

The Severn River Log



THE SEVERN RIVER ASSOCIATION, INC. • P.O. BOX 146, ANNAPOLIS, MD 21404 • July 2002 • Volume 92, Folio 1

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West Annapolis Civic Assn Inc
Whitney's Landing Community Assn

Next Meeting: The Board of Directors will meet Tuesday, August 20th, 7:00 P.M. at the Maryland Department of Natural Resources Building, 580 Taylor Avenue, Annapolis, in the Lobby Conference Room. Members and the public are invited to hear SRA President Duane Wilding discuss the Crownsville Stormwater Management Plan. A business meeting will follow the lecture.

The September 17th meeting will feature Rebecca Hamner, Director of the EPA Chesapeake Bay Program Office in Annapolis as our guest speaker.

July Nature Walk: Saturday, July 20, 9:00 A.M. We will hike in the Severn Run Natural Environmental area on the Indian Creek Branch dividing Crownsville from Millersville. Indian Creek Branch was listed in 1986 as one of the "Natural Areas of highest priority for Preservation."

Eileen O'Brien, and environmental educator living in Crownsville, will take us on upland trails through oaks, sassafras, chinquapins and then on to stands of sweet fern and devils-walking sticks. American holly and mountain laurel grace steep slopes. We'll venture to a narrow valley flood plain forest of tulip trees, red maples, swamp magnolias, spicebush, and silky dogwoods. This is a great habitat for birds and four-toed salamanders, hay-scented ferns and Lycopodium.

The hike is relatively easy with one steep climb down and back up. Bring water! Field guides, binoculars, and light snacks are welcome. Route 178/General's Highway to Sunrise Beach Road. Follow Sunrise Beach Road one mile and turn left on Evergreen, first left on Oakview, first left on Claire at stop sign left on Echo Cove, park on Echo Cove near Maple Hill Lane, meet at DNR trail head closest to Maple Hill Lane. Car pooling helpful, parking limited. Contact Eileen for further information at 410-923-3505.

The September Nature Walk will visit the Horizon Dairy Farm in Gambrills.

What's So Special About Annapolis?

by Steve Carr



Annapolis

Photo by David A. Colburn

Annapolis is a *unique* town. There is absolutely no place like it on Earth. But what makes it that way?

Lots of things make Annapolis special . . .

There is its proximity to the water. Surrounded on all sides by creeks and rivers, it seems to always provide a stunning view of the water. No matter where you are in the city, the water is never far away. Every street ends on a picturesque creek and water laps at our shores like a hungry kitten slurping away at its milk bowl.

If you look at a map, or fly over Annapolis in a small plane, all the creeks that cut into the very heart of

the city immediately jump out at you. The Severn River to the north spreads four long finger creeks (Weems, College, Spa and Back) from one end of town to the other. And the South River comes at the city from the other side with four creeks of its own (Crab, Church, Aberdeen, and Harness). It's almost like these creeks are trying to link up, to spread right through Annapolis and join hands.

But for all the creeks and bridges that make Annapolis what it is today, there are lots and lots of cities in this country that are famous for their topographical connections to the water—Seattle, Washington and Mystic, Con-

necticut immediately springs to mind. So I don't think it's the water, or our proximity to the Bay, that makes Annapolis unique.

Many people would point to our many colonial treasures as proof positive that Annapolis stands alone among American cities. The Hammond-Harwood House and its Georgian doorway, the Paca House gardens, the old Treasury Building, Middleton's Tavern, and St. Anne's

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President's Message

I would like to welcome the new SRA officers and DAL. We have many new faces and the mix of backgrounds and perspectives should make for outstanding management of the SRA. Some of the issues starting we'll be dealing with are David Taylor, Bestgate Road development, critical area violations, and continuing the terrapin, oyster, and yellow perch propagation projects.

Kudos to the South River Association. They have been in the news quite a bit lately and for good reasons. They received a sizeable donation from an individual to fund a "River Watcher." Come on we cannot be outdone. This is an official notice of a challenge put out to residents in the Severn Watershed or other interested parties to make a donation to the SRA. You can be assured we will put it to good use. For starters, the Severn needs a River Watcher. Come on, belly up to the sand bar and cough it up, I know there must be some willing donors out there.

We'll be sending out this fall with the SRA membership request, a survey that asks members about issues they feel are important to the Severn and how they rate the water quality. Please take a few minutes to complete the survey. And of course we can always use volunteers for our regular administrative tasks and special projects. Please give me (410-923-3074) or any of the officers a call if you wish to volunteer some time. Also, if you know of a new

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community that is not yet a SRA member community, please let us know.

Let me close by saying, we all chose to live by this beautiful River, so above all, go for a swim, take a boat ride, or just sit on its bank and enjoy its beauty, do not take it for granted. Here is a closing tidbit, John Flood (now a SRA Director) reports seeing Sea Horses in the South River.

Duane Wilding, *President*

News Items

Nature Hike Program Launches New Schedule

By Stevie Wilding

The SRA hike on June 28 was at Greenbury Point. Director Tina Lorentzen was out of town, but her two interns, Christopher and Mandy, did a great job.

The evening cooled off and there was a nice pleasant breeze. As we strolled the circuit, they pointed out their sunflower garden that had a beehive nearby. Then there were fields and fields of milkweed.

The Navy is participating in a Monarch butterfly count. So far they have found no eggs, or larva – but if I were a Monarch, I would come here! The seed pods were already forming and I said that I like to harvest them when they are small, boil them for about five minutes and the freeze them. They are great added to stir fry or stews.

Then there was yellow dock, *Rumex crispus*, with its dried seed heads. The fields that had been burned that February, were flourishing. The osprey and great blue heron were common sights. The fireflies started their dance as the night darkened. They seemed like fairies that were making their presence just for us.

If you want to see Greenbury Point for yourself, it is open to the public the first Saturday of the month from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. and Thursdays from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. There is also another night hike scheduled for July 10 from, 8:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

I am still hoping to get enough hikes so that we can create a circuit around the Severn River, but in the meantime, you will just have to go to all my favorite places.

The Bog Man Goes International!

Keith Underwood, whose work on Anne Arundel County's precious bog environments has been widely noted, was recently featured on a Voice of America news pro-

gram, "This Week," which is disseminated all over the world.

If you would like to view this wonderful program for yourself, you can do so online at the Voice of America home page: <http://www.voanews.com/thisweek> Scroll down the headlines until you see the link, "Bog Man." Click on that, and you should be on your way. If the link does not appear, a search keyword that will work from the "This Week" homepage is: *bog*.

