

Thank you for joining the Local Government Leadership Workgroup Quarterly Meeting for March 5, 2025.

[LGLW March Meeting Webpage](#)

Agenda Item I:

1. Rick Mittler, LGLW Coordinator, introduced the **agenda topics for the day, the meeting theme and Meeting purpose.**
 - i. Theme: *Building Local Resilience: Innovative Approaches to Managing Stormwater, Mitigating Flooding, and Reducing Pollution*
 - ii. Purpose:
 1. Reorient the LGLW under its new name, outcome language, and targets within the revised Watershed Agreement.
 2. Explore real-world case studies in innovative stormwater management, flood mitigation, and pollution reduction.
 3. Collect and preview tools and resources that address stormwater, flooding, and pollution.
 4. Develop actionable strategies to share these tools and resources with local leaders to increase their knowledge and capacity and meet shared Chesapeake Bay Watershed restoration goals
2. Rick introduced the LGLW's New Leadership!
 - i. New Chair: Maura Christian, VA DEQ
 - ii. New Vice Chair: Caitlin Bolton, MWCOG
3. Setting the Stage for 2026: [Presentation](#)
 - a. Maura Christian took over and provided an overview of 2026 priorities for the meeting attendees
 - i. The new Goal Team was introduced
 1. Under the new CBPO structure, we are now under the Engaged Communities Goal Team, Chaired by Julie Lawson (DC DOEE) and Julia Wakeling (DC DOEE)
 2. The new Goal Language was provided to attendees: Engage and grow a community of local stewards and leaders through education, recreation and professional opportunities to ensure the long-term success of restoration and conservation efforts.
 - ii. This goal One of the 4 CBP Goals:
 1. Clean Water
 2. Thriving Habitat, Fisheries, and Wildlife
 3. Healthy Landscapes

4. Engaged Communities
 - iii. Other Outcomes within our new Goal include: Workforce, Stewardship, Public Access, Student Environmental Literacy Experiences, Student Environmental Literacy Planning
- b. Within the 2025 CBWA revisions, approved at the 2025 EC meeting, the LGLW received revised Outcome Language
 - i. Increase knowledge and support the capacity of local government leaders in decision-making, such as land-use planning, to implement local actions that advance the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement.
 1. Previous language: Continually increase the knowledge and capacity of local officials on issues related to water resources and in the implementation of economic and policy incentives that will support local conservation actions.
 - ii. The Outcome will also have New Associated Targets:
 1. Engage directly (e.g., roundtable discussions) with at least 400 local government leaders annually
 2. Engage indirectly (e.g., newsletters) with at least 4,000 local government leaders annually
- c. Touching base on last years work, Maura Christian provided an update on what was accomplished and where the workgroup is headed moving forward:
 - i. WG leadership will be responsible for
 1. Finalizing TA Inventory & Gap Analysis
 - a. Action: The LGLW is finalizing the Technical Assistance (TA) Inventory & Gap Analysis, to be completed by the end of April and shared at the May QM.
 2. Completing Network Science TA in partnership w/ Healthy Landscapes GIT
 3. Working with the Goal Team leads on
 - a. Drafting a new Engaged Communities Management Strategy and associated workplan. More on this to come at future meetings.
 - b. Flushing out Indicator/Target Tracking Development
 - c. Engaged Communities inter and intra CBP group Relationship Building
 - ii. In 2026, the WG stills plans to Directly Engage Local Government Leaders through:
 1. Peer to Peer Bus Tours x3
 - a. blog highlighting the tour we ran in MD last November: <https://www.allianceforthebay.org/2026/02/wandering-marylands-waterways-a-local-leaders-perspective/>

