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Admiral Heights Community Assn
Amberley Community Assn
Annapolis Conservancy Board
Annapolis Neck Peninsula Fed.
Annapolis Roads Property Owners
Anchorage Swim Club
Annapolis Yacht Club
Arden Civic Association
Bayberry Hill Property Owners
Bay Ridge Civic Assn
Bellevue Estates Civic Assn
Belvoir Farms Homeowners Assn
Bembe Beach Assn
Ben Oaks Civic Assn
Bluff Point Community Assn
Bretton Woods Homeowners Assn
Brown's Pond Improvement Assn
Burley Creek Community Assn
Bywater Church & CrabCreek Assn
Carrollton Manor Improvement
Chartwell Garden Club
Chesapeake Bay Foundation
Chesapeake Harbor Community
Chesapeake Landing Condo
Civic Association of Palisades
Colechester Community Assn
Downs Property Owners Assn
Dreams Landing Condominium
Eastport Civic Association
Eastport Yacht Club
Epping Forest Club
Fairwinds Beach Club
Ferry Farms Community Assn
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Herald Harbor Citizens Assn
Hidden Point Road Assn
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Indian Hills Community Assn
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Lindamoore Improvement Assn
Linstead Community Assn
Long Point/Severn Civic Assn
Luce Creek Conservancy
Murray Hill Residents Assn
Olde Severna Park Imprv Assn
Oyster Harbor Citizens Assn
Palisades Civic Assn
Pines Community Improvement
Point Field Landing Community
Riverview Manor Community Assn
Round Bay Community Assn
Rugby Hall Community Assn
Saefern Saddle & Yacht Club
Severn Sailing Assn
Severn School
Severn Town Club
Severna Forest Community Assn
Sherwood Forest Club
Shipley's Choice Community Assn
St Stephens Area Civic Assn
St. John's College
Sturbridge Homeowners Assn
Venice Beach Citizens Assn
Ward One Residents Assn
Wardour Garden Club
West Annapolis Civic Assn Inc
Whitney's Landing Community
Weems Creek Waterfront Assn
West Annapolis Civic Assn
Whitehall Beach Community Assn
Whitney's Landing Community
Winchester on Severn Assn

Meetings of the Severn River Association are held the 7 PM, 3rd Tuesday of each month, Calvary Methodist Church, 301 Rowe Blvd, Annapolis MD 21401. Speakers: Feb 20 Alan Hyatt on "Severn Savings' Living Roof – environmentally protective development", March 20 Councilman Jamie Benoit, on Anne Arundel growth and protecting the headwaters of the Severn River.

Streams of Stewardship Symposium 24 Feb 2007, Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden, Richmond, VA www.lewisginter.org or 804.262.9887x326. SRA member may apply for ½ tuition grant.

2006 State of the Magothy Meeting, Anne Arundel Community College CALT 100, 7 PM Wed 21 Feb
Title talk by Dr. Peter Bergstrom & Dr. Dorothy Leonard on "Oyster Restoration in the Magothy"

Sedimental Journey by Richard Falk

The record-breaking rains of June 2006 gave the water of Clement's Creek a distinct café au lait appearance. Distressingly obvious at such times of extreme water turbulence and heavy flow, sediment in the Chesapeake and its tributaries is a growing cause for concern to the health of this, the largest US estuary (where fresh and salt water mix).

Also known as silt or mud, sediment consists of suspended particles of clay and sand, carried in the water, settling out on the bottom where a build-up can bury bottom-dwelling (benthic) plants and animals.

While still suspended, it clouds the water and blocks the sun's rays from reaching submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV), which can fail to survive as a result.

Over the past 30 years, there has been an alarming decline in SAV in the Bay, related to a reduction in water clarity.

Where does sediment come from? Why has it become such a problem? What can be done to correct or at least minimize excessive sediment?

It is obvious that these particles come from land – not only the land which immediately surrounds the bay, but also the land of the larger watershed through which run rivulets, streams and rivers to the Bay.

The Chesapeake Bay watershed encompasses 64,000 square miles of land – from New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, and D.C. Sediment is carried to these waters by runoff of rain and irrigation water, by collapsing stream and riverbanks, and by the stirring up of accumulated bottom sediments.

