

# CITIZENS FOR A BETTER EASTERN SHORE SHORELINE

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

TM

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## Shorekeeper Forum Highlights “State of Our Waters”

by Sue Mastyl

Approximately 50 citizens attended the second annual State of Our Waters forum sponsored by Virginia Eastern Shorekeeper on October 18, 2016. Executive Director Jay Ford moderated the discussion.

State Senator Lynwood Lewis and State Delegate Robert Bloxom, Jr., spoke briefly at the start of the forum. Sen. Lewis noted that aquaculture is an “important part of Virginia’s economy, and an economic development tool for the Eastern Shore.” Del. Bloxom said that he has a personal perspective, since he derives one-quarter of his income from raising oysters. He added that we need to “stop and celebrate,” since Virginia is “one of the few states meeting the Chesapeake Bay quota.” However, he noted, the 2025 goal will be a real challenge, and it will take a lot to reduce runoff and address best management practices (BMPs), cover crops, and wastewater issues.

### Chesapeake Bay Status

The panel discussion began with Russ Baxter, the state’s Deputy Secretary of Natural Resources for the Chesapeake Bay. When asking how the Bay is doing, he said, “it’s a simple question, but not a simple answer.” The health of the Bay “depends on what happens on the land.” With the largest land-to-water ratio of any estuary in the world, “it’s a challenge to fully assess the health.” Signs of improvement include the resurgence of underwater grasses, the increases in

oyster and crab populations, and the decreases in nutrient loads.

Baxter highlighted the importance of working with agriculture, noting that agriculture and forestry represent the largest portion of our economy, but also the biggest source of nutrients into the Bay. However, he added, “we tend to lump all sources together,” and we can’t “treat agriculture like a sewage treatment plant. Farmers don’t have rate payers, and they can’t make long-term commitments or implement BMPs on leased land.” The department is working with farmers on resource management plans, including safe harbor from additional regulations with a commitment to undergo inspections.

One of the remaining challenges, he stated, is urban stormwater. “We have to right the wrongs of the past, and infiltrate on site, rather than allowing runoff.”

### State of the Fisheries

Ford next introduced John Bull, Commissioner for the Virginia Marine Resources Commission, saying that Bull, along with Sen. Lewis and Del. Bloxom, was “pivotal” in the passage of the turtle excluder bill this past year. Bull addressed the current status of the fisheries, which he noted are “dependent on good water quality.” With a new management plan in the last two years, the blue crab stock has rebounded 86%, with harvests up 40%. The stock of juveniles and males

has doubled, and female stock has tripled, he noted. If the same holds true next spring, “it will be the first time in 30 years with three years in a row” of positive growth.

The oyster harvest, which is more directly affected by water quality, is an “amazing success story over the last 10 years,” Bull continued. The Virginia harvest went from 30,000 bushels in 2007 to 660,000 bushels last year. “We have both the wild harvest and aquaculture,” he noted, and the wild oysters are showing some signs of disease tolerance. The key for both wild and farm-raised oysters, he stressed, is “good environmental conditions.”

Bull also reviewed the status of the finfish populations. The blue catfish harvest has doubled on the western shore of the Bay. For cobia, he noted, Virginia alone met the quota

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# Keeping the Conversation Going

Dear Members,

As I write this, our tumultuous presidential election has just ended. What I found comforting in the whole mess was the strongly held agreement among the majority of our citizens that the process did not go well. The majority of both parties' memberships express fear and distrust of the other side. It is a dangerous polarization.

How did we get there? While some residents of the Eastern Shore have the same tendency to try to "win" an argument through vilifying the opposition as evil, it strikes me that the Eastern Shore is a more civilized place than average. While we, too, have the odd outburst – certainly some issues strike so close to the heart that it is hard to tolerate opposing views, most of our citizens have a desire to respect and understand the opposition even as we try to convince them to change.

I think our sense of history and the tightness of our community has taught us that, even if we disagree on an issue, we are all still neighbors. We all still love this place and want it to be "better" in the future. This is the core of why CBES still exists on our Shore.

We still have citizens willing to invest each year in keeping our organization going as we attempt to inform our citizens truthfully on the issues at hand, serving as a broker for ideas and as a conduit for citizen action.

We need CBES – to keep the conversation ongoing and honest. If anything, I hope the national debate demonstrates just how difficult this task is in today's world. It should also highlight how important the work is.

