

**ANNAPOLIS AREA WATERS - BAY STEWARDSHIP PARTNERSHIP WORKSHOP
EASTPORT YACHT CLUB
APRIL 6, 2018**

WORKSHOP SUMMARY

I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS



Commodore Ed Wells welcomed participants to the Eastport Yacht Club and introduced Mayor Gavin Buckley. The Mayor reaffirmed his commitment to the bay and the restoration and protection of Annapolis area waters. He thanked the various organizations participating in the meeting for their efforts to improve our Annapolis local waters noting that he wants all our waters to be fishable and swimmable for his kids and the community. He highlighted in his remarks that his first environmental priority will be to work toward the establishment of No-Discharge Zones (NDZs) in Annapolis and Anne Arundel County. He commended Back Creek Conservancy and

specifically David Barker, Chair, for his leadership in facilitating the discussion and developing the NDZ application for submission. It was also noted that the Annapolis Environmental Commission and the majority of the City Council members are in full support of the application. Virginia Tippie thanked the mayor for his leadership and asked the workshop participants to introduce themselves. She then summarized the workshop purpose and objectives and outlined the schedule for the day (see Appendix 1 for the agenda and Appendix 2 for list of participants).

Workshop Purpose and Objectives

Purpose:

- Share goals & objectives of partner organizations in Annapolis area waters
- Develop a strategic plan to move toward shared goals & objectives to further collaborative efforts.

Objectives:

- Increase public awareness of the issues and stewardship efforts
- Share information and ways to achieve data standardization
- Identify priorities in the Annapolis area waters
- Identify monitoring requirements/needs
- Identify ecosystem restoration needs (oysters, grasses etc.)
- Inventory current bay stewardship efforts
- Identify long-term goals for the group

II. ORGANIZATION PRESENTATIONS

Participating local area non-governmental organizations summarized their programs and plans for the future (see PowerPoint presentations in Appendix 3). Leaders from each organization were asked to address the following general questions from their organization's perspective:

1. What are the priority problems?
2. What are the probable causes of the problems?
3. What is your organization doing to address the problems?
4. What are your plans for the future?

After each presentation there was a short Q&A session and some discussion. Organizations and speakers included:

Eastport Yacht Club: Phil Renaud, Co-Chair, EYC Environmental Committee and Palma Wilson, Co-Chair, EYC Foundation Resource Education Committee



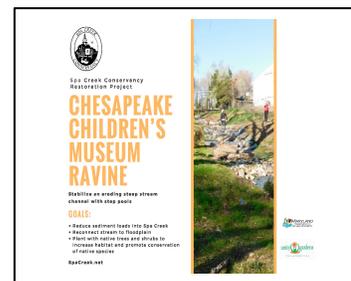
EYC has a long tradition of environmental stewardship from its “Green” clubhouse, with rain barrels and a pervious parking lot to its “Clean Marina”. The club has an active Foundation that sponsors a variety of marine & maritime educational programs for kids and young adults and the club has a standing Environmental Committee that coordinates clean regattas, grows oysters, monitors water quality and sponsors educational lectures and events

Back Creek Conservancy: David Barker, Chair

The Back Creek Conservancy improves, conserves, and speaks for Annapolis’s Back Creek and its watershed, to make it a healthier place to live, work and play in harmony with nature. The BCC has been instrumental in facilitating the development of the proposal to establish No-Discharge Zones (NDZs) in Annapolis area waters.

Spa Creek Conservancy: Amy Clements, President

The Spa Creek Conservancy is an all-volunteer watershed organization committed to restoring Spa Creek through education, preservation, mitigation, and restoration. The Conservancy has implemented projects at businesses, churches, schools, communities, street-end parks and in the Creek itself with more than \$7.5 million in grants from federal, state, local and watershed funders



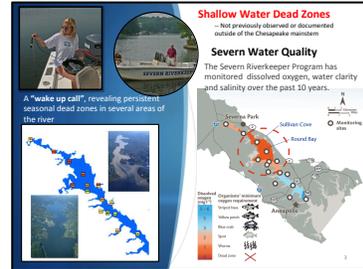
Severn River Association: Lynne Rockenbauch, President



The Severn River Association is the oldest river association in the U.S. and the county’s only river group in continuous operation since 1911. Through their Stormwater Action Fund, they support communities’ efforts to reduce pollutants running into the Severn via improved stormwater management techniques. They also partner with Marylanders Grow Oysters to sponsor over 1900 cages of oyster spat b being raised by over 400 growers in the Severn River.

