

Chesapeake Bay Study Tour
Partnership Meeting of Guanabara Bay and Chesapeake Bay
July 29th – July 31st

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Contact Information

Hotel Information:

Hyatt Regency Baltimore

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Website: <http://baltimore.hyatt.com/en/hotel/our-hotel.html>

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Chesapeake Bay Study Tour

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July 29th – July 31st

The Setting

As a member of the Brazilian delegation, you will be a part of a three-day study tour (July 29th-31st) of the Chesapeake Bay. The Chesapeake Bay is an important ecosystem and watershed in the United States that provides ecological and economic benefits to the Mid-Atlantic United States. Its importance for fishing, tourism and shipping industries makes it vital that the Chesapeake is properly protected. Since 1983, the United States has placed importance on this ecosystem and looked to provide protection for a sustainable future. Like the Guanabara Bay in the State of Rio de Janeiro, the Chesapeake Bay sees several present and future challenges for the State of Maryland and the other stakeholders in the watershed. The Chesapeake Bay provides an example and a point of reference for information exchange between the State of Maryland and the State of Rio on how to effectively protect their bays. The Chesapeake Bay Study Tour is a part of the ongoing partnership between the State of Rio de Janeiro and the State of Maryland, facilitated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop a governance structure and integrated watershed management program for promoting the clean-up of the Guanabara Bay. The goal of this partnership is to promote opportunities for sustainable urban development in the communities surrounding the Guanabara Bay that achieves economic, social and environmental benefits. The relationship between the Chesapeake Bay and the Guanabara Bay provides both the United States and Brazil the opportunity to learn and ensure its environmental future is protected and sustainable.

Themes of the Chesapeake Bay Trip

The State of Maryland and the U.S. EPA are seeking to provide helpful information throughout this study tour to initiate ideas for properly protecting the Chesapeake and Guanabara Bays. Some of the themes that the United States would like to address in this study tour are:

1. Governance Structure and Role of NGO's and Community Groups in Restoration Process
2. Urban Environmental Challenges
3. Public-Private Partnerships
4. The Role of Science in the Environmental Decision Making Process
5. Communicating Challenges and Solutions of Bay Restoration to Stakeholders

The State of Maryland and the U.S. EPA hope to discuss these themes through a variety of informative discussions, presentations, panels and site visits. After discussing these themes throughout the study tour, planning for next steps of the Rio-Maryland partnership will take place.

The Chesapeake Watershed

The Chesapeake Bay is the largest estuary in North America. An estuary is a body of water where fresh and salt water mix. The Bay is 322 km long, from Havre de Grace, Maryland to Norfolk, Virginia. The Chesapeake Bay watershed stretches into parts of six states (Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York) and the District of Columbia. There are more than 150 rivers that drain into the bay. The Chesapeake Bay is about 300 km long, stretching from the north most point of the Susquehanna River to the Atlantic Ocean. The Chesapeake watershed spans about 165,894 km². The three major rivers that flow into the Chesapeake Bay are the Potomac, James and Susquehanna Rivers, providing about 80% of the fresh water into the bay. About 17 million people live in the Chesapeake Bay region (watershed), with about 150,000 new people moving into the region every year. There are several U.S. cities in the watershed including Annapolis, Maryland; Baltimore, Maryland; Washington, D.C.; Richmond, Virginia; and Norfolk, Virginia. There are also 18,000 local governments in the Bay watershed. The Chesapeake Bay was the first estuary in the U.S. to be targeted for restoration as an integrated watershed and ecosystem.

About 2,700 species of plants and animals, including 348 species of finfish and 173 species of shellfish are located in the Chesapeake. The Chesapeake Bay is widely known for its seafood production such as blue crabs, rockfish, menhaden, oysters and soft-shell clam. Birds are an important part of the Chesapeake ecosystem. There are about 29 different species of waterfowl that migrate to the Chesapeake as part of their Atlantic coast flyby. Other important parts of the Chesapeake ecosystem are plants and wetlands, which provide shelter and protection for most of the Chesapeake wildlife. Forests cover about 58% of the Chesapeake watershed, however this number is diminishing as about 100 acres of forest are lost to development every year. Forest and plants provide a filter for rainwater, but the decrease in plant life has turned the Chesapeake into a funnel for rainwater which carries several excessive nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) and other environmentally hazardous substances from human communities.