And in other media news, ABC-TV has expressed interest in covering the release of hatchling diamondback turtles from the nursery tank at Cantler's Riverside restaurant on Mill Creek, as recently chronicled in an article in *The Capital*.

The program, run by DNR Conservation and Stewardship Manager Marguerite Whilden, puts 2-week-old hatchlings into protective custody where they will eat and grow until they can be released back into the wild. At press time, there was no word on when the feature would air.

Building Greener Conference Planned in Mid-Atlantic Region

Join leaders in green building construction, design and development at the Mid-Atlantic "Building Greener, Building Better" Conference, Sept. 17-18, at the Baltimore Maritime Institute, in Linthicum.

The purpose of the Conference is to demonstrate how to build, market and finance green building projects in the Mid-Atlantic Region. Experts will use actual case studies to highlight the techniques used and incentives available for both the residential and commercial development communities. The Conference's "how-to" information will be specific to the market, climate and customs of the Mid-Atlantic Region. Exhibits and poster sessions will feature products, services, and latest design and construction techniques.

For information on the conference, registration forms, exhibitor packets and sponsorship opportunities, please contact Sean McGuire at (410)260-8727 or www.dnr.state.md.us/smartgrowth/greenbuilding. Matthew Fleming, Program Manager, Growth and Resource Conservation Division, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Phone: 410-260-8827, Fax: 410-260-8709, E-mail: m Fleming@dnr.state.md.us

Minutes

May 21, 2002

President David Wallace called the meeting to order at 7:03 p.m. and introduced our first speaker, John Pantelides, to speak about the issues of the Village at Bestgate.

John explained the organization would like to ask for the rescission of the position taken by the SRA earlier this year, opposing their development as it is currently designed. [Editors note: On February 19, 2002 the Board of Directors of the SRA passed a motion that: 1. Site use be compatible with the Small Area Plans approved or pending; 2. Placement of the 24 acres north of the Cabin Branch into a conservation easement be encouraged; and 3. Consideration of any up-zoning of the parcel be discouraged.]

John showed photos indicating the site would be similar to their project at Waugh Chapel. The developers of the Village at Bestgate would like to have some organization, such as the Severn River Land Trust, take charge of the north 24 acres. If this does not happen, then it is possible to build 8 to 24 single family homes in this rear portion of the property because it is zoned R-1. (The front portion is zoned R-5.) They are asking for a change in zoning to MXDR, which would allow buildings to five stories tall on the front acreage in return for their not building on the north 24.

Carlo Brunori spoke about the environmental issues. (He served on the Severn River Commission for five years.) He showed an aerial photo with the R-5, mixed use and the 24 acres. He referred to the private consultant, Eric See, and their concern for wetland and forest fragmentation. [Secretary's note: Many species need a minimum contiguous acreage to meet their biological needs, such as providing a large enough population prey (food) species, nesting sites and "safe training grounds" for rearing their young, etc. They simply cannot, and/or, do not nest in areas which are smaller than this critical acreage. Consequently, development projects, such as road construction, building development, etc., which break or fragment the larger, existing forests into smaller forest stands, are serious environmental threats.]

Brunori explained that it would behoove the Severn's environment to support their plan to build the Bestgate frontage acreage (33) under MX zoning and with that zoning deal they would "give" the north 24 acres to some entity to hold as an undeveloped parcel. These lands are the

headwaters of Cabin Branch, so as a headwater area, it is especially important biologically, geologically and environmentally. This area is the filter. If this area goes, the river goes. Access to the north 24 acres will necessitate a crossing of the Cabin Branch headwaters.

He invited us to seek more detailed information, and said these are excellent wetlands and the developer is concerned about the upstream development and sedimentation.

David Wallace: Our organization is concerned with process. Isn't it true that the property falls outside of the Parole Growth Management Area and the rear portion of the property is contained in the already passed Crownsville Small Area Plan? Why should this be changed now?

Carlo: There were two issues: to be in conformance with the General Development Plan. At that time, the tool of Mixed Use did not exist.

John: We have 24 acres worth several millions of dollars. This acreage can be saved if we get the support we need.

Member: Where do the 24 acres start?

Walter Jacobs: This is the first time I have heard about developers seeking tax advantages in this way. Do they get the same tax breaks as private persons?

Jim Martin: The question you are presenting to us is to request our support, and the support of the Severn River Land Trust, for a change in zoning. The Severn River Land Trust does not get involved in zoning disputes. Asking for the support of the Severn River Land Trust, therefore, is inappropriate.

Walter: Will this major development have the same policies toward bicycles and other alternative means of transportation as at Waugh Chapel? Will you have signs that say "NO bicycles" here as you have done there?

John Pantelides: There will be some bicycle parking along the edge of the project, away from the sidewalks and business places because they interfere with the sidewalks. We are prepared to deed the 24 acres to the SRA, if we get the support of this group.

We are asking this group to reconsider its position. The Small Area Plan for this area has not come down yet. We hope to get people like this group to get the Annapolis Neck Small Area Plan to support our project.

Without further action, John and Carl were thanked for their informative presentation and they departed.

Yellow Perch Program

David introduced Jill Stevenson, the new Deputy Director of the Fisheries Service, who came to DNR from National

Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, and Harley Speir.

Jill spoke about the yellow perch program, noting that in the past, the fishery service has focused on managing fish and fishermen, from Western Maryland to the ocean. Now we are trying to manage some of our coastal species.

We had a recent reorganization, in part because under Chesapeake 2000, our mission is changing. We are focusing on the broader picture, including restoration and working closely with the people who monitor. We will use fisheries' data and research to provide information to other agencies to assist them in their research and monitoring, and we will receive similar information from them.

There is a community and stewardship component, so I am happy to be here to speak to this group, which has such a long history of active involvement. Perhaps we can work together on coordinated projects in the future.

Harley Speir talked about a five-year study taking place in the Severn River:

We would regulate the harvest of fish so as too not harm the food web. We regulate fishermen and their behavior. We are trying to move into the habitat arena. The Severn River is a test case by using yellow perch as a target species. The Severn does have some water quality problems. Specifically, the excess nutrients result in excessive algae problems, which, in turn, leads to diminished oxygen and other problems.

We are working with other local government groups to complete the 2001 Severn River Adult Fish Assessment.