Severn Riverkeeper: Sarah Caldes, Program Manager

The Severn Riverkeeper is a non-profit, designated by the National Waterkeeper Alliance to preserve and protect the Severn River, which concentrates on water monitoring and securing grants for large-scale restoration projects. The organization’s primary focus is to save the Severn River one creek at a time.



III. PLATFORMS TO SHARE INFORMATION

Bay-wide organizations that are providing services in support of stewardship efforts gave presentations on various platforms to share information (see PowerPoint presentations in Appendix 2.) These important regional collaborative organizations and their representatives included:

Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay: Ted Wolfe, Maryland Program Coordinator

The Alliance manages the Chesapeake Monitoring Cooperative (CMC). This Cooperative provides technical, logistical and outreach support for the integration of volunteer based and non-traditional water quality and benthic macroinvertebrate monitoring data into the Chesapeake Bay Program partnership.

Chesapeake Commons: Erin Hofmann, Outreach Coordinator

The Chesapeake Commons is a non-profit development firm that creates meaningful software to help improve the bay. Their Water Reporter software utilizes “smartphones” to enable citizens to report problems and capture real-time photos with location information built in. They have over 70 organizations in 250 watersheds utilizing their software.

Chesapeake Conservancy: Cassandra Pallai, Program Manager

The Chesapeake Conservancy works to connect people to the bay. The organizations strives to serve as a catalyst for change, advancing strong public and private partnerships, developing and using new technology, and driving innovation throughout their work. A key focus of their efforts is leveraging Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to identify conservation and restoration priorities and evaluate progress. They recently developed a High Resolution Land Cover GIS for the Chesapeake Bay Watershed (1 meter resolution & 900X more information).



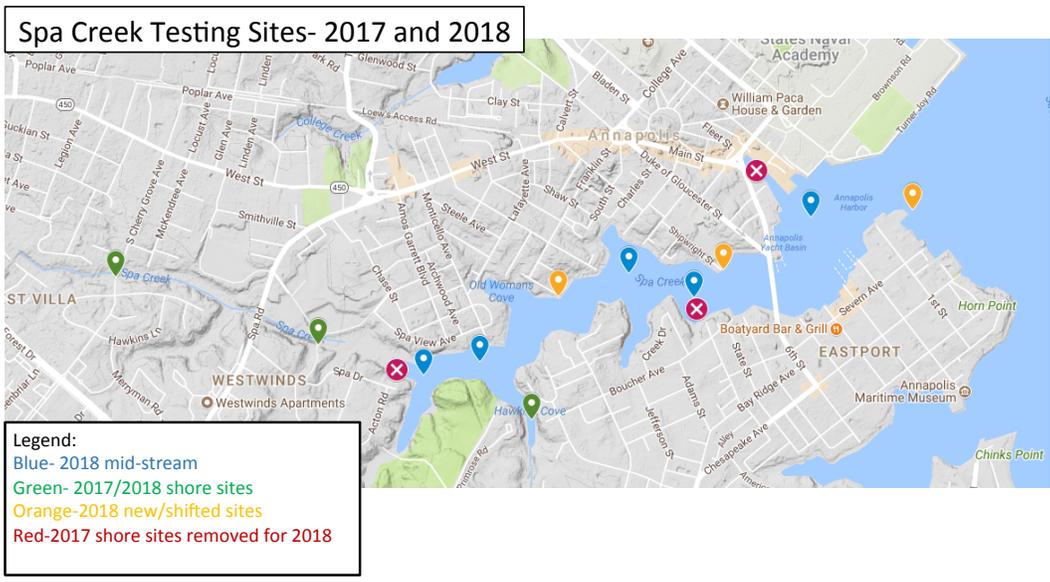
IV. PANEL DISCUSSIONS

To stimulate discussion on specific topics, four issue-oriented panels were convened: Water Quality, Oyster Habitat, Living Shorelines/Bay Grasses and Pollution Abatement. Palma Wilson and John Butler facilitated the discussions. A summary of the panel presentations and discussion follows:

Water Quality Panel

- Kevin Haigis, Vice President, Spa Creek Conservancy
- Tammy Domanski, Biology Professor and Director, Operation Clearwater, Anne Arundel Community College
- Kate Fritz, Director, Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay and Chesapeake Monitoring Cooperative

The panelists briefly summarized their programs and a discussion of the issues ensued. Kevin Haigis and Tammy Domanski described the Spa Creek Monitoring effort and showed a map of the data collection site on Spa Creek. They noted that key objectives of the monitoring effort include determining if it safe to swim and evaluating the impact of habitat restoration efforts with pre and post data. Kate Fritz noted that the Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay's Chesapeake Monitoring Cooperative is working to develop a standardized database. She suggested it might be useful to have a centralized volunteer training program to ensure data quality. There was also some discussion of the need to get information out to the public (signage, swim guides etc.).



Discussion Notes:

- Most local data gathering efforts are still mainly in the evaluation phase of testing local waters and generally follow The Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay methods but they don't necessarily interact with each other to compare approaches, methods, notes, results, etc.
- Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay uses a tiering method to assess the quality of data based on methods, sampling, etc. Most local groups are tier 1 or 2, which have less stringent requirements.
- There was general agreement that there was a need for better coordination and communications regarding sampling protocols, analytical methods, QA/AC, standardized reporting, and resources to send data to.
- To make multiple data gathering efforts more uniform and useful across study efforts there is a need to unify data/entry for the data platforms used.
- We also need to address approaches to getting data in an understandable format to the public, both to inform them of pollution issues but also how to address the issues through community efforts.
- There may be utility in having an approach like a "swimguide" to show water quality to local water users, which would allow the public to make informed decisions about their exposures.
- Possibly could get "clean marinas" to do volunteer sampling and analysis of their respective waters to assess water quality.
- When water quality data is available need to look at appropriate signage to inform public of potential risks and it needs to be multilingual and easy to understand.
- Tiered approach is probably the best approach to making sure that sampling and analysis and data entry/evaluation can be conducted at various levels that local groups can afford to do. There is limited funding, resources, and volunteers available so everyone can't do studies at the same level.

- Having a common approach to sampling, analyses, data gathering, and interpretation will help actualize successful use of data platforms that everyone can use to evaluate water quality.

Oyster Habitat Panel

Bob Whitcomb, Marylanders Grow Oysters, Severn River Association

Lana Keely, Whitehall Bay Conservancy and Oyster Program

John Page Williams, Senior Naturalist, Chesapeake Bay Foundation

Bob Whitcomb provided an overview of oyster restoration efforts in the area. He noted the dramatic decline of oysters in the Bay since the 1800's. Recognizing the ability of the oysters to filter water (up to 50 gallons per day), the Severn River Association and its partners are working to rebuild oyster reefs in the river through the Marylanders Grow Oysters Program. Lana Keely summarized her specific efforts in Whitehall Bay noting that she has 400 cages at 80 locations. John Page Williams described the Chesapeake Bay Foundation efforts in the area and showed photos of their unique reef balls, he noted that they will be placing 240 reef balls in May off Round Bay. He suggested that we try to establish new oyster reefs on ancient reefs and showed a map of potential sites in the Severn River

THE SEVERN RIVER ASSOCIATION

Help Restore the Bay -- Be an Oyster Gardener
 Just have WATER ACCESS with a PIER to suspend an oyster cage (12'x18')

The Marylanders Grow Oysters program provides FREE cages & Oyster Spat!!!

Did You Know?