- i. It features Councilmember Cashenna Cross, City of Glenarden, MD, and her experience on the tour!
 - b. Laura Cattell Noll: The Local Government Advisory Committee (LGAC) is grateful for our partnership with this workgroup on the peer to peer tours for local officials
- 2. Roundtables
 - a. Action: Workgroup Members, please reach out if you have interests and/or needs for specific roundtable discussions or training for your network of local governments.
- 3. Trainings/Webinars
- iii. The WG will also Indirectly Engage Local Government Leaders through
 - 1. Protect your Local Waterways (PLW) webpage via
 - a. Social Media/Newsletter Blurbs
 - b. Adding new Case Studies
 - c. Updating the PLW Module with the Toxics Contaminants Workgroup.
 - i. Action: The LGLW will work with the Toxics Contaminants Workgroup to update the Your Health and the Environment learning module to ensure it has the most up to date science regarding PFAS and other emerging contaminants
- 2. Trusted Source Blogs & Articles

Agenda Item II - IV:

- 4. In this next Section the WG dove into the meeting's theme, hosting a series of presenters on **Innovative Approaches to managing stormwater, mitigating flooding, and reducing pollution.**
 - a. Each presenter had roughly 15 minutes to present on their respective topics; some time was given for comments; others were entered into the chat.
 - b. **Managing Stormwater: Chesapeake Stormwater Network (CSN) Presentation**
 - i. Presented by David Wood, david@chesapeakestormwater.org
 - ii. Provided a high level overview of their projects with [RAND](#) and [MARISA](#):
 - 1. Original project was inspired by the 2017 CBP Midpoint Assessment, which provided a lot of the foundational information; particularly related to climate assessments
 - a. Initial funding was secured through EPA through Goal Implementation Team Funds

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- b. Overall goal of the initial project was to perform analysis and to put together projected intensity, duration, and frequency curves on rainfall conditions that would be used by engineers to design critical storm water infrastructure.
 - c. Findings concluded that by about 2055, most of the counties in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, are looking at a 15 to 25% increase in rainfall intensity compared to the current engineering tools we use from NOAA (Atlas 14)
 - d. Findings were compiled into a resource for designers, engineers, and communities to update their practices to account for this increase.
 - 2. Follow up was needed to assess what was going to be needed for these individuals to actually put the information tool to use/ any barriers to implementation.
 - a. CSN worked with Rand to perform interviews, discussions and roundtables with a bunch of practitioners around the Watershed, specifically local governments.
 - 3. Follow up project
 - a. funded by the Chesapeake Bay program EPA
 - b. Lead by RAND
 - i. Partners include CSN, MARISA, Cornell, Watershed Institute, Carnegie Mellon
 - c. 5 Task project
 - d. Purpose was to develop a suite of tools to reduce barriers and promote the implementation side of the efforts.
- iii. First Tool in Suite: the new [vulnerability assessment tool](#)
 - 1. Full name: *A Practical Guide to Vulnerability Assessments for Stormwater Agencies: Approaches, Applications and Best Practices*
 - 2. Purpose:
 - a. aligned the resources that communities have available to them to the right approach to conducting a vulnerability assessment.
 - i. Creating models can be costly and take a lot of technical capacity; depending on the need of the assessments will determine the correct approach amongst a spectrum of approaches(e.g. expert elicitation, developing scorecards)
 - 3. In order to properly align needs with resources, users have the **Guidebook Roadmap**, which is spelled out below

- a. Step 1: setting the stage for those who are new to vulnerability assessments
 - b. Step 2: If you need help selecting an approach, use this step to define the purpose, scope, and methods based on your capacity, resources and goals
 - i. Asset specific versus category based
 - 1. Asset specific focuses on individual named assets; provides detailed, location specific information and supports targeted interventions for assets most at risk (e.g. utility wide survey of specific, critical facilities that produces ranked list)
 - 2. Category based focuses on broader categories of assets or geographic units rather than individual assets; provides generalized, system or area wide insights (e.g. summary report ranks all neighborhoods in the municipality by their average vulnerability score,)
 - ii. Decision support tree provided
 - c. Step 3: follow implementation guidance if you are prepared to carry out your assessment
 - d. Step 4: if you need real world examples, use this step (Appendix B) for case studies
 - i. Case Studies Provided
 - 1. Goshen, Indiana
 - a. They wanted to do a city scale assessment looking at regulatory and infrastructure improvements focusing on flood hazards and extreme heat.
 - b. Data was available but had limited staff capacity
 - c. Ended up with a blended approach of GIS based quantitative analysis and expert judgement
 - e. Step 5: if you need help finding data and/ or resources, use this step (Appendix C)
4. You can find more information via the [Practical Guide to Vulnerability Assessments for Stormwater Agencies](#) report