In February we set out nets, a typical commercial net for this area because they are efficient. We were looking at yellow and white perch, and carp. In order to determine the ages of the fish we trap, we remove the otolith, an ear bone. This provides accurate age data. We have put out tagged fish, and done a number of other things.

We find larger fish in the Severn than the Choptank. There are two explanations for this measurement: (a) there is more fishing pressure to catch the bigger fish in Choptank... or (b) there may be reproduction problems in the Severn, resulting in the higher percentage of older fish because there has not been sufficient successful reproduction to fill the percentages of younger fish.

To study this, larval fish are caught in the plankton nets. We found relatively few larval fish. We think salinity is a significant factor in this low survival of larval fish.

At this stage of the year, the fish are bigger and we are capturing the juveniles

What's So Special About Annapolis?

Continued from page one

Church, these historic jewels represent the very lifeblood of our nation. But anyone who has visited Charleston, South Carolina or Boston, Massachusetts has seen an equally rich historic tapestry and recognized that no one city can lay claim to our Colonial past. The preserved buildings of Annapolis make for a great walking tour and historic mosaic, but they don't make us truly unique.

Some folks might say it is our maritime culture that separates us from other American towns. And the inhabitants of the Maritime Republic of Eastport would proudly unfurl their black lab flag and offer up their quirky, laid-back lifestyle as proof positive that something special is indeed going on here. From the burning of the socks in the Spring; to the fastest sailboats in the world which are designed there; to the fact that every sail used in the Volvo Ocean Race was made in Annapolis; to that spectacular view from the Eastport Bridge, of what looks like a zillion boats tucked into every nook and cranny of Spa Creek; all of these things when blended together make Annapolis unforgettable. But San Diego, California has its fair share of boats, and Newport, Rhode Island would not take a back seat to anyone when it comes to a storied maritime tradition. So, I don't think being the "Sailing Capital of America" makes us unique, either.

People who are fond of government often talk about how Annapolis is the "Capital City." The State House, which crowns the Annapolis skyline, houses the Maryland General Assembly and is the oldest legislative building still in operation in this country. It serves as a visual testament to so some of our nation's most stirring moments, like the signing of the Treaty of Paris and the ceremony in which General Washington resigned his military commission after the Revolutionary War. There's no denying that we are the capital of Maryland, the state's seat of power, and distinctive in the sense that we are also home to city, county, and state government. Heck, one could argue that the business of Annapolis is, in fact, government. Take away government from Annapolis and what do you have? I am always intrigued by the interplay of government in Annapolis, especially when the legislature comes to town each winter, like a traveling carnival returning with the snow. But almost every other state capital could toot that same horn. Nope, lots of entertaining

government isn't what sets Annapolis apart from the other cities of America.

The clever answer would be to say that it is a combination of all these things — the water, the rich history, the thriving maritime industry, and being the state capital —



Maryland's Statehouse

Photo by David A. Colburn

that make Annapolis unique. And, yes, I suppose that when you roll all of these attributes together, you would be hard-pressed to find a town with these many cool things together in one place. Throw in the United States Naval Academy and you certainly have a town unlike any other.

But I have another theory that can stand alone or walk hand-in-hand with the combination platter.

Annapolis sits on the dividing line between the North and the South. The Mason-Dixon line along Maryland's northern border even demarcates this geographical separation between the North and South. But it's more complicated than that. During the Civil War our loyalties lay with both sides and families were split asunder. But

given our proximity to Washington we were forced to side with the North, even though most sympathies lay with the South. Many people around here still defiantly fly the stars and bars to remind us of our conflicted past.

But here's the thing: Baltimore is definitely in the North. It's a busy, cold sort of place. It's got work to do and the people who live there do not have time to dilly-dally. When you walk down the street, people pass you as if off to a race; they avoid eye contact; and they certainly don't have time to waste with idle chit-chat. Don't get me wrong; I like Baltimore. But when you are there, you instantly know that you are in a big city of the industrial North.

Which brings me to one of the largest cities south of Annapolis: Richmond, Virginia. Five minutes in Richmond and you know you're in the South. The statues to the fallen heroes of the Confederacy, lining their spacious boulevards, are a quick giveaway. But it goes much deeper than that. The pace is slower. People seem to have time on their hands. They stop to talk — even to strangers. Everyone is more easy-going and there's a sort of "I'm just getting ready for my afternoon nap" feel to the whole place. You are definitely in the South.

Now, let's return to Annapolis. Annapolis is a place where everyone is extremely busy. But not too busy to stop and talk. Annapolis is a place where work is valued, and where the pace of life is brisk. But it is also a place where people are quite friendly and where folks usually find time to take in their surroundings and smell the roses.

In short, Annapolis is one of the few places on earth where the North and South come together, creating a hybrid culture based on hard work and congeniality. It is the only place where the Puritan ethic and Southern hospitality peacefully coexist together, creating a rare mix not found anywhere else on the globe.

And so, the next time you're out traveling about and you run into a stranger who asks you where you're from; and then they tell you how much they liked that quaint little town of Annapolis; you should smile proudly and say, "Yes, I'm a Yankee doodle dandy from the land of Dixie."

with a seine. We use a 100-foot haul seine and generally we are catching silversides, mummichugs and pipefish, which is a relative of the sea horse.

Elsewhere, we find menhaden. Generally, there is a fairly diverse population of fish. Dissolved oxygen is another important factor in healthy fish populations. As depth increases, the oxygen drops below the minimum necessary for survival.

As we look at our data there is a higher rate of total mortality in the Severn River than the Choptank. We believe that the dissolved oxygen level is the critical factor that explains the difference in the survival rates.

Some of you may have attended our release of yellow perch recently. We have released about 400,000 eggs/fish in the South River. We treated them with a tetracycline so their bones will be identifiable as stocked fish when we sample yellow perch throughout the estuary. We are comparing the hatchery produced fish development to the native population.

David: We hear about temperature spiking, such as occurs from run off from warm parking lots surfaces. What is your take on this?

Harley: We have not noticed that to be really detrimental.

Bob Shade: Some people were fishing in our community pond (Belvoir). That pond had been stocked by the DNR, so that it is open to the public. Isn't there a limit on the period of time that the public can continue to fish in it that it is open for public access? We are very security conscious. We have had several problems, and we don't like having strangers, or the "public" continuing to have access to our pond.

Jill: If the developer stocked the pond, then it would remain private. If DNR stocked the pond, then the public does have the right to use it. I will have to check to find out what limits there are on the time frame. We do try to work with the public.