The unique thing about CBES is that it is you, our membership, that keeps us going by investing your resources in the effort. Will you help again this year? We need your investment now more than ever.

If you are like me, the number of funding requests you receive is long and varied. There are so many good causes. But I hope to convince you that CBES is a worthwhile investment for all of us. CBES reflects our membership. We debate endlessly about what "better" means on the Shore and how to balance the complexity of both sides of each debate. We largely consider our work done well if we have informed citizenry debating both sides of issues with good information backing up their arguments. We do everything we can to create actively involved citizens. But it takes resources to fill this role, even as most of our activities are staffed by volunteers.

Donna Bozza, our director, works many hours trying to coordinate CBES varied activities around the Shore. To support these activities, your annual donations are most critical. Unlike many organizations on the Shore, we operate on a shoestring. No national organizations back us up. No endowment or annual grant provides any significant source of funds. Our biggest fundraising activity is the bike tour. But your donations at the end of the year provide the bulk of the rest of the support.

Please consider giving to CBES as generously as you feel you can.

When we honored past CBES president Jack Ordeman last year, he talked about our being citizens – as opposed to just residents – of the Eastern Shore. We often say, "The Eastern Shore needs CBES, and CBES needs you." But perhaps more to Jack's point, we truly need to nurture the notion of involved citizenship to ensure our community's future. I hope you will agree that CBES plays a critically important role in that effort and we can count on your continued support. Thank you.

Arthur Upshur  
CBES President



## VDOT Logic

At least one state road in Northampton County has a confusing, and reportedly dangerous, patchwork of posted and unposted speed limits within a distance of a mile or so. The BoS is attempting to reach some resolution with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) on reasonable rates of speed along the stretch of Bayside Road (Rt 618) through Hare Valley and north to Hadlock. The two-lane, 4' grassy shoulder road, with ditches on each side, goes through agricultural, horticultural business, institutional and residential areas and changes speed limits from 35 mph, to 55 mph, to 45 mph – some unposted, and with some of the higher speed limits in busier areas of the roadway.

The County requested a logical speed reduction along the more heavily trafficked areas. VDOT has declined the request and provided justification data indicating that traffic is currently exceeding the speed limits anyway. The County expressed disappointment in this decision and is attempting further negotiation with VDOT.



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for the entire coast, so “we may want to lay off.” Some of the more challenged stocks include striped bass and flounder. “We’ve only had one good reproductive year for striped bass in the last 10 years, and one for flounder in the last six years,” he stated. Bull noted that for both the Bay and the coastal waters, we have “an ever-changing ecosystem out there.” The epicenter for flounder stock “used to be off the Virginia coast; now it’s the New Jersey coast.” Black sea bass are now being caught off the coast of Maine. “We have to adapt as the environment changes, [including] recreational anglers ... the Bay and the ocean aren’t the same as 30 years ago,” he concluded.

**The Importance of Water Quality**

Richard Snyder, PhD, Director of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) Eastern Shore Laboratory in Wachapreague, is “expanding VIMS role into the community,” Ford noted. Snyder addressed the status of research and restoration efforts at VIMS. For seagrass restoration in the coastal bays, “the numbers were increasing, but dropped by half this year. It’s a challenge to restore natural populations,” he noted. Snyder said that, with aquaculture dependent on good water quality, “this area is blessed with excellent water quality,” with the largest clam aquaculture industry in the country. However, there are “dramatic fluctuations,” including an algal bloom last year that migrated from the western side of the Bay to the Eastern Shore.

“We need to safeguard water quality,” Snyder continued. “The days of family farms and individual watermen are long gone.” Agriculture is becoming industrialized “across the world,” although precision agriculture has reduced the nutrient and sediment load to surface waters. One local issue of concern is the expansion of poultry on the Eastern Shore, “to an extent we haven’t seen before.”

The key question is the mass balance, or how many nutrients the land can absorb before running off into surface waters. Right now, he noted, “we import fertilizer and export chickens.” With the poultry expansion, the excess nutrients that could result are critical to water quality. Snyder said he is currently working on a mass balance study with the state of Delaware, to measure if increased phosphorus in the soil from chicken litter application is moving into the waterways. Once that study is completed, VIMS will take a more comprehensive look at the issue of poultry farms on the Shore. The key to water quality, he noted, is “you’ve got to control the runoff.” Areas that are condemned for shellfish harvesting are a product of “what we do on the landscape,” including suburban lawns and wildlife as well as agriculture.

