

CITIZENS FOR A BETTER EASTERN SHORE

SHORELINE

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Birds on the Barrier Islands, Sand Shoals and Sand Spits Need Your Help!

Submitted by Ruth Boettcher, VA Dept. of Game and Inland Fisheries

Alex Wilke, The Nature Conservancy VA Coast Reserve

From April through early September, large numbers of seabirds and shorebirds nest on Virginia's barrier islands and adjacent marshes, sand shoals and spits. Many of these beach-nesting birds lay their eggs directly into shallow depressions in the sand and the eggs and nests are very hard to see against the sandy background. Beach-nesting birds have to beat some hefty odds to successfully produce young on Virginia's dynamic barrier islands, sand shoals and spits. They require undisturbed nesting sites near good feeding areas, favorable weather, and few predators. Natural threats such as storm waves and extremely high tides can wash out large numbers of nests or drown flightless chicks. Predators such as raccoons,

foxes, gulls, and crows who love to feast on eggs, chicks, and occasionally adult birds, also are significant threats.

People visiting the barrier islands and adjacent shoals and spits during the breeding season present an additional challenge to beach-nesting birds and may unknowingly impact the birds' chances of success. Someone wandering through a nesting area may accidentally step on well-camouflaged eggs or chicks. Dogs can quickly find and destroy nests or chase young birds. Additionally, people and pets venturing too close to nesting sites can cause adult birds to leave their nests, exposing chicks and eggs to predators or excessive temperatures. Campers damage nesting habitat and create long periods of disturbance to nesting birds during the vulnerable night time hours. Trash and food items left in nesting areas attract raccoons and gulls; thus increasing the chances of birds being discovered by predators.

Given these significant challenges, it is not surprising that a number of the beach-nesting species that breed on Virginia's barrier island chain are designated as Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) in Virginia's Wildlife Action Plan (<http://www.bewildvirginia.org/wildlife-action-plan/draft/>) because of local or range-wide population declines. Several

of the SGCN are also designated as threatened or endangered under the federal and/or state Endangered Species Act, including the state and federally threatened piping plover, and the state endangered Wilson's plover. The barrier island chain, which includes adjacent marshes, sand spits and shoals, provides essential habitat for at least 13 species of beach-nesting shorebirds and seabirds all of which are SGCN. Piping Plovers and Wilson's Plovers are only found on the barrier islands in Virginia and over 50% of some of Virginia's breeding seabirds such as black skimmers, least terns and state threatened gull-billed terns nest on the islands and marshes of the Eastern Shore. The Virginia barrier islands are also import-

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American oystercatcher egg and chick. Photo by K. Rogers.

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ant to many of these species on a rangewide scale. For example, the islands are home to approximately 14% of the entire Atlantic coast piping plover breeding population and over 23% of the east coast American oystercatcher breeding population. Therefore, how we manage and protect these diverse habitats can have an impact on these avian populations on a local, regional, national and even international scale, *and* you can help!

How You can Help the Birds on Your Next Visit to the Virginia Barrier Island Chain


Because life on the beach can be tough, these birds need your help to survive. The more you know about what how these areas are managed during the breeding months of April through August, the better you can protect them. Remember, beach-nesting birds lay their eggs directly into shallow depressions in the sand and the eggs and nests are very hard to see against the sandy background. Seabirds such as terns and black skimmers nest in colonies that range in size from two to over a thousand pairs and can be very noisy and conspicuous. Conversely, shorebirds such as the American oystercatcher and the piping plover are less noticeable because

they breed in territories defended by a single pair. Once the eggs hatch, adult birds raise their young along the beaches, dunes, mudflats, and marsh edges of the islands where the chicks can feed and hide until they are able to fly.

Most of Virginia’s barrier islands are owned and managed by agencies and organizations like The Nature Conservancy, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation. Many islands are open to visitors with seasonal restrictions in place to protect nesting birds but some are closed during the nesting season. You can help ensure that the birds successfully raise young by learning more about visitor use policies along Virginia’s barrier islands and following the few simple rules listed below when visiting the islands that are open to the public during the breeding season (April – August):

1. Respect all posted bird nesting areas.
2. Pets are not allowed on most of the Virginia barrier islands. Please leave your dogs at home. They may destroy nests and chase adult and young birds.
3. Always remain below the last high tide line, even if there are no signs, to avoid injuring chicks or eggs.
4. Avoid walking through areas above the high tide line and backside mudflats.