Jill asked for information from members about what projects are ongoing in this area.

Duane: I am interested in working with you, but what about the fish advisories? DNR is collecting animals for MDE.

Jill: Part of this new round of fish advisories is because the criteria have changed. MDE has come to our Fisheries Advisory Committee meetings. Joe Beaman is the contact person and is very helpful.

Duane: A five-year goal would be a good idea.

Sally: Mycobacteria, are they a problem up this far?

Jill: We don't know how fish get it, but we are studying the problem.

Sally: It may be a bigger problem than

pfisteria.

Keith: Do you think it is reasonable, with the vastness of future development, combined with all of the considerations necessary for restoration of our rivers and waters, to give fair balance to the competing interests? What do you think is the most efficient place for citizen involvement?

Jill: The permit process is the place where you can have the most impact. We have learned about the limiting factors and these are the guideposts. We don't want to have to stock places every year, but we want to help nature heal itself.

Keith: Can we use fish, and their biological vulnerabilities and sensitivities, as a reasonable guide to set standards to limit development in those places where it should be controlled?

Jill: Traditionally, fisheries have had a lot of interactions with fishermen, but we can increase interactions with other members of the public.

Keith Underwood: Where do you normally expect to find spawning?

Jill: We expect to find it in locations with appropriate salinities and dissolved oxygen levels, as in parts of Plum Creek.

Sally: Did you say you found more juveniles this year than last?

Jill: Yes, but we think they are from the stocking we did this year.

Margie: Could something be triggering them to spawn in atypical locations? In some Scottish rivers there have been problems with hormones which impact reproduction.

Answer: I don't know about that. Some preliminary work has been done on Yellow perch hormones, but more is needed.

Keith asked another question about what other environmental factors could trigger the yellow perch to spawn in waters with higher salinities than normal, and was told this is open to further research. Additional discussion included the locations of the collecting sites in Plum and Valentine Creeks, the Ben Oaks area and Severn Run. Jill said they saw egg strands in waters with salinities too high for successful hatching. In addition, they saw some schools of about 200 yellow perch above Dicus Mill Road. The viability of the eggs in Plum Creek was poor, while the viability in Severn Run was better.

The Fisheries Service will contribute this yellow perch data, as well as stream data to be collected this summer, to the Anne Arundel County watershed management study.

Member: In the past, Mr. Evans talked about the possibility that the non-harvested species predate the harvested species and impact the populations of the harvested species disproportionately.

Jill: I hope that we will have fruitful, cooperative efforts to monitor and improve the health of the Severn River. We will be out there on the Severn, both Fisheries and Water Quality staff. We want to work with the community. A new emphasis is about linking land use to water quality. We are trying to improve coordination between various government agencies and the public.

Treasurers' report:

In Bob Clay's absence David read the report supplied earlier in the day: Assets \$82,719; Liabilities \$ 51,508. Net worth \$31,211.

Newsletter:

The motion was made to approve the minutes from the last meeting and the motion was approved.

Election of Officers:

Bob Clay was nominated last month for another term as Treasurer. Since that time his professional commitments have changed and he informed David that he could no longer accept the nomination. In light of that development, Scott Hymes was nominated and accepted for the office of Treasurer.

The new slate of candidates includes:

Duane Wilding -- President

Jim Sullivan -- 1st VP

Bob vom Saal -- 2nd VP

Scott Hymes -- Treasurer

Julie Johnson -- Secretary

Margie Whilden -- Corresponding Secretary

A motion to approve the slate of officers as presented was adopted by voice vote.

Directors at Large:

Duane: There are 12 positions to fill and I have a short list of 16 who are under consideration. Not all of them have been contacted yet. Sally Horner, Steve Berry, William col bath, Jerry Fish, John Flood, Mike Robinson, Joanne Robinson, Jim or Sylvia Earl, Carol Jelich, Stevie Wilding, Margie or Kerry Kehoe, Peter Bergstrom, Paul Foer, Anne Pearson and John Colhoun.

Jim Martin: It is unbelievable to me that we would appoint people who are not paid members. It appears that we are packing this board of directors from outside this watershed. This is disappointing when we have many talented people in this watershed who should be invited to serve.

David: The focus is people with active environmental backgrounds. We felt that some cross pollination between watersheds

would be good for the SRA. The bog initiative gelled with the cooperation of people from the Magothy and the mute swan work with people from the South, the cedar propagation with a farmer from the Rhode.

Jim Sullivan: Duane has said that everyone on the Board of Directors will actually WORK, so I started thinking about what I would like to do.

Duane: I will be developing a list of tasks that I will be expecting help on. Some might be asked to take on specific tasks.

Jim Martin: In the past, we have had up to 12, but generally their terms are staggered, so there would be stability and institutional memory preserved.

Some of us attended a meeting of the Exec. Committee last week. We came up with a proposal on the contentious issue of the Executive Director and the Severn River Fund and a development director. We decided to set up a business plan committee and Margie has agreed to serve as its chair. The following motion was drafted at the Ex Comm meeting:

“The board of directors appoints Marguerite Whilden Chair of the business plan committee. The committee members will be appointed by the president. Ms. Whilden’s assignment will be, with the advice and assistance of other members of the Severn River Association, to:

“Prepare a comprehensive business plan that will include, among the other things normally included in a business plan, recommendations as to whether the position of development director should be created and, if so, whether the position should be a voluntary or paid position.

“Ms. Whilden will be asked to present the business plan to the board of directors on or before December 31, 2002.

“Review the outstanding grants and advise the members of the executive committee of appropriate procedures to comply with relevant government regulations.”

The motion was and it passed 12-0.

Shipley’s Choice Elementary School:

Keith Underwood reported the most recent progress of the project in the Chartwell Branch. The sandy soils of the Magothy are ideal for the Atlantic white cedar trees which are, of course native, and there are still some older growth trees near the Severn in this watershed. Another reason the project was so exciting is that the school (roof) is the very top of the watershed and we were able to detain that water instead of piping it directly to the Chartwell Branch which was the situation prior to the project.

This will become a part of their living classrooms program. As noted in last

month’s newsletter, the project was initiated by school principal Susan Bachman and community coordinator John Slowikowski. Steve Barry, Director, Arlington Echo Outdoor Education Center participated in the May 1 project. Since the plantings the project has taken a local 1.5 inch rainfall event in two hours. One hundred and sixty trees were planted by student and adult volunteers.

Member: What was the survival rate of the trees?