Snyder argued that replacing inorganic fertilizer with chicken litter may be a positive thing. With inorganic fertilizer, “you lose organic matter in the soil; chicken litter has the complete spectrum of all the nutrients,” so “judi-

cious use would improve the land.” The key, he noted, is a well-regulated practice with BMPs.

In response to a question about ammonia emissions from the poultry farms, Secretary Baxter noted that this is being proposed as an additional total maximum daily load (TMDL) for the Bay.”

Another discussion point raised was runoff from poultry farms during heavy rain events, including reference to the recent flooding seen in North Carolina after Hurricane Matthew. Baxter noted that dry poultry litter is “a little different” from hog operations; “they don’t manage the operations the same.” However, he added, increasing storms and resultant flooding from climate change will have major implications; “we’ve got to get that thinking across the board.” Snyder added that we need to be managing better for major storm events.

**“Development equals more people and more nutrients.”**  
– Pamela Mason

A third question related to impacts on groundwater withdrawal from the new, high-density poultry farms. The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality is working on defining the capacity of the aquifer, including the potential for saltwater intrusion; Baxter noted, “the code says the primary concern is human consumption.” Snyder noted that we need to distinguish between withdrawals for poultry houses and those for irrigation (which may be higher).

**Sea Level Rise and the Resiliency of Our Wetlands**

Pamela Mason, MS, Senior Coastal Management Scientist at the VIMS Center for Coastal Resources Management, reviewed the future of our coastal wetlands in the face of climate change and rising sea levels. Forecasted changes by 2100, she noted, include a global temperature rise of 2 to 5°C, with more hot days, increased precipitation in fall, winter, and spring, less precipitation in summer, and a projected sea level rise of 3 to 7 feet locally. “There is still some debate about storm frequency,” she noted, although the intensity of storms may increase. Relative sea level rise in Virginia, she added, will result from a combination of global sea level rise, sinking of the land, and ocean circulation (the changing pattern of the Gulf Stream will result in “water stacking up against the coast”).

Mason discussed how these changes will affect local wetlands. Parkers Marsh, for example, will be completely inundated with a sea level increase of two feet. However, she noted, “this doesn’t account for retreat; some of the tidal marsh can move back into the landscape if it’s not

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## Waters, Cont'd from p. 3


blocked by hardened shores or structures.” The key, she noted, is “whether wetlands can trap enough material fast enough...we need to create the space for wetlands to move back,” which will become a greater challenge with increasing population in the Bay area.

Mason reviewed changes for the Bay since the 1600s, showing increased stress of the Bay over time. She added that “the Bay can be improved, but not put back” to historical levels. In looking to the future, she said, “development equals more people and more nutrients. Climate change means more warmth with more variable weather.”

### Trends in Shellfish Aquaculture

The last speaker was Michael Oesterling, Executive Director of the Shellfish Growers of Virginia (the trade association for clam and oyster farmers), and formerly the Fisheries and Aquaculture Specialist for the Virginia Sea Grant Marine Extension Program at VIMS. The hard clam harvest in 2015 was 185 million at market size, with a dockside value of \$32.3 million; almost 100% of Virginia’s harvest is on the Eastern Shore. With a multiplier effect, these are worth approximately \$65 million to Virginia’s economy. A total of 35.4 million single oysters were harvested in 2015 (up from a harvest of 800,000 in 2005), with a dockside value of \$14.5 million. Clam and oyster aquaculture in Virginia employs about 600 workers, with 230 in oysters and 370 in clams, and 235 part-time and 365 full-time. Oesterling reviewed the challenges facing aquaculture, including:

- Water quality, which impacts both hatcheries and grow-out
- Coastal growth, with a conversion of rural areas to urban and suburban
- Access, with working waterfronts being converted to other uses
- Changing demographics, with more user conflicts
- Regulations, including zoning ordinances, inconsistent use of residential areas, and federal and state oversight
- Climate change, with sea level rise, hotter temperatures, and changes in salinity
- Disease concerns (since these products are consumed raw), including increased frequency of algal blooms

In response to a question about oyster leases, Commissioner Bull said they’ve seen a “gold rush” in bottom leases in the last five years. “We’re at 124,000 acres and growing,” he said. “We used to get 80 applications a year; now we’re seeing 350.” In another discussion about aquaculture BMPs to address TMDLs for sediment and nutrients, Bull said he has advocated for more money for oysters to aid in cleaning up the Bay. Oesterling echoed that the shellfish aquaculture industry is “equally proud of the environmental benefit” they provide, and added that they are “very interested” in nutrient trading and ultimately TMDLs for aquaculture. 

