CITIZENS FOR A BETTER EASTERN SHORE

SHORELINE™

A Journal of Natural Resources, Public Affairs and Culture on the Eastern Shore of Virginia

Volume 28 | *July 2015* | *Number 7*

USDA Still Wants Its Money Back

When the STIP was sold six years ago, Northampton County had not fulfilled the grant requirements of USDA – namely, to create jobs. USDA wanted its money back – about $600,000. The county didn't return it. It was later decided that the county could use the money for a community project. No project materialized and there was uncertainty about what projects would meet the Federal government criteria. USDA wanted some resolution, one way or another.

A small group of citizens finally set up their own conference call with USDA to try and clarify the debt obligation and terms of debt exoneration. The initial grant program, the Rural Business Enterprise funding, no longer exists. The county's obligation was transferred to the Communities Facilities program. This program requires a 65% to 35% matching investment by the county.

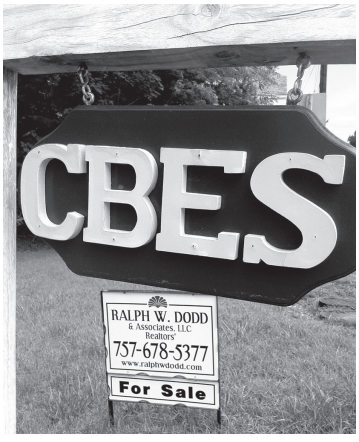
According to this new information, the outstanding grant of $599,734.80 would require that the proposed project must reach a minimum cost of $1,713,528 and be for an eligible purpose – all dollars would come from county resources, since the original grant money is still retained by the county. County officials previously stated that school district projects would not be considered eligible – the citizens group was told otherwise, and this information was brought to a Board meeting by Supervisor Granville Hogg, who had been made aware of the citizens' phone conversation.

"This completely contradicts the agreement from Washington DC," said County Administrator Katie Nunez. USDA "is putting up an obligation greater than Washington, DC, says that we have. I'm concerned by that. I think this is part of the confusion when you have private citizens talking to people who may not fully understand the situation and not fully expressing it without all the paperwork in hand."

It was later announced that a conference call had been set for June 29 between the county and USDA. The call will be open to the public, and *ShoreLine* will continue to follow this story.

Team CBES participants Sarah Morgan and Rick Hubbard talk trash at the recent cleanup at Oyster harbor.

CBES For Sale?!? *Our ideology – never! Our office building – well, yes, it is. In an effort to focus our limited resources on CBES mission-related activities rather than structures, the CBES Board has put our historic office on the market. Virtual offices in today's business climate are the norm. The tug of nostalgia, however, will bring some sadness, but the charming Sugar Run Cottage will no doubt serve its future owner well. Sugar Run Cottage is located at 16388 Courthouse Road, Eastville Virginia.*



National Flood Insurance

FEMA, NFIP, CRS, SFHA, FIRM – OMG!

By Sarah Morgan

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is familiar to many residents and shareholders on the Shore; participation in FEMA's federally-sponsored National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) becomes an important consideration when deciding whether to buy a property that is subject to periodic flooding or that may become vulnerable in the next couple of decades.

According to the NFIP website (www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program), the National Flood Insurance Program is aimed at reducing the impact of flooding on private and public structures. This is achieved by providing affordable insurance for property owners and by encouraging communities to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations. These efforts help mitigate the effects of flooding on new and improved structures. Overall, the program reduces the socio-economic impact of disasters by promoting the purchase and retention of Risk Insurance in general, and National Flood Insurance in particular.

Sounds great, right? Who wants to have to clean up, repair, or rebuild after a flooding event? Who wants to pay for someone else's risky investment on or near the water if there is a program available to help mitigate that risk? That's where NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS) comes in. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS) was implemented in 1990 as a voluntary program for recognizing and encouraging local government floodplain management activities exceeding the minimum NFIP standards.

Any community's local government in compliance with minimum floodplain management requirements may join the CRS, which uses a system of points to determine discounts for NFIP policyholders. Communities are awarded points based on criteria that improve floodplain management and are placed in Classes. Premium discounts vary from Class 1 (the most) to Class 10 (none). Qualifying locations on the Shore include Accomack County and Chincoteague (Class 8 status, 10% discount on flood insurance rates), and the towns of Wachapreague and Cape Charles (Class 9, 5% discount).

