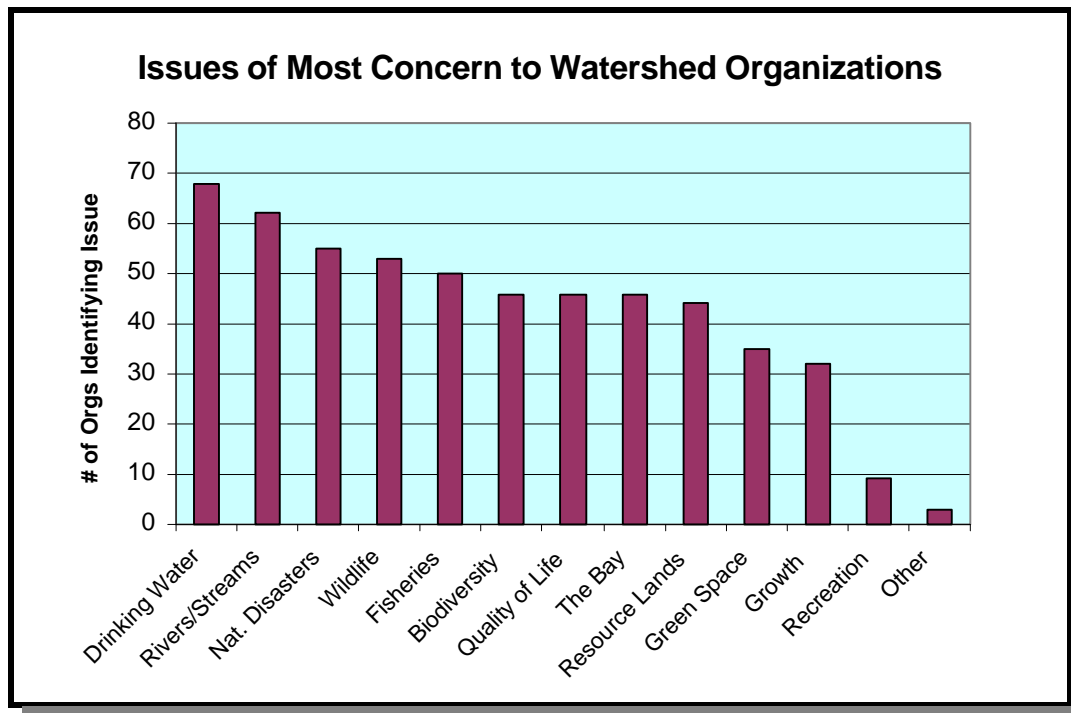


Chesapeake Bay Program

EPA 903-R-00-008
CBP/TRS 241-00

1999 Survey of Community Watershed Organizations in the Chesapeake Bay Basin: Results and Findings



A Report of the Community Watershed Task Force

April 2000

Printed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency
for the Chesapeake Bay Program

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In July 1999 the Chesapeake Bay Program's Community Watershed Task Force issued a survey to organizations within the Chesapeake Bay basin that are working at the community level to protect and restore the Bay's rivers and streams. The survey was designed to determine the types of activities in which these *community watershed organizations* are engaged, the types of assistance they need, and the environmental issues that are of most importance to them. This data will be used to help the Bay Program work more effectively with these important partners in the Bay restoration effort.

BACKGROUND

The Chesapeake Bay Program (CBP) recognizes that to sustain the results it has accomplished and to continue to advance its restoration and preservation efforts, the Bay Program must reach farther upstream and develop effective partnerships with community-based organizations, local governments and associations that are actively engaged in local resource protection efforts throughout the Bay Basin. Community watershed organizations are key partners in translating the Bay Program's message to the local watershed scale, motivating action, and building a stewardship ethic in communities.

Much of the work CBP has undertaken in the past few years to work more effectively with watershed groups can be traced back to a survey conducted in 1996 in collaboration with the Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay. The survey asked watershed groups to identify their activities and needs, and specifically what they would like to see from the Bay Program. About 60 groups responded. The survey revealed that groups were most active in the areas of public outreach (e.g., fact sheets, meetings, field trips, environmental education, networking), water quality monitoring, watershed planning, stream and beach cleanups, and growth management and land preservation activities.

Making its commitment to community watershed groups official, in October 1997 the Chesapeake Executive Council signed a directive endorsing a watershed approach to working with community groups. (The Executive Council includes the governors of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, the Mayor of the District of Columbia, the Chair of the Chesapeake Bay Commission, and the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), representing the Federal agencies.) The so-called *Community Watershed Initiative* called for CBP to develop a strategy identifying specific actions for working with watershed groups to help meet CBP goals. The Strategy was completed and adopted in December 1998 and is now being implemented.