Underwood noted what remarkable progress has been made in the propagation of the western shore Atlantic white cedar gene pool. Just a few short years ago we were gathering seeds and climbing trees in swamps (I think he meant bogs) to take cuttings. Now we have the thriving one thousand trees at Howard’s Branch (which have produced more than a thousand new seedlings of their own) from which we now take cuttings. Our greenhouse propagation program started in January has had a cutting success rate of approximately 60%. (From cutting placed in rooting trays to live and transplanted to a quart or half-gallon

Sediment Plume – Severn Run

Dave Wallace brought the original photographs of dramatic Plume of sediment coming down Severn Run following a morning rain published in last month’s newsletter. Since that photo was taken, David sampled Severn Run during a similar rain event. Approximately 100 yards north of the I-97 bridge a 20 oz. sample was taken which contained .36 grams of sediment. Taking the flow rate (1.5 feet per second) and the stream’s cross section (90 square feet), yields a silt flow of 16,700 pounds per hour. More than eight Tons per hour.

Member: Where is this coming from?

Unprotected sites on the upper Seven River watershed. The landfill and development projects currently underway were mentioned as possibilities.

Hidden Pond Project

Keith: Downstream from Howard Branch there is silt in the tidal marsh which we would like to restore to its pre 1980 state. At that time a dam approximately 1000 feet upstream broke and release sediment which filled in the tidal pond. We are currently working toward gaining the permits. Funds have been allocated so far by NOAA and the County.

Mute Swans

The mute swan task force recommended in 2000 that the DNR remove mute

swans in the most humane way possible. This year DNR received a federal permit to addle 350 nests.

These nonnative swans are harmful because they feed on underwater grasses, on which native species depend, all year round, rather only during the plants’ dormant periods. Mute swan impact is at least twofold: (a) they physically drive native species out with their aggressive confrontations (b) over consumption of grasses by these swans reduces water quality as well as reducing the food supply available for our native species. [Secretary’s note: and by reducing the grassy habitat where young crabs and fish are camouflaged, hidden and protected from their predators, and where they find additional food supplies in the other creatures that live in these grassy beds.]

The Board of Directors of the Severn River Association adopted a motion that proposes that the Severn River be declared a mute-swan-free river because of the negative impacts of these animals. Bob Shade seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

Weem’s Creek:

Margie Whilden reported – Weem’s Creek is doing a lot of community outreach. They have had a Meet the Creek day – which seems to be fun and educational for all. They are getting involved in rain barrels, rain gardens, etc.

Amberley Update:

Terry Nolan reported the California developer, Wright Investment, has appealed the recent decision in favor of Amberley. Dave Plott is representing them. The SRA testified in favor of Amberley’s efforts to enforce the critical area line as it was originally drawn by the County. The property in question will be worth significantly more money to the California owner if he wins. As you may recall, Amberley won the initial ruling, and the appeal. Now the issue is appealed further to State Court.

Margie: The rule is that whatever is more restrictive is the definitive line.

Ship Channel Dredging

Walter Jacobs: We had one meeting. If anyone is interested in the details, I will be happy to provide them to you.

Adjournment:

The meeting was adjourned at 9:00 p.m.

Minutes respectfully submitted, Julie Johnson, Recording Secretary

Operation Clearwater July 8, 2002 Report to SRA Members

by Dr. Sally Hornor

The midsummer report for Operation Clearwater is enclosed. These results show the distribution of enterococci at 19 locations within the Severn River watershed over the last eight weeks. We are counting enterococci for the second time this summer, replacing the fecal coliform count. Enterococci is another group of bacteria associated with the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals, birds and mammals. This change was recommended by the Environmental Protection Agency; they based this recommendation on the results of a long-term study showing that there was a better correlation between enterococci counts and human gastrointestinal problems associated with swimming than there was between such illnesses and fecal coliform counts. An enterococci count more than 35/100 ml of water is considered a potential problem. If human waste is found to be the source of bacteria contributing to a count greater than 35/100 ml, then this area may not be safe for swimming or other recreational use.

The bacterial water quality appears to be better this year than in 2001. This is probably due to our drought; we haven't had any rains greater than 0.1" within 48 hours of sampling in 2002. As we have noted in previous summers, when the recent rainfall is greater than one-half inch, high counts are expected, especially in areas with steep slopes or a high percentage of impervious surface area. It has been well documented in the scientific literature that overland flow from summer rainstorms contributes significantly to elevated bacterial counts in streams and rivers. These higher counts are probably due to septic tank failures as well as wash in of animal waste from storm drains. It is likely that these bacteria will die within 24 hours, resulting in lowered counts within that time. During relatively dry periods, enterococci are primarily derived from septic tank failures, boat heads, and wild and domestic animals, including ducks and geese.

Although I have spoken with many Operation Clearwater representatives already, I would like to comment on the collection, interpretation and significance of these data. Samples of beach or marina water are collected on Wednesday mornings by my assistant, Christina Mohs. Water samples are held on ice and returned to our laboratory at the Environmental Center at AACC by noon. At the lab, we filter several volumes of river water through filters that retain bacteria. These filters are then incubated with growth medium appropriate for

culturing the bacteria known as "enterococci." After 24 hours incubation, the bacteria are counted and the number present in 100 ml of river water is calculated.

Enterococci are a bacterium which are abundant in the feces of warm-blooded animals. These bacteria are not considered a hazard to human health if they are present in bathing water, but they are used as indicators of contamination. Thus, a high number of these bacteria indicate the presence of fecal matter and possibly other bacteria, viruses or protozoans which are hazardous to our health. Whenever I find a count greater than 35/100 ml water, I call or email the community representative. This summer, I have been posting results on Thursday afternoons on my web page. On the web, go to the SRA website www.severnriver.org and click on Operation Clearwater Results for the most recent updates. I have also added some descriptive text and a few links to related sites that you can find by clicking on the words "Operation Clearwater" on the SRA homepage.

I would like to add a note of caution to

the interpretation of high enterococci counts. We cannot say categorically that water with high (>35/100 ml) counts is not fit for swimming. We can say that at the time the sample was taken, there was recent contamination of the water by animal waste, be it human or not. Although bathing beaches are not closed by the Health Dept. when the bacterial count exceeds this number, they are reopened when the count drops below this number following documented correction of contamination by sewage spills or septic tank overflows.