5. Be aware of birds calling loudly from the beach or over your head. They are letting you know that you are too close to a nest or hidden chicks.
6. Avoid activities that are disruptive to the birds such as campfires, fireworks, kite flying, and loud parties. Camping and campfires are not allowed on most of the Virginia barrier islands.
7. Take all trash with you when you leave the islands.
8. Teach others to appreciate the beauty of Virginia’s coastal wildlife.

Please visit www.nature.org/vcr, www.fws.gov/refuge/chincoteague/, www.fws.gov/refuge/fisherman_island and www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural-heritage/natural-area-preserves/wreck to learn about use policies for these barrier island properties. For further information on beach nesting birds and island use policies, please contact The Nature Conservancy at 757-442-3049, Eastern Shore of Virginia National Wildlife Refuge at 757-331-2760, Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge at 757-336-6122, Virginia Dept. of Conservation and Recreation Natural Heritage Program at 757-787-5989 or the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries at 757-709-0766. For information on public use policies on ungranted state lands such as sand spits, sand shoals and marshes, please contact the Virginia Marine Resources Commission at 757-414-0710. 

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Parks & Recreation + New Business Incubation = Economic Development

by David Kabler and Kate Latham

Chairman and member of the Advisory Board of Northampton County Parks and Recreation

The former Machipongo Middle School offers our county a unique and timely opportunity to improve the health and well-being of our citizens while stimulating our economy with new job creation and infrastructure improvement. There is currently an effort underway to explore the feasibility of some alternative uses for the building and grounds. County residents with an interest in these or similar ideas may want to become involved in this project.

Opened in 1953, the Northampton County High School had been built to improve the educational opportunities of Negro students; however, after the Class of 1970 was graduated, the building was converted to an integrated Junior High School and Middle School. Many present and former residents call this place “alma mater.” Memories of school days, classes, athletic contests, band concerts and graduations are etched in the minds of thousands of families of students who attended school here. Due to decreasing school enrollment and austere budgets, the facility was closed as a school in 2008.

It has recently been proposed that this property, comprised of 20 acres of land and 66,000 sq. ft. of buildings under roof, be revived and placed back into public service. The Northampton County Parks and Recreation (NCP&R) department has come to rely on the use of the school’s gymnasium and a few classrooms for over half of its programs, including basketball, volleyball and Summer Camp. Classrooms have been used as temporary office space for county administration or as storage facilities, but maintenance on the building and its mechanical systems has been minimal.

How else might the community make use of this property? With the needs of their organization’s programs in mind, the NCP&R Advisory Board started looking around for additional uses that would bring revenue, jobs or services to the area while making it cost effective to better maintain the property. At a presentation to the Board of Supervisors in March, 2016, the Advisory Board, joined by NCP&R Director Laura Jenrette and Economic Development Director Kris Tucker, suggested that a Feasibility Study could reveal possible uses for the building and their corresponding costs and benefits. Ideas included a business incubator, a tourism-focused cultural center or welcome center, a community theater, a community pool and a commercial kitchen facility. A resolution was circulated to garner support for the idea of the Feasibility Study, and it was endorsed by the boards of directors of CBES, the Northampton County Chamber of Commerce, the Friends of NCP&R, the NCP&R Advisory Board and the Accomack and Northampton Boards of Supervisors.

BUSINESS INCUBATOR

With an eye toward attracting new business investment into Northampton County and finding ways to retain our youth after they graduate from high school and college, a proposed use of part of the Machipongo facility is a New Business Incubator. New business incubation, which is trending upwards nationally, provides means for large and small communities to stimulate business development. Northampton County has a strong entrepreneurial labor base and a pool of skilled/retired trade and business professionals available to act as mentors. Our small town, rural lifestyle in an increasingly urbanized society may be just the attraction for qualified candidates to work in our new business incubator. As an arrow in our economic development quiver, this could be a fertile ground to support the development of new technologies and locally produced products. Affordable housing is an ongoing challenge in our community, especially for newly arrived teachers, so a residential program for qualified recruits may be useful to explore as well. Grants, donations and gifts may be viable sources of funding.