- Overharvesting and disease have reduced oyster populations to 2% of historic numbers
- ONE acre of oysters can filter 24 million gallons/day
- Living oyster reefs provide sanctuary for lots of young marine life
- Pre-colonial oysters filtered ALL Bay waters in 3-1/3 days, now it takes over a year
- In the summer 2017, the 31 tributaries in the MGO program planted over 2 million oysters

Discussion Notes:

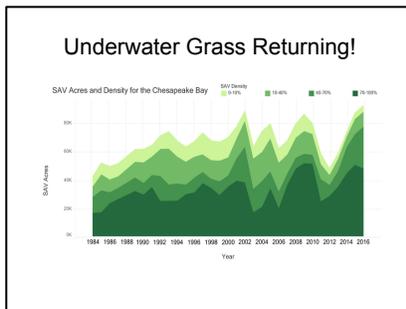
- The main focus of the Marylanders Grow Oyster effort is repopulate oyster reefs. There are now over 1900 cages at 400 locations in the Severn River watershed. Oyster spat on shell is placed in the cages and when mature, the oysters are put on the local Severn River oyster sanctuary.
- There is a concern that locally they are running out of good places to place spat in cages. Need to do a local survey to identify new locations to put cages/spat. Need to better identify what is the best local environment to successfully grow oysters.
- There are no natural oyster populations in the local area – everything is planted.
- Caring for oyster cages is time intensive and volunteers get overloaded. It is hard to find people who can be available anytime needed to care for the cages. Need to find a way to encourage more volunteers – oysters will not thrive if not taken care of properly.
- Although the main purpose of the current oyster program is to revitalize local reefs it would be of interest to better quantify how well-established oyster growing efforts are doing in cleaning up the local waters, e.g., water clarity, oxygen levels, species diversity, and reduced nutrients. What are the best metrics to use to assess improved water quality?
- More work is necessary to determine what are the best oyster spat substrates to use locally. We also need to determine how to best sustain oyster habitat for maximum survivability.
- Communications need to be improved among the volunteer organizations growing the oysters regarding getting the spat and also transporting the mature oysters to the reefs.

Often volunteers don't know that spat is available for them to pick up and don't realize the schedule to put grown oysters on reefs.

- DNR will prepare a draft oyster restoration plan and it would be beneficial if local groups would participate in its preparation.

Living Shorelines/Bay Grasses Panel

- Tom Guay, Program Officer, Severn River Association.
- Jesse Iliff, South Riverkeeper, South River Federation
- Karl Schrass, Manager, Climate Adaptation and Resilience, National Wildlife Federation



Tom Guay summarized the importance of submerged aquatic grasses to the health of the bay - they filter the water and provide important habitat. He reported that there has been a big upswing in bay grasses overall and in the Severn River about 90% of the bay grasses are in Round Bay. He described the Severn River Association's "Navy" which is ground truthing with kayaks the location and type of grasses in the aerial photos. Jessie Iliffe talked about the importance of living shorelines noting that in Maryland they are the preferred

method to reduce erosion per the Living Shorelines Protection Act. Also as of June 2017 there is a tax credit for building living shorelines. The problem is too many people seek a determination that a living shoreline is not feasible and the exemptions granted are resulting in continued armoring of the Bay's shoreline. Karl Schrass noted that Maryland is a leader in living shoreline legislation but education and public awareness is key to making it happen.

Discussion Notes:

- Bay grasses are starting to come back and Round Bay seems to be most successful area. Efforts have been conducted to assess the Severn River area to look at possible grass habitat for potential plantings. Severn River Association used "Water Reporter" to enter data using uniform data sheets as a result the information is available to local users.
- There is strong evidence that living shorelines and bay grasses are better than rip rap and rock shorelines in preserving the shores and reducing erosion and turbidity.
- Maryland is considered a leader in shoreline restoration efforts.
- There are a number of highly qualified shoreline designers and installers who can do a great job in setting up successful restoration projects.
- A significant problem is getting shore land owners to plant grasses because it is their perception that rocks and hard shores will better preserve their land. They don't understand that it is just the opposite in that it encourages scouring of the shoreline. We need an educational document that describes the reasons to put in living shorelines.
- Each shoreline is unique and there is no SOP to preservation – that is why designers are needed to look at each project uniquely.
- Locally, owners and installers can get bay grass plantings. They can also get financing to purchase grasses and AA county will give a tax credit for shoreline restoration.