- iv. As a part of this project, there are a couple of other tools on the horizon:
 - 1. *Tool name: Decision Support for Selecting Projected Intensity-Duration-Frequency Curve Change Factors: A Guide for Stormwater Managers*
 - a. Purpose:
 - i. Pairs with MARISA Climate-Projected IDF Curve Tool
 - ii. Helps users select the most appropriate change-factors based on a risk-tolerance framework
 - iii. Provides sample messaging to communicate decisions
 - b. Matthew English: When considering selecting to appropriate IDF scenarios, does the tool use BMP expected lifespan as a part of the decision making?
 - 2. *Tool name: Resilient Design Guidebook for Stormwater Best Management Practices*
 - a. Purpose:
 - i. Characterize how BMPs are sensitive to climate-related hazards
 - ii. Identify design elements and materials most affected by those sensitivities
 - iii. Propose design strategies, technology and guidance approaches for making BMPs more adaptable and resilient
- v. Education and Outreach
 - 1. Workshops
 - a. March through May
 - b. Located in DC
 - c. 35 practitioners, local government, state government attendees
 - d. Plan to discuss
 - i. Structural Conveyance
 - ii. Detention/Retention
 - iii. Infiltration/Filtration
 - iv. Habitat Restoration
 - v. Programmatic
 - 2. Course offered through Chesapeake Urban Stormwater Network will cover all tools shared today as a part of the [CUSP program](#).
 - a. Laura Catell Noll: Of current/former CUSP participants, how many are from local governments?

- b. Kristin Saunders: David, it sounds like you are focused on local government folks for these tools, but are you doing outreach to the practitioners? I am thinking about folks who apply for our Trust fund or whole watershed dollars....would like to get these tools out to them
- c. **Mitigating Flooding: Resilient Hampton Presentation**
 - i. Presented by Scott Smith, scott.smith@hampton.gov
 - ii. Resilient Hampton is working to “envision, create, and empower Hampton to live and thrive with water and the impacts of climate change through approaches driven by data and values.”
 - iii. Resilient Hampton Team
 - 1. Resilience Division within Community Development Department; However, they work with other departments, such as:
 - a. Federal facilities, Emergency management, Parks, Clean City Comm, CAO, Economic Development, and Public Works
 - 2. Structure
 - a. City Managers Office: City Manager, Assistant City Manager, Strategic Priority Leader
 - b. Community Development Department: Director; *Reports up to the City Managers Office*
 - c. Resilience Division: Resiliency Officer, Res Specialist, Coastal Res Engineer; *reports up to the Community Development Department*
 - 3. Partners include: Hampton Roads PDC, NASA, Wetlands Watch, Virginia Tech, William and Mary VCPC, Quantified Ventures, VIMS, American Flood Coalition, ODU, CBF, and Hampton University
 - iv. Why Does the Team Exist
 - 1. Threats of climate change
 - a. More intense and frequent rainfall
 - b. More powerful storm events
 - i. Nor’easters: More of a concern than hurricanes because they will raise the tide levels for days on end, which will prevent water from being released from city’s storm systems.
 - ii. Hurricanes
 - c. Higher sea levels combined with subsidence equal relative sea level rise

