.5%
- activities for youth 10.0%
- feel safe 8.8%
- close to place of worship 8.6%
- close to stores 7.9%
- close to schools 7.8%

The most important problems mentioned by respondents were:

- visible drug activity 11.2%
- poor or no public transportation 8.9%
- teenagers loitering 6.6%
- messy neighbors 6.0%
- people who don't leash/curb dogs 5.7%
- inadequate parking 5.4%
- traffic 5.4%

The answers to what activities or programs would be most important to include in the plan reflect some of the major issues raised in this plan:

- parent-child activities 12.2%
- after-school programs 11.9%
- adult job skills center 11.6%
- substance abuse treatment 10.7%

According to participants, 12-15 year-olds, 16-18 year-olds, and young adults were the age groups most in need of programs. Respondents were asked what the benefits of these programs would be to them or their families. Having safe places to go, teaching people self-respect and self-esteem, increasing parents' involvement with their children, and teaching people how to get along with each other were listed as benefits to respondents and/or their families. When asked if there were other places to obtain these services, 42% said "no" and about a third said they did not know. The major reasons for not using these services were "people might not know about the service" (26.0%), costs/money (21.5%), and transportation (18.6%).

Respondents were asked where they would turn in a personal or family crisis. The top answers given by this particular group of respondents were church/priest at 26.9%, Social Services and not sure at 11.5%, and family at 8.7%. The police and friends each registered 4.8%. When asked where they learned about services, 17.9% said from church, 12.5% from family, and 8.9% from the Dundalk Eagle.

In answer to the question about what people did not want to see in the plan, three issues were significant. These were "Section 8" subsidized housing, an "abuse and detention center," and "big industry."

A very positive result of the survey was that almost 30% of respondents were willing to volunteer, primarily in the areas of education, public safety, the environment, housing, and human services. This willingness to work on these issues verifies some of the major priorities identified in this plan.

### **COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

The services people in the GDA require are generally available within the area. These services, however, are not always well publicized. In addition, without further study, it is not possible to determine if the level of services or their accessibility is adequate. In looking at the array of needs and services, one motto that shaped the committee's recommendations was "Centralize Information; Decentralize Services."

#### **Improve the accessibility of information about human services.**

##### **Formalize the Human Services Roundtable for Greater Dundalk.**

Such a forum would be an opportunity to increase awareness of services available. It would also serve as a mechanism to encourage social service cooperation and partnerships. Issues such as coordinated transportation services and a large-scale needs assessment could be designed and coordinated through such a group. The existing Human Services Committee could be restructured and expanded to serve this function.

##### **Develop an ongoing program by which citizens will know which services are available.**

The Committee recommends exploring the possibility of creating and promoting one central telephone number for all human services needs in the area, not only for services for those with limited incomes but also various licenses and services that any citizen might require. Several telephone numbers could be used, one for each area of the county. One possible place to "locate" the numbers could be the Baltimore County Library. The committee recommends that the Greater Dundalk area be used for a pilot project to test the idea. If successful, it could be replicated in other areas of the county.

Especially critical is creating a "user-friendly," step-by-step way of accessing support and assistance for substance abusers and their families. This issue could be addressed first as a test of how service providers work together and communicate information to the public.

##### **Develop a "Healthy Choices" speakers' bureau.**

The Community Health Assessment Project, which has been collecting data and making recommendations for a large area of southeast Baltimore City and eastern Baltimore County, has created a series of goals for improving health. These include reducing smoking, managing stress, and improving nutrition. Action teams have been established to pursue these objectives. The Human Services Committee supports this comprehensive effort to improve the health of citizens in the GDA.

The majority of health issues are related to lifestyle choices. The Human Services Committee proposes the establishment of a speakers' bureau that would be available to schools, churches, and community groups. Speakers would encourage wise and healthy life choices.

One area of particular concern is teen-age pregnancy. A program to address teen health issues, including sexuality, should be placed in PAL and other youth centers.

### **Improve the delivery of human services.**

#### **Continue to decentralize county services.**

While residents can access most services within the community, applying for subsidized housing requires a trip to Towson. Those in need should be able to apply in their communities.

Locating county services in local communities can provide consumers for local businesses. Locating human service facilities strategically should be considered as part of the study of all government buildings that is recommended in the Physical Development section of this plan.

The committee recommends exploring using government buildings such as senior centers as central places for obtaining information about available services in the area, especially in Edgemere, where no central service location is currently available.

#### **Develop a program that would more easily transport people to needed services.**

Many organizations have vans or buses that are not in use at all times. Concerns are liability and payment for drivers.

The Human Services Committee recommends that creative options be explored. A committee should be established to investigate the most appropriate strategies. Options include:

- vehicle dealers who lend vans and donate maintenance,
- existing taxi companies, and
- fee-for-service van services, with fees on a sliding scale and/or vouchers.

This recommendation ties in with the suggestion made by the Economic Development Committee to promote waterfront destinations. Boaters could be connected with land services through the same van service. If enough users existed, a van service might be cost-effective.

#### **Develop programs for youth in self-care after school hours ("latch-key" programs).**

This issue also relates to discussions that took place in the Education and the Public Safety Committees. Youth initiatives are a major emphasis of this plan. As mentioned elsewhere in this plan, due to lack of supervision, the hours between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. provide a window of opportunity for juveniles to commit crime and engage in sexual activity.

Currently, the PAL centers offer afternoon and evening programs. At least one school principal is using discretionary funds to develop a latchkey program. Other service organizations, churches, and groups like school PTAs could also sponsor these programs. For example, Baltimore County Department of Aging and a daycare provider could combine efforts to offer after-school care at the Ateaze and Edgemere Senior Center

**Once an appropriate site is located in the area, create a cold-weather shelter for the homeless.**

The existing cold weather shelter that serves the east side of the county is located at the Eastern Family Resource Center. According to the Department of Social Services, space in this facility is inadequate to meet current needs. The existing center should be expanded or another site identified. Shelters should be located where they are accessible to the homeless but do not cause disruption to residential areas. One site suggested for consideration is the Government Center at Wise Avenue and Merritt Boulevard. Space appears to exist for an overnight facility to locate there, accessible to main roads but removed from residential areas. Other locations should be investigated as part of the study of all government buildings proposed by the Physical Development Committee.

**Encourage volunteerism among community residents.**

**Encourage the formation of new community associations and empower communities to undertake actions discussed in the plan.**

The county should encourage the creation or strengthening of community associations for each community in the study area. Involving citizens is the most effective strategy to conserve our neighborhoods. The county should offer additional training to improve the effectiveness of and participation in these groups and to address neighborhood issues. It should also encourage beautification projects and their ongoing maintenance by volunteer groups such as Greening of Dundalk, "Adopt a Road," and "Adopt a Park."

**Urge churches to become more involved in their communities.**

As shown in the results of the survey summarized earlier, many people turn to religious institutions in times of need. In addition, churches use weekly bulletins and other forms of communication to notify parishioners about upcoming events and issues of interest and concern. Membership in the Dundalk Area Ministerial Alliance should be expanded, and this organization should be used as a vehicle to inform religious leaders and church goers about programs and opportunities for involvement in community activities. Neighborhood associations and other nonprofit groups would welcome caring, dedicated volunteers.

**Encourage employers to provide flexibility so that employees can volunteer in their communities.**

Community associations and nonprofit groups depend on volunteers. Besides county government support, residents should be offered flexibility in their work schedules to participate in activities to strengthen their neighborhoods.



## **F. Physical Development: Land Use, Zoning, And Infrastructure**

### **Land Use and Zoning**

In 1993, the land use breakdown for the GDA was as follows:

1993 Land Use	Acres	Percent
Industrial	5443	32.5
Residential	4737	28.3
Park/Recreation	2934	17.5
Institutions	1391	8.3
Undeveloped	970	5.8
Mixed Commercial	781	4.7
Regional Commercial	204	1.2
Agriculture/Open Space/Forest	162	1.0
Pipeline Non-Residential	120	0.7

("Pipeline" means approved but not yet built)

The definitions and approximate acreage of each use by Regional Planning District (RPD), as described in the "Demographic Profile" section of the plan, is detailed in Appendix G. Note that the predominant land use in RPD 329 is single family detached housing, as opposed to industrial in RPDs 330 and 331. Bethlehem Steel dominates RPD 331, while much of the undeveloped land in both RPDs 330 and 331 is zoned industrial. Zoning in the GDA allows for residential, commercial, and industrial development.