At this time, only four communities nationwide have qualified for the highest discount (Class 1). Two of the four areas, in the state of Washington, have set aside large tracts of flood-prone land, a measure that is impractical for the Eastern Shore.

The points system is based on various flood mitigation activities a community performs. Examples include implementing land use planning through comprehensive plans and other adopted policies such as zoning and subdivision ordinances, which can generate CRS credit directly or when a community enacts recommended courses of action.

Credits can also be awarded based on working in tandem with public and private organizations to protect habitat critical for rare and endangered species as well as to develop master plans for floodplain management. These include The Nature Conservancy, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Virginia Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program of the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and the Virginia Natural Heritage Program.

At the regular meeting of the Northampton Board of Supervisors (BoS) in May, outgoing Economic Development Director Charles McSwain presented a rationale for rejecting a course of action designed to protect homeowners from flooding losses. His reasoning was dependent on simple math – maybe too simple for the actual situation.

He reasoned that there are currently only 285 flood insurance policy holders who are in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) of Northampton County; an additional 121 flood policyholders would get no discount because they are not in a flood zone. This

See **"FEMA,"** *Cont'd on page 3*

ShoreLine is published monthly by Citizens for a Better Eastern Shore and is distributed to members, public officials, and friends.

How to reach CBES
P.O. Box 882, Eastville, VA 23347
(757) 678-7157
info@cbes.org • www.cbes.org

Printed on Sustainably Produced Paper

In light of flooding events such as this example in Oyster, it is incumbent on Shore officials, residents, and stakeholders to make responsible decisions regarding zoning and land-use policies to mitigate risk.

"FEMA," *Cont'd from p. 2*

statement is inconsistent with the table (obtained from the FEMA CRS website), which shows that premiums for properties outside the SFHA would be discounted the same amount (5%) as the properties within the SFHA in a Class 9 community.

McSwain went on to estimate costs for participating the program at $25,000, including $16,000 for a CRS Coordinator (based on ***up to*** 20% of a staff person's time). The additional costs would be for GIS services plus administrative time.

According to the NFIP Coordinator's Manual, "Communities should prepare and implement those activities which best deal with their local problems, whether ***or not*** they are creditable under the CRS. Few, if any, of the CRS activities are expected to produce premium reductions equal to or greater than the cost of their implementation. In considering whether to undertake a new floodplain management activity, a community must consider all of the benefits the activity will provide (not just insurance premium reductions) in order to determine whether it is worth implementing."

CRS Classes, Credit Points, and Premium Reductions

The qualifying community total points, CRS Classes, and flood insurance premium reductions are shown in the table below. (SFHA means Special Flood Hazard Area.)

		Premium Reduction	
CRS Class	Credit Points	Inside SFHA	Outside SFHA
1	4500 +	45%	10%
2	4000 - 4499	40%	10%
3	3500 - 3999	35%	10%
4	3000 - 3499	30%	10%
5	2500 - 2999	25%	10%
6	2000 - 2499	20%	10%
7	1500 - 1999	15%	5%
8	1000 - 1499	10%	5%
9	500 - 999	5%	5%
10	1 - 499	0	0

The above statement exposes the basic flaw in McSwain's reasoning and shows its limitations. Considering more of the benefits each activity would provide to the community and determining what creditable activities are already taking place in Northampton County would provide a balanced approach to determining the best solution for the county, its citizens and its stakeholders.

McSwain mentioned the non-profit Wetlands Watch in his speech as a pro-CRS organization. Its March, 2015, report entitled *Flood Protection Payoffs: A Local Government Guide to the Community Rating System* provides a number of reasons communities would do well to consider participating in the program.

The CRS provides credit for many existing programs in Virginia localities, such as storm water regulations and system maintenance, building code enforcement, stringent floodplain ordinances and open space preservation. Employing existing programs for CRS credit improves efficiency, encourages collaboration between municipal departments and provides multiple benefits from a single action.