## Tasley Solar Farm Recommended; Future Solar Farms Blocked


by Sue Mastyl

At its November 9 meeting, the Accomack County Planning Commission addressed two issues to be forwarded to the Board of Supervisors (BoS) relating to solar energy generation on the Shore. First, a recommendation for BoS approval of two conditional use permits for SunTec Solar ESVA One, a 20-MW project near the Tasley circle that will incorporate grazing of endangered Hog Island sheep around and under the solar panels. Initially, the Planning Department had recommended against approval, due to “a significant visual departure from the existing surroundings” and “the visual impacts of the proposed project” as well as [taking] farmland out of crop production.” During discussion at the October meeting, it became clear that the Commission felt that the application met needed criteria, so they are now recommending approval.

The second issue addressed at the November meeting was a recommendation to the BOS for removal of utility-scale wind and solar energy systems from the agricultural zoning district. This change was requested by the BOS in May, based on concerns including:

- With the current tax structure, with personal property tax exempt, it is “not worth the loss of farmland.”
- These projects are more industrial than first believed.
- There is a “contradiction between energy production and the production of food.”
- There is no real increase in permanent jobs.
- These projects provide no savings in the cost of electricity to local residents.

Following adoption of this change, the Planning Commission will develop “appropriate methods” for placing solar and wind projects in the county “at a later date.” Until then, any new projects would have to apply for rezoning to general business or industrial. The desire by the Commission is to address utility-scale solar and wind projects “on a case-by-case basis,” with “more discretion in reviewing applications.” Both of these issues will be scheduled for Public Hearings at the January 18, 2017, BoS meeting, at which time citizens’ comments will be welcome.

*Author’s Note. The County’s approach to solar energy projects and industrial-scale poultry farms highlights a glaring inconsistency. The former are low-profile, passive structures with no disturbance to the land or neighbors, providing an important alternative to our energy needs. The latter are large, acre-size structures in heavy concentrations that impact our air and water quality and degrade the land. Although state law says we have to leave poultry operations as agricultural, the County’s decision to zone solar projects on agricultural land as industrial still rings false.* 

# The General Assembly Undermines Local Governments...Again

## Proffers become the latest victims

By Mary Miller

In a Dillon Rule state like Virginia, almost all the authority localities hold to manage themselves is handed down by the General Assembly through the Code of Virginia. And what the General Assembly hands down, it can also change or take away entirely. Zoning is one of those local powers given to counties, cities and towns to provide them with tools for the orderly management of development and the ability to provide the additional local services required by residential growth.

For years, special interest industry lobbies, especially the real estate development and home builders' lobbies, have supported legislation to curb local authority regarding residential development. For instance:

- Localities cannot craft details of their own local affordable housing ordinance – the Virginia Code mandates they use language from the one-size-fits-all State law that is virtually useless for rural areas, and barely accessible to anyone who needs low cost housing.
- For almost a decade, the General Assembly has repeatedly extended the local government's reasonable expiration dates for implementation which had been imposed on most locally issued permits.

### And now proffers are on the chopping block

And as of July 1, 2016, *proffers*, offers by a developer to a locality to help defray capital facility costs associated with development, will either be abandoned or will become adversarial and create costly legal disputes. The new law bars localities from denying rezoning requests for new housing projects based on “unreasonable” proffer requests.

**There will be unknown impacts of this law on localities and their ability to fund increased services.**

Multiple studies have shown that residential development costs more for essential services than it pays in local real estate taxes. To help pay for the additional services needed by new housing developments, a proffer, either cash compensation or capital improvements, like a new playground, library or school addition, or fire and rescue infrastructure, is offered by the developer so that community taxpayers don't end up paying the entire bill and subsidizing the development. The issue now will be who decides what's “unreasonable.”