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<scott.smith@hampton.gov>

2. Within Hampton, by 2080 it is projected that the following assets will be at risk: (Shown on Map, Slide 16)
 - a. Langley Air Force Base – Major employer for the area
 - b. Grandview Nature Preserve – Open green space
 - c. Coliseum Central – Core business district
 - d. Fort Monroe – Historic site & Entrance to CB
3. Climate change doesn't impact everyone the same; look at social vulnerability when going through planning. The leading question that Hampton asks is how can they direct their resources to both those most impacted and require the least amount of resources to adapt and respond?
4. Impacts on Insurance
- v. What Does the Team Do
 1. "Living with Water Strategic Priority"
 - a. Addressing coastal resiliency, reoccurring flooding, waterways, and environmental sustainability while enhancing our tax base and quality of life.
 - b. Look at the issue through two contexts "addressing the challenge of flooding" and "recognize and treat water resources as assets"
 - i. Considerations within the challenge context
 1. Shoreline protection, Structural adaptation, Stormwater system upgrades and maintenance, Structural relocation, Green infrastructure retrofits, Low impact development, Open space preservation, Tree and habitat conservation, Shoreline and habitat restoration
 - ii. Considerations within the Asset context
 1. Coastal placemaking, Coastal dependent industry investment, Waterway access, Transportation corridor functionality, Pedestrian, bicycle, and transit connectivity and accessibility
 - c. Definition of Resilience to RH: resilience is the bolstering of a community's inherent strengths in order to alleviate chronic stresses and enable recovery from extreme events and shocks in ways that make the community even stronger than before.

- d. Mission (“driving ethos”): To envision, create, and empower Hampton to live and thrive with water and the impacts of climate change through approaches driven by data and values.
- e. Work is accomplished within 3 sectors
 - i. Planning and Policy
 - 1. Policy Example: [The Hampton Roads Planning District Commission has come out with Sea Level Rise Planning Horizons:](#)
Depending on the lifespan of the infrastructure that you're planning on, you would use the appropriate level of sea level rise for your design calculations.
 - 2. Planning Example:
 - a. Dutch Dialogues, VA (2015) where they embraced the living with water concept
 - b. Then went on to create.. Living with Water Hampton: A Holistic Approach to Addressing Sea Level Rise and Resiliency (2017) .. which the rest of these studies have been based upon.. which informed the city wide planning decisions in place
 - i. Hampton – Langley Air Force Base Joint Land Use Study Addendum: Resiliency and Adaptation (2018)
 - ii. Resilient Hampton Newmarket Creek Pilot Project Area Water Plan (2020)
 - iii. Downtown Hampton, Phoebus, and Buckroe Water Plans (2022)
 - c. Current efforts on sustainability
 - i. Preliminary Climate Action Plan
 - ii. Facilities Energy Audit

- iii. Citywide Stormwater Model and GIS Gap Analysis – Phase 1
 - iv. City Strategic Plan
 - v. Hampton City Schools Resilience Plan
- ii. Projects and Programs: RH will work on anything from living shoreline projects, construction projects, storage projects, Blueway projects, and environmental studies on natural resources and wetland preservation
 - 1. Complete view of ongoing projects funded for further evaluation and construction relative to location can be seen on the map on slide 43
 - 2. Lake Hampton, N Armistead Avenue Rd. Raising and Big Bethel Blueway, they were part of an environmental impact bond that the city obtained that it was the 1st in Virginia. Funding tied to reaching certain metrics
 - a. Flooding from Lake Hampton on N Armistead Ave. 3 components of this project include:
 - i. Raising the berm along of back by 1 ½ ft
 - ii. Implementing a tidal control structure – which allowed for 8 mill gals of storage
 - iii. Raising Armistead Ave
 - b. Big Bethel Blueway
 - i. Existing drain ditch that had a path for maintenance
 - ii. Idea is to establish a shared use path and boardwalk to engage residents with the water and to establish weirs for overflow
 - c. Lincoln Landing Stormwater Park