McSwain mentioned that The Nature Conservancy's ownership of barrier island and other flood-prone properties could result in a potential 170 points, depending on the land area preserved as a percentage of the total flood plain. Another creditable activity would be to encourage more property owners to buy flood insurance policies.

As part of his simple math activity, McSwain mentioned 422 current flood policyholders as of September, 2014. However, this number stands to increase as the local housing market recovers and more properties are sold on a non-cash basis. Mortgage companies generally require flood insurance policies as well as homeowners' policies for customers in a SFHA even when the principal balance is low. This applies to traditional mortgages as well as lines-of-credit. Some local sellers have had to resort to owner-financing in order to keep their properties affordable as flood insurance premiums have risen.

It is true that with the adoption of the newest Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for Eastern Shore properties, much of the land area has been removed from the VE (high risk) flood zone and has been placed in the AE flood zone (a less-risky area) as determined by FEMA. Flood premiums for these properties have been dramatically reduced, thus providing an incentive for owners who have not been able to afford flood protection to consider buying it. Encouraging participation in the NFIP is a creditable activity.

The Wetlands Watch report mentioned previously is a guide for local governments to determine what common activities and programs may earn credit. There may be possible adjustments to current policies and programs that would make those activities creditable, thus bringing the County within the flood insurance discount structure without drastic changes. There are also possible funding opportunities that could assist our community in furthering its general goals without straining already tight budgets.

Pursuing the Community Rating System may provide a boost to the overall economy by helping to stimulate and facilitate affordable homeownership, increase protection for vulnerable properties, and encourage more efficient cooperation with other government efforts such as stormwater management and infrastructure development. As climate change, subsidence and sea level rise continue to affect the lower Delmarva Peninsula, wise decisions by local government become more and more crucial.

ShoreLine *Comment.* *It is ironic that Northampton's Economic Development Director refuses to pursue a program that would reduce flood insurance cost for new residents and businesses. Also that his focus seems to be more on short term costs versus the longlasting benefits available to communities that adopt responsible policies for development. Officials in Accomack County as well as in the towns of Chincoteague, Cape Charles, and Wachapreague saw the wisdom in CRS participation and are to be congratulated for their efforts.*

Northampton County Rezoning

The clock may start ticking soon

By Mary Miller

At the end of the May 26 Board of Supervisor's Work Session, with no agenda notice, and with only the CBES representative left in the audience, the Board members were presented with a new calendar for action on the county-wide rezoning proposal. Each member received a Red Binder containing all changes agreed to up until that date – and several pages of brand new recommendations from county staff.

June 29 was noted as the date when the Board would "review the revised draft document and map to be sent to joint public hearing." An August 11 or 12 Joint Public Hearing with the Planning Commission was proposed, with a vote on the rezoning expected sometime in October. By the time this issue of *ShoreLine* arrives, the Board may have already voted on a Public Hearing Draft. The Board has voted themselves an additional six-month extension, since the Code-enforced time limit for their deliberations would have expired before the scheduled Public Hearing in August and a possible vote in the fall. (See Keeping Track – *"Rezoning vote* ***not*** *postponed.")*

Many changes in the most recent draft have not been widely distributed. (See Keeping Track – *Event Venue – what's this?)* Although draft language is available on the county website, there is still no comparative document to show changes between current zoning and proposed rezoning.

Board members state that changes provided by unnamed staff have often been in response to citizen input, but that doesn't always mean that the changes have been for the benefit of county residents. In fact many of the changes and much of the unchanged rezoning draft, appear to benefit people and industries that are not even living or operating in the county.

The Waste Industry – always looking for new fields for dumping.

- The revised *"waste management"* definition allows for "transporting, *processing, treatment* and disposal of waste" – no matter how, no matter where the trash comes from. Including the term "resource recovery" will allow waste materials to be processed or treated and converted into energy or manure, or other by-products.
- A ***"****waste water treatment plant"* allows treatment of industrial waste water and the "handling of solids and gases removed from such wastes."
- An Industrial PUD (*Planned Unit Development*) would allow a waste site developer to set the rules for setbacks, lot coverage, density, uses, etc, and to bypass county zoning standards.