Proffers can only be implemented at the time of rezoning for new development. For instance, Northampton County zoning includes low-density areas adjacent to existing towns and villages which may be rezoned to

increased density, and therefore offer an opportunity for proffer discussions. During the rezoning process, the county and the developer may negotiate proffers to help mitigate the county's costs for providing services to the new, higher density development. The proffered offers, like the playground or fire and rescue items mentioned above, might benefit the rest of the community. But the new Code language, the result of SB 549 and HB 770 passed during the last General Assembly session, essentially says that such a proffer is “unreasonable” unless the locality can prove that the new development directly causes the need for the new playground or other improvements.

**For years, special interest lobbies have supported legislation to curb local authority regarding residential development.**

### How proffers used to work...

In many localities in Virginia, developers and local government used to take a collaborative approach to identifying impacts and addressing them at the time of rezoning – one case at a time. If the elementary school was bursting at the seams and the new development was geared toward young families, a cash proffer for new classrooms might be offered. If the only fire and rescue service in the rural county was 20 miles distant, a new fire station close to the new housing project might be discussed. Sometimes the proffers were as simple as widening sidewalks or adding traffic signals for the additional school bus traffic. After discussion and analysis, a “reasonable” resolution was often reached, the rezoning was granted and the project moved ahead.

### ...and how they won't work now

But the new law bars localities from denying rezoning requests for new housing projects based specifically on “unreasonable” proffer requests. The law also instructs that “the court shall *presume, absent clear and convincing evidence to the contrary, that such refusal or failure (to approve the rezoning) was the controlling basis for the denial.*” Many localities have already noted that the term “unreasonable” is too vague to have clear meaning in spite of the law's attempt to define it.

Warrenton, VA, lawyer Merle Fallon, who represents developers, feels that the new law may lead to litigation over projects. Regarding the implementation of the new law, “I suspect we'll need a couple [of lawsuits] to go

See *Proffers*, Cont'd on page 6

**Proffers**, cont'd from p. 5

through the litigation process to see what happens,” he said in a statement to the *Fauquier* [County] *Times*.

And finally, the new law also prohibits localities from including conditions on rezoning proffers that would impose quality control standards for building materials, construction methods, etc., on new housing projects.

### **Overwhelming General Assembly support**

Kimberly Pierceall, in a *Virginian-Pilot* article, writes, “The law, which was pushed by the Virginia Home Builders Association, affects housing developments and mixed-use projects that include a residential component.” According to the Virginia Public Access Project’s campaign contribution data, between 1996 and 2016, the Real Estate/Construction Industry sector, including several Home Builders Associations across the state, was the #1 private sector industry contributing to the campaigns of many General Assembly members – over \$125.6 million dollars. In spite of opposition from the Virginia Association of Counties and the Virginia Municipal League, among others, the Bills became law on a House vote of 72-26 and a Senate vote of 33-5. Senator Lynwood Lewis and Delegate Robert Bloxom cast votes in support of the new law.

There will be unknown impacts of this law on developers, as well as localities and their ability to fund increased services, with the possibility that localities will refuse to discuss proffers at all – perhaps leaving rezoning decisions even more contentious. Legal issues will undoubtedly surface and result in court decisions before the proffer change becomes settled law. And the General Assembly will continue to be persuaded to compromise local government’s ability to manage its own legislative actions.



## **Northampton County Board of Supervisors and Cape Charles Town Council Meet**

By Tim Krawczel

**O**n October 25, at their first joint meeting in several years, the Northampton Board of Supervisors and Cape Charles Town Council met together to find common ground, hoping to stimulate prosperity for the Town’s small businesses. Chairman Murray and Board members listened as Mayor Proto and Town’s Council members advocated influencing future land development on Route 13 at the Old Stone Road (Rt 184) stoplight, the gateway to the Town’s historic commercial district. Cape Charles’ goal is to slow traffic and make the design of highway commercial buildings better reflect the historic character of the nearby Town.\*

County Board Chairman Murray and District 1 Supervisor Hogg recounted ongoing signage efforts to encourage more visits to the Town, including support for the farmers market, movies at the palace theatre, and festivals and events. Both groups agreed on the value of the Town’s beach for attracting visitors, and on the need to extend the tourist season to support business activity during the winter months. Ongoing Tourism Commission efforts on behalf of the Town include staffing the County Welcome Centers, bringing writers from travel magazines to the Eastern Shore, and promoting local organizations’ special events like the Artisan’s Trail, the Eastern Shore Birding and Wildlife Festival and the CBES Bike Tour.