- Need to develop a collaborative message to both regulators and owners about the value of living shorelines.
- A problem with the current regulators is that when owners want to restore wetlands and shorelines there is a long period between the time the regulators get a plan from an owner and they approve it. It has been a problem in the past that by the time an owner can get approval their grant or funding to do the project has expired.
- We need to develop metrics to evaluate how well living shorelines/bay grasses are working to improve shorelines, species diversity and general water quality.

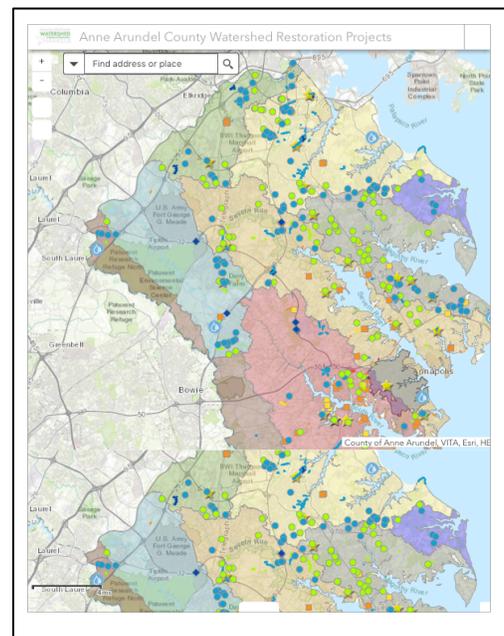
Pollution Abatement Panel

- Diane Butler, Chair, Environmental Commission, Annapolis
- Betsy Love, Chair, St. Luke’s Environmental Committee
- Erik Michelsen, Administrator, Watershed Protection & Restoration, Anne Arundel County

Diane Butler opened the panel discussion with a summary of the array of pollution abatement issues Annapolis is facing. She commented that the TMDL requirements for the Chesapeake Bay are providing a driver for action. She noted that the Annapolis Environmental Commission is very supportive of the Mayor’s priority initiative to establish No-Discharge Zones in Annapolis area waters. Betsy Love commented that water quality infrastructure is expensive. Aging septic systems, urban sewage treatment plants that can’t handle the growing populations and impervious drainage areas that flow into inadequate stormwater pipe systems are serious costly problems. She believes that one solution to both clean water and climate resiliency is regenerative stream conveyance combined with ecosystem restoration. However, we need to change attitudes and collaborate to overcome resistance. Erik Michelsen summarized the County’s Watershed Protection and Restoration Program noting that the county has made a \$250+ million commitment to addressing pollution from stormwater runoff over the course of its current MS4 permit. He showed a map of all the stormwater runoff projects in the county, which revealed priority focus areas.

Discussion Notes:

- Chesapeake Bay has national CWA requirements for TMDLs and a need for a 25% reduction by 2025 so regulatory drivers are already in place for cleanup.
- Need to identify key areas for future riparian buffers.
- Currently it takes a long time to get permits for fixing riparian buffer areas and this results in not getting projects started. There is funding available but this resource is not well utilized possibly because it takes too long to get approvals. Had a stormwater fee in the city for a number of years but it was hardly used for restoration/abatement.



- Current efforts in bay restoration do not consider climate change impacts (resiliency) such as warming waters and higher mean water levels and tidal effects.
- Locally, there is a forest conservation act in place, which should help preserve forest areas, but owners seem to be able to find ways around the regulations, which needs to be better, enforced or we need to make it too expensive for well- heeled owners to circumvent.
- The local groups need to get together for collaborative efforts to further restoration efforts.
- There is a need for local groups to determine where there are areas for green space utilization in restoration efforts.
- Regulators need to become more cognizant of the benefits of local pollution abatement to community esthetics and local water quality.
- Local communities need to better understand or be educated in watershed abatement projects and how to help maintain them. They need instructions about what to do or not in order to keep projects working properly. Volunteers from communities, if properly educated, could be a big help in maintaining abatement projects.
- Local government needs help in locating storm water and wastewater mismanagement or degraded pipes. Storm water runoff especially is a problem that communities could help improve.
- Local NGOs need to keep pressure on local/county governing entities to enforce existing pollution regulations better. Staffing and money make it difficult for government organizations to get out and address problems.