The Industrial Poultry industry – always looking for new fields, new neighborhoods, fewer restrictions.

- Rezoning eliminates lot coverage ratios, the amount of impervious surface relative to the size of a parcel – staff provides pages of charts, text and new un-tested Stormwater Management regulations to try and demonstrate that setbacks alone, without lot coverage limits, would offer the same protections for water quality from the impacts of industrial poultry farming.
- *"Resource recovery"* – included in *"Waste management"* definition – includes chicken litter incineration to produce energy, manure or other by-products. Recent actions in Maryland to restrict field application of chicken manure will force the industry to turn to incineration – huge increase in poultry house permits in Accomack County will force growers to find nearby areas with fewer restrictions on incinerators.
- *"Agricultural waste storage facility"* – "a waste holding shed, pond or tank used to store manure prior to land application" – additional specific setbacks required ***only*** if used in connection with "intensive farming" operation.
- *"Agricultural disposal practices and structures*" – includes dead chicken incineration – additional specific setbacks required ***only*** if used in connection with "intensive farming" operation.
- An Agricultural PUD (*Planned Unit Development*) would allow a developer to set the rules for setbacks, lot coverage, density, uses, etc. and bypass county zoning standards.

Real Estate Development industry – building for investment, for speculation, for whom?

For an industry always looking for new fields to plow, new "pristine" shorelines to pave, a dramatic increase in zoning density is proposed with no plan for providing or paying for county services. Local real estate taxes paid by current residents will subsidize the development industry; in addition, removal of several workforce housing opportunities limits housing options for local residents.

- *Planned Unit Developments (PUDs)* – residential, industrial, agricultural or commercial development permitted in any zoning district, with no performance standards, no criteria, no density limits, no setbacks, and no enabling ordinance – the developer would make up the rules and the county would have almost no grounds for denying a project. (Accomack County is facing a lawsuit over a PUD denial.)
- *Multi-family Dwellings (MFDs), Mixed-Use buildings (also MFDs*), 4 units per acre, in districts with no central water and sewer requirements or availability – no criteria for including workforce or affordable housing.
- *Accessory Dwelling Units*, one for every single family dwelling – no density requirement.
- *Affordable Housing Incentives* – removed from the proposed rezoning.
- *Mobile Home Park District* – removed from the proposed rezoning.

Town Edge – proposed new changes remove proffer opportunities and permit all listed uses "by right."

In response to several Towns protesting the elimination of the Town Edge District, a meeting was held with the Economic Development Director. All the Towns present preferred the current or an enhanced Town Edge District zoning. Concern was expressed about waste sites and industrial poultry operations near towns and interest was expressed in proffers during rezoning, as current zoning provides, to help fund services.

See **"Rezoning"** *Cont'd on page 5*

"Rezoning," *Cont'd from p. 4*

- All listed uses allowed "by right" – including civic groups, clubs and organizations; meteorological towers to 199 feet; recreational playing fields, including rest rooms and lockers for scheduled sports events and other field activities; wineries; wireless communication facility to 199 feet; uses similar to permitted uses.
- Current Town Edge zoning allows for rezoning to residential and commercial areas, with the opportunity for town/county cooperation and the use of proffers to offset increased need for public services – proposed rezoning eliminates that process.
- Staff recommends a new *Town Edge District* – 1 Single-family unit per acre, 1 acre lot size – potential for expansion of town utility service may enable new Multi-family use, e.g., 6 units per acre.
- Request at meeting from town officials that waste facilities be 2,000 feet from towns, not include handling or processing of waste from outside the county, and a revised "waste management" definition to be drafted, which would allow only county-generated waste to be managed – these requests are mentioned, but not addressed, in the staff recommendation.

When is a change really a change?

At the June 9 Board meeting, Chairman Hubbard held up the Red Binder of changes and recommendations and stated that staff had recommended that current setbacks for Intensive Poultry farming be reinstated in the rezoning. "That should be a move in the right direction," he said. In itself, that would be significant, but as previously mentioned, with the Board's consensus that ***no standards*** would be required for Planned Unit Developments, the result could be a new agricultural PUD District, with its own designated setbacks, which would override any county zoning setbacks for chicken houses. Agreement to retain current setbacks becomes meaningless if unrestricted PUDs remain in the ordinance.