Although this movement of earth through the action of water is a natural process (remember the Grand Canyon, and various river deltas?), it is greatly affected by disturbances in the natural flow of surface water and changes which destabilize soil features, which occur as the works of civilization change the watershed.

The US Geological Survey, which studies these things, has shown that rivers abutting agricultural land carry the most sediment and those with the greatest amount of undisturbed forest carry the least.

Residential development in a watershed increases sedimentation, which decreases after construction stops but remains higher thereafter than in undeveloped areas. Most sediment is transported when storms and floods generate heavy, turbulent water flows.

At the end of the Pleistocene epoch, about 12,000 years ago, the lower Susquehanna River flooded to form the Chesapeake Bay. It still supplies the Bay with almost half its fresh water. It is not surprising therefore, that the Susquehanna, traveling 400 miles through some of the most developed areas in the US is the primary source of sediment entering the northern Bay.

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("Sedimental" ... continued)

(Shoreline erosion and back flow from the ocean is the primary source in the lower Bay.)

Three hydroelectric dams and their reservoirs were constructed on the lower Susquehanna River. Upstream, in Pennsylvania, are Holtwood Dam, built in 1910 to create Lake Aldred, and the Safe Harbor Dam, built in 1931 to form Lake Clark.

Downstream, in Maryland, is the Conowingo Dam and reservoir, built in 1928. Sediment moving down river is trapped behind the dams. Despite periodic "scrubbing" when flooding and turbulence stir up the silt and send a good deal over the dam, the sediment accumulates. Ultimately, the dam's capacity to store sediment is exhausted. The two upstream Susquehanna reservoirs have reached capacity, so essentially all sediment reaching these dams must now continue downstream.

The Conowingo has not yet topped out, so it still traps about 2/3 of the 3 million tons of Susquehanna sediment that reaches it every year. At this rate, it is expected to reach capacity in 17-20 years.

The Severn River Log is published by The Severn River Association. We welcome contributed pieces, which do not represent official positions of the Association unless so specified. Mail articles, letters, op-ed pieces and photos for publication to:

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E-mail editor@severnriver.org
Editor Kurt Riegel

If the sediment load of the Susquehanna remains the same, another 2 million tons, or in excess of 200% more sediment will be dumped into the Chesapeake annually. This will be even greater if the number of extreme weather events increases, as has been predicted.

Recently, the US Supreme Court ruled that water released from dams is considered a "discharge" subject to the Clean Water Act. States must certify that these discharges will not adversely affect water quality in order for the dam to be licensed by the federal government.

Based on this ruling, Severn Riverkeeper Fred Kelly, calling the Conowingo Dam the "Prime destructive force harming the bay," is gathering support to prod State lawmakers to action.

The watershed is large and diverse, and we lack of a good deal of basic information such as sediment sources and transit times to the Bay, so it is clear that there is no cheap and simple solution to this dilemma. An immediate need is for restoration of the trapping capacity of dams, by dredging millions of tons of silt from behind the dams, which will be very expensive and only temporary.

In the longer term, better land care practices and stream and shoreline restoration will have to occur, through legal mechanisms yet to be enacted and enforced in the multistate watershed of the Chesapeake Bay. This problem, how to reduce the load to the streams of the Bay watershed, must be solved if the Bay is to survive.

References

USGS Chesapeake Bay site
chesapeake.usgs.gov/sediments.html

Supreme Court, Warren Co. v Maine
EPA www.aswm.org/fwp/sd_warren_syllabus.pdf

President's Column

Severn River Kissers

Sometimes environmentalists are known as "tree-huggers." I would like to coin a term for the river variety: "river kissers."

If you love the Severn River as I do, you may not want actually to *kiss* her waters, since they are not always as clean as we would like, but you might want to be a river kisser in another way.