I hope that this letter answers some questions you might have about our analyses and interpretation of these data. Christina and I will continue to sample over the next eight weeks and I will submit a final report in the middle of September. Please feel free to contact me with any questions concerning this project. I can be reached at the college at 410 777 2842 or at home at 410 647 6242. My email at work is sghornor@aacc.edu.

Sincerely, Sally G. Hornor, Ph.D., Anne Arundel Community College Environmental Center.

Operation Clearwater Mid-Summer 2002 Report								
Sally Hornor, AACC Environmental Center								
Enterococci/100 ml								
Location	5/15	5/22	5/29	6/5	6/12	6/19	6/26	7/3
Amberley	16		22		12		0	
Brown's Pond	5		0		63		420	
Winchester				83		86		19
Glen Oban				2410		178		71
Round Bay	29		12		152		450	
Linstead					43	24	170	58
Fair Winds	8		32		146		4	
Ben Oaks								
Severn R pond						88		
Arden	28	8	17		17		20	
Valentine Creek			14	49	180	8	29	25
Herald Harbor	4	25	312	290	345	1810	189	265
Bonaparte Rd.								
Sherwood Forest								
Brewer Pt pier	0		22		16		0	
The Downs		0		12		0		1560
Saefern		4	5	112	11	10	38	31
Epping Forest		0		393		12		51
Dream's Landing	0		0				8	14
Weem's Cr						19	10	17
Bay Ridge	5			12		395		5

Attendance:

Duane Wilding, Vice president
 Marek Topolski, DNR fisheries
 William Colbath, Saefern
 Jill Stevenson, DNR Fisheries
 Patrick Urban, Carrollton Manor
 Dick Garman – guest
 Ronnie Carr – Ferry Farms
 John Pantelides – Village Development
 A. Paseidel – Village Development
 Jim Sullivan – Burley Creek
 Magdalene Pantelides – Village Development
 Mike Maszizenski – Severn
 Laretta Martin – guest
 Bob Shade – Belvoir Farms
 W.F. “Jake” Jacobs – member
 Marguerite Whilden – member
 Sally Horner – 2nd V.P.
 Bob Whitcomb – Saefern
 Ned Hall – member
 Stewart Knower – member
 Julie Harding – Palisades
 Jane Sinclair – Past President
 Jim Martin – Past President
 Harry Sinclair – Odenton
 Julie Johnson – Garden Farms
 Terry Nolan – Amberley
 David Wallace – President
 Scott Hymes – Herald Harbor

Annual Meeting

President David Wallace called the 91st Annual Meeting Severn River Association to order by at 6:15 p.m. on June 18, 2002. He introduced some of our guests and welcomed visitors and members, with particular notice of the elected officials who took their time to join us, and those who sent their representatives or regrets.

He then introduced our speaker, J. Charles “Chuck” Fox, whom Governor Glendening appointed Secretary of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources in August 2001. David noted he brings a wealth of leadership experience in environmental issues at national, regional and state level. Under President Clinton, Mr. Fox held key positions with the federal EPA, including being responsible for the National Water Program, including implementation of the Clean Water Act and the Safe Water Act.

At the state level, Mr. Fox served as Assistant Secretary and Chief Operating Officer of the Maryland Department of the Environment, where he directed budgetary realignment and permit streamlining reforms, and initiated the establishment of

statewide indicators and goals, among other things. Mr. Fox also worked as a consultant or Board member to a number of nonprofits, including American Rivers, Friends of the Earth, the Environmental Policy Institute, the Nature Conservancy, the Sierra Club, and Maryland League of Conservation Voters.



Guest Speaker Maryland Department of Natural Resources Secretary Chuck Fox addresses Annual Meeting

Photo by Jim Martin

Most recently, he served as senior policy advisor to the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, where he developed an analysis of the 2000 Chesapeake Bay Agreement. He identified cost projections, policy options, and federal opportunities available to support the Agreement’s new water quality goals. On the personal side, he and his family live in Epping Forest on the Severn River, and they all enjoy getting out on the river whenever they can.

Chuck gave us a “big picture” by reminding us that next year is the 20th anniversary of the Chesapeake Bay Clean up Program, which started in 1983. The first waste water plant was constructed to prevent contamination of oysters, the shellfish and fin fish food supplies. This took a deep political commitment from people who sponsored, wrote, and brought the necessary legislation into law – and got the funding for it. This was the first time that we identified a specific level of nutrient reduction, i.e., 40% nutrient reduction, and that the law introduced

the use of the watershed basis. Since then, the Chesapeake Bay Program has evolved into a large bureaucracy. Now it is a large institution at the national, interstate, and state levels. These governments established various environmental goals then and have continued to work toward them since then.

Governor Glendening has asked us to work on reducing nitrogen and phosphates. The original legislation used the wording “40% of the controllable nutrients.” This served to eliminate certain significant and important chemical pollutants. So in reality the standard was closer to 17% than to 40%. Now, we realize that the goal should have been closer to 50%.

The Clean Water Act sets the standard that everyone must meet. In the Chesapeake Bay dissolved oxygen is the ultimate, single criterion, on which the other variables depend. The driving forces are the criteria: “How clean is clean?” How dirty can the water be and still be considered to be “satisfactorily clean?”

For example, the established standard for the deep trench of Chesapeake Bay was four or five milligrams of dissolved oxygen per liter. But even the Chesapeake Bay that Captain John Smith explored didn’t have this much oxygen condition in these locations in the summer. The deep trench does become anoxic, but we but will strengthen the dissolved oxygen standards elsewhere in the Bay, and raise the standards for chlorophyll and clarity for plants.

We, the policymaker and regulators, have to ask, “How much dissolved oxygen does a shad need for spawning? How clear does the water have to be in order for SAV to grow vigorously enough to reproduce, be grazed on, hide the young of fish and crabs, and still survive, etc.?” If you are interested in these questions, and technically-inclined, you can go to our website.

What do we have to do to get to meet these standards? What is the cultural or societal impact of these new water quality standards? What is the price we will have to pay to meet these new standards?

The state of Virginia has done some of these analyses (along with CBF); it will cost \$8 to 12 billion dollars! But we have felt comfortable in spending this much on various public works projects, such as BWI and the Woodrow Wilson Bridge.

Where does this money need to go to create a clean Chesapeake Bay in 2010? The capital cost includes about \$400 million for wastewater treatment, but the public is willing to do this, and it can be done by regulatory procedures and without additional legislation. We have the

right permits so we can achieve these goals. What techniques work best for agriculture? We can reduce the amount of fertilizer we are putting on the land. Farmers can reduce the amount of fertilizer and there is a lot of room to provide incentives for farmers.