What's in it for us – the property owners who pay the bills?

Many of the new definitions and uses, setbacks and removal of performance standards in the rezoning draft appear to benefit people and industries not here yet. Elimination of affordable housing tools, like a density bonus and a Mobile Home Park Overlay District, and the increased residential density give-away with no low-cost housing conditions, would limit or remove low cost housing options for the county workforce. The ability to create Planned Unit Development districts with no standards at all, which could allow everything from Industrial Poultry farming and unrestricted waste processing to an unlimited number of condominiums per acre, is alarming. Unrestricted PUDs may be the most potentially damaging change in the proposed rezoning. The idea that a developer of an Agricultural, Industrial or Residential project could make up rules which circumvent county zoning, is irresponsible and would threaten and undermine a careful balance between the needs of current residents and the ability of county resources to support the proposed changes.

ShoreLine *Comment.* *And remember, in spite of the recent extension of the deadline to act on the rezoning proposal, which would allow an additional six months to consider the proposal, there is* ***no requirement*** *that the Board wait until after the November election to act on the proposal. The sitting Board could act on the rezoning at any time.*

"Event Venue" – what *is* this?

In response to inquiries about use of commercial spaces for special events, and to both complement and clarify the local government's role in the new Agritourism language in the Virginia Code, Northampton County staff recently submitted a new Commercial Use definition for possible inclusion in the rezoning draft. An *Event Venue* would be a permanent site, including buildings and structures (as well as tents and stages), "where people could assemble to take part in entertainment, educational, cultural, organizational, ceremonial and/or celebratory events… ." County and Health Department requirements would be enforced, setbacks have been established, off-street parking would be mandatory, and a Special Use Permit would be required. Other provisions for screening, hours of operation, maximum number of guests, etc, "…***may*** be required as part of the special use permit approval." The site must be at least five acres and overnight accommodations may be approved as a separate use on the property. The new use could be approved in Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Districts, as well as two proposed Residential Districts.

What's the background on this surprise new use, *Event Venue*? It would be a new permanent commercial use, with no size limit, which appears to be intended for major events, and few with use-specific performance standards. This use was generated by staff more than a year after the proposed rezoning was presented to the public, but it was only disclosed in a Board meeting packet. Not surprisingly, it has received little public notice. Research of events permitted in ordinances of other communities under *Event Venue* include: outdoor amplified performances, celebrations, exhibitions, sporting competitions, races, motorized vehicle rallies, demonstration and sales events, concerts and tournaments.

- The *Event Venue* Use is described as a permanent Commercial use, with buildings and structures, tents and stages, on at least 5 acres, set back 300' from residential property lines.
- No criteria for hours of operation, numbers of attendees, visual screening, duration or frequency or type of events, crowd control or security plans, emergency access plan, alcohol sales and fireworks use, obligation of the county's health and safety services, or liability insurance requirements, which are usually required by other *Event Venue o*rdinances.

Keeping Track

Rezoning vote is *not* postponed. At the June 9 Board of Supervisors meeting it was announced that the posted calendar for a public hearing on the rezoning (August 11 or 12) and a decision (at a later date) would require another extension of time. The county as the applicant, which really means all of us, is required by Virginia Code to either request an extension of time or withdraw the application for the rezoning. The Board voted to extend the process for another six months. Many in both the public and the press took this to mean that the Board would wait another six months to vote. ***Not so!***

The Board was about to run out of time, again, on July 14. This is the second time the clock would run out on them. Any time now the Board can send the proposal out to public hearing. The Board can't vote on the rezoning until the Planning Commission makes a recommendation – anywhere from one hour to 100 days later. The Board can vote any time after that.

Although the local press reported the meeting like this: *"[Chairman] Hubbard went on to say that no action on any zoning proposals was expected in the next six months, which means no action will take place with the existing sitting Supervisors. The final decision will be left up to the newly elected Supervisors after the November 3, 2015, election."* Chairman Hubbard actually said that this extension would "allow another six months." An audio recording of the meeting is posted on the county website.