The State of Maryland

About 4470 km² of the Chesapeake Bay is in the State of Maryland, making the State of Maryland an integral component for the protection of the Chesapeake. Maryland is the 19th most populous state with the 5th highest density in the United States, despite its small size. The State of Maryland is comprised of 23 counties of which 16 are in the Chesapeake watershed. The current Governor of Maryland is Governor Martin O'Malley who has been in office since 2007. Some Maryland government agencies that are responsible for the Chesapeake Bay are the Maryland Department of Agriculture which oversees the Chesapeake Bay Agricultural Program, the Maryland Department of the Environment which works on behalf of the bay through the Science Services Administration and the Maryland Department of Natural resources supports the work of the Critical Area Commission for the Chesapeake and Atlantic Coastal Bays and Aquatics Resources. The Governor's Office also started a data analysis initiative under Governor O'Malley called BayStat, modeled after previous data initiatives to improve government efficiency and effectiveness. At the federal level, protection of the Chesapeake Bay is run by the Environmental Protection Agency through the Chesapeake Bay Program.

Importance of a Clean Chesapeake

The Chesapeake watershed is plagued by nutrient pollution from fertilizers, waste water and atmospheric sources such as power plants and vehicle emissions. Water in the Chesapeake Bay has too much nitrogen and phosphorus which causes rapid algae growth in the water. The algae blocks sunlight from reaching underwater grasses and deplete oxygen levels through decomposition after they die, deeply harming the underwater ecosystem. Important commercial fisheries such as the blue crab, oyster and rockfish are impacted by the low oxygen levels harming the Chesapeake fishing industry. Another issue affecting the Chesapeake is landscape changes that reduce the amount of natural water filters, thus allowing further contamination in the Chesapeake.

The Chesapeake is a major source of economic opportunity for its surrounding states (Virginia and Maryland). The Chesapeake is an important component of the fishing industry. The seafood industry in Maryland contributes about \$600 million to the State's economy. The Chesapeake Bay, in total, produces 500 million pounds of seafood annually. Tourism is another major industry for the Chesapeake region. Visitors to the Chesapeake Bay participate in fishing, boating, swimming, and sightseeing. Finally the Chesapeake is essential for commercial shipping. The Port of Baltimore is the 16th largest port in the United States and one of the largest ports in the Eastern United States, ideally located to serve much of the Eastern and Midwestern United States. The Port of Baltimore generates about \$3.2 billion in annual revenue and about 50,700 jobs. Major exports leaving the Port of Baltimore are coal, corn, soybeans, lignite, coal coke, petroleum and fuel oils. Some major imports arriving in the port are automobiles, farming and construction machinery, and sugar, among others.