### **Residential Land**

About a quarter of the land in Dundalk is used for housing. Much of the housing consists of older town homes, but some areas have developed as single home communities. Almost two-thirds of the houses in Old Dundalk Village and St. Helena (Census Tracts 4209 and 4210) were built prior to 1939. The major apartment complexes are Town and Country in the Charlesmont area, Hidden Cove in Inverness, and Yorkway near Old Dundalk.

### **Industrial Land**

Industrial uses account for about a third of the land area in Dundalk. Bethlehem Steel owns a large number of acres in the southern part of the study area, and the Back River Sewage Treatment Plant is located on the northern end of the GDA. The Port of Baltimore is adjacent to Dundalk, and Ft. Holabird Industrial Park, which is located mostly in Baltimore City, is on the western edge. Historically, manufacturing has provided tremendous employment opportunities. The number of manufacturing jobs has declined significantly in recent decades.

### **Commercial Land**

Eastpoint Mall is located at the northern edge of the GDA. Commercial development is still located along Dundalk Avenue; but most of the new investment and reinvestment has occurred along Merritt Boulevard, which has become the commercial spine of the area. Equally important is the Old Dundalk Village revitalization area. While a relatively small shopping center, it has

important symbolic value as the historic core of the community. Logan Village Shopping Center is located at the southern end of the GDA; and North Point Plaza, where a new Wal Mart will soon be built, is located on North Point Boulevard. Income levels in Dundalk have not risen as the population ages, and the overall number of residents continues to decrease. These trends raise the question of the viability of the current occupancy of the retail space.

**Institutional Land**

A slightly larger percentage of acreage is devoted to institutional uses than to industrial uses. Major institutions include BCCC: Dundalk and the cemeteries along German Hill Road.

**Undeveloped Land**

Almost 1,000 acres is undeveloped in Dundalk. Two large pieces of land provide opportunity for redevelopment. These areas include industrial land owned by Bethlehem Steel and the former Seagram's plant. County economic development officials have targeted the Bethlehem Steel site for redevelopment that would provide high-paying industrial jobs. The Seagram's plant is zoned M-L, light manufacturing. The future use of this acreage is an important concern to residents and businesses in Dundalk.

**Recreation and Parks Land**

**1. Current Acreage and Goals**

The Baltimore County parkland acreage goal, as mandated by the State Office of Planning and Department of Natural Resources, is 30 acres per 1,000 citizens. Parklands acreage is credited on an acre-for-acre basis, while natural and/or open space areas are only counted at a rate of 1/3 (e.g., a 30-acre open space would count as only 10 acres toward the goal). State and/or federal parklands are not counted toward the acreage goal, although the land areas of the three major city-owned reservoirs may be counted as open space areas.

The Recreation and Parks Councils listed below serve the GDA. The estimated population for each of these Council Areas, based on 1990 census information, is as follows:

R&P Council	1990 Population
Colgate-Eastpoint	3,695
Berkshire-Eastwood	7,408
Patapsco Neck-Norwood	8,340
Dundalk-Eastfield	12,260
Turner Station	4,564
Watersedge	1,421
West Inverness	8,988
Bear Creek	3,879
Gray Charles	6,723
North Point Village	5,420
Edgemere-Sparrows Point	9,976
Total:	62,698

Based on 1997 population estimates and the acreage needs analysis method currently utilized by the Department of Recreation and Parks, the area parkland deficit is approximately 660 acres. Appendix H summarizes the existing parkland and open space within the plan area, which are creditable based on State of Maryland standards.

While the acreage deficit based on state standards and counting only the sites within the study area is technically 660, several factors should be considered when weighing the area's parkland needs. First, there are a number of large countywide and regional parks, as well as large-scale county-serving open spaces (such as the reservoirs), which provide a recreational value to the southeast area without actually being located within the GDA. Such nearby countywide and regional parks as Rocky Point Park and Fort Howard Park provide a certain level of recreational opportunity to the citizens of the study area. Additionally, though the county does not receive acreage credit for state parklands, the nearby North Point State Park (a.k.a., Black Marsh) provides significant passive recreational opportunity to the area. Similarly, BCCC: Dundalk, which is located within the study area, includes significant open space and recreational facilities that benefit the area. The presence and effect of these sites should be considered when evaluating the study area's actual parkland needs.

## 2. Recreational Facility Analysis

The following outlines the current supply of traditional active recreational facilities (ball diamonds, athletic fields, tennis and multi-purpose courts) within the area. The number of facilities required to meet the population's recreational needs, as well as the overall current facility deficit, are likewise listed.

Rec. Facility	Current Supply	Current Need	Deficit
Ball diamonds	99	58	0
Athletic Fields	51	30	0
Tennis Courts	42	30	0
Multi-Purpose Courts	35	18	0

### Summary:

Meeting strict state guidelines for parkland is difficult in the study area due to population density and the associated high level of development. Available lands for acquisition as parklands are quite scarce, particularly large open parcels suitable for development as active neighborhood or community parks.

Conversely, this area contains adequate active recreational facilities such as ball diamonds, athletic fields, and tennis and multi-use courts. Based on facilities-demand standards, the area actually has an excess of active recreational facilities. The reason for this excess is two-fold: first, the population in the area has dropped; and second, the area contains a relatively large number of school/recreation centers, with numerous facilities of these types.

### Infrastructure

A number of capital projects are planned for the GDA in the coming years and have been included in the county's Capital Budget. Appendix J lists the planned projects for the area.

## **COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

As with many community conservation areas throughout the county, the GDA has historically suffered from a lack of public investment in infrastructure. Funds have been allocated in recent years for alley reconstruction, paving, and curb and gutter replacements. The alley petition process was made easier and increased funding was allocated to fortify Dundalk's older neighborhoods. Recommendations of this committee focus on maintaining the Dundalk Village considered by many to be one of the most attractive town centers in Baltimore County. Funding for regular maintenance of streets, curbs and gutters, and sidewalks; a plan to lessen truck traffic through communities; and an inventory of vacant buildings in the community for potential use by community groups or new businesses should be continued. The committee also supports the adoption of objective guidelines for determining priorities for road resurfacing and alley reconstruction by the Department of Public Works. Currently, there are schedules in place for the general maintenance of older infrastructure.

### **Make maintenance of infrastructure a priority.**

#### **Adopt objective guidelines for determining infrastructure maintenance priorities.**

Many older communities throughout Dundalk have felt a "disinvestment" of government resources over the years. Many of these communities were built during the same period of time; therefore, much of the infrastructure needed repair simultaneously, making a regular maintenance schedule difficult. Because the needs are great throughout the community, objective guidelines for prioritization should be implemented in partnership with communities and engineers from the Department of Public Works (DPW). DPW should also continue to coordinate projects such as rehabilitating water lines, resurfacing streets, and replacing curb and gutter, lessening the impact on neighborhoods and saving money.

#### **Continue funding for regular maintenance.**

Due to the tremendous need for infrastructure improvements in many Dundalk neighborhoods, the maintenance budget should be continued in order to keep up with necessary repairs before major systems fail. The county government should continue its policy of budgeting for annual maintenance when streetscape projects are undertaken.

#### **Evaluate truck traffic along major roads.**

Baltimore County government, in cooperation with the Eastern Baltimore Area Chamber of Commerce, should study the truck traffic issue and make recommendations to Baltimore City and the State of Maryland concerning those roads under their jurisdiction. Plans to handle Dundalk Marine Terminal truck traffic should also be developed.

**Explore the best uses for current building facilities, and promote infill development on vacant or underused properties.**

**Inventory all vacant buildings for potential use by community organizations or new businesses.**

The county should conduct an assessment of all vacant land and buildings. Infill development--building on sites that were left over from earlier projects--should be encouraged for appropriate sites. Vacant buildings detract from a community's image. An inventory of all vacant property should be undertaken to determine possible uses by new businesses or community-based organizations. Redevelopment incentives should be established to encourage the redevelopment or razing of problem buildings. Design standards for new development and rehabilitation of existing buildings should be developed by the Office of Planning to ensure compatibility with the surrounding community.

**Inventory all government buildings to determine if they are used to their fullest potential, and encourage retaining or locating government services in the GDA.**

Baltimore County and the state and federal governments maintain and operate buildings in the GDA. As the Human Services Roundtable seeks ways to make services accessible and promote job creation and economic development, government buildings fully to serve the citizens in the area. An inventory of current uses and excess capacity would help future planning.