V. PLENARY DISCUSSION

The closing session of the workshop focused on identifying follow-up actions and next steps. Virginia Tippie facilitated the discussion. She started the session by asking the panelists to suggest specific collaborative partnership projects in their issue area and other workshop participants to identify general collaborative opportunities. Everyone was also asked to suggest ways to mobilize resources, build community awareness and engage youth.

Collaborative Projects

Mayor's Priority: No Discharge Zones - Although the Mayor was not with us for the Plenary Discussion, it was recognized that the collaborative effort to establish No Discharge Zones in the Annapolis Area Waters should be continued.

Water Quality - The water quality panel proposed working with the Chesapeake Monitoring Cooperative to train citizen volunteers on monitoring procedures to ensure standardization of the water quality data. The first session would be held this spring before the 2018 water quality sampling season begins.

Oyster Habitat - The oyster habitat panel proposed establishment of a new oyster reef sanctuary in the Severn River. The effort would be called the "Oyster Reef"er Madness Campaign with a goal to plant 5 billion oysters in the Severn River (see flier in Appendix 3). It was also proposed that the water quality should be monitored at the oyster sanctuary sites to evaluate the effectiveness of the oysters in filtering the water. Lastly it was recognized that there was a need for MD DNR to develop a collaborative management plan.

Living Shorelines/Bay Grasses - The living shorelines//bay grasses panel proposed developing an educational campaign to ensure that residents in the watershed are knowledgeable of the benefits of living shorelines and bay grasses as opposed to armored shorelines ("shout it from the roof top"). It was also recognized that a public advocacy campaign would help government staff feel that their back is covered.

Pollution Abatement – The pollution abatement panel proposed developing a collaborative mechanism for citizens to easily report issues from possible permit violations and environmental incidents to specific observations (e.g. unusual algal bloom). It was noted that Water Reporter could be the reporting platform for this collaborative effort, which would need to tie in both city and county officials.

Watershed Management/Land-Use Planning - It was suggested that a joint City and County GIS workgroup be established to help identify priorities and evaluate effectiveness of restoration and protection efforts.

Legislation and Policy Development – It was proposed that this coalition of non-governmental environmental organizations present suggestions for legislative priorities to city, county and state officials (City Council, County Council and County Delegation to State Legislature). Alderman Savidge noted that the collective voice of this coalition of NGO's could be very powerful if presented in a timely manner. It was suggested that a forum for legislators on "environmental priorities" be held in the late fall/early winter.

Ongoing Collaboration - It was agreed that it would be valuable to hold further meetings of the group to move the process forward. Early next fall was suggested as the potential time frame for the next meeting of this coalition of groups. It was also recognized that it would be useful to establish project-oriented workgroups to facilitate our collaborative efforts.

Mobilizing Resources

The group discussed ways to mobilize resources from recruiting volunteers to securing funding and vessels for program activities. There was general recognition that funding is always a challenge. However, forging a collaborative partnership coalition may help increase the probability of government and foundation awards for specific project efforts. Regarding recruiting volunteers, the challenge is to effectively match the volunteers to their interests and skills. It was suggested that High School Students and College Students could be tapped through AACPS (internships and community service requirements) and AACC programs. There was also some discussion of the need to increase diversity with the inclusion of minorities in the environmental programs. Both MD DNR and the federal CBP have specific programs to increase diversity. The Anne Arundel County Watershed Stewards Academy was also suggested as a resource for recruiting skilled volunteers. Regarding platforms such as boats, it was noted that the yacht clubs have skilled boat operators that can help with various efforts. Anglers can also often provide both a vessel and an engaged volunteer.

Building Community Awareness

It was noted that there are several key ways to increase community awareness. The best way is to get people out on the water, especially individuals who haven't been out on the bay. Effective consistent signage at key locations in the city and county is valuable –especially signage related to water quality (e.g. whether it is safe to swim or fish). It was suggested that we might want to explore working with the State Highway Administration regarding including environmental information at key locations on the highways. In the past, a Chesapeake Bay activity book was provided when you went over the Bay Bridge. Finally to “meet people where they are” it would be good to provide environmental information at big community events (e.g. possibly an event at the water's edge in connection with Eastport's 150th Anniversary celebration).