A Community Watershed Task Force was formed and charged with implementing the Strategy. The Task Force consists of state and local government representatives (9), regional and community watershed organization representatives (9), as well as representatives from the Chesapeake Bay Commission and USEPA (2). One of the Task Force’s first orders of business was to update the 1996 survey to track changing needs and identify opportunities for more effective partnerships.

The *1999 Survey of Community Watershed Organizations* ran in the July-August 1999 issue of the *Bay Journal*, a Bay watershed-wide publication with a circulation about 50,000. In addition, it was mailed directly to 290 watershed organizations. Eighty-four (84) organizations responded to the survey from throughout the watershed. Their responses are summarized below. In addition, the report includes actions the Task Force commits to undertaking in order to improve communication between the Bay Program and watershed organizations, and to respond to their needs, as expressed in the Survey results.

THE RESPONDENTS: DID WE REACH THE TARGET AUDIENCE?

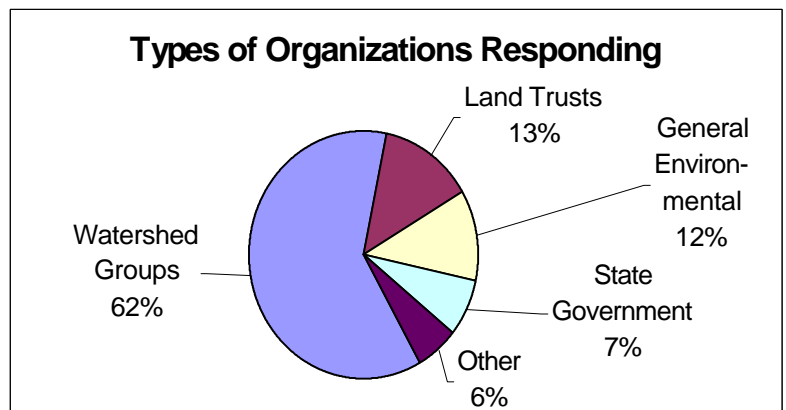
The survey was targeted to a broad audience of “any and all organizations that work to restore and conserve natural resources and create sustainable communities in the Chesapeake Bay basin.” This audience could include neighborhood associations, Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops, hiking, biking, boating and hunting clubs, as well as the prototypical “Friends of River X” organizations. In order to gauge who exactly responded to this call, we characterized respondent organizations by the type of organization, as well as by their scale.

Types of Organizations

Each of the respondents was assigned to one of thirteen organizational categories.

Results: Respondents predominantly fell into four of these categories: river/stream/watershed groups (52 of 84 respondents), land trusts/conservancies (12), multi-purpose environmental groups (11), and state government (6). The remaining five organizations were distributed among recreational groups (2), academic groups (1), educational/children’s groups (1), and other government (1).

Findings: It is not surprising that the vast majority of respondents represented organizations focused on rivers, streams and watersheds. While the survey itself was meant to be inclusive of groups with a range of interests, it was entitled “A Survey of **Community Watershed Organizations**” [emphasis added], which required that potential respondents at



least peripherally identify with that term to get past the title. Furthermore, water quality is at the heart of the Chesapeake Bay Program and for this reason the Program likely has a higher profile with water-oriented organizations. However, other types of organizations remain important partners in protecting and restoring the Bay and its rivers and streams. For example, a fair number of land trusts and conservancies responded to the survey. As development and the conversion of forests and farmland put increasing pressures on the Bay’s water and living resources, these groups, in particular, will become increasingly important partners.

Scale of Organizations

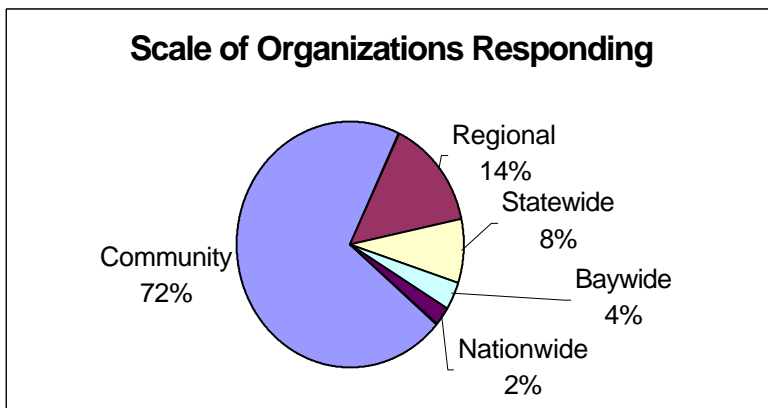
Each of the respondents was associated with one of five categories representing the scale at which their organization operates. The scales included:

- Community - an organization that works in a small watershed or within a city, county.
- Regional - an organization that works throughout the watershed of a tributary basin or in multiple counties.
- Statewide - an organization that works throughout one of the Bay states (DE, MD, NY, VA, PA, WV).
- Chesapeake Baywide - an organization that works throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed.
- Nationwide - a national organization that includes work in the Chesapeake Bay area.