The post office and the district court have been important uses in the Village. All efforts should be made to retain some sort of retail presence in the current post office building. When the post office relocated in Catonsville, back office services such as bulk mailing were relocated to a larger site, and the retail sales function remained in the core of the revitalization area.

**Maintain and update older recreation facilities.**

Many recreation councils share facilities with the neighborhood schools. While this concept allows for easy accessibility, the facilities, such as the gyms in elementary schools, are often too small to accommodate older children. Vacant or underused buildings should be assessed for possible uses.

Creating multi-purpose buildings similar to the Fleming Center should be considered as a way for agencies to share the cost of these facilities while offering a variety of services in easily accessible locations. Accessibility remains a major issue at many county-owned facilities.

**Examine more closely possible uses for the Seagram's property.**

This rapidly declining, long-vacant distillery poses a potential threat to the stable residential communities surrounding it. The property contains the buildings once used by the distillery and is zoned for industrial use. However, it is located in the middle of a residential area with limited access. The current owner is considering elderly housing of some sort on the site.

One option that has been suggested is public acquisition of this property to transform the land into a park in this densely populated area.

**Retain properties with historical significance.**

Historic properties provide much of the architectural character of Dundalk. One of the main attractions to current and former residents and current employees in the area is the historic Dundalk Village, a national historic district. Historic buildings shape the character of the area. A thorough inventory of all properties with historic significance should be done and a strategy developed to preserve these structures.

**Evaluate zoning designations in the GDA.**

**Establish a task force to study the zoning of all land in the GDA and make recommendations during the county's Comprehensive Zoning Map Process (CZMP), scheduled to begin in August 1999.**

Citizens should work with the Office of Planning and the county councilman to review existing zoning maps and make recommendations and/or "raise" issues that may be included in the next CZMP. Because of the current high zoning densities for residential neighborhoods throughout Dundalk, consideration should be given to lowering residential housing densities on appropriate parcels to encourage single-family, detached housing.

**G. Public Safety**

Dundalk is served by three county fire facilities and two volunteer fire companies as well as police personnel from Precinct 12. The Police Precinct's offices are located within the North Point Government Center building located at 1747 Merritt Boulevard. A total of 88 officers manning 15 patrol cars on three shifts serve the GDA. Additionally, each shift has a shift lieutenant, three sergeants, and three corporals. The police patrol 24.7 square miles of territory by car. Precinct 12 also has a Police Community Outreach Unit, which consists of six officers. The Outreach officers are available to work with the community groups on community-specific issues.

The Police Department has also implemented a new Community Action Team (CAT) which consists of 49 officers. These personnel are divided into seven squads of six officers, each headed by a sergeant. The officers of CAT are deployed to trouble spots throughout the county upon request.

Precinct 12 also has a detective division comprised of the Community Drug and Violence Interdiction Team and Investigative Services Unit. The precinct's detective division consists of 10 detectives.

Crime cannot be viewed in isolation. Studies show that crime is linked with delinquency and neighborhood deterioration. Crime is often associated with an inability of individuals to gain acceptance and status in conventional society. Crime rates are often higher in economically

depressed areas and, according to a report by the county's Strategic Management Group that was convened in 1994, crime is often associated with the following factors:

- unemployment
- low education levels
- low income
- illegitimate births
- single-parent households
- unrelated individuals from broken homes
- drug use and abuse
- violence
- a rise in residential mobility and a shift from homeowners to renters
- minority group populations
- children unsupervised before and after school

The four types of crime that the police regard as indicators of community problems are:

1. violent crimes (homicides, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults),
2. drug-related crimes,
3. juvenile arrests, and
4. maintenance of order calls.

Areas where the incidents of crimes are often high include: shopping malls; apartment complexes or high density residential areas; neighborhoods where a small number of juveniles commit a large number of crimes; and locations near the Beltway, other interstate highways, or other major corridors.

The overall crime rate in Precinct 12 was the second highest of all the precincts in the county during 1994, 1995, and 1996. During the 1996 reporting period, Precinct 12 offenses in the violent crime category remained the same as in 1995. Total property crime declined by 6%, Part I serious offenses declined by 5%, and the Part II lesser offenses rose by 11.9%, which caused a total crime increase of 2.9%. Destruction of Property was the most frequent Part II crime reported from 1994 to 1996 at 17.7%, and Domestic Incident was second at 12.9% in 1996. During the first nine months of 1996, Eastpoint Mall had the highest number of assaults, the third highest number of shoplifting incidents, the fifth highest rate of thefts from autos, and the seventh highest rate of auto thefts of the 10 major malls in the county.

As might be expected based on the information presented, incidents of crime were generally higher in areas of the GDA previously identified with other social problems.

As with most communities throughout Baltimore County, public safety is a major concern with in the Greater Dundalk community. Recommendations made by the Public Safety Committee call for continued funding for police, recreational activities for youth, effective substance abuse prevention and treatment programs, ridding neighborhoods of nuisance properties, and getting

citizens, businesses and churches involved in public safety. These efforts should help to reduce crime and the fear of crime in the Greater Dundalk neighborhoods.

Much of the Public Safety Committee's discussion focused on juvenile crime, a significant and troubling problem to the Greater Dundalk community. During the first nine months of 1997, juvenile arrests accounted for 23.7% of total arrests in the county. For the same time period, an examination of property crime statistics indicated that slightly more than one in three arrests were of juveniles. Arrests of juveniles for violent crime were slightly less than one in three, or 31.7%, countywide. The majority of juvenile crime occurs in the "after-school" hours of 2:00 to 10:00 p.m., as shown in the following graph.

During the past few years, Baltimore County has developed two major initiatives to deal with juvenile crime: the Police Athletic League (PAL) Program which focuses on crime prevention and the JOINS (Juvenile Offenders in Need of Supervision) Program which focuses on reducing the rate of recidivism among first-time offenders. Presently, there are seven PAL Centers in Baltimore County and two pilot areas for the JOINS program in the Woodlawn and Wilkens Precincts. The Dundalk PAL Center serves over 60 children a day at its Merritt Point Center location and has been very successful in providing alternative activities for youth after school and during the summer months. Early results of the JOINS program indicate that by involving parents, police, and school personnel in aggressive, early intervention with youth who have committed their first offense, juveniles are much less likely to become repeat offenders. To date, only three out of 100 children enrolled in the program have committed another offense. The evaluation of the JOINS pilot program will, in part, determine its implementation countywide.

In response to the high density of senior residency, provide the opportunity for the Department of Aging to offer the services that support seniors in maintaining independence and quality of life. Importantly, address their concerns about crime, about becoming victims, and counteract their vulnerability through patrols, education, etc. Assist seniors in remaining independent and in their own homes in order to allow for the stabilization of the community.

In 1996, as part of the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant funding through the Bureau of Justice, communities throughout the county, and specifically in the West Inverness community, worked cooperatively with rental property managers, recreation councils, police, businesses, Citizens on Patrol, and other public and private agencies to reduce crime in the community. This effort in West Inverness reduced crime for drug-related arrests by 81%, maintenance of order calls by 29%, and violent crime by 33%.

Federally funded crime bill initiatives also included the COPS (Community-Oriented Policing) program, designed to increase community policing activities, concentrating on drug enforcement, services for youth, and crime-prevention activities. COPS officers have also been deployed in Community Action Teams (CAT). The CAT concept is a swift and sure response to specific neighborhood crime problems and continues to be successful and welcomed by communities. CAT has had a positive impact on crime and community well being, particularly in the Colgate, Turner Station, West Inverness, Dundalk Avenue, Eastwood, St. Helena, and North Point Village neighborhoods of Dundalk.



## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

### **Increase efforts for crime prevention and law enforcement.**

#### **Advocate for continued funding for the Baltimore County Police Department.**

Programs that focus on involving police in the fabric of a neighborhood, such as the CAT Team and the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants are currently being conducted in West Inverness, should be considered for support by county or other funds when the initial federal funds are no longer available. These programs have proved to be effective because they involve all segments of the community and allow police officers to engage the community in problem-solving and prevention activities. Staffing levels and equipment such as vehicles should also be evaluated regularly to provide resources to problem neighborhoods. Asset-seizure money should be allocated to those neighborhoods with the highest levels of drug activity, thereby putting the greatest amount of resources in the most impacted areas of the community.