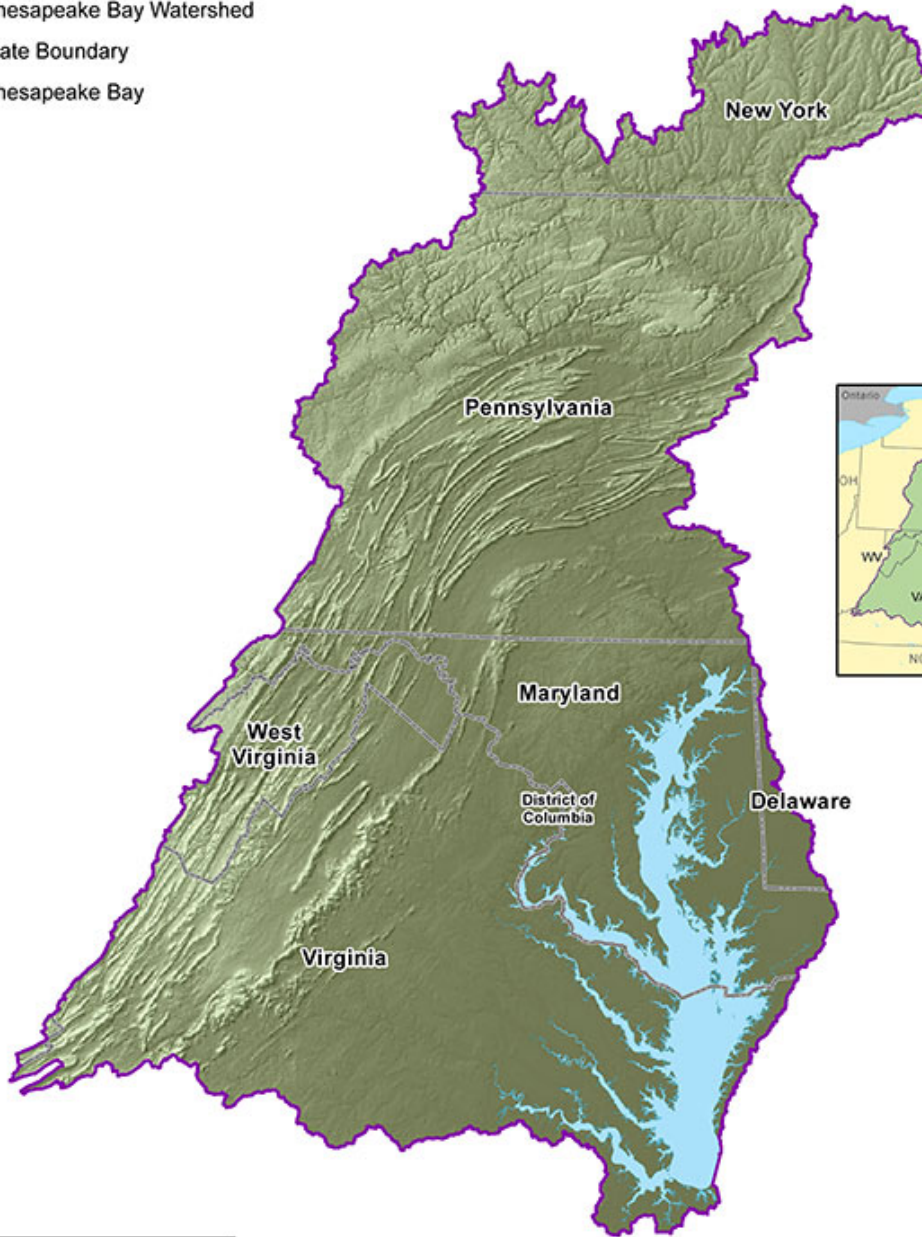
Previous Engagements between the United States and Brazil

- 2008 U.S.-Brazil Joint Action Plan to Eliminate Racial Discrimination and Promote Racial Equality (JAPER)
- 2011 U.S.-Brazil Joint Initiative on Urban Sustainability (JUIS)
- 2012 EPA-Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA) Memorandum of Understanding
- 2013 U.S. EPA participate in Environmental Justice and Solid Waste Management Seminar in Rio de Janeiro facilitated by the Instituto Pereria Passos (IPP)

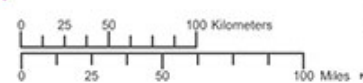
Chesapeake Bay Watershed



-  Chesapeake Bay Watershed
-  State Boundary
-  Chesapeake Bay



Data Sources: Chesapeake Bay Program
For more information, visit www.chesapeakebay.net
Disclaimer: www.chesapeakebay.net/terms_of_use.htm



Created by EA, 1/24/08

UTM Zone 18N, NAD 83

Chesapeake Bay Study Tour

Partnership Meeting of Guanabara Bay and Chesapeake Bay

Rio Delegation Visit July 29th – July 31st

Sunday, July 28th Arrival

TBD: Arrive at Hyatt Regency Hotel

Hyatt Regency Baltimore

300 Light Street Baltimore, Maryland

Monday, July 29th Meeting on Governance and Site Visits

08:30 Meet at Hotel Lobby for Departure to:

Institute of Marine and Environmental Technology

(2nd floor) 701 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland

09:00-11:50: Governance Structure and Role of Watershed Organizations in Restoring Chesapeake Bay

09:00-09:05 Introductions of the Delegation

09:05-09:15 IMET Welcoming remarks

Speaker: Dr. Kevin Sowers, Acting Director, Institute of Marine and Environmental Technology

09:15-09:50 Overview of Chesapeake Bay

Speaker: Dr. Don Boesch, President, University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science

09:50-10:30 Role of the Federal Government

Speaker: Greg Barranco, U.S. EPA Chesapeake Bay Program Office

10:30-11:10 Role of State Government

Speaker: Joseph Gill, Secretary, Maryland Department of Natural Resources

11:10-11:50 Role of Watershed Organizations

Speaker: Erik Michelsen, Executive Director, South River Federation

12:00-13:10 Water Tour of Harbor: Meet at vessel ENDEAVOR at Aquarium Dock

12:00 ENDEAVOR departs for Masonville Environmental Education Center

12:15 Lunch on ENDEAVOR

13:10 ENDEAVOR arrives at Masonville Environmental Education Center

13:15-14:00 Port Dredging, Management and Facilities Tour

13:15-14:00 Dredge Material Management Program

Speaker: Kathy Broadwater, Deputy Executive Director, Maryland Port Authority

14:00-15:00 Masonville Cove Dredge Material Containment Facility and Environmental Education Center