Help Wanted. Vacancies at the Northampton County offices include a Finance Director and Director of Economic and Community Development. These executive positions report to senior management and elected officials. Deadlines for applications were in June.

The Finance Director will manage the county's financial activities, develop policy and procedures, prepare budgets, etc. No specific educational attainment is required, but a combination of education and experience equal to a college degree in a financial-related field is expected. A Certified Public Accountant is "desired" with at least four years of government or private sector experience in accounting or finance required. Salary range is from $67,385 to $101,076.

The Director of Economic and Community Development will manage and supervise staff responsible for economic development, planning, zoning, building inspection compliance and enforcement. A bachelor's degree in business or public administration, finance, economics, planning or related field is required along with 6-9 years of experience in managing planning, zoning, code enforcement and/or economic development programs. Applicant must be a Certified Economic Developer or will be expected to attain this credential within the first year of employment. No professional Land Use Planning credentials are required. Salary range is from $74,123 to $111,184.

The low end of the salary scales for either of these positions is about double the average teacher's salary in Northampton County.

TMDL Studies. The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) hosted a Work Group meeting on water quality studies for Little Mosquito Creek and Assawoman Creek in Accomack County, and Nassawadox Creek with several tributaries located in Northampton County on Tuesday June 23, 2015. The meeting was held in the Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission building (A-NPDC) located on Front Street, in Accomac. The purpose of the meeting was to provide information and discuss the study with community members and local government.

Little Mosquito Creek and Assawoman Creek were identified in Virginia's 2014 Water Quality Assessment & Integrated Report as impaired due to violations of the State's water quality standards for dissolved oxygen and do not support the Designated Use for Aquatic Life. Additionally, Nassawadox Creek and several tributaries have been identified as impaired since they do not meet the water quality standards for Shellfish or Recreation Uses due to elevated levels of bacteria. The federal Clean Water Act and the Code of Virginia require DEQ to develop TMDLs for pollutants responsible for each impaired waterway contained in Virginia's TMDL Priority List and Report and subsequent water quality assessment reports.

During the study, DEQ will develop a Total Maximum Daily Load for the impaired waters. A TMDL is the total amount of a pollutant a water body can contain and still meet water quality standards. To restore water quality, pollutant levels have to be reduced to the TMDL amount. The Virginia Departments of Environmental Quality, Conservation and Recreation, and Health are working to identify the sources of pollution in the watersheds of these streams.

Additional information is also available on the DEQ web site at: www.deq.virginia.gov/tmdl.

Commercial Sewer on Hold. The Northampton Public Service Authority (PSA) reported to the Board of Supervisors on June 22 that the Southern Node, Rt. 13 commercial sewer project has escalated in cost from $1.8 million to a possible $3.2 million total with $78,000 spent so far on studies. The project would send 15,000 gallons per day of sewage to the Cape Charles treatment plant, and the town wants to tie county zoning along Rt. 184 to the project. The Supervisors declined, voting 3-1 to put the project on indefinite hold saying that the county has higher priorities - schools and EMS. The PSA adjourned with no further meetings scheduled.

Exec Director's Corner

Wayward Bay Huggers

By Donna Bozza, Executive Director

It's a special bonding moment when you spend a Shore Saturday morning derriere-deep in marsh grass picking up Natural Light cans. On June 6, fifteen of us –Team CBES – tackled coastline debris in the seaside village of Oyster as part of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation's 27th Annual Clean the Bay Day. You might think we were wayward bay-huggers because we chose a clean-up site on the seaside. But did you know about half of the Bay's water volume consists of saltwater from the Atlantic Ocean?

Oyster was a natural spot to invest our sweat equity as it's home to a Nature Conservancy (TNC) "Living Shoreline" project. In two hours, we collected 980 pounds of refuse there, as well as in the wild marshes and waters circling the historic hamlet. Catch of the day included bottles, cans, cigarette butts, plastics of all kinds, undergarments, and waders. Other "finds" led to the discovery that Oyster is apparently a popular Lovers' Lane.