On a personal note, Chuck told us he is doing extensive remodeling to his own home, and part of the work is to reduce all of the runoff to zero. He said, "We will have to find ways to make this happen for most, if not all, of the residents of our watershed."

We could create a stormwater utility district, with the sole purpose of managing stormwater. The costs associated with this could involve new taxes, but these are not popular, especially in election years, so stormwater utility fees could be waived as tax credits if homeowners use them for retrofits, such as rain barrels, rain gardens, living roofs, etc.

How do you communicate to the public of the significance of stormwater from non point sources? We will have a hard time rallying the kind of support we need. Successful programs in the past have linked stream restoration to worthy goals. In this case, we need to connect the stream restoration to stormwater management. We have to communicate to the public and to our elected officials what the nature, character, persistence-longevity of the contaminants are so both of these vital groups have some understanding of the hazards and what steps must be taken.

"I have a 3-year-old son. And I want the Bay to be as healthy for him as it was when I was young," Chuck concluded, before asking for questions.

Sue Young: You mentioned models a lot; what are they? Are these computer models for the creeks?

Chuck: Our research was run on the Cray supercomputers. We can evaluate land use changes, changes from woodlands to development and project the dissolved oxygen. The model has been a very useful tool.

Ann Pearson raised a concern about ditches on the Eastern Shore.

Chuck: In Maryland we have a rich history of drainage ditches and they have a lot of authority. These are entrenched institutions. Their original focus was to get the water off the land as quickly as possible. This, of course, is the exact opposite of, or contrary to, the goals of reducing the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus and increasing stormwater infiltration for future ground water uses, such as well water for drinking.

Bob vom Saal: What fraction of the nitrates, phosphates and other nutrient chemicals in the water come from the atmosphere? How have you learned this?

Chuck: The atmospheric contributions

are between 25-30% of these chemicals which come from the atmosphere.

Scott Hymes: Has there been any campaign to educate the homeowner about the problems of using fertilizer? Do you think it will be possible to get the public attitudes to change?

Chuck: There have been a lot of other ways that our society has changed in the past 20 years, such as our attitudes toward smoking, drinking and driving, women's roles in society. We can change attitudes about the excess nutrients in the water, too.

David Wallace thanked the speaker.

David offered his thanks to Steve McKerrow, Jim Martin, and Julie Johnson for putting out our newsletter.

David told us that he considered starting these comments with, "Four score and 11 years ago, our forefathers brought forth a new organization to protect the Severn River." He noted that this past year we have had our own civil war about whether or not to develop a paid executive staff, and we have moved forward now. Margie Whilden is chairing a committee to develop a business plan for the SRA and her committee will be presenting its report at the end of this year.

Blue Heron Awards:

David explained the importance of the bogs of Anne Arundel County: Some of the plants that grow here are not found anywhere else in the entire world. The technical term for this is that these plants are "globally rare" and "globally significant." It also means that if, or when, they are killed, there is nowhere else to obtain replacements for them, so they might also be considered to be rare and endangered species. The bogs themselves have very important hydrological roles: Bogs cleanse and recharge run off and groundwater, so they are vital to the long term health and future of the Severn River and the Chesapeake Bay. The bogs are wetlands, and those bogs where these plants grow are now called "Wetlands of Special State Concern." Tonight we have the pleasure of publicly thanking, saluting, and recognizing the hard work, and dedication of four leaders in drafting and enacting legislation to protect our bogs, and their rare and treasured plants and animals.

With the Assistance of Keith Underwood, David presented the following citations to:

Barbara Samorajczyk,

County Councilperson from District 6

On behalf of the citizens of Anne County in recognition of her outstanding

leadership and endless hard work in pursuit of solutions to problems facing one of our county's most significant natural resources,

In gratitude for her patient and persistent efforts to protect rare and endangered bogs in the Severn and Magothy watersheds, we commend her cooperative, proactive ability to bring together technical details and political realities.

Her outspoken championing of the bogs and their value as the home to many rare and endangered plant and animal species pushed the bog protection efforts over the top. The bogs will no live on to cleanse and recharge run off and groundwater that make them vital to the long term health and future of the Severn River and the Chesapeake Bay.

Shirley Murphy,

County Councilperson from District 3

On behalf of the citizens of Anne County in recognition of her outstanding leadership and endless hard work in pursuit of solutions to problems facing one of our county's most significant natural resources,

In gratitude for her patient and persistent efforts to protect rare and endangered bogs in the Severn and Magothy River watersheds,

We commend her efforts to bring true constituent service to her district by heightening public awareness of these precious natural resources. Her efforts will protect and preserve these bogs while not causing an undue burden on those landowners immediately impacted by the new regulations.

Judy Boersma Cole

The Severn River Association on behalf of the citizens of Maryland hereby presents Judy Cole with the Blue Heron Award in recognition of her outstanding leadership and hard work toward the preservation and restoration of Maryland's most significant Natural Resources, the bogs of Anne Arundel County; for her service creating the tools for meaningful conservation of those resources; and for her long hours in the field and enduring ticks, thorns and muck.

In the finest tradition of public service, Judy Boersma Cole has devoted endless time and energy finding solutions to difficult problems that will make a difference in the future of the wetlands in Maryland and the flavor of the landscape that composes the watershed of the Chesapeake Bay.

Jim Johnson

In the finest tradition of public service, Mr. Johnson developed and implemented solutions to extremely complex problems



Outgoing President Wallace shares spotlight with Blue Heron Awardees Judy Cole, Shirley Murphy, Jim Johnson, Barbara Samorajczyk and incoming President Duane Wilding.
Photos by Jim Martin

surrounding the Wetlands of Special State Concern. He devoted time and energy to finding and implementing innovative solutions to extremely difficult problems that will make a difference in the future of the wetlands in Maryland and the flavor of the landscape that composes the watershed of the Chesapeake Bay.

Therefore, in recognition of his outstanding leadership and hard work toward the preservation and conservation of the globally significant bogs of Anne Arundel County and for his effectiveness in getting the difficult job done, the Severn River Association, on behalf of the citizens of Maryland, hereby present James Johnson with the Blue Heron Award.

Keith Underwood added a few words of appreciation for the achievements of these

award recipients – and the additional members of the “Bogs Group,” who met month after month, to get this legislation drafted, refined, and enacted. Again, he specifically recognized the commitment, dedication, determination, hard work, persistence and perseverance of these award recipients.