15:00-16:30 ENDEAVOR return to Aquarium and Water Tour of the Inner Harbor

16:30-18:30 Free Time

18:30-20:30 Dinner

20:30 Return to Hotel

Tuesday, July 30th Meetings on Urban Environmental Challenges, Role of NGO's Applying Principles of Adaptive Management, and Skipjack Tour

08:15 Meet at Hotel Lobby for Departure to:

Maryland Environmental Service

259 Najoles Road, Millersville, Maryland

09:00-11:45 Urban Environmental Challenges and Role of NGO's

09:00-10:00 Management of Wastewater and Stormwater

Speaker: Dr. Bob Summers, Secretary, Maryland Department of the Environment:
Wastewater and Stormwater

10:00-11:00 Solid Waste Management

Speaker: Jim Harkins, Director Maryland Environmental Service: Solid Waste

11:00-11:45 Role of NGO's

Speaker: Alison Prost, Executive Director, Maryland Office Chesapeake Bay Foundation

12:00-12:45 Lunch at Maryland Environmental Service

12:45-13:25 Drive to Annapolis

StateStat Room (4th Floor)

16 Francis Street, Annapolis, Maryland

13:30-17:00 The Role of Science in the Environmental Decision Making Process

13:30-15:00 Observe BayStat Meeting

15:30-16:10 Monitoring and Modeling Water Quality

Speaker: Bruce Michael, Director, Resource Assessment Service, DNR

16:10-16:50 Communicating Scientific Information

Speaker: Dr. Bill Dennison, Vice President for Science Applications, UMCES

17:45-19:00 CBF Skipjack Tour and Discussion of Fisheries Issues

19:15-20:10 Dinner in Annapolis

20:15-21:00 Return to Baltimore (Hyatt Regency Hotel)

Wednesday, July 31st Public-Private Partnership, Communications, Tour of a Waste Water Facility and Partnership Planning

08:45 Meet at Hotel Lobby for departure to:

Institute of Marine and Environmental Technology

(2nd floor) 701 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland

09:00-09:45 Public-Private Partnerships

Speaker: Adam Lindquist, Waterfront Partnership

9:45-11:45 Panel on Communicating the Challenges and Solutions of Bay Restoration to a Broad Audience

Participants:

Samantha Kappalman, Director of Strategic Communications and Social Media, MDE

Rona Kobell, Staff Writer, Bay Journal

Catherine Krikstan, Web Writer and Social Media Manager, CBP

Amy Pelsinsky, Director of Public Relations, UMECS

Tom Zolper, Maryland Communications Coordinator, CBF

12:00-12:45 Lunch

12:45-14:30 Guanabara Bay – Chesapeake Bay Planning and Next Steps

Speaker: Jane Nishida, Director, Office of Regional and Bilateral Affairs USEPA

15:30-17:30 Tour of Back River Wastewater Treatment Plant

17:30 Free Time

Supplemental Information to the Agenda

Organization Information:

Day 1

University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science

Maryland's premier research institution aimed at advancing scientific knowledge of the environment, the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science is one of twelve institutions within the University System of Maryland. Comprised of four laboratories strategically focused on specific areas of research, education and scientific application, making the Center among the only institutions in the world to examine a large ecosystem –the Chesapeake Bay and its watershed –in its entirety.

<http://www.umces.edu/>

U.S. EPA Chesapeake Bay Program Office (CBPO)

The Chesapeake Bay Program is a unique regional partnership that has led and directed the restoration of the Chesapeake Bay since 1983. The Chesapeake Bay Program partners include the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia; the District of Columbia; the Chesapeake Bay Commission, a tri-state legislative body; the Environmental Protection Agency, representing the federal government; and participating citizen advisory groups.

<http://waterfrontpartnership.org/home>

Maryland Department of Natural Resources

Maryland is a unique area in that we have a number of different resources so close together. Making this situation even more complex is the fact that those areas intertwine, and it is the responsibility of the Department of Natural Resources to effectively manage Maryland's bays and streams that lie within and