We were an eclectic group. Ages ranged from 22 to 65 plus. Some came as far as Wachapreague, several were CBES Board members – and our *ShoreLine* Production Editor too. The chair of the Northampton County Board of Supervisors, Rick Hubbard, also joined us.

Besides taking advantage of his clean-up power, we asked Supervisor Hubbard to exercise some political influence to get trash and recycling cans in Oyster, which would encourage the many visitors to the harbor's public boat ramp to keep the waterfront clean. Prior to the building of a county convenience center, a dumpster had been available there. Emptying the dumpster would be a challenge, but not one that can't be met. CBES Board Member Sue Mastyl suggested getting the community involved as they do in Harborton, which she said does not have the trash problem we found in Oyster. Accomack County has incorporated Harbor Committees in each of their villages that help with such issues. We hope this idea gets traction.

Boots off to all our stellar volunteers! Alletta Bell, Jim Baugh, Chad and Karen Davis, Steve Hairfield, Rick Hubbard, Van Lewin, Sue Mastyl, Stuart McDonald, Tim Meakin, Sarah Morgan, Jack Normand and Jenny Simpson. Team CBES Zone Captains, Courtney VanClief and Margaret VanClief, led the Clean the Bay charge, keeping us focused and watered. Extra special thanks to Margaret, a CBES Board member as well as new TNC Outreach and Education Coordinator, for connecting CBES with the Chesapeake Bay Foundation's project. It was her coordination and enthusiasm which helped make 1,500 feet – over a quarter mile – of Eastern Shore coastline cleaner.

Next year you will not want to miss this Bay-love in action event. We might even have a post event Trash Bash. For that celebration, those Natty Beer cans will be cold and full.

For more Save the Bay Initiatives visit the Chesapeake Bay Foundation at: www.cbf.org

Detach and return to CBES, PO Box 882, Eastville, VA 23347 • Join online at www.cbes.org

CBES Membership 2015 ❑New ❑Renewal

For Office Use

I would like to receive *ShoreLine* by email: ❑Yes ❑No

Name_____ Phone _____

Address _____ email _____

City _____State _____Zip _____ - _____

My volunteer interests are: _____

Enclosed is $_____ for the following:

* _____ Regular Membership (includes *ShoreLine*) $ 25

* _____ Life Membership (includes *ShoreLine*) $ 500

* _____ Optional additional tax-deductible contribution of $ _____

* _____ *ShoreLine* subscription without CBES membership $ 25

For our membership records, please tell us how many there are in your home 16 years or older: _____

Citizens for a Better Eastern Shore
P. O. Box 882
Eastville, VA 23347-0882

Address Service Requested

RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP NOW!

Nonprofit Organization
U. S. Postage Paid
Eastville, VA
Permit No. 8

SHORELINE

Community Calendar - July 2015

Note: Please verify times and places prior to attending meetings.

CBES and Other Activities

July 1 **VIMS Public Seminar**
7:30 PM, Wachapreague

July 9 **Shorekeeper Meeting***
3 PM, ES Chamber of Commerce, Melfa

July 13 **CBES Exec. Committee**
5 PM, CBES Office

July 16 **UVA Seminar Series**
7 PM, Oyster

July 21 **ES Groundwater Committee**
No July Meeting

July 21 **CBES Board Meeting**
No July Meeting

* Alternating between the ES Chamber of Commerce and the Barrier Islands Center

Accomack County

July 1 **Board of Zoning Appeals**
10 AM, Sup. Chambers

July 8 **Planning Commission**
7 PM, BOS Chambers

July 16 **Wetlands Board**
10 AM, Sup. Chambers

July 21 **School Board**
7 PM, BOS Chambers

July 22 **Board of Supervisors**
6 PM, BOS Chambers

Northampton County

July 6 **Board of Zoning Appeals**
1 PM, Conference Room

July 7 **Planning Commission**
7 PM, Sup. Chambers

July 14 **Board of Supervisors**
7 PM, Sup. Chambers

July 15 **Wetlands Board**
TBA, Conference Room

July 21 **Public Service Authority**
No Meeting

July 28 **School Board**
5:30 PM, Sup. Chambers

July 28 **BOS Work Session**
7 PM, Sup. Chambers

www.cbes.org