Engaging Youth

The group recognized the importance of engaging youth in our efforts. Activity books for kids in both English and Spanish that are focused on the Bay and Annapolis area waters would be valuable. Establishing a list of potential guest speakers on environmental issues for the local schools would also be useful. It was also suggested that we should increasing awareness of kid-oriented bay stewardship education programs such as the Annapolis Maritime Museum and Chesapeake Bay Foundation Programs. Regarding funding for a collaborative youth education effort, one potential source of funds is the Bay Watershed Education and Training (B-WET) program managed by NOAA's Chesapeake Bay office.

The workshop was adjourned at 4 pm with a commitment to meet again in the fall.



**Thank-you for joining us at the Eastport Yacht Club for the
Annapolis Area – Bay Stewardship Partnership Workshop!**

A special thanks to the Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay, the Back Creek Conservancy, the Eastport Yacht Club Foundation and the Eastport Yacht Club Environmental Committee for their financial support and to the many organizations that contributed to the planning process.

Appendix 1

ANNAPOLIS AREA WATERS – BUILDING A BAY STEWARDSHIP PARTNERSHIP

WORKSHOP AGENDA

APRIL 6, 2018

WORKSHOP PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

Purpose:

- Share goals & objectives of partner organizations in Annapolis area waters
- Develop a strategic plan to move toward shared goals & objectives to further collaborative efforts.

Objectives:

- Increase public awareness of the issues and stewardship efforts
- Share information and ways to achieve data standardization
- Identify priorities in the Annapolis area waters
- Identify monitoring requirements/needs
- Identify ecosystem restoration needs (oysters, grasses etc)
- Inventory current bay stewardship efforts
- Identify long term goals for the group

Geographic Scope:

Primary Focus Severn River Watershed (Annapolis area waters)

WORKSHOP AGENDA

Coffee Reception (8:30 am – 9:00 am)

(Join us for coffee & bagels and an opportunity to mix and mingle)

Opening Session (9:00 am – 9:30 am)

Welcome & Introductions: Ed Wells, EYC Commodore

Opening Remarks: Mayor Gavin Buckley, City of Annapolis

Workshop Objectives: Virginia Tippie, Co Chair, EYC Environmental Committee

Organization Presentations (9:30 am – 10:30 am)

(Organizations to summarize current efforts & future plans - Moderator: Virginia Tippie, EYC)

Speakers will address the following questions from their organization's perspective.

1. What are the priority problems?
2. What are the probable causes of the problems?
3. What is your organization doing to address the problems?
4. What are your plans for the future?

Eastport Yacht Club

Phil Renaud, Co-Chair, EYC Environmental Committee and

Palma Wilson, Co-Chair, EYC Foundation Resource Education Committee

Back Creek Conservancy

David Barker, Chair, Back Creek Conservancy

Spa Creek Conservancy

Amy Clements, President, Spa Creek Conservancy

Break (10:30 am – 10:40 am)

Organization Presentations (10:40 am – 11:20 am)

Severn River Association

Lynne Rockenbauch, President

Severn Riverkeeper

Sarah Caldes, Program Manager

Platforms to Share Information (11:20 am – Noon)

Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay

Ted Wolfe, Maryland Program Coordinator, Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay

Water Reporter

Erin Hofmann, Outreach Coordinator, Chesapeake Commons

Geographic Information Systems

Cassandra Pallai, Program Manager, Chesapeake Conservancy

Luncheon (noon – 1:00 pm)

Panel Sessions (1:00 pm – 3:00 pm)

(Panelists will discuss key environmental issues: Water Quality, Oyster Habitat, Living Shorelines/Bay Grasses & Pollution Abatement)

Moderators/Facilitators: Palma Wilson and John Butler, EYC

Panelists will address the following questions:

1. What are the issues/concerns in the Annapolis area?
2. What assessments & mitigation/restoration efforts are working and what is not?
3. What collaborative efforts could be pursued to address the issues/concerns?