CULTURAL CENTER

Respecting the culture and history of this school property honors our people and traditions. The proximity of the Barrier Island Center next door could enhance the use of the Machipongo facility as a cultural center. Tourism-focused functions could include retail space for the locally crafted products of the Artisan Trail and small studio spaces for local artisans. Exhibits on the rich and unique history of the Shore could direct visitors to other local historic centers such as Eastville’s courthouse complex and the several local museums.

COMMERCIAL KITCHEN

Our county lacks a commercial kitchen facility that could be rented or otherwise shared among small producers of food products and provide additional economic opportunities for our farmers. Several county residents have expressed interest in starting Farm-to-Table educational programs which would educate county youth in farming, culinary, and entrepreneurial endeavors.

COMMUNITY POOL

A very active group of citizens has formed a new 501(c)(3) non-profit group called the Friends of Northampton County Parks and Recreation with the express purpose

See “Parks and Rec,” cont’d on p. 7

Details Debated Regarding Poultry Buffer

By Sue Mastyl

On the Eastern Shore, everything is about change – a spit of land that was there last year is gone after a winter storm or a hurricane, barrier islands move and migrate over the years and centuries, migrating birds are here and then gone again, crops change with the market and growing conditions. And forest tracts grow up, thin out as they reach climax, and then begin to topple and die.

At the June 15 meeting of the Accomack Board of Zoning Appeals, the best approaches were debated for management of the buffers called for in the new poultry ordinance. At issue was a 100-foot-wide buffer between a new poultry farm on Seaside Road outside of Belle Haven, and the adjoining Waterside Village subdivision (owned by Waterside Land Trust). Steve Mallette, Principal/Owner of Resource Management Associates, presented an overview of the situation, which provides “the first test of the new ordinance,” he said. Mallette’s firm has been contracted by the owner of the new poultry farm, Le Ung, of Princess Anne, MD, to manage the woods on the property.

In April, Rich Morrison, Director of Planning and Community Development for Accomack County, and Gracie Milbourne, Zoning Administrator, inspected the property and determined that the existing buffer provided sufficient screening to meet the requirements of the ordinance. However, subsequently, the entire property, which includes approximately 100 acres of forested land, was thinned as part of ongoing maintenance to be managed as a tree farm. At that time, the 100-foot buffer was also thinned to encourage new growth. At an inspection of the property after the thinning, the county determined that it was “too thin to meet the requirements,” according to Milbourne, and so the property owner has asked for a waiver of the landscaping requirement from the Board of Zoning Appeals. Morrison added that after the thinning, “you could see through [the buffer] pretty clearly.”

The Forestry Management Perspective

Mallette presented the case for thinning of the buffer to the Board of Zoning Appeals. Over time, a stand of mixed species, including loblolly pine, a predominant species here on the Eastern Shore, will thin out; “after 12 years in an unthinned stand,” he said, “you’ll get shading, with no sunlight in the middle of the stand – the lateral branches will lose their needles, and there will be nothing in the understory.” After 45 years, he continued, trees below the canopy will be dead or have only a small crown. Unthinned stands are also susceptible to bark beetle infestation, he noted.

Two representatives from the Virginia Department of Forestry (Robbie Lewis, Senior Area Forester, Maritime Work Area, and David Milby, Deputy Regional Forester, Eastern Region Office) also spoke in support of the thinning practice. “Thinning is a very important forestry management practice,” said Lewis. In an unthinned stand, “when you look down it, it’s like a tunnel; there are no needles.” Once a stand is thinned, he continued, “early successional species attract wildlife and birds,” which drop seeds to promote understory growth. Milby added that “thinning is a common practice among pine stands; it increases the value of wildlife and the efficacy of the buffer.”

Mallette compared the numbers from the existing 100-foot buffer, before and after thinning, with the landscaping requirements from the poultry ordinance, as shown below. He also included the buffer row of bayberry bushes that had been planted by Waterside Land Trust. Although these shrubs may last 15 years, he noted, before then they will crowd each other out and lose their leaves, losing their effectiveness as a screen. He added that this row is all a single species, whereas the existing forested buffer represents 10 to 15 species.

See Poultry Buffer, cont’d on p. 5

	Typical New Buffer/ Ordinance Require- ment	Ung Buffer (Prethinning)	Ung Buffer (Post-thinning)	Waterside Land Trust Adjacent Buffer
Age (years)	3 to 5	3 to 25	3 to 25	2
Height (feet)	1 to 7	3 to 45	3 to 45	2 to 3
Number of rows	3	12	7	1 (or 4???)
Average lifespan	????	65 to 75	75+	15
Width (feet)	20 to 40	100	100	N/A
Spacing between rows (feet)	8 to 10	16 to 20	16 to 20	N/A

Poultry Buffer, cont'd from p. 4

Mallette stressed that we need to use “the appropriate species for the appropriate location.” He noted that the current language for landscaping requirements in the ordinance does not specify species (although it does reference several sources for best management practices), the definition of size (“small” versus “large”), the age and height of the stock to be planted, or the average lifespan of the planting. He added that the plan for the Ung property is designed so that the buffer will last 50 years.

Mallette showed a picture of a newly planted buffer adjacent to a poultry operation, commenting that the 2- to 3-foot trees provided no screening at all, and would take years to be effective. He argued that the existing buffer, even after thinning, “exceeds what would normally be required, and is more durable.”

The Homeowners Perspective


Several citizens spoke against approval of the variance, including Eileen Kirkwood, President of Waterfront Marketing, Waterside Land Trust, and EJB Holdings, Melissa Ewing Ruen, Secretary and Sales Associate for Waterside Land Trust, and homeowners in Waterside Village. The homeowners complained that there was a solid tree line before, and now there are gaps with views to where the future poultry houses will be. Ruen said that they have suffered real monetary losses, with cancelled contracts and lost leads since the thinning. “Before, it was solid green, now it’s a straight vision through to the [future] buildings.” Kirkwood said it “looks like World War II,” and there was “nothing wrong with it before” (although Mallette noted that one of her pictures actually showed the 14-foot-wide road that had to be created in order to manage the thinning). Kirkwood maintained that the poultry operator should be required to follow the landscaping requirements, with the plantings as specified in the ordinance. Alternatively, they could “plant an additional vegetative buffer on the poultry farm side, and then do what they want with the forested buffer.” She also suggested that the problem could be solved by planting smaller shrubs and trees between the existing rows; however, Mallette noted that the root mass of the existing trees would outcompete any new plantings, and that nothing could be planted until winter. He proposed instead that fertilizer be spread between the rows, at a rate to be determined based on soil testing, to encourage new growth; “this should be done soon, before many of the saplings spring up,” he added.

The Decision

Several members of the Board asked whether the thinning was primarily driven by financial or maintenance goals; Mallette responded that it was maintenance, in order to improve the stand for the short- and long-term, and that paragraph 4 of the landscaping requirement does permit

routine maintenance. Lynn P. Gayle, who also serves on the Planning Commission, noted that the work in coming up with the buffer plan was “long and involved.” He continued, “the work they performed was to improve the buffer, which otherwise would decline over time. Would we really want to cut it all down and go from 100 feet to 20 feet with three rows?” Martin McCready, the agent for Ung, said that the thinning was done under the supervision of Lewis, and they don’t plan to cut the buffer in future except for forestry regulations and upkeep of the buffer. Although one option, in order to comply with the ordinance, was to destroy the buffer and plant three rows, “there has to be a smarter way than destroying 100 feet of pines,” he said. He added, “we’re trying to do what’s right for the environment, what’s right for agriculture, and to be a good neighbor.”

Harvey A. Drewer of the Board asked Morrison if the buffer is intended only for visual screening, or to block odors as well. Morrison said that although there are some data that vegetative buffers provide a health benefit in blocking odor and dust, the primary purpose is for visual screening and a sound barrier. In addition to Gayle, other members of the Board, including W. Richard Bull and Elizabeth Kerns, asked whether mowing down the whole forest and planting a new buffer would meet the requirement, and whether this made sense. Morrison added that the applicant needs a landscape plan regardless, and noted that “a forestry buffer and a chicken house buffer can be the same, but may not be the same,” and that the issue of forestry management is separate from whether the tract serves the proposed purpose as a vegetative buffer for the poultry houses. Bull and Kerns also noted that the problem arose because the buffer was approved, and then was cut without any communication with the county.

After considerable debate, the Board unanimously approved the variance to accept the existing buffer, with the stipulations that (1) fertilizer be applied at a rate consistent with soil testing, (2) the applicant provide a signed affidavit that the forested buffer will not be clearcut, and (3) there will be a one-year review of the variance. 



It’s summer, but now’s the time to register for the 2016 Between the Waters Bike Tour.

CBES and TNC Volunteers Collect 2,880 lbs. of Trash from Oyster Harbor

By Margaret Van Clief

If you're connected to the Eastern Shore, you know we've got some hard working volunteers here. Chances are you're one of them yourself.

On June 4, volunteers representing Team CBES and Team Nature Conservancy joined forces to participate in the Chesapeake Bay Foundation's Clean the Bay Day at Oyster Harbor for the second time. Among the twenty-five volunteers who dedicated their Saturday morning to picking up trash were local residents, young families, CBES members and directors, staff and volunteers from The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Eastern Shore Master Naturalists, and even a Navy Chaplain's Assistant from Norfolk.

We assembled at TNC's Living Shoreline near the south end of the harbor, where I got chills as I talked about how our group was joining thousands of volunteers working along hundreds of miles of coastline throughout Virginia in a simultaneous effort to keep garbage out of our beloved Chesapeake Bay. And we weren't alone in our efforts on the Shore! Waste Watchers held a cleanup in Saxis. The Virginia Eastern Shore Land Trust pitched in at Morley's Wharf. And other concerned citizens picked up trash on the shores of Onancock Creek, Cape Charles, and Kiptopeke State Park.

With so many volunteers, we were able to split up and cover both sides of the harbor. Zone Captain and little sister Courtney Van Clief led a group across to the boat ramps. Thanks in part to a dumpster placed there by the county, the boat ramp volunteers found that, while there was plenty of trash to pick up, there was far less in the area than last year. Meanwhile, my half of the crew covered the shoreline

across the harbor and moved into the village itself but not before insisting on dragging the large black drum carcasses that had been dumped at the end of the road into the brush to decompose. I assure you no one was under obligation to touch anything dead, but the sense of village pride and

the distance provided by her spiky pick-up stick led one volunteer from Oyster to do a valiant move we now call the "drag and gag." How dedicated is that?

As Outreach and Education Coordinator for The Nature Conservancy's Virginia Coast Reserve (and a CBES board member!), I've organized quite a few shoreline cleanups from the coasts of barrier

islands to the marshy shoreline of seaside creeks. This was the largest such volunteer turnout I've seen and certainly the most garbage I've ever hauled to the landfill. Fortunately, the Board of Supervisors approved a waiver for the tipping fee, because we collected 2,880 pounds of trash! Our heaviest items by far were two giant tractor tires, and the weirdest was a crock pot found by a CBES lifetime member!

I'm always moved by the way people work together here on the Shore, never more so than during

these kinds of volunteer events. If you'd like to join for the next effort, you can reach me at mvanclief@tnc.org or (757) 414-9227. I'd love to get you involved!



Thank you to our wonderful CBES and TNC volunteers for another job well done!



Volunteers Rick Hubbard and Mark Chilson push a giant tractor tire into the trailer.

Get ShoreLine by email.
Reduce costs! Reduce clutter! Save a tree!
Email donna@cbes.org

Anticipated Sellout: Register for Bike Tour Now

October 22, 2016 marks the 24th *Between the Waters Bike Tour*. As the years have gone by, CBES ecotourism event has grown in popularity, attracting hundreds and hundreds of riders from the Coastal Virginia region as well as Richmond, Northern Virginia, and D.C. In addition, the tour draws many riders from Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

To continue to ensure the quality of the ride experience, this year the Bike Tour will be capped at 1,000 registrations. There may be availability on the day of the event, but why risk missing out? Anticipating a sellout, CBES encourages you to register now to save your spot and save \$15 per adult registration before the rate increase. Also, get your tickets for the Oyster Roast (held on the evening following the tour) early, as its is always sold out weeks before the event.

Designed for hobbyists to *uber* cyclists, there is a choice of four routes: 100 - 60 - 40 - 25 miles. Each year the tour changes its Eastern Shore location, partnering with small towns in both counties. The 2016 Tour is another scene-stealer, based in Wachapreague, "the little city by the sea." CBES would like to thank our host town for its warm welcome and \$500 Anchor Sponsorship [www.wa-

chapreague.org]. Kudos too, to our latest Anchor Sponsor: New Ravenna [www.newravenna.com].

CBES has gotten consistently high marks from our attendees, many who return year after year. Here are a few comments from our 2015 Bike Tour Survey:



"The beautiful scenery of the Eastern Shore and that you all highlight a different location each year...keep up the excellent work."

"Generally not fans of the large organized events, we made an exception and will continue to do this one every year. Friendly people, great scenery and very well organized."

"Gorgeous spot for lunch and great food. I have told everyone to do this ride. It was fun and so affordable for a fundraiser. I would pay more knowing it goes to such a good cause."

Register now! For more information: www.cbes.org, email biketour@cbes.org, or call 757-678-7157. The 2016 Between the Waters Bike Tour is presented by: Sunset Beach Resort Hotel & RV Campground [www.sunsetbeachva.com] and Coastal Virginia Magazine [www.coastalvirginiamag.com]



Parks and Rec, cont'd from p. 3

of researching, planning and fundraising for a community pool. Given that all residents of the county live within five miles of a major body of water, the availability of swimming lessons is a need. The Friends determined that the most logical place for a pool is the former middle school property, which is centrally located and within sight of Lankford Highway (Rt 13). In addition to a pool, the facility could include a bath house, rentable picnic areas and an athletic facility.

P&R PROGRAMS

Without question, the focus of the Advisory Board is how best to support the growth of the county's Parks and Recreation programs. Our NCP&R programs are currently limited by the confines of Indiantown Park and the uncertain future of the former middle school property. Restoring to use the 20 acres of athletic fields as well as the gymnasium, cafeteria and classrooms would greatly enhance NCP&R programs. The P&R Summer Camp program is held at the Machipongo facility and is sold out every year. Parks & Rec is exploring options for a similar program that would provide after-school enrichment or tutoring opportunities for students.. The merging of interests of economic development and parks and recreation makes good sense

all around. Vibrant and creative parks and recreation facilities enhance the quality of life for residents and will be attractive to investors and prospective new residents.

In summary, the potential uses for the Machipongo facility are exciting and potentially economically beneficial to the community. A special committee formed to organize the feasibility study is comprised, thus far, of representatives from Congressman Scott Rigell's office, Virginia and Eastern Shore Tourism, A-NPDC, the departments of Northampton County Parks and Recreation and Economic Development, the NCP&R Advisory Board and the Friends of NCP&R. Additional input from interested citizens is welcome. The committee is working on planning for the possibly uses of the facility, attracting community stakeholders who may have an interest, analyzing cost and income data and identifying sources for funding to fulfill the business plans. The committee will create a report for the County Board of Supervisors and the other supporting organizations that compiles the costs, benefits, and special considerations for each of the major potential uses. The NCP&R Advisory Board welcomes any inquiries from civic groups and individuals having an interest in exploring a role in this project. For more information, please contact Laura Jenrette, Kris Tucker, or David Kabler.



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**REGISTER FOR THE
BIKE TOUR NOW!**

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Community Calendar - July 2016

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

CBES and Other Activities

- July 6** **VIMS Public Seminar**
7:30 PM, Wachapreague
- July 12** **CBES Exec. Committee**
5 PM, CBES Office
- July 14** **Shorekeeper Meeting***
3 PM, Barrier Islands Center
- July 19** **CBES Board Meeting**
7:00 PM, Eastville
- July 19** **ES Groundwater Committee**
10 AM, Accomac

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

Accomack County

- July 6** **Board of Zoning Appeals**
10 AM, Sup. Chambers
- July 13** **Planning Commission**
7 PM, BOS Chambers
- July 19** **School Board**
7 PM, BOS Chambers
- July 20** **Board of Supervisors**
5 PM, BOS Chambers
- July 21** **Wetlands Board**
10 AM, Sup. Chambers

Northampton County

- July 5** **Board of Zoning Appeals**
1 PM, Conference Room
- July 5** **Planning Commission**
7 PM, Sup. Chambers
- July 12** **Board of Supervisors**
7 PM, Sup. Chambers
- July 13** **Wetlands Board**
TBA, Conference Room
- July 25** **BOS Work Session**
5 PM, Sup. Chambers
- July 26** **School Board**
5:30 PM, Sup. Chambers

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