Installation of Officers:

The new officers were introduced and Jim Martin faithfully photographically recorded the event. The new officers are:
President - Duane Wilding
First Vice President - Jim Sullivan
Second Vice President - Robert vom Saal
Treasurer/Vice President - Scott Hymes
Recording Secretary - Julie Johnson
Corresponding Secretary - Margie Whilden



2002-2003 Officers: Duane Wilding, President; Jim Sullivan, First Vice President; Scott Hymes, Treasurer/Vice President; Bob vom Saal, Second Vice President; Margie Whilden Walbeck, Corresponding Secretary; Julie Johnson, Recording Secretary.

Directors at Large:

One year term:

Jerry Fish - Severn School
John Flood - Harness Creek
Paul Foer - Eastport
Michael Robinson - Arden

Two year term:

William Colbath - Epping Forest
Anne Pearson - Edgewater
Stevie Wilding - Arden

Three year term:

Sally Horner - Magothy
Carol Jelich - Whitehall
Kerry Kehoe - Arden

Attendance:

Chuck Fox, speaker
Clara M. Bomhardt, guest
Jack Bouvier, Downs
Janet Bouvier, Downs
Anne Burdett, Amberley
Hon. Virginia Clagett, Cumberstone
Bob Clay, member
Bob Whitcomb, Saefern
Ronnie Carr – Ferry Farms
Walter Jacobs, Cape St. John
Steve Carr, Past President
Erik and Jeanne Elion
Jeff Goldring, Anchorage
Britt Griswold, Amberley
Ned Hall, Germantown/Homewood
Julie Harding, Palisades
Scott Hymes, Herald Harbor
Carol Jelich, Whitehall
Joe Jelich, Whitehall
Bud Jenkins, Magothy
Glen Johnson, guest
Jim Johnson, AA Co Planning and Zoning
Julie Johnson, Garden Farms
Sarah Jenkins, member
Kerry Kehoe, Arden - member
Eileen McLellan, Pines
Mary Larkin, for Wayne Gilchrist
Ruth Latimer, Fairwinds on the Severn
Charlotte Lubbert, Herald Harbor
Bob Lubbert, Herald Harbor
Jim Martin, Past President
Lauretta Martin, guest
Steve McKerrow, Admiral Heights
Mike Maszyenski, Severn
Fran Murphy, Pasadena
Hon. Shirley Murphy - Pasadena
Eileen Newman, Ban Oaks
Anne Pearson, member
Robert Poor, Whitehall-Meredith
Cary Rea, Admiral Heights
Guy and Susan Riccio, members
Mike and Joann Robinson, Arden
Harrison Sayre, Wardour
Jane Sayre, Wardour
Hon. Barbara Samorajczyk, Annapolis Roads
Gail Smith, for Janet Owens
Jim Sullivan, Burley Creek

Don and Blanche Taylor, Winchester
 Chuck Thompson, Rugby Hall
 Keith Underwood, Epping Forest
 Bob and Lorraine vom Saal, Ben Oaks
 David Walbeck, Whitehall Creek
 David Wallace, President
 Edwin C. Weber, Fairwinds
 Bob Whitcomb, Saefern
 Pat Winn, Round Bay
 Duane Wilding, Vice President
 Stevie Wilding, Arden
 Sue Youngs, Amberley

News

County & State Coordinate Restoration Studies of the Severn River

Representatives from Anne Arundel County Public Works, Maryland Department of Natural Resources Fisheries, Chesapeake Bay and Coastal Watershed, and Resource Assessment Services attended a meeting at Maryland DNR on Feb.26 to

discuss investigations being done on the Severn River by DNR Fisheries Service (DNR) and Anne Arundel County Dept of Public Works (AAC) and how the two efforts can be coordinated.

DNR is surveying the yellow perch population to reexamine the management strategy of a closed fishery and to examine habitat limiting factors. The Severn is to be a development area for applying fisheries ecosystem management concepts. Yellow perch will be collected counted, measured and tagged this spring, dissolved oxygen and chlorophyll A measurements will be made this summer, beach seining will define a juvenile habitat this summer. Brood stock will be collected and spawned and marked juveniles will be released into the Severn. A sampling summary was distributed.

AAC will be conducting a watershed survey to characterize land use, water quality, and stream physical conditions. A watershed master plan will be developed. The objectives are to develop a computer model to assess future conditions, identify and rank problems and recommend improve-

ment projects. Tributary specific pollutant loadings will be developed. There will be 50 tributaries sampled. Water quality will be determined and streams will be walked to determine problem areas. There would not be any sampling for benthos or fish. Presently, the model or the sampling does not extend into the estuary. There is not adequate data to model reactions in the tidal Severn.

The agency reps agreed there is much common ground for cooperation. Bob Lunsford will investigate the feasibility of DNR collecting benthos and fish information for inclusion in the watershed master plan. All communication will go to all participants. The following initial coordinating activities were agreed upon:

ACC will provide DNR with areas they would like sampled for benthos and fish; and, provide DNR with a scope of work for the watershed study.

DNR will provide a list of sample sites in desired areas; an outline of sampling procedures for fish and benthos; a list of restoration projects in the watershed; a summary of the RAS sampling program in the Severn.

Join the SRA and Save the River and the Bay!

We are the oldest organization dedicated to the preservation of a river in America. We are Anne Arundel County's largest and oldest civic group. Your support is very important especially because today's problems are tougher to solve and to manage than they have ever been. Your support gives our voice the strength to help protect your community, your watershed and your river, please join and make a difference! Your membership donation is fully tax deductible.

I/we would like to become a:

Regular (couple/individual) at..... \$20 _____ Benefactor (couple/individual) at \$100 _____
 Patron (couple/individual) at \$25 _____ or Community (organization) at \$40 _____

I would like to make an *additional* contribution of: \$ _____

Couples or Individuals or Community's President:

Name: _____

Your Community's Name: _____

Street: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone : _____ E-Mail: _____

Community Associations: (we need both President's info above and Rep's info below)

Name: _____

Street: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone : _____ E-Mail: _____

We begin collecting membership donations in the fall for the following calendar year.

Memberships recieved after the annual meeting in June apply to the next year.

Checks should be made payable to: **The Severn River Association, Inc., P.O. Box 146, Annapolis, Maryland 21404-0146**

THE SEVERN RIVER ASSOCIATION, INC.
P.O. BOX 146
ANNAPOLIS, MD 21404



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