#### **Provide recreational activities for youth to combat the juvenile crime problem.**

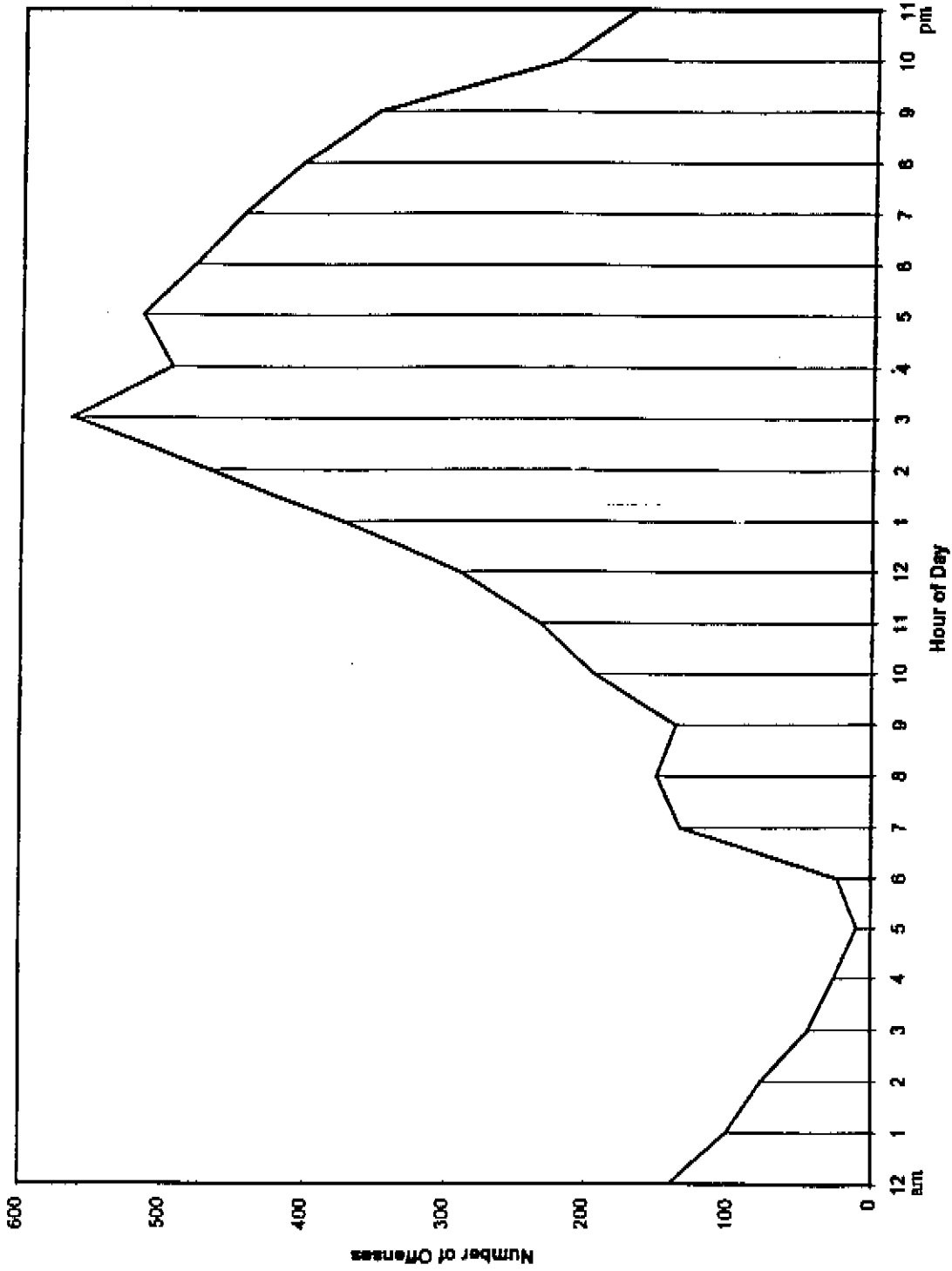
The majority of juvenile crime occurs in the "after-school" hours of 2:00 to 6:00 p.m. when children are unsupervised by parents or school. Programs during those crucial hours should be supported by a collaborative effort of county agencies, non-profit service providers, churches, schools, and civic associations. The Education and Human Services Committees also recommended similar programs. These programs need to be community-based, eliminating transportation issues, and should be offered at a low or no cost. Programs should be structured and include some type of substance abuse prevention programming. Staff training is also necessary to ensure quality programs.

#### **Form a "youth council" to promote youth leadership and a citizen advisory council to develop a strategy to prevent juvenile crime and delinquency.**

A youth council, which would address a broad range of issues of concern to young people and promote youth leadership, should be composed of youth representatives from all the high schools, middle schools, and service organizations such as the YMCA and the Boy Scouts. The ratio of young people to adults should be at least three to one.

The citizen advisory council should be comprised of representation from all sectors of the community, including young people. The council should work with the youth council to identify gaps in services and evaluate the youth programs of other areas for applicability to the Greater Dundalk community. The council should also review the juvenile criminal justice systems and, if appropriate, work with legislators to effect changes in the system. This council could act as a sub-committee of the Precinct 12 Police Community Relations Council or the Greater Dundalk Community Council.

**Juvenile Crime by Time of Day  
07/01/96 through 06/30/97**



Source: Baltimore County Police Department

**Establish a citizens group to monitor the judicial process.**

Offenders are often released with suspended sentences or probation without supervision. Many residents feel judges should be held accountable for releasing repeat offenders. A panel of citizen volunteers should be established to review the criminal justice system and recommend changes to make that system more accountable to the citizens it serves.

**Establish programs to encourage public involvement in crime prevention.**

Citizen groups have had success in deterring crime in their neighborhoods. Programs such as Citizens on Patrol and Neighborhood Watch should be maintained and supported through funding from the police department and other crime prevention agencies. These groups should engage citizens in the process through outreach and educational programs. Other innovative programs should be evaluated with the goal of implementing additional programs in this community.

**Address drug and alcohol abuse in the community.**

**Establish accessible affordable drug and alcohol rehabilitation centers.**

Many families in this country have felt the devastation caused by alcohol and drug abuse. Treatment centers are necessary but need to be affordable to those with the desire but not the means to begin recovery. Because accessibility is also an issue, citizens should be educated about the centers' patients and security to increase their support for community-based rehabilitation centers and halfway houses.

**Expand substance abuse awareness programs in elementary schools.**

The DARE program reaches children in middle school, many of whom have already had some form of contact with drugs and/or alcohol. SADD (Students Against Destructive Decisions) programs that have begun in several elementary schools to educate younger children about the dangers of drugs should expand to more schools. Programs should focus on teaching students to make good decisions and building self-confidence.

### **III. IMPLEMENTATION**

This section suggests a strategy for approaching each group of recommendations. Implementation teams have been established and have begun to work on the priority recommendations. An implementation schedule appears at the end of this section.

#### **Implementation Teams**

Implementation teams have been established to carry forth the recommendations in the plan. They are listed in two groups, physical development and human services, even though some overlap exists between these two areas. Under each of these major headings, teams have been grouped into several general categories. The initial teams will include the organizations listed below. Other groups and interested individuals will join the implementation efforts as needed, and teams may combine efforts when appropriate.

The emphasis at the beginning of the implementation process will be broadening the membership of each team and addressing the top priority recommendations. Teams are continually adding new groups and making the recommended actions more specific.