Water Quality Panel

Kevin Haigis, Vice President, Spa Creek Conservancy

Tammy Domanski, Biology Professor and Director, Operation Clearwater,
Anne Arundel Community College

Kate Fritz, Director, Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay and
Chesapeake Monitoring Cooperative

Oyster Habitat Panel

Bob Whitcomb, Marylanders Grow Oysters, Severn River Association

Lana Keelty, Whitehall Bay Conservancy and Oyster Program

John Page Williams, Senior Naturalist, Chesapeake Bay Foundation

Living Shorelines/Bay Grasses

Tom Guay, Program Officer, Severn River Association.

Jesse Iliff, South Riverkeeper, South River Federation

Karl Schrass, Manager, Climate Adaptation and Resilience,
National Wildlife Federation

Pollution Abatement Panel (storm water runoff, NDZs, etc)

Diane Butler, Chair, Environmental Commission, Annapolis

Betsy Love, Chair, St. Luke's Environmental Committee

Erik Michelsen, Administrator, Watershed Protection & Restoration Program,
Anne Arundel County Public Works

Break (mid-day)

Plenary Discussion: Next Steps (3 pm – 4 pm)

Moderator/Facilitator: Virginia Tippie, EYC

Collaborative Partnership Opportunities

Mobilizing Resources (Funding, Volunteers, Boats)

Building Community Awareness

Engaging Youth in Efforts

Workshop Summary Actions & Next Steps

Appendix 2

Annapolis Area Waters: Bay Stewardship Workshop

Friday, April 6, 2018

List of Participants

Host - Eastport Yacht Club

EYC Leadership: Ed Wells, Commodore; Liz Filter, Vice Commodore; Nan Walker, Waterfront Coordinator/Jr. Sailing.

EYC Environmental Committee: Virginia Tippie, Co-Chair; Phil Renaud, Co-Chair; John Butler; Ursula Kuehn; Sharon Murray; Steve Schaub.

EYC Foundation: Pam Ray, Past Chair; Palma Wilson, Co-Chair, Resource Education.

Participating Organizations

Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay: Kate Fritz, Executive Director; Ted Wolfe, Maryland Program Coordinator.

Annapolis City: Mayor Gavin Buckley; Diane Butler, Chair, Environmental Commission; Robert Savidge, Alderman Ward 7 & Chair, Environmental Matters Committee; Raycine Hodo, Acting Director, Office of Environmental Policy.

Annapolis Green: Elvia Thompson, Co-Founder.

Annapolis Yacht Club: James Ellis, Commodore.

Anne Arundel Community College: Tammy Domanski, Director, Operation Clearwater and Biology Professor.

Anne Arundel County Public Schools: Tammy Diedrich, Manager – Internships.

Anne Arundel County Public Works: Erik Michelsen, Administrator, Watershed Protection & Restoration Program.

Back Creek Conservancy: David Barker, Chairman.

Chesapeake Bay Foundation: John Page Williams, Senior Naturalist.

Chesapeake Conservancy: Cassandra Pallai, Program Manager, Conservation Technology.

Chesapeake Commons: Erin Hoffman, Date Science and Outreach.

Chesapeake Legal Alliance: Jacqueline Sincore Guild, Executive Director.

National Wildlife Federation: Karl Schrass, Climate Adaptation and Resilience Manager.

Severn River Association: Lynne Rockenbauch, President; Tom Guay, Program Officer; Bob Whitcomb, Coordinator, Marylanders Grow Oysters.

Severn Riverkeeper: Sara Caldes, Program Manager.

South River Federation: Jesse Illiff, River Keeper.

Spa Creek Conservancy: Amy Clements, President; Kevin Haigis, Vice President.

Severn Sailing Association & NOAA: Kim Couranz, Commodore SSA and Communication/Outreach, NOAA Chesapeake Bay Office.

St. Luke's Environmental Committee: Betsy Love, Chair.

West and Rhode Riverkeeper: Jeff Holland, River Keeper.

Whitehall Bay Conservancy: Lana Keelty, Marylanders Grow Oysters.