Results: Of the eighty-four (84) respondents, fifty-nine (59) were community groups; twelve were regional organizations; seven were state-wide organizations; three had a Chesapeake Bay watershed-wide orientation; and, two operated nationwide.

Findings: The target audience was organizations working at the community level, and 72 percent of respondents fell into that category. The majority of the remaining respondents (14 percent of the total) fell into the regional category. These regional or tributary-focused organizations are

important partners when working at the community level because they may serve as the link that connects various community-based efforts together, and that ultimately ties these efforts to the Bay.



Future Task Force Actions in Response to Survey Findings

- Focus attention on regional and community-based watershed

organizations as target audience. Communication and resources will be designed to reach this audience; however, other types of organizations will not be excluded from accessing these tools.

- Identify and develop relationships with key regional organizations that service community-based groups. Reaching community groups through such a network will result in a more efficient use of resources and help facilitate regional watershed partnerships.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: DOES THE SAMPLE HAVE BAY-WIDE REPRESENTATION?

Each respondent was asked to describe and indicate on a map the geographic area in which his or her organization concentrates its work. Each organization was then associated with the corresponding watershed or watersheds. Watersheds were identified by Hydrologic Unit Codes (HUC) as cataloged by the United States Geological Survey. We used the 11-digit HUC scale, of which there are 505 watersheds in the Bay basin, averaging just over 125 square miles each. This watershed scale can be aggregated to any coarser HUC scale (e.g., the more common 8-digit Cataloging Units).

In addition, respondents provided their mailing addresses. With this data, the respondent organizations can be organized geographically on many different scales and according to various boundary delineations (e.g., watersheds, zip codes, counties, states, etc.). The map on the following page plots each organization's address. A handful of addresses actually fall outside the Bay watershed; however, the area in which they work is largely within the Bay drainage area.

State Distribution

Organizations were assigned to the state in which their primary office is located. The Chesapeake Bay watershed includes portions of the states of Delaware, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, as well as the entire District of Columbia.

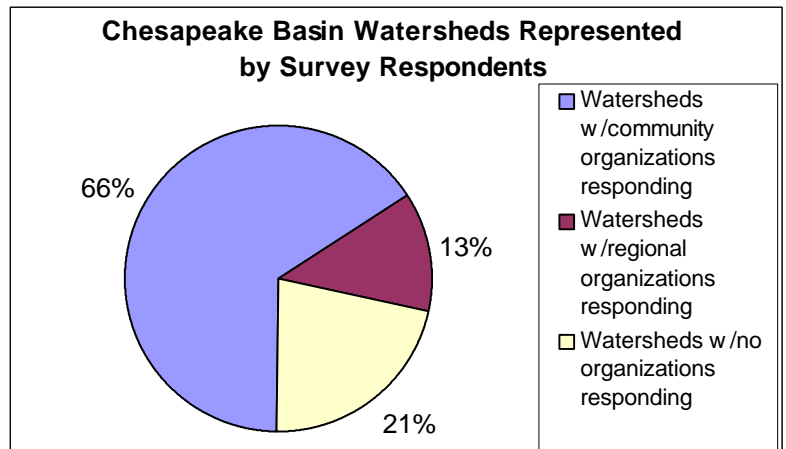
Results: Respondents represented five of the seven jurisdictions with the following rates of response: Virginia – 31 respondents or 38%; Pennsylvania – 28 or 33%; Maryland – 23 or 27%; District of Columbia – 1 or 1%; and, New York – 1 or 1%. There were no respondents from either Delaware or West Virginia.

[insert map]

Findings: Most of the Bay watershed falls within the borders of Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and these three states, along with the District of Columbia, are partners in the Chesapeake Bay Program. The high and comparable levels of response across the three states reflect these facts. The low response rate from the District of Columbia largely may be attributable to DC's small size and high real estate costs. There are many active organizations on the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers that run through Washington, but most do not have offices in the high-rent neighborhoods of the city proper. The lack of response from the remaining states probably is a factor of the Bay Program having few, if any, relationships with community-based groups in these areas.

Distribution by Watersheds

Respondents were distributed among the 8-digit HUCs, also called Cataloging Units, in which they operate. At this scale, there are a total of 56 watersheds within the Chesapeake Bay basin. Only organizations working at a regional or community scale were included in this analysis; state and national-level organizations were excluded.