## **PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **Code Enforcement, Housing, Infrastructure, Zoning, Land Use, and Marketing: Keep Our Neighborhoods Strong**

Dept. of Permits & Development Mgmt.: Division of Code Inspections and Enforcement  
Dept. of Environmental Protection & Resource Mgmt. (DEPRM): Community Services  
Department of Public Works  
Office of Community Conservation  
Office of Planning  
Eastside Community Development Corporation  
Eastern Baltimore Area Chamber of Commerce: SELP Program  
Greater Dundalk Community Council  
Apartment Builders and Owners Council (ABOC)  
Greater Baltimore Board of REALTORS ®

### **Economic Development:**

#### **Strengthen Businesses and Build a Competitive Workforce**

Department of Economic Development  
Office of Employment and Training  
Baltimore County Public Schools  
Baltimore County Public Library  
Baltimore County Conference and Visitors Bureau  
State Department of Tourism Development  
Community College of Baltimore County: Dundalk  
Dundalk Association of Businesses  
Eastern Baltimore Area Chamber of Commerce  
Eastside Community Development Corporation  
North Point Peninsula Community Coordinating Council (NPPCCC)  
Marine Trades Association

### **Environmental Issues:**

#### **Keep Dundalk Green for Our Children**

DEPRM  
Department of Recreation and Parks  
Office of Planning  
Sparrows Point High School Environmental Magnet Program  
North Point Peninsula Community Coordinating Council (NPPCCC)  
Wells-McComas Community Association  
Forestry Board  
Greening of Dundalk

## **HUMAN SERVICES**

### **Human Services Roundtable:**

#### **Help Others in Need Achieve**

The Human Services Roundtable is an overall coordinating group made up of government agencies, as well as nonprofit and religious groups (including the Dundalk Area Ministerial Association, DAMA)

### **Youth Initiatives:**

#### **Raise Successful Children and Strengthen Healthy Families**

Public Schools

Community College of Baltimore County: Dundalk

Office of Substance Abuse

Baltimore County Public Library

Police PAL Centers

Department of Recreation and Parks and Area Recreation Councils

YMCA

Day Care Centers

Youth Council to be formed

### **Public Safety:**

#### **Keep Our Neighborhoods Safe**

Police

Citizens on Patrol (COPs)

Fire Department/Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

Volunteer Fire Companies

Police-Community Relations Council

Substance Abuse Council

### **Leadership Development:**

#### **Promote Leadership and Volunteerism**

Office of Planning and Community Conservation

Baltimore County Public Schools: Student Service Learning Program

Private Schools

Community College of Baltimore County: Dundalk

Greater Dundalk Community Council

Dundalk Association of Ministers (DAMA)

Recreation and Parks

Area Recreation Councils

### **Overall Implementation Responsibility**

Baltimore County agencies will provide staff support for each of the implementation teams as appropriate. The Greater Dundalk Community Council (GDCC), the umbrella group that brings together a host of organizations in the Dundalk area, will act as a forum for monitoring the progress of plan implementation. The GDCC will schedule meetings throughout the year to hear from each team about its progress, to ask questions, and to provide guidance to the

entire planning effort. However, the ultimate implementation responsibility will fall with each of the teams.

The Eastside Community Development Corporation (ECDC) focuses primarily on projects related to economic development, education, and housing on the east side of the county. As these concerns are addressed during the implementation of the Greater Dundalk Community Conservation Plan, they will be coordinated with the overall efforts of the ECDC.

### **Recommendations by General Outcome Categories**

Many of the recommendations propose new programs and approaches to solving problems in the GDA. The general result to be achieved is not the establishment of programs but improving the quality of life in the Greater Dundalk Area. The following general outcomes will help determine the success of the implementation efforts. A specific strategy for evaluating the outcomes of actions to be taken is outlined in Appendix K.

#### **Keep the Physical Resources in Our Neighborhoods Strong**

##### **Housing**

- Strengthen code enforcement
- Encourage home ownership and residential stability in the GDA
- Allow for razing of buildings considered to be a blight

##### **Infrastructure**

- Continue to make maintenance of infrastructure a priority
- Explore the best uses of building facilities
- Evaluate truck traffic through the area

##### **Zoning and Land Use**

- Evaluate zoning designations in the GDA

#### **Keep Our Neighborhoods Safe**

- Continue efforts for crime prevention and law enforcement
- Address drug and alcohol abuse in the community

#### **Raise Successful Children and Strengthen Families**

- Develop more successful students
- Develop programs for children in self-care ("latch key") programs and establish recreational activities for youth

#### **Keep Dundalk Green**

- Continue efforts to strengthen and expand water quality
- Continue efforts to strengthen and expand air quality monitoring
- Increase public awareness of public access points to the Bay along Dundalk's shoreline through the formation of a Bear Creek Waterway Association
- Rejuvenate the Greening of Dundalk Committee/Expand the Greening of Patapsco effort

**Strengthen Businesses and Build a Competitive Workforce**

- Support industrial development
- Support commercial revitalization
- Promote infill development on vacant or underused properties
- Strengthen workforce and career development initiatives
- Develop awareness of career and educational opportunities for students of all ages
- Promote tourism

**Help Others in Need Achieve**

- Improve the accessibility of information about health and human services
- Improve the delivery of human services, especially transportation

**Promote Leadership and Volunteerism**

- Develop new leadership by conducting leadership training workshops
- Urge churches to become more involved in their communities
- Urge businesses to allow employees time to volunteer

## IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

1999

Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Convene Implementation Teams			X								
Develop Specific Actions Based on 1 <sup>st</sup> Tier Priorities				X	X	X					
Implement Specific Actions - 1 <sup>st</sup> Tier									X	X	X
Status Report to GDCC											X

2000

Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Implement 1 <sup>st</sup> Tier Actions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Develop 2 <sup>nd</sup> Tier Priorities			X	X	X	X					
Develop Specific Actions Based on 2 <sup>nd</sup> Tier Priorities					X	X					
Implement 2 <sup>nd</sup> Tier Priorities									X	X	X
Status Report to GDCC					X						X

2001

Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Implement 1 <sup>st</sup> Tier Actions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Implement 2 <sup>nd</sup> Tier Actions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Review of Plan by Committee			X	X	X						
Status Report to GDCC					X						X



**APPENDIX A**  
**County Council Resolution**

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND  
Legislative Session 1996, Legislative Day No. 16

Resolution No. 67-96

---

Mr. Louis L. DePazzo, Councilman

---

By the County Council, September 3, 1996

---

A RESOLUTION of the Baltimore County Council to the Baltimore County Planning Board urging the preparation of a Greater Dundalk Community Conservation Plan.

WHEREAS, the Baltimore County Council adopted the Baltimore County Master Plan 1989-2000 on February 5, 1990; and

WHEREAS, the Master Plan places great importance upon the development of community plans to conserve and enhance established areas of the County; and

WHEREAS, more than a dozen such community plans have subsequently been adopted by the Planning Board and the County Council as amendments to the Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Greater Dundalk area has not yet participated in a community planning process, but is an area where changing demographic, economic and land use patterns now warrant the preparation of a community plan; and

WHEREAS, a well-rounded community plan can assist in coordinating public and private decisions for stabilizing and improving the area

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND, that the Baltimore County Planning Board is hereby urged to request, (a) that the Office of Planning and Community Conservation conduct an assessment of community needs, opportunities, issues and other conditions in the Greater Dundalk area, with full opportunity for participation by the area's citizens, businesses, organizations and institutions, and (b) that the assessment be followed promptly by the preparation by the Greater Dundalk community, of a Community Conservation Action Plan, suitable for adoption by the Planning Board and the County Council as part of and an amendment to the Master Plan.

**APPENDIX B  
List of Committees and Members**

<b>Greater Dundalk Community Plan:</b>		
<b>Economic Development Committee</b>	<b>Environment Committee</b>	<b>Public Safety Committee</b>
Carolyn Mroz North Point Peninsula Community Coordinating Council	Christine Gangi North Point Peninsula Community Coordinating Council	Susan Bauer West Inverness Community Association
Scott Gardner Dundalk Association of Businesses	Patricia Herman West Inverness Community Association	Paula Ehoff YMCA
Richard McFadden Bethlehem Steel Corporation	Doris Kuhar Wells-McComas Community Association	Capt. Mike DiPaula Baltimore County Police
George Fuscick Dundalk Association of Businesses	Tami Leaver Bear Creek Waterway Association	Dottie Swearingen Graceland U.M. Church
Pat Winter Eastern Baltimore Area Chamber of Commerce (EBACC)	Glenn Shaffer DEPRM	Tom Toporovich Dundalk Committee on Excellence
Joseph Sallese Patapsco Bank		
Irene Spatafore Diehlwood Road		

<b>Greater Dundalk Community Plan:</b>	
<b>Housing Committee</b>	<b>Physical Development</b>
Bill Batton Merritt Boulevard	Jeff Dreyer Department of Public Works
Jane Brooks Calvary Baptist Church/7 <sup>th</sup> District GOP	Gary Kerns Office of Planning
Mary Emerick Harvey Office of Community Conservation	Thomas Kroen Greater Dundalk Community Council (GDCC)
Walter Lutrey AARP Chapter 880	Nancy Novak Graceland Park/GDCC
Greg Masoni St. Rita's Church	Donna Roberts Watersedge Community Association
Bill Mayer O'Connor, Piper, and Flynn	Francis Tyber Graceland Park Improvement Association
Queenesther Russell Carver Manor Community Association	Bill and Peggy Virgilio Greening of Dundalk
Dawn Scherzo Watersedge Community Association	Mr. and Mrs. L. Wojciekowski Graceland Park Improvement Association