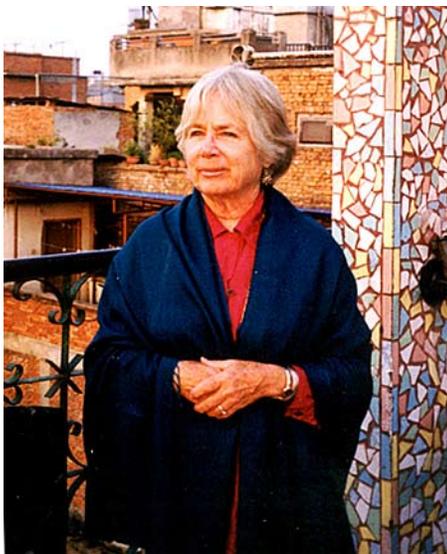
If you enjoy paddling, sailing, or casting a fishing line on the Severn, you might be a river kisser. If you enjoy the excitement of an osprey diving for a fish, or the vivid colors of a sunset reflected in the Severn's waters, you might be a river kisser. If you want healthy fish, crabs, swimming beaches, and wildlife in and around the Severn, please join me in being a river kisser.

How can we protect our waters and make them "kissable" again? One way is to get more involved in the Severn River Association. Come to our meetings; volunteer your time; watch for trouble signs in the watershed. Learn about things you can do in your own yard and community to protect our waterways. Install a rain garden or rain barrel and eliminate the use of excess fertilizers and pesticides in your yard. Tell your representatives what is important to you.

I hope you will join us for our enticing Save Our Severn speaker series and better understand what each of us can do to make our Severn River the best it can be. We can all be river kissers in our own ways. Resolve to do something wonderful to help restore the Severn in 2007.

Thistle Cone

Pearson Wins Award



Anne Pearson, SRA Board member, is the 2007 winner of the *Ellen Fraites Wagner Award for Outstanding Community Volunteer*, administered by the Chesapeake Bay Trust and carrying a prize of \$5000.

In her acceptance speech, she said, "Our work forged a beginning for the City and County installing rain gardens and living roofs...a start toward making the rain sacred to our lives instead of cast off into pipes, eroding the creeks and rivers, the veins and arteries of the Chesapeake Bay."

She is an amazing force for the Severn River Association, elevating stormwater management among this organization's priorities, and amplifying her energies greatly with those of the volunteers she inspires.

She is Director of the *Alliance for Sustainable Communities*, web site at

beinginplace.org

aplace4@verizon.net
410.956.1002

Rain Gardens – Why They Help

Before European settlement, the Chesapeake Bay watershed had been inhabited by Native Americans for 10,000 years. The Bay was healthy then, its watershed 95% forested. Rain was absorbed by the forest canopy, limbs, bark, leaves, roots and the centuries old leaf mulch.

Rain flowed into aquifers from which we draw drinking water and into creeks at a slow and steady rate, even in times of drought. The forest canopy also evaporated rain into the air continuing the water cycle.

Settlers exclaimed in their diaries about oysters a foot long, fish so plentiful you could scoop them up in a basket, forests full of game, wild grapes and nuts.

It has taken us only 300 years to destroy that bounty. Fish have PCBs, mercury, tumors, bacterial sores – and there are health advisories to limit how much one eats. The oyster was critical to the health of the Chesapeake Bay when it existed in populations large enough to filter the entire Bay water volume every few days.

Oyster harvests are less than 1% of former levels. The natural stock is pressed hard by man, who has taken too much and has ruined its habitat with silt, toxic pollutants, nutrient overloading, destruction of submerged vegetation, and new diseases.

Impervious surface dominates the landscape now. Stormwater from rooftops, parking lots, driveways and roads has been piped into the nearest waterway, emptying sometimes adjacent to a children's swimming area.

It floods roads, properties, and creeks that have little water except when pipes force huge volumes into their narrow channels, eroding their banks and felling mature trees.

To make matters worse, roads accumulate up to 70 potential carcinogens and toxic substances from cars – oil, gas, tires, brake linings, cadmium, copper, magnesium and lead.

We can all play a role in addressing this problem, just as St. Philip's Church has done with its rain garden – slowing, cleaning and cooling the polluted water that runs off its parking lot, letting water seep into the ground and making a place for us all to celebrate the rain and its part in our lives.

This rain garden ponds up to 8 inches as rain pours from the parking lot into its welcoming concave planting area.

We can do even more in our own homes – reduce lawn area, grow wildflowers and indigenous vegetation, with limited grassy areas to walk, play or picnic. Even a small yard can host wildflowers for endangered pollinators.