- i. Downtown Living shoreline project adjacent to millpoint living shoreline
 - d. Honor Park
 - i. Existing memorial park
 - ii. Idea is to add storage and create space for memorials and activate green space
- iii. Comments from this section:
 - 1. Jim Sullivan: How will you access for maintenance with Big Bethel?
 - a. Response: The share use path will provide maintenance access. At the boardwalk there is a street adjacent to the south.
 - 2. Laura Cattell Noll: Very impressed with the scope of work in Hampton! Given that so many localities are so close together in your part of VA, how are you working with your neighboring local governments on regional resilience/adaptation strategies?
 - a. Response: We are working with Newport News on a joint study of Central Newmarket Creek which runs north to south along the Cities boundary. The City of Poquoson is a partner in the USACE Peninsula Coastal Storm Risk Management Study. The Hampton Roads Planning District Commission provides regional work groups so we communicate with Norfolk and Virginia Beach regularly. NGO's are also major players in our work, we have partnered with Chesapeake Bay Foundation, James River Association and Wetlands Watch. we also work with University's, William and Mary, Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Old Dominion University, Hampton

University, Virginia Tech and Univ
of VA.

- iv. People and Partners
 - 1. Community outreach/ building is large component of the work of RH
 - a. Community meetings
 - b. “Office Hours” for people to come and ask questions
 - f. Ultimately work is driven by the following principles:
 - i. Create Value-Driven Solutions
 - ii. Reinforce Assets
 - iii. Layer Public Benefits
 - iv. Strengthen Partnerships
 - v. Use Best Data
 - vi. Share Knowledge and Resources
- d. **Reducing Pollution: Green Mechanics Algal Turf Scrubber (ATS) Presentation**
 - i. Presented by Dr. Peter May pimay@greenmechanics.co
 - ii. Bladensburg Waterfront Park’s Algal Turf Scrubber (ATS) is located in Prince George’s County, MD.
 - iii. Invented by Dr. Walter Adey, ecological engineer, who influenced five- or six-decades worth of researchers related to marine systems
 - 1. Discovered out in the wild that Algae was forming on coral reef heads
 - 2. Replicated this in his lab (diagram shown on slide 4) with surge system, a flo way, with water flowing underneath and sunlight above
 - 3. Findings indicated that the Algae was efficient at pulling carbon, nutrients, and other pollutants out of water column.
 - iv. Other research has been conducted on different salinity levels and types of water sources around the Ches Bay
 - 1. Highlighted report: Focusing Resources to Restore and Protect the Chesapeake Bay and its Tributary Waters – Exec Order 13508
 - v. The innovative ATS technology is an approved EPA technology
 - 1. US EPA’s Chesapeake Bay Program Office Expert Panel Report Recommendations To Bay States for Algal Turf Scrubber Implementation Guidance as an Approved Best Management Practice (BMP) for Water Quality Improvement
 - a. Report: Nutrient and Sediment Reductions from Algal Flow-way technologies; Recommendation to the CBP’

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<pimay@greenmechanics.co>

Water Quality GIT from the Algal Flow-way Technologies
BMP Expert Panel (2015)

2. EPA Office approved for use in all the Bay jurisdictions as a best management practice and it has been permitted in the state of Maryland. So it's an approved practice that you can get credit for nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment load reduction
- vi. What Green Mechanics is accomplishing
 - a. "Nature designs its best configuration" – basis of ecological engineering
 - b. "We understand how nature works and how we can apply it in service to society" – what ecological engineers do
2. Green mechanics uses a system of controlled growth of algae to both absorb nutrients and pollutants from water. to develop real world implications
3. Harvesting the algae can then be used as fertilizer/compost, livestock feed, omega 3s, and biofuel (biobutanol)
4. What they are finding is that with ATS, the lower boundary estimate for pounds per acre per year of nitrogen and phosphorus reduced is still at the high end of the even the best of the best BMP's
 - a. Comparison table shown on slide 21
5. At what level can Algal Flow-way technologies (Algal Turf Scrubber) be utilized:
 - a. Used to rethink impervious surface –
 - i. Example: Pilot Algal Flow way project with UMD & Port of Baltimore
 1. Dundalk Marine Terminal,
 2. 1200 acres of parking lot and each parking space is worth \$30,000 in revenue per year.
 3. GM worked on this system with them for several years
 4. Project won a number of awards, including bubba award
 - b. Used in Circular Agronomics -
 - i. Implications for rural agricultural plots where there are drainage ditches and receding water
 1. Once the algae have absorbed the nutrients it can be plowed back into the soil as a soil amendment.