<b>Greater Dundalk Community Plan:</b>	
<b>Human Services Committee</b>	<b>Education Committee</b>
Gayle Adams Hopkins Bayview	Dunbar Brooks Turner Station Development Corporation Board of Education
Ann Bonner Community College of Baltimore County: Dundalk	Joseph Butler, Jr. Turner Station Development Corporation
Nick D'Alesandro Baltimore County Department of Social Services	Evelyn Chatmon Former Southeast Area Assistant Superintendent
Bob Gajdys Community Assistance Network	Janice Evans Community College of Baltimore County: Dundalk
Ruth Gunn Family Crisis Center	Jennifer Haire North Point Library
Doug Johnson Key Point Health Services	Felix Haynes Community College of Baltimore County: Dundalk
Patti Madigan Baltimore County Department of Aging	Jeanne Jung Greater Dundalk Community Council
Velma Osborne Fleming Senior Center	Donna Krause Day Care Center Director
Flo Patterson St. Helena	Ed Parker Sollers Point/Southeastern Technical Magnet High School
Peggy Patterson Turner Station	Frank Passaro Dundalk Middle School
The Rev. Joseph Skillman St. Timothy's Lutheran Church	Peggy Taylor Shipway
Linda Sonczewski Baltimore County Health Department	

**APPENDIX C**  
**Demographic Profile**

Table 1. Number of Persons, 1970-1990  
Dundalk, Baltimore County

RPD #	1970	1980	1990
329	35,613	32,045	28,472
330	34,666	28,708	26,161
331	11,376	9,078	9,203
<b>Dundalk</b>	<b>83,625</b>	<b>71,811</b>	<b>65,826</b>
<b>County</b>	<b>621,077</b>	<b>655,615</b>	<b>692,134</b>

**Change in numbers**

	1970-1980	1980-1990
329	-3,568	-3,573
330	-5,958	-2,547
331	-2,298	125
<b>Dundalk</b>	<b>-11,814</b>	<b>-5,985</b>
<b>County</b>	<b>34,538</b>	<b>36,519</b>

**Change in Percentage**

	1970-1980	1980-1990
329	-5.27%	-5.90%
330	-9.40%	-4.64%
331	-11.23%	0.68%
<b>Dundalk</b>	<b>-7.60%</b>	<b>-4.35%</b>
<b>County</b>	<b>2.71%</b>	<b>2.71%</b>

Sources: 1970, 1980, and 1990 Census of Population; Population Projections prepared by Baltimore Metropolitan Council; Population Estimates by Regional Planning Districts (RPD) Prepared by Baltimore County Office of Planning.

Table 2. Age Structure, 1970-1990  
Dundalk, Baltimore County

1970

RPD #	0-19	% of Total	65+	% of Total	Other Ages	Total
329	13,640	38.30%	2,109	5.92%	19,864	35,613
330	13,803	39.82%	906	2.61%	19,957	34,666
331	5,228	45.96%	973	8.55%	5,175	11,376
Dundalk	32,671	40.01%	3,988	4.88%	44,996	81,655
County	231,041	37.20%	45,683	7.36%	344,353	621,077

1980

RPD #	0-19	% of Total	65+	% of Total	Other Ages	Total
329	7,821	24.41%	3,378	10.54%	20,846	32,045
330	9,360	32.60%	1,603	5.58%	17,745	28,708
331	2,616	28.82%	1,027	11.31%	5,435	9,078
Dundalk	19,797	28.35%	6,008	8.60%	44,026	69,831
County	183,060	27.92%	69,364	10.58%	403,191	655,615

1990

RPD #	0-19	% of Total	65+	% of Total	Other Ages	Total
329	6,561	22.66%	7,650	26.42%	14,745	28,956
330	6,383	24.40%	3,048	11.65%	16,730	26,161
331	1,908	20.72%	1,348	14.64%	5,953	9,209
Dundalk	14,852	23.09%	12,046	18.73%	37,428	64,326
County	168,847	24.40%	96,849	13.99%	426,438	692,134

Sources: 1970, 1980, and 1990 Census of Population.  
Baltimore County Office of Planning.

Table 3. Race Composition, 1970-1997  
 Dundalk, Baltimore County

**1970**

RPD #	White	% of Total
329	35,350	99.26%
330	34,196	98.64%
331	10,262	90.21%
Dundalk	79,808	97.74%
County	599,339	96.50%

**1980**

RPD #	White	% of Total
329	30,237	94.36%
330	28,068	97.77%
331	8,523	93.89%
Dundalk	66,828	95.70%
County	591,365	90.20%

**1990**

RPD #	White	% of Total
329	27,940	96.49%
330	25,224	96.42%
331	8,667	94.11%
Dundalk	61,831	96.12%
County	587,622	84.90%

Sources: 1970, 1980, and 1990 Census of Population;  
 Population Projections prepared by Baltimore  
 Metropolitan Council.  
 Baltimore County Office of Planning.

Table 4. Household, Household Size, and Family Type, 1970-1990  
Dundalk, Baltimore County

1970

RPD #	Number of Households	Average Household Size	Number of Families	% of Households	Married-Couple Families	% of Total Families	Female Head Families	% of Total Families
329	11,056	3.27	9,635	87.14%	8,600	89.26%	759	7.88%
330	8,907	4.02	8,709	97.78%	7,893	90.63%	575	6.60%
331	3,332	2.70	2,861	85.86%	2,539	88.75%	229	8.00%
Dundalk	23,295	3.33	21,205	91.03%	19,032	89.75%	1,563	7.37%
County	184,890	3.30	162,229	87.74%	146,158	90.09%	12,476	7.69%

1980

RPD #	Number of Households	Average Household Size	Number of Families	% of Households	Married-Couple Families	% of Total Families	Female Head Families	% of Total Families
329	11,958	2.95	8,882	74.28%	7,413	83.46%	1,136	12.79%
330	9,335	3.00	7,883	84.45%	6,633	84.14%	910	11.54%
331	3,029	2.90	2,485	82.04%	2,133	85.84%	262	10.54%
Dundalk	24,322	2.95	19,250	79.15%	16,179	84.05%	2,308	11.99%
County	237,371	2.70	180,394	76.00%	150,619	83.49%	23,529	13.04%

1990

RPD #	Number of Households	Average Household Size	Number of Families	% of Households	Married-Couple Families	% of Total Families	Female Head Families	% of Total Families
329	10,798	2.66	8,574	79.40%	6,937	80.91%	1,194	13.93%
330	9,723	2.36	6,824	70.18%	5,350	78.40%	1,099	16.10%
331	3,748	2.73	2,962	79.03%	2,340	79.00%	465	15.70%
Dundalk	24,269	2.58	18,360	75.65%	14,627	79.67%	2,758	15.02%
County	267,409	2.50	191,405	71.58%	153,083	79.98%	29,891	15.62%

Sources: 1970, 1980, and 1990 Census of Population.  
Baltimore County Office of Planning

Table 5. Income, 1970-1990  
 Dundalk, Baltimore County  
**Median Family Income**  
 (Dollar)

RPD #	1970 Income	1980 Income	1990 Income	Change in Income	
				1970-80	1980-90
329	9,901	19,366	32,820	9,464	13,455
330	10,872	22,895	36,512	12,023	13,617
331	10,572	21,623	39,061	11,050	17,439
Dundalk	10,448	21,294	36,131	10,846	14,837
County	12,081	24,413	44,502	12,332	20,089

**Per Capita Income**  
 (Dollar)

RPD #	1980 Income	1990 Income	Change 1980-90
329	6,983	12,316	5,334
330	7,517	13,541	6,024
331	7,504	14,318	6,814
Dundalk	7,335	13,392	6,057
County	9,044	18,658	9,614

Sources: 1970, 1980, and 1990 Census of Population.  
 Notes: Per Capita income was not counted in the 1970 Census.  
 Baltimore County Office of Planning.