Porous pavers and grass-crete is better than asphalt & concrete for parking lots and driveways, because they allow rain water to infiltrate slowly back into groundwater systems.



Rain barrels connected to roof downspouts, with hose attached, form a reservoir to retain water for later use. With a flexible pipe at the top, overflow can be conducted underground to water a flower or vegetable bed. Arlington Echo, cooperating with SRA, offers them for \$50, website:

arlingtonecho.net/rainbarrel.htm

Try one for your yard!

Revitalizing the Oldest River Association

Bob Whitcomb, *Vice President & Membership Chair*

The Severn River Association has represented those concerned about the condition of the Severn River for over 95 years.

There is a general feeling that SRA would benefit greatly from more member involvement, expanding their participation in meetings and SRA action programs.

We love new and active participants – you or a resident or your community who's active on the Severn River as a boater or lover of the watershed.

Do you know people in a nearby neighborhood who care about the River? Have a conversation and urge them to join and participate in SRA. Don't stop with community membership – individuals are encouraged to join also.

We need your help! Membership dues are SRA's primary revenue source, and there's so much more we'd like to do for our Scenic River. To encourage membership, we are having a contest to see who can sponsor the most new members – so let me know of every new member that you bring in, and thanks for your efforts helping to revitalize the Severn River Association.

How is SRA responding to this acknowledged need? First, by electing new and energetic officers committed to invigorating the organization and its programs.

Their efforts are already bearing fruit – we've obtained a grant from the Chesapeake Bay Trust for this purpose.

Here's where you come in. If your community is already a member, that's great! If not, please contact your community President and Treasurer, with a reminder to pay its dues so that yours is again among the more than 70 official member communities of the Severn River Association.

Perhaps you don't know if your community is an official member? Ask your President or check our SRA web site at severnriver.org (click on "Member Associations.")

Ask your Association for the name of its current SRA Representative – that person should be attending our meetings. Or perhaps you're interested in becoming that Representative?

We would welcome your participation!

Elections are Over

Following recent election, SRA is voicing our concerns to newly elected officials – excerpts from our letter to Gov. O'Malley appear below. We urge other communities, organizations and individuals to write similar letters – emphasizing that we expect our elected officials to improve Severn River watershed quality.

Dear Governor O'Malley,

Severn River Association, the oldest River organization in the USA, offers our congratulations on your election and looks forward to positive change ... regarding Growth and Environment issues ...

It is our hope that (a state matching fund program) will encourage local jurisdictions to set up watershed restoration funds that are restricted to restoring the damage done by storm water runoff ... Your establishment of a state match will encourage enterprise funds in Counties throughout the State ...

Severn River Association looks forward to supporting legislation that will restore water quality in the Severn River, in Maryland and the Chesapeake Bay.

Sincerely,
Thistle Cone
President, Severn River Association

Volunteer !

With no paid staff, your Severn River Association depends on volunteers to accomplish its goals. Here's your chance to plunge in and contribute your energies, intellect and skills to an admirable cause – improving the Severn River watershed.

We need people, not only for our action projects, but also for writing articles & letters, participating & testifying at public forums, membership & office tasks, coordinating other volunteers, fund raising, etc.

Do come to our next meeting, tell us how you can best pitch in, bring a friend, and/or send a note to volunteer@severnriver.org telling us of your skills, interests and enthusiasms.

Riverkeeper's Column

Arrow Cove Lawsuit & State Prosecution

The Severn Riverkeeper, along with residents of Saefern and others, filed a lawsuit to stop the proposed Arrow Cove Development from destroying one of the last yellow perch spawning areas in the Severn River.

The lawsuit challenges an environmentally destructive decision by the county Board of Appeals. The development would discharge stormwater directly into the spawning area, allowing septic systems on steep slopes adjacent to the waterways.

Ironically, DNR officials are telling other counties not to do what Arundel County has done to destroy its once abundant yellow perch population. Community beaches are being closed because of waterborne bacteria!

Yellow perch are our "canaries in the coal mine." As a boy, I began every season with my father by fishing for yellow perch on the Severn, a tradition I continued with my son. So decimated is this once plentiful resource, that it's now illegal for me to fish with my grandson for yellow perch in the Severn.