2. Kristin Saunders: Where does it make the most sense to place these? Are you talking with colleagues in the agriculture community or people who do technical assistance to ag?
 3. Kristin Saunders: are there any downsides? smell? attracting bugs or critters? just want to understand the full affect
- ii. Example: Bridgetown Farm on MD Eastern Shore on farm drainage ditch
 1. Project with UMD and Algal Ecotechnology Center (AEC)
 - iii. Example: Large Scale ATS
 1. ATS technology has been implemented at the very large scale in Florida and Texas by a commercial company named Hydromentia, headquartered in Ocala, Florida. Green Mechanics is partnered with Hydromentia on scaling up further systems, ideally in Chesapeake Bay's Watershed to support it's restoration.
- c. Thinking about Clean Energy - Anaerobic Digestion to Microbial Fuel Cell
- i. Example: An ATS pilot at the Port of Baltimore with University of Maryland applied an experimental anaerobic digester to process the algae biomass into methane which was fed into a fuel cell to create electricity running lights at the system.
 1. Electricity with virtually no carbon emissions
- d. Upcoming/ Ongoing Projects and Studies
- i. Dissolved Oxygen Diffusion Model
 1. MD Port Administration Pier 6
 2. UMD/ AEC DO Refugia Modeling Study
 3. Less than 2 mg per liter of oxygen input in comparison to a 19 or 20 mg per liter
 - ii. Comparison Study of Two Anacostia River ATS Operated Simultaneously in Summer and Fall of 2018

1. 2 Locations: Bladensburg Waterfront Park (MD) and Eastern Power Boat club above 11 St. Bridge

a. More on 11st Bridge:

- i. Partnering with Anacostia watershed society
- ii. Finding: A One Quarter Acre ATS on Anacostia River would Mitigate Total Nitrogen for ALL Bridges with 21.05 acres Of Urban Impervious Surface Runoff Impact

b. More on Bladensburg Park:

- i. Grant from PG Parks
- ii. Finding: Three 1meter x 15m Algal Scrubber Flowways will mitigate ALL of park's 1.25 acre roadway/parking for nitrogen
- iii. Slides 24 and 25 are depicting the project
- iv. Matthew English: Hey Peter - Still love this idea! Have you calculated a cost per lb of N or P for the Bladensburg project at its current size?
- v. Response :We are working up those calculations for \$/lb at scale up!
- vi. Rick Mittler: blog highlighting the peer-to-peer tour Peter is referencing! <https://www.allianceforthebay.org/2026/02/waterways-a-local-leaders-perspective/>

e. What is required for its installation and maintenance

- i. Can be anything from small scale to large scale efforts.
- ii. Required equipment includes
 - 1. operating pumps to introduce water and oxygen
 - 2. Tractor or a person squee-ging the flow way once a week

Agenda Item V:

5. Discussion Questions

- a. Facilitated by Maura Christen, Chair LGLW
- b. The goal of the survey was to develop actionable strategies to share resources and tools to increase the knowledge and capacity of local governments to meet shared Chesapeake Bay Watershed restoration goals.
- c. Question 1: What is the most pressing issue you are asked about.
 - i. Responses:
 - 1. Highest percentage answered with option B: mitigating flooding
- d. Question 2: How can we 'translate' the successes of the innovative approaches to local government leaders?
 - i. Responses:
 - 1. Laura Cattell Noll (LGAC): tool or resource to make the local officials job easier – e.g. decision tree or trainings (CSN)
 - 2. Jim Sullivan: Communicating that it is cost effective
 - 3. Pam Shellenberger: Communicating that there is a value add; having multiple benefits
 - 4. Michell Edwards: Public Safety benefits
 - 5. Scott Smith: The tools need to allow local officials and their networks to design more efficiently
 - 6. KC Filippino: Express the cost savings to counter the argument that stormwater management is causing housing costs to skyrocket. The counter-argument that stormwater is the reason we can't have affordable housing.
 - 7. Laura Cattell Noll: Another selling point could be that these tools/resources are backed by science. As you said, the municipality may or may not have in-house expertise on stormwater; leaning on these science-backed tools brings that outside expertise in to the municipality.
- e. Question 3: What are the biggest barriers to a local government adopting these innovative approaches?

- i. Responses:
 - 1. Kristin Saunders: Simply not knowing about them
 - 2. Mechelle Edwards: seconding Lack of Awareness and cost
 - a. KC seconding cost
 - 3. Laura Cattell Noll: Hesitancy to try something new
 - 4. Jen Cotting: Risk aversion. New can be scary. Technical can be scary. If a neighbor hasn't tried it, it can be scary.
 - 5. KC Filipino: Politically unpopular
- f. Question 4: How can the LGLW help overcome these barriers?
 - i. Responses:
 - 1. Caludia Donegan: Educating elected officials who have a say in a county's budget expenditures.
 - a. Pam Shellenberger: seconding educating local officials and emphasized that education is not a one and done; needs to be reoccurring
 - i. Jim Sullivan: Jim seconded and emphasized that elected officials are constantly changing.
 - ii. Claudia Donegan: Sponsor a short learning session during council meetings / for a county or a large city like Salisbury
 - iii. Laura Cattell Noll: The LGLW could support and train liaisons to local governments, like Virginia's Planning District Commissions, PA's County Action Plan Coordinators, and MD's Watershed Specialists
 - 2. Claudia Donegan: Finding an elected official to champion the innovation to the county board or leadership.
 - a. Laura Cattell Noll: seconded this
 - b. Kathy Stecker: Work through trusted messengers, like MML, MACo.
 - 3. Pam Shellenberger: easy to understand fact sheets
 - 4. KC Filipino: Create opportunities for healthy competition between jurisdictions, LGs, etc. Awards or recognition programs help motivate others to do more.
 - a. Claudia Donegan: if there an opportunity to present to local officials—potential funding partners or money partners

Agenda Item VI:

- 6. Chesapeake Bay Program Updates [Presentation](#)
 - a. Presented by Keith Bollt, Environmental Protection Specialist, EPA

- b. provided the local government leadership workgroup with a high level overview of the revised Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement and proposed Changes to CBP Governance and Structure.
 - i. At the December Executive Council meeting, the EC issued a charge to the partnership, which is to implement and streamline the structure and governance of the Bay program.
 - 1. Structure: As mentioned above, there are now 4 Goal Teams, Program Support (which makes up Operations and Management, SET, Scientific and Technical Assessment and Reporting), and the 4 Advisory Committees
 - 2. Governance: The MB will seek consensus on the revised Governance and Management Framework (provided by the Signatory Implementation Team; there is one member from each jurisdiction and one rep from the Acs) at their June 11th meeting. Supermajority voting will take place if consensus is not achieved.
 - a. The Implementation Team will deliver a revised Governance and Management Framework by June 16th for acceptance at the June 30th PSC Meeting. Supermajority voting will take place if consensus is not achieved.

Agenda Item VII:

7. Wrap Up and Adjourn

- a. Key Takeaways
- b. Actions and Decisions: embedded throughout the minutes; please look for **red text**.
- c. **Upcoming Events:**
 - i. Next QM: May 21, 2026 – Theme will be Strengthening Local Solutions: Communicating Successes and Tailored Technical Assistance

Action: LGLW leadership will share contact information (Completed), responses from the guided discussion, and meeting minutes (completed as of email).