Table 6. Persons in Poverty, 1970-1990  
 Dundalk, Baltimore County

RPD #	Persons in Poverty			Percent of Total Persons		
	1970	1980	1990	1970	1980	1990
329	1,469	1,761	1,894	4.12%	5.50%	6.54%
330	1,644	1,313	1,507	4.74%	4.57%	5.76%
331	886	477	514	7.79%	5.25%	5.59%
Dundalk	3,999	3,551	3,915	4.78%	4.94%	5.90%
County	27,672	33,861	37,154	4.46%	5.16%	5.37%

Sources: 1970, 1980, and 1990 Census of Population.  
 Baltimore County Office of Planning.



Table 7. Employment Status (persons 16 years and over), 1970-1996  
Dundalk, Baltimore County

1970

RPD #	Persons in Labor Force	Persons Employed	Unemployment Rate
329	15,643	14,924	4.60%
330	13,973	13,179	5.68%
331	4,463	4,289	3.90%
Dundalk	34,079	32,392	4.95%
County	268,047	259,351	3.24%

1980

RPD #	Persons in Labor Force	Persons Employed	Unemployment Rate
329	14,968	13,880	7.27%
330	14,718	13,528	8.09%
331	4,012	3,651	9.00%
Dundalk	33,698	31,059	7.83%
County	345,318	327,459	5.17%

1990

RPD #	Persons in Labor Force	Persons Employed	Unemployment Rate
329	14,034	13,272	5.43%
330	14,038	13,311	5.18%
331	4,679	4,396	6.05%
Dundalk	32,751	30,979	5.41%
County	381,531	367,367	3.71%

1996

RPD #	Persons in Labor Force	Persons Employed	Unemployment Rate
329	14,655	13,543	7.59%
330	14,592	13,532	7.26%
331	4,911	4,498	8.41%
Dundalk	34,158	31,573	7.57%
County	395,437	374,773	5.23%

Sources: 1970, 1980, and 1990 Census of Population. Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation Labor Force Statistics, 1996 Annual Averages. Baltimore County Office of Planning

**APPENDIX D**  
**New GDA Businesses (July 1997 to Spring 1999)**

*Bethlehem Steel Corporation* has begun construction of a new \$300,000,000 cold mill facility at Sparrows Point. The new 1.3 million square foot facility will include a continuous pickling line, a cold reducing mill, annealing facilities, a skin-pass mill, and coil-handling storage. It will ultimately employ 450 workers.

*Veritas Capital, Inc.*, recently purchased Bethlehem Ship from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. The total investment of \$27,500,000 includes the acquisition of the shipyard, the projected capital improvements to the dry-dock, the purchase of supplies, and working capital. The new Baltimore Marine Industries facility, to be operated by former Bethlehem Ship management employees, anticipates the equivalent of 875 full-time employees within 18 months of the purchase.

*Mr. Fish* is a wholesaler of seafood products has purchased an 11,000 sq. ft. building on Rolling Mill Road in Eastern Baltimore County. The company will invest approximately \$550,000 in the purchase and renovation of the building, including the addition of a small retail section. This company employs 15 people, with more anticipated as the business grows.

*B&B Welding*, a high-tech steel fabricator, has purchased the 58,000 sq. ft. facility at 4640 North Point Boulevard, located in the North Point Enterprise Zone, to expand its operations. B&B will invest nearly \$1.2 million for purchase and renovation of the building and has ordered \$500,000 of new equipment. B&B currently employs 12 people and may hire additional people in the future.



**APPENDIX F**  
**Public School Capacity**

	<u>Capacity</u> <u>98-99</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>97-98</u> <u>Enroll</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Capacity</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>98-99</u> <u>Enroll</u> <u>(11/1/98)</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Capacity</u>
<b>Elementary Schools</b>					
Battle Grove	484	340	70.2	346	71.5
Bear Creek	758	537	70.1	518	71.9
<b>Berkshire</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>101.8</b>
Charlesmont	521	511	88.0	490	95.0
Chesapeake Terrace	337	325	96.4	328	97.3
Colgate	364	329	90.4	326	89.5
<b>Dundalk</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>119.2</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>118.9</b>
Edgemere	516	391	75.8	481	93.2
Grange	511	526	102.9	507	99.2
Logan	595	602	100.3	565	95.0
<b>Norwood</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>108.5</b>
Sandy Plains	798	624	78.2	658	82.5
<b>Middle Schools</b>					
Dundalk	1063	621	57.3	615	57.8
General Stricker	1228	913	74.3	929	75.5
Holabird	1143	735	64.3	717	62.7
Sparrows Point	705	501	71.1	529	75.0
<b>High Schools</b>					
Dundalk	1655	1331	80.4	1391	84.0
Patapsco *	1455	1288	88.5	1389	95.5
Sparrows Point *	705	612	86.8	592	84.0

Note: Enrollment data for 1998-99 by DeJong and Associates, Inc.  
Capacity and enrollment data unavailable for special schools.

\* Magnet Program

**APPENDIX H**  
**Existing Land Use by RPD**

RPD 329	Acres	RPD 330	Acres
Single Family Detached	1350	Industrial	1271
Industrial	955	Single Family Detached	924
Institutions	672	Undeveloped	730
Single Family Attached	628	Institutions	537
Mixed use Commercial	329	Single Family Attached	430
Multifamily	138	Mixed use Commercial	381
Undeveloped	149	Regional Commercial	157
Recreation and Parks	143	Multifamily	95
Regional Commercial	47	Pipeline Industrial	91
Pipeline Industrial	19	Recreation and Parks	83
		Pipeline Office	10
RPD 331	Acres		
Industrial	3217		
Recreation and Parks	2708		
Single Family Detached	1159		
Institutions	182		
Regional Commercial	157		
Agricultural/Open Space	84		
Mixed use Commercial	71		
Forest	78		
Undeveloped	91		
Multifamily	13		

**Institutional**--Property that is owned by government, religious bodies, or private institutions. Examples include hospitals, social service centers, and school/recreation sites.

**Mixed-use commercial**--Includes a variety of retail, office, entertainment, service, and employment uses. May include some residential uses.

**Regional commercial**--Large retail/commercial activities intended to serve a regional market area. May be located within a shopping mall or large retail center adjacent to an interstate highway or major transportation arterial.

## **APPENDIX G**

### **Additional DEPRM Programs**

DEPRM is very active in implementation of the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area (CBCA) Program to ensure that development within 1000 feet of tidal waters is consistent with the spirit and intent of the CBCA regulations to maintain and enhance the water quality and habitat along the county's shoreline. DEPRM works with marina owners to reduce pollutant loadings from their properties and enhance any remaining buffer areas. DEPRM is developing ways to streamline the permitting process so that it is more applicant-friendly without undermining environmental regulations

A Buffer Management Area Program was designed to allow flexibility in locating site improvements within historically degraded areas of the 100 foot shoreline buffer while providing for the enhancement of such buffer areas. Forest Conservation Regulations are undergoing revisions to provide adequate protection of existing forest while providing applicants flexibility in how to meet these regulations

DEPRM's "Lets Be Partners" Program is a community education program that can be tailored to a variety of audiences from elementary school through senior citizens. The program is intended to educate and empower citizens to make environmentally sound decisions with cleaners, pesticides and other toxins as well as to learn environmentally friendly landscaping tips. "Lets Be Partners" is part of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit effort to reduce stormwater runoff pollution.

DEPRM, in compliance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, is responsible for the production of Watershed Water Quality Management Plans. The Back River Plan was completed in 1997. An RFP will be developed for the Baltimore Harbor Plan for FY 1999. The consultant-produced plans involve stormwater runoff quantity and quality modeling and assessments of stream stability. Land-use decisions and restoration efforts associated with the Greater Dundalk Community Conservation Plan will benefit from the results of the Back River and Baltimore Harbor Plans.

SAV surveying is done to determine potential impacts caused by any proposed dredging, and monitoring is done to determine success of restoration efforts. Properly trained students may be able to supplement the monitoring efforts currently undertaken, although not in an official capacity.

DEPRM's Water Quality Monitoring Staff investigates and, if indicated, samples stream and storm drain outfalls on a complaint basis as part of the county's effort to minimize the effects of non-point pollution.

As part of its NPDES Municipal Storm Water Discharge Permit, DEPRM conducts screening-level monitoring of storm drains for illicit connections, or discharge of effluent, which should not be found in stormwater runoff.