We owe it to future generations to protect and restore the Severn – our children should enjoy swimming in safe waters that do not expose them to deadly bacteria.

Our new Attorney General Doug Gansler has promised to help prosecute those who pollute. Support your Severn Riverkeeper Staff and our Monitoring Program by making checks payable to the "Severn Riverkeeper" and sending to the Severn Riverkeeper, 329 Riverview Trail, Annapolis, Maryland 21401.

– Fred Kelly, Severn Riverkeeper

Stormwater Facts

- Urban stormwater carries twice the nitrogen and phosphorous as that from farms.
- It's the major source of pollution for Anne Arundel waterways, accounting for 37% of the nitrogen and 54% of the phosphorus.
- Parking lot & road runoff carries up to 70 potential carcinogens from car oil, gas, brake linings, tires: lead, copper, and cadmium.
- Stormwater surges mechanically disrupt the underwater environment, and carry silt which fouls subsurface biological processes.
- County rivers suffer from algae blooms, causing dead zones that rob fish, crabs and other aquatic life of oxygen they need for survival.
- Almost all developed areas generate troublesome stormwater. About 11.5% of the County is impervious surface, stormwater runoff generated by those 30,617 acres rushes into streams and creeks with every rain – eroding land and creeks, pushing large volumes of sediment into rivers, and smothering underwater grasses and oysters.
- Development prior to early 1980s discharges stormwater directly into creeks & streams, and many streams were buried in pipes or cement channels.
- Developments built 1982–2001 created ponds to regulate only major rainfalls. 90% of stormwater continues to be conducted directly into creeks.
- 1,100 county-maintained ponds need retrofitting at a cost of \$500,000 each
- Among stormwater problems are flooding of roads, lawns, basements, parking lots, damaging pipes, causing sinkholes and other hazards.
- 124 miles of County streams need restoration to correct damage from stormwater, at a cost of more than \$1 million per mile.
- To meet water quality standards, the Clean Water Act requires Anne Arundel County to spend \$40 million over the next five years on stormwater projects.
- The total cost of backlogged restoration projects estimated by AA Public Works Director is \$500 million to \$1 billion.
- To meet water quality standards, states and EPA agree that nutrient and sediment pollution entering the Bay and its tributaries must be reduced significantly, from all sources in the watershed.

– Alliance for Sustainable
Communities

Treasurer's Report

BALANCE SHEET

Total Checking/Savings	37,242
Accounts Receivable (Interest)	372
Loan to Crownsville Conserv	2,105
ASSETS	\$39,719
Free State Press (Est)	2,200
Equity	37,519
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	\$39,719

Operating Income & Expenses during 2006 were approximately \$12,000 each, excluding grants & contracts.

SRA Minutes Digest

November 2006.

Evan Belaga resigned as president and Thistle Cone became president. Sierra Club wishes to join forces to sponsor Mayor Ellen Moyer with the Al Gore slide show. Membership renewal letter prepared & reviewed. Membership committee appointed comprising Pat Lynch, Scott Hymes, Charlotte Lubbert & Bob Whitcomb. Respective Severn Riverkeeper and SRA roles were discussed. Kurt Riegel, appointed newsletter editor & webmaster, proposed & Board approved a click-to-join button on web site, with possible future merchandise offerings. Scott Hymes was appointed 2nd VP. Candidate projects were discussed, including Chesapeake Ecology Center raingarden, a Watershed snapshot, and Jabez Branch cleanup 31 Mar 2007.

December 2006.

Membership letter mailed. Nominating committee: Bob vom Saal, Pat Lynch, Sally Hornor. Upcoming SRA Speakers Series discussed, and venues for annual meeting. Fred Kelly noted that Gov-elect O'Malley has promised to match the counties' Watershed Restoration funds, influencing county executive John Leopold. Steve Barry noted that Community Associations initially opposed plan, but are becoming more receptive. The "SRA Log" will resume publication, Kurt Riegel editor, to members & some complimentary recipients. Brief progress report on National Fish and Wildlife Foundation funds to SRA for Cypress Branch restoration project - grant extended to 2008. AACo will start remediation of Cypress Branch this summer. Current regulations call for using Astro-Turf at new development outfalls but a January proposal will require more effective and less expensive step pools. Board approved letter to Governor supporting a State matching fund for counties to establish Stormwater Utilities. Watershed Restoration Fund Work Group proposed that river communities re-

quest a fund to address stormwater, including rain barrels, living roofs, rain gardens. Del. Claggett requested speaking points. Approved loan to Olde Severna Park Improvement Association. Sally Hornor reported on monitoring of bacterial counts in Magothy's Mill Creek; Fred Kelly intends similar monitoring of the Severn.

January 2007.

Fred Kelly will arrange Epping Forest clubhouse for annual meeting, Anne Pearson to follow up on speaker. Membership mailing occurred 7 January, Bob Whitcomb stressing need for follow-up to non-responders. Membership committee established with Whitcomb as chair, Pat Lynch, Charlotte Lubbert, and Scott Hymes. Kurt Riegel suggested data base storage on a secure web site for SRA officers. Strategic plan meeting was discussed. Board endorsed Pearson's letter to County Council on stormwater code language for "replicating the natural hydrological cycle." Developers should maintain Nature's original stormwater flow paths using low-impact techniques. Fred Kelly said new Maryland Attorney General Doug Gansler wants to prosecute environmental offenders - Sen President Mike Miller is supports. Jake Jacobs wants more attention to noise on waterways. Hymes reported that the Crownsville Conservancy has taken control of two properties acquired at a tax sale. Bob Whitcomb announced a cleanup on Jabez Branch on March 31, starting at 8:30 A.M.

Speakers Series

A fascinating series of speakers will be appearing at SRA meetings, covering many issues of great interest to members.

See Page 1 of this newsletter for the first few scheduled speakers, and our web site for additions as they occur:

severnriver.org

Ed/OpEd Column

This inaugurates a column for members to present their best ideas and action proposals. No endorsement by the SRA Board of Directors is implied. Send candidate submissions to editor@severnriver.org

Good news! The SRA Board will soon develop a strategic plan, which is essential to an effective watershed organization. This is good for SRA's future, but how are we doing now relative to our peer organizations?

SRA is an all-volunteer organization – unusual for an organization with a century of history and large goals. SRA's operating budget is only about \$12,000. The Magothy River Association is similar in approach & budget.

In contrast, South River Federation has a \$250,000 budget + 2.5 staff handling both mundane chores and volunteer projects. The Potomac Conservancy has a \$1,200,000 budget + 12 staff for a broad spectrum of vital river and watershed preservation efforts. Both organizations are frequently in the news, and effectively pursue their goals.

At a January Chesapeake Bay Funders Network (CBF) meeting for prospective grantees, SRA's hopes for winning an available \$100,000 grant were dashed. CBF eligibility criteria, based on solid research indicating that investing in civic organizations bears most fruit where there is a stable core of permanent staff, knocked us out.

The Severn Riverkeeper is eligible, will apply, and stands a good chance of winning a \$100,000 grant to support his activities. He is not formally connected to SRA.

Our strategic planning effort should ponder these facts, and exploit their implications to plan for a productive SRA future.

– The Editor

Join the SRA and Save the River and the Bay!

We are the oldest organization dedicated to the preservation of a river in America, Anne Arundel County's largest and oldest civic group. Your support is very important especially because today's problems are tougher to solve than they have ever been. Your support gives us voice and strength to help protect your community, your watershed and your river, so please join and make a difference! Your membership donation is fully tax deductible. Click-to-Join on our website at severnriver.org , or fill out the form below and mail it in.

I/we would like to become a:

Regular (couple/individual) at \$25 _____ Benefactor (couple/individual) at \$125 _____
Patron (couple/individual) at..... \$50 _____ or Community (organization) at \$55 _____

Couples or Individuals or Community:

Name: _____

Your Community's Name: _____

Street: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phones : _____ E-Mail: _____

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

Name: _____

Street: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phones : _____ E-Mail: _____

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

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

Make checks payable to: Severn River Association, Inc., P.O. Box 146, Annapolis, Maryland 21404-0146

Or Click-to-Join on our website at severnriver.org

THE SEVERN RIVER ASSOCIATION
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