Results: The majority of watersheds were represented by at least one community organizations (66% or 37 watersheds), and close to eighty percent of the watersheds (44 out of 56) were represented by either a community or a regional organization. (See chart above, *Chesapeake Basin Watersheds Represented by Survey Respondents*.) Of the twelve watersheds with no regional or community representation, nine are located outside the tidal Bay area. Of the additional seven watersheds that had regional representation but no community representation, six are in the nontidal areas of the basin. (See table below, *Watersheds Without Regional and/or Community Representation*, for a complete listing of watersheds that are not represented in the survey responses.)

Findings: Overall, respondents represented a broad cross section of the Bay basin; however, there remain large expanses with no representation in the survey, especially in the mountainous areas of Virginia and West Virginia, on the Eastern Shore of the Bay, including parts of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, and in the northernmost reaches of the basin in New York. There are a variety of possible reasons why we received so few responses from these areas. It may be because there truly are fewer watershed groups in these areas. Or it may be that these areas are less likely to identify with the Chesapeake Bay and therefore respond to a survey from the Chesapeake Bay Program. And perhaps it is because the Bay Program has not developed contacts in these farther flung areas.

Task Force Actions

- Target outreach efforts in watersheds with no representation in the survey, including in the states that are not official partners in the Bay Program – Delaware, New York and West Virginia. Emphasis will first be given to the 21 percent of watersheds where no organizations responded. Then outreach will be expanded to the 13 percent of watersheds with regional, but no community representation in the survey sample. The purpose of this outreach will be to fill out the survey data to reflect uniform geographic distribution across the basin, and to raise awareness of Bay Program resources available to communities that may not be aware of the Bay Program at all.

Watersheds Without Regional and/or Community Representation		
Watershed	No Community Representation in Survey Sample	Neither Regional Nor Community Representation
Upper Susquehanna		X
Chenango		X
Owego-Wappasening		X
Upper West Branch Susquehanna		X
Sinnemahoning		X
Pine	X	
Lower West Branch Susquehanna	X	
Blackwater-Wicomico		X
Pocomoke		X
South Branch Potomac	X	
North Branch Potomac	X	
Cacapon-Town	X	
South Fork Shenandoah	X	
Middle Potomac-Catoctin	X	
Rapidan-Upper Rappahannock		X
Western Lower Delmarva		X
Upper James		X
Middle James-Buffalo		X
Rivanna		X

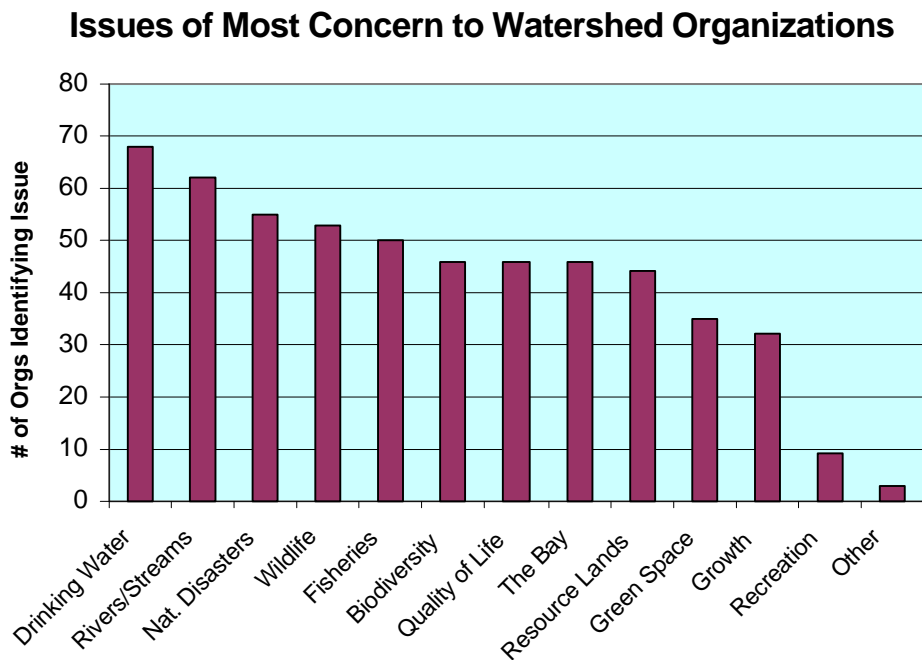
ISSUES: WHAT ARE THE AREAS OF COMMON INTEREST AMONG WATERSHED ORGANIZATIONS AND THE BAY PROGRAM?

Respondents were asked to identify the issues of most concern to their organizations. A selection of twelve issues was provided, and respondents also could write in responses. There was no limitation on the number of issues any one respondent could select. The twelve issues included:

- conserving/restoring the Chesapeake Bay,
- conserving/restoring rivers and stream,
- maintaining/restoring commercial and/or recreation fisheries,
- preventing natural disasters (e.g., flood control),
- protecting/restoring wildlife and habitat,
- maintaining/restoring biological diversity,
- conserving green space/open space,
- preserving resource lands (e.g., forest and agricultural land),
- maintaining sense of community/quality of life,
- protecting drinking water quality,
- managing growth and development, and
- creating/maintaining opportunities for outdoor recreation.

Issues of Most Concern

Results: The distribution among issues is displayed on the bar chart below (*Issues of Most Concern to Watershed Organizations*). The top five issues identified included: protecting drinking water quality (68 of 84 respondents), conserving/restoring rivers and streams (62), preventing natural disasters (55), protecting/restoring wildlife and habitat (53), and protecting/restoring commercial and/or recreational fisheries (50). There was almost no geographic variation in the top five responses.



Findings: While it is good news that over half of the organizations (46 or 55%) identified conserving and restoring the Chesapeake Bay as an important issue, an even greater number (62 or 74%) identified conserving and restoring rivers and streams. Furthermore, it is probable that the organizations responding to a Chesapeake Bay Program survey are more likely to be concerned about Bay issues than those who declined to respond, and/or were not on the Survey distribution list.

The issue identified most often by survey respondents uniformly and consistently across the Bay watershed (with 80% of respondents) was that of drinking water quality. While the Bay Program has not traditionally focused directly on drinking water supply as a Bay restoration priority, much of what the program does focus upon clearly impacts water quality indirectly as it applies to drinking water supplies. (Two examples are that of non-tidal and tidal wetlands protection and preservation initiatives, and efforts to reduce toxic inputs into both surface and ground water resources.)

There is convergence among respondents' other priorities and those of the Bay Program as well. For example, stream and habitat restoration, maintaining and restoring fisheries, and wetlands preservation and restoration whose benefits include flood control, are important issues for both. In fact, the Bay Program has many ongoing projects that can help communities address these issues. (See table, *Partnership Opportunities*, below for examples.)

Partnership Opportunities

Issues of Concern to Community Groups	Related Bay Program Projects
Protecting Drinking Water Quality	Wetlands Restoration Grants, Riparian Forest Buffer Initiatives, Watershed Planning Workshops, Community Wetlands Planning Tool
Protecting/Restoring Rivers & Streams	Riparian Forest Buffer Initiatives, Watershed Planning Workshops
Preventing Natural Disasters (e.g., flood control)	Community Wetlands Planning Tool
Wildlife and Habitat Protection/Restoration	Habitat Restoration Grants

Task Force Actions

- Make resources more readily available to communities engaged in addressing these areas of common interest.
- Raise community awareness of on-going Bay Program projects that address the issues of most concern to community watershed organizations.
- In areas where watershed groups have expressed concern, but where the Bay Program has little or no purview, the Task Force will develop referral information, and, when appropriate, will relate these issues to others in which the Program is more active. For example, drinking water quality is delegated to individual state governments, however, the

Task Force will seek to ensure that community groups know who to contact in each state, and strive to tie drinking water into the Bay Program's messages about surface and groundwater quality and runoff.

- Improve the Bay Program's messages about local river, stream and watershed conservation, and shift away from a Bay-focused message.

ACTIVITIES: WHAT ARE GROUPS DOING THAT HELPS MEET BAY PROGRAM GOALS? DO THEY NEED ASSISTANCE?

Respondents were asked to identify the activities in which they are engaged, and the activities for which they need assistance. They were provided a list of thirty specific activities in four categories (public outreach and communications; environmental monitoring; pollution prevention and restoration projects; and, planning and organizational development). Respondents also could write-in activities.

Activities in Which Groups are Engaged

Results: Of the activities in which respondents indicated they are engaged, the top five, and seven of the top ten activities fall into the public outreach and communications category. Pollution prevention and restoration activities and monitoring activities fall in the middle, with planning and organizational development activities being the least common. The table below, *Activities in which Organizations are Engaged*, shows detailed results for the fifteen most common activities.

Findings: Organizations clearly are active in areas that help meet Bay Program goals, including activities to raise public awareness of watershed resources, water quality monitoring, tree plantings, and stream and beach clean ups. Through their public outreach activities, these groups are especially valuable as partners in communicating a stewardship message to the general public.

Activities in Which Organizations are Engaged			# of Orgs. Currently Active
Activity	Activity Category		
1. Network with other communities/organizations	public outreach and communications		66
2. Participate in public meetings and hearings	public outreach and communications		62
3. Host/convene public meetings and workshops	public outreach and communications		61
4. Produce fact sheets and/or brochures	public outreach and communications		60
5. Produce newsletter	public outreach and communications		60
6. Organize and lead field trips	public outreach and communications		56
7. Water quality monitoring	environmental monitoring		55
8. Tree plantings	pollution prevention and restoration		54
9. Participate in festivals, fairs and block parties	public outreach and communications		52
10. Stream and/or beach cleanups	pollution prevention and restoration		50
11. Community visioning	planning/organizational development		37
12. Living resources monitoring	environmental monitoring		36
13. Community environmental assessment	planning/organizational development		28
14. Low input beautification	pollution prevention and restoration		25
15. Develop/restore/advocate access points to the Bay, rivers and streams	pollution prevention and restoration		24

Assistance Needs

Respondents were asked to identify the activities for which they need assistance, and also were asked to write in the types of assistance they would prefer.

Results: Needs were identified most frequently for activities in the planning and organizational development category with 132 responses. Pollution prevention/restoration activities and outreach/communications activities showed similar levels of need with 90 and 80 responses respectively. Environmental monitoring activities showed less need with 56 responses. (See chart below, *Needs Identified Related to Types of Activities.*)

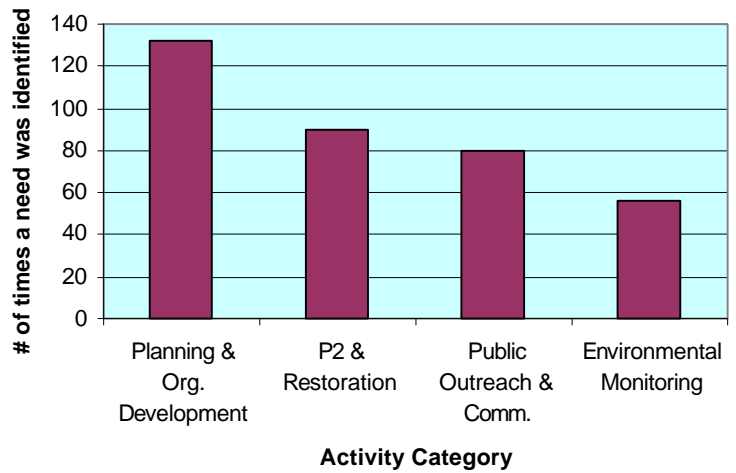
The types of needs identified fell into nine major categories:

- funding,
- technical assistance and guidance,
- training,
- public relations support,
- general informational materials,
- equipment and materials,
- volunteers,
- networking and information sharing,
- data, and
- other.

Among the five needs cited most often, funding by far topped the list, appearing 100 times. Clustered in the middle, receiving between twenty and forty responses a piece, were technical assistance and guidance (appearing 37 times), general information materials (28), and public relations support (22). Finally, training was cited thirteen times.

When needs were organized according to types of activities, funding remained the most common type of assistance identified for each type of activity, with the notable exception of planning and organizational development. For these types of activities, technical assistance was cited more often than funding. (See table below, *Top Needs for Each Type of Activity*.)

Needs Identified Related to Types of Activities



Top Needs for Each Type of Activity

Type of Activities	Assistance Needs Cited	Specific Activities with Most Need
Planning/Organizational Development	1. Technical Assistance	water trails planning, community environmental assessment, community indicators, ecotourism/heritage planning
	2. Funding	
	3. General Information	
P2 and Restoration	1. Funding	low input beautification, Bay grass plantings, developing access points to the Bay, tree plantings
	2. Equipment/materials	
	3. Technical Assistance/Guidance	
Public Outreach/Communications	1. Funding	produce newsletters, produce fact sheets/brochures, networking with other communities and organizations
	2. Public Relations Support	
Environmental Monitoring	1. Funding	water quality and living resources monitoring, stream hydrology monitoring was a common write-in response
	2. Technical Assistance/Guidance	

Findings: In the areas where community groups could most directly support Bay Program goals – pollution prevention and restoration, and planning and organizational development – organizations have identified the highest levels of unmet need. However, even in the area of communication and networking, where the activity level is very high, community groups identified a need for funding and for support with developing content. In many cases the Bay Program has on-going resources that can be of assistance, if made more readily available on a widespread basis. In other cases new resources may need to be developed. Regardless, there is an opportunity to

help jump start organizations so that they can be of even greater assistance in Bay restoration efforts.

Task Force Actions

- Take advantage of watershed groups as a resource for communicating information, and work to develop content and informational materials that can be put to use by these groups.
- Promote to communities existing Bay Program resources that help fulfill unmet needs identified in the survey.
- Encourage the Bay Program to support the development of new tools and resources that help build capacity in communities for planning and organizational development activities.

CONCLUSION

The 1999 Survey of Community Watershed Organizations identified many opportunities where CBP and community watershed organizations can work together to meet common goals and contribute to preserving and restoring the Bay watershed. The Community Watershed Task Force has tried to focus on actions that will help these partnerships develop to their full potential.

The Survey, coupled with this report, is meant to be a form of two-way communication between community watershed organizations and the Community Watershed Task Force. The purpose of this report is to reply back to organizations about what we heard in the survey and to let you know how the Task Force plans to use the information to shape its agenda. This communication is not meant to be a one-time opportunity, but rather an ongoing conversation. The Task Force hopes to continue to hear from organizations who did not respond initially, and to hear back from those organizations that responded and have additional comments about the results and the Task Force's findings and intended actions.

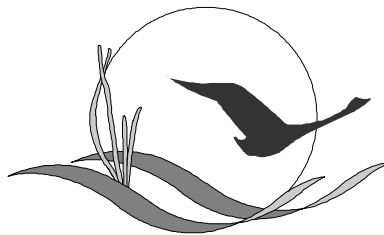
APPENDIX 1: FUTURE TASK FORCE ACTIONS IN RESPONSE TO SURVEY FINDINGS – A SUMMARY

- Focus attention on regional and community-based watershed organizations and design communication and resources to reach this audience.
- Identify and develop relationships with key regional organizations that service community-based groups.
- Target outreach efforts in watersheds with no representation in the survey, including in the states that are not official partners in the Bay Program – Delaware, New York and West Virginia.
- Make resources more readily available to communities engaged in addressing issues of common interest.
- Raise awareness of on-going Bay Program projects that address the issues of most concern to community watershed organizations.
- Develop referral information for issues in which watershed groups have expressed concern, but where the Bay Program has little or no purview. Relate these issues to others in which the Program is more active.
- Improve the Bay Program’s messages about local river, stream and watershed conservation, and shift away from a Bay-focused message.
- Take advantage of watershed groups as a resource for communicating information, and work to develop content and informational materials that can be put to use by these groups.
- Promote existing Bay Program resources that help fulfill unmet needs identified in the survey.
- Encourage the Bay Program to support the development of new tools and resources that help build capacity in communities for planning and organizational development activities.

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Organization	Location	Watershed(s)
Accokeek Foundation	Accokeek, MD	Piscataway Creek and Upper Tidal Potomac
American Canoe Association	Springfield, VA	Nationwide
Anacostia Floodplain Restoration Alliance	Hyattsville, MD	Anacostia River
Anacostia Watershed Society	Bladensburg, MD	Anacostia River
Arlingtonians for a Clean Environment	Arlington, VA	Four Mile Run
Berks County Conservancy	Wyomissing, PA	Conestoga and Little Swatara Creeks
Bowman's Creek Watershed Association	Harveys Lake, PA	Bowman Creek
Cambridge South Dorchester Middle School	Cambridge, MD	Choptank River
Cat Point Creek Watershed Project	Tappanhannock, VA	Cat Point Creek (Lower Middle Rappahannock)
Chesapeake Bay Foundation - Juniata Project	Huntington, PA	Juniata River
Chesapeake Bay Foundation - VA	Richmond, VA	Statewide
Chesapeake Bay Foundation - York (VA) Chapter	North, VA	York River
Chesapeake BIOS Project	Arlington, VA	Potomac River
Chesapeake Wildlife Heritage	Easton, MD	Eastern Shore Rivers
Chester River Association	Chestertown, MD	Chester River
Chickahominy Watershed Alliance	Richmond, VA	Chickahominy River
Citizens for Preservation of Queenstown Creek	Queenstown, MD	Queenstown Creek (Chester River)
Codorus Creek Watershed Association	York, PA	Codorus Creek
Cowans Gap State Park	Fort Loudon, PA	Juniata River
Donegal Fish & Conservation Association	Lancaster, PA	Donegal Creek
Earth Conservation Corps	Washington, DC	National/Anacostia River
Eastern PA Coalition for Abandoned Mine Reclamation	Pottsville, PA	Regional
Elizabeth River Project	Norfolk, VA	Elizabeth River
Environmental Concern, Inc.	St. Michaels, MD	Baywide
Fishing Creek Watershed Association	Benton, PA	Fishing Creek
Franklin County Watershed Association	Chambersburg, PA	Potomac, Juniata and Lower Susquehanna Rivers
Friends of Bryan Park	Richmond, VA	James River
Friends of Chesterfield's Riverfront	Richmond, VA	James River
Friends of Mattawoman Creek	Accokeek, MD	Mattawoman Creek
Friends of Raystown Lake	Hesston, PA	Raystown Lake
Friends of the North Fork Shenandoah River	Woodstock, VA	North Fork Shenandoah River
Friends of the Potomac	Arlington, VA	Potomac River
Friends of the Rivers of Virginia	Roanoke, VA	Statewide
Friends of the Shenandoah River	Front Royal, VA	Shenandoah River
Friends of Urbanna Creek	Urbanna, VA	Urbanna Creek (Lower Rappahannock)
Gifford Pinchot State Park	Lewisberry, PA	Conewago Creek
Herring Run Watershed Association	Baltimore, MD	Herring Run (Back River)
Hoffler Creek Wildlife Foundation	Portsmouth, VA	Nansemond and Elizabeth Rivers
Howard County Conservancy	Woodstock, MD	Patuxent River
Izaak Walton League Save Our Streams - Virginia	Raphine, VA	Statewide
James River Association	Richmond, VA	James River
Jones Falls Watershed Association	Baltimore, MD	Jones Falls
Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary	Lothian, MD	Patuxent River
Kettle Creek Watershed Association	Renovo, PA	Kettle Creek

Lackawanna River Corridor Association	Scranton, PA	Lackawanna River
Lancaster County Conservancy	Lancaster, PA	Lower Susquehanna River
Lititz Run Watershed Alliance	Lititz, PA	Lititz Run (Conestoga Creek)
Maryland Forest Association	Grantsville, MD	Statewide
Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers Association, Inc.	Walkerton, VA	Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers
Maury River Alliance	Lexington, VA	Maury River
Mid-Atlantic Council of Trout Unlimited	Reisterstown, MD	Baywide
Monocacy Canoe Club	Frederick, MD	Potomac, Susquehanna, Patapsco, and Back Rivers
Nanticoke Watershed Alliance	Tyaskin, MD	Nanticoke River
Nature Conservancy - Virginia	Charlottesville, VA	Statewide
Northcentral Pennsylvania Conservancy	Williamsport, PA	Upper and West Branch Susquehanna
Northern Swatara Creek Watershed Association	Pine Grove, PA	Swatara Creek
Octoraro Watershed Association	Nottingham, PA	Octoraro Creek
Oyster Recovery Partnership	Annapolis, MD	Statewide
Parks and People Foundation	Baltimore, MD	Jones and Gwynns Falls, and Baltimore Harbor
Peanut Soil and Water Conservation District	Smithfield, VA	Nansemond and Tidal James Rivers
Penn York Bentley Creek Watershed Association	Towanda, PA	Bentley Creek
Piankatank River Watershed Project	Tappanhannock, VA	Piankatank River
Potomac River Association	Valley Lee, MD	Potomac River
Queen Anne's Conservation Association	Queenstown, MD	Choptank and Upper Eastern Shore Rivers
Quittapahilla Watershed Association	Annville, PA	Quittapahilla Creek
Rivanna Conservation Society	Palmyra, VA	Rivanna River
Save Our Creek	Ephrath, PA	Cocalico Creek
Save The Ole Piankatank	North, VA	Piankatank River
Severn River Association	Crownsville, MD	Severn River
Shamokin Creek Restoration Alliance	Mt. Canmal, PA	Shamokin Creek
Spring Creek Watershed Community	State College, PA	Spring Creek
Sugar Creek Watershed Association	Towanda, PA	Sugar Creek
SUNY, College at Oneonta, Biological Field Station	Cooperstown, NY	Otsego Lake
Swatara Creek Watershed Association	Lebanon, PA	Swatara Creek
Thomas Jefferson Soil & Water Conservation District	Charlottesville, VA	James, Rappahannock, Potomac, Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers
Tidewater Resource Conservation & Development	Tappahannock, VA	Rappahannock River
Tioga River Watershed Reclamation Projects	Blossburg, PA	Tioga River
Towanda Creek Watershed Association	Towanda, PA	Towanda Creek
Trust for Public Land	Washington, DC	Nationwide
Virginia Canals and Navigation Society	Lexington, VA	Statewide
Virginia Dare Soil and Water Conservation District	Virginia Beach, VA	Nansemond and Elizabeth Rivers
Weems Creek Conservancy	Annapolis, MD	Weems Creek
Williamsburg Land Conservancy	Williamsburg, VA	James and York Rivers and Lower Chesapeake
Yellow Creek Coalition	Stoystown, PA	Yellow Creek



Chesapeake Bay Program

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