Baltimore County DEPRM also has an ongoing citizens stream-monitoring program known as 100 Points of Stream Monitoring. Volunteer stream monitors receive a minimum of one half day of training in rapid bio-assessment of streams utilizing a modified EPA approved protocol. The results of the program are a vital component in the stream restoration efforts of Baltimore County.

**APPENDIX J**  
**Capital Improvement Program (C.I.P.) Projects**

Project #	Project	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
1.001	Subdivision Sanitary Sewer Extensions*	3,000		10,000		10,000	
1.002	Neighborhood Petition /Health Extensions*	4,000		4,000		4,000	
1.077	Main Relining, Rehabilitation & Replacement*	15,000		26,000		20,000	
1.090	Miscellaneous System Improvements*	7,000		10,000		1,000	
3.021	Bethlehem Steel Area Water Extension*	3,888					
3.035	Miscellaneous Distribution System Improvements*	3,356		5,300		8,000	
3.067	Water Main Replacement and Rehabilitation*	19,000		27,000		18,000	
4.002	Storm Drain Repairs & Enhancements*	17,000		17,000		17,000	
5.002	Street Rehabilitation*	3,800		3,800		3,800	
5.133	Roadway Resurfacing*	12,000		12,000		12,000	
5.250	Alley Reconstruction*	6,500		2,500	1,500	2,500	1,500
5.301	Curbs, Gutters & Sidewalks*	2,717	125	2,717	125	2,717	
5.431	Trappe Road			200		600	
7.220	Bridge Inspection Program	740		740		780	
7.239	Marilyn Avenue Bridge					190	
9.098	Community Colleges ADA Alterations*	550		500		500	
9.099	Community Colleges Telecommunications Infrastructure*	4,303		1,193			
9.100	Community Colleges Maintenance & Renovations*	5,292		2,000		2,000	
9.102	Community Colleges Asbestos Removal*	200				500	
9.743	DCC Child Care Center	400					
10.036	Major Building Repairs*	8,912		3,675		5,675	
10.055	Access for People with Disabilities*	450					
10.601	Library Capital Maintenance & Renovation*	1,800		1,600		1,700	
10.703	Ateaze Senior Center Renovation	550					
12.008	North Point Recreation Center Soccer Facility	2,000					
12.301	Recreation Facility Renovations*	519		750		1,000	
12.302	Athletic Field Construction/Renovation*	5,225		450		750	
12.303	Tennis & Multi-Use Court Construction/Renovation*	516		220		500	
12.305	Tot Lot & Playground Renovation*	630		300		300	
12.306	School Recreation Centers*	889		700		700	
12.307	Community/Neighborhood Park Development*	1,924		1,618		1,600	
12.755	Park & Recreation Center Accessibility*	431		135		195	
12.765	Waterfront Enhancement*	425		100		100	
13.004	School Fuel Tank Replacement*	1,800		1,800		1,800	

project list

**APPENDIX I**  
**GDA Parkland and Acreage**

**Parkland (Parks and School-Recreation Centers)**

Aquilia Randall Monument	0.1 acres	Fleming Comm. Center/Park	20.7 acres
Ateaze Center	4.8 acres	Fort Howard Center	3.9 acres
Battle Acre Park	1.6 acres	Fort Howard Park	62.0 acres
Battle Grove ESRC	15.7 acres	Gen'l. Stricker MSRC	29.4 acres
Battle Grove Park	2.0 acres	Grange ESRC	15.6 acres
Battle Monument ESRC	8.8 acres	Gray Manor Center	14.0 acres
Bear Creek ESRC	20.0 acres	Harborview Park	4.6 acres
Bear Creek Park	17.0 acres	Holabird MSRC	23.2 acres
Berkshire ESRC	15.3 acres	Inverness Center	12.8 acres
Berkshire Park	2.3 acres	Inverness Park	10.2 acres
Charlesmont ESRC	10.8 acres	Logan ESRC	12.2 acres
Charlesmont Park	1.5 acres	Lynch Cove Park	10.8 acres
Chesapeake Terrace ESRC	13.6 acres	Lyons Homes	1.9 acres
Chesterwood Park	16.5 acres	Merritt Point Center	13.7 acres
Colgate ESRC	5.1 acres	Merritt Point Park	23.9 acres
Colgate Park	6.9 acres	North Point Gov't. Center	27.5 acres
Concrete Home Park	8.5 acres	North Point Village Park	9.9 acres
Cornwall Court	1.0 acres	Norwood ESRC	16.6 acres
Dundalk ESRC	15.1 acres	Oak Road Park (undev't)	12.9 acres
Dundalk MSRC	23.8 acres	Patapsco SHSRC	28.8 acres
Dundalk SHSRC	49.9 acres	Peach Orchard Park	9.5 acres
Dundalk Community Center	0.1 acres	Saint Helena Park	16.8 acres
Dundalk Heritage Park	7.0 acres	Sandy Plains ESRC	9.9 acres
Dundalk Triangles	2.8 acres	Southeastern Tech	13.0 acres
Dundalk Veterans Park	2.0 acres	Stansbury Park	28.5 acres
Eastwood ESRC	9.3 acres	Turner Station Park	5.5 acres
Edgemere ESRC	13.7 acres	Watersedge Park	6.5 acres
Edgemere Senior Center	1.2 acres		

**Total Parklands: 759.7 acres**

**OPEN SPACES (miscellaneous open areas)**

11 open spaces, totaling 8.8 acres

**Total Open Space: 8.8 acres**

**Creditable Open Space: 2.9 acres \***

\* open space is counted 1/3 toward acreage goals

**TOTAL CREDITABLE PARKLAND: 762.6 ACRES**



13 011 School ADA Alterations*	200	200	400	400
13 665 School Major Maintenance*	108,050	97,614	16,743	33,850
13 666 School Alterations & Restorations*	2,937	3,000	1,000	1,000
13 671 School Roof Rehabilitation*	4,296	4,288	8,000	10,000
13 672 School Site Improvements*	2,665	613	1,250	5,000
18 100 Countywide Revitalization*	5,432		2,000	2,000
21 113 Baltimore Harbor Watershed Restoration*	1,071		330	840
21 114 Back River Watershed Restoration*	1,085		550	2,300

Projects listed from FY 2000 CIP

\*Funding levels include projects outside the study area

## APPENDIX K

### Strategies and Evaluation of Outcomes

An action strategy has three kinds of outcomes: immediate, intermediate, and ultimate. The seven categories listed above are the ultimate outcomes that will contribute to maintaining strong, stable neighborhoods and people who are successful in their lives. For example, one perceived problem is that the amount of noise, danger, and disruption from "cut-through" truck traffic on local streets is a detriment to residential stability. The plan recommends conducting an evaluation of truck traffic. Completing the study would be an **immediate outcome**; making changes in traffic patterns would be an **intermediate outcome**. Often at this point the process stops because it appears that the recommendation has been implemented. But not until the action is **quantified or measured** by documenting actual reductions in cut-through traffic, reduced noise levels, and fewer accidents has the **ultimate outcome** been reached--quieter, safer streets for those who live in Dundalk.

As these implementation teams begin to develop strategies, they can take the following steps:

**1. Define the problem clearly and simply.** This step might require some research to determine the extent of the problem. For example, how many teen pregnancies are there, and how does this number compare to other areas? Who is affected by this problem and who will benefit from a change?

**2. Define the causes of the problem.** Conduct research; do not assume reasons, especially with human or social concerns.

**3. Define the ultimate outcomes to be attained.**

**4. Specify clearly and in writing what specific steps should be taken,** and determine how success should be measured in terms of immediate, intermediate, and ultimate outcomes. If the result cannot be measured in some way, the stated outcome is not specific enough.

**5. Develop a specific implementation plan.** Provide answers to the following questions:

- Who will be responsible?
- What resources will be needed, and how will they be obtained? What skills will be needed?
- What are the obstacles to success must be overcome?
- How will those who must be involved or impacted be educated as to the process?
- How and with what frequencies will progress be evaluated?

The following format could be used in writing a detailed action plan for each recommendation.

**Recommendation:**

- Provide Goals/Expected Outcomes
- State how outcomes will be measured
- Define who will be responsible
- List Contingencies/Collaborations needed
- Outline a time frame



**Baltimore County  
Office of Planning**

County Courts Building  
401 Bosley Avenue  
Towson, Maryland 21204