Chairman Murray, seeking a positive wrap-up of the discussion, asked that the County and Town planning commissions study tweaks to both localities’ Comprehensive Plans and zoning regulations to promote the appeal of the Route 13 as the gateway to Cape Charles for passing motorists. The importance of stimulating tourism in Cape Charles and increasing tax revenue is extremely important to both the County and the Town. And both jurisdictions would benefit from increased revenue to meet the rising costs of Emergency Medical Services and funding for a new middle school/high school facility.

Mayor Proto noted the Town’s intent to join the Virginia Main Street program as an affiliate member. The Virginia Main Street program advocates revitalizing historic downtowns by organizing individual businesses to promote and market together, by improving the facades of individual buildings around common themes, and by restructuring businesses and buildings to create a cohesive business district. By becoming an affiliate, Cape Charles may gain access to technical assistance from the National Main Street Center, or become eligible to apply for grant and design assistance for buildings and streetscape improvements.

*\*Editor’s note: It should be noted that currently, most of the county area around the Cape Charles light at Rt 13 and Rt 184 are already zoned either “Existing Business” or “Town Edge-Commercial General.” All but the most intense commercial uses are permitted By Right in commercially zoned districts. If a site plan is approved by the county which conforms to all the requirements of a commercial enterprise, then no further action by the county is necessary. The remaining area on Rt. 184 into Cape Charles is zoned “Town Edge” and may be rezoned to residential or commercial, and can include conditions.*



# CBES SAYS THANKS

*“Individual commitment to a group effort--that is what makes a team work, a company work, a society work, a civilization work.” – Vince Lombardi*

CBES Annual Between the Waters Bike Tour and Oyster Roast is only a success because we can count on hardworking volunteers and the generosity of our businesses. Their dedication fuels our much-needed fundraiser to continue CBES bi-county work. But it also supports bringing thousands of dollars into the local economy during the off-season and helps to brand the Shore as a premier ecotourism destination.

We wish we could name each and every one of our nearly 100 volunteers who do it all from marking the bike routes, roasting the oysters, to making the bike tour's famed pimento cheese. The worry that we could inadvertently miss some folks leads us to extend a huge blanket THANK YOU with CBES warm gratitude, and praise for a job well done.

To our generous businesses, many of whom are the Shore's local Mom & Pops, your size may be small but your commitment to our community through CBES is huge.



## CBES 2016 Between the Waters Bike Tour and Oyster Roast

**Presented by:**

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**In-Kind Donations**

From the Wescoat Family, who provided the CBES Oyster Roast venue, Tankard Nurseries, who donated bushels of Virginia apples, the best clam chowder courtesy of The Great Machipongo Clam Shack, to (count 'em!) 4,000 oysters generously given by Nandua Oyster Company, we are overwhelmed by our community's support. The list goes on!

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# SHORELINE

## Community Calendar - December 2016

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

CBES and Other Activities		Accomack County		Northampton County	
Dec 7	<b>VIMS Public Seminar</b> 7:30 PM, Wachapreague	Dec 7	<b>Board of Zoning Appeals</b> 10 AM, Sup. Chambers	Dec 5	<b>Board of Zoning Appeals</b> 1 PM, Conference Room
Dec 8	<b>Shorekeeper Meeting*</b> 3 PM, ES Chamber of Commerce, Melfa	Dec 14	<b>Planning Commission</b> 7 PM, BOS Chambers	Dec 6	<b>Planning Commission</b> 7 PM, Sup. Chambers
Dec 12	<b>CBES Exec. Committee</b> 5 PM, CBES Office	Dec 15	<b>Wetlands Board</b> 10 AM, Sup. Chambers	Dec 13	<b>Board of Supervisors</b> 7 PM, Sup. Chambers
Dec	<b>ES Groundwater Committee</b> No meeting this month	Dec 20	<b>School Board</b> 7 PM, BOS Chambers	Dec 21	<b>Wetlands Board</b> TBA, Conference Room
Dec 20	<b>CBES Board Meeting</b> 7 PM, Eastville	Dec 21	<b>Board of Supervisors</b> 6 PM, BOS Chambers	Dec 22	<b>School Board</b> 5:30 PM, Sup. Chambers
				Dec 27	<b>BOS Work Session</b> 7 PM, Sup. Chambers

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

[www.cbes.org](http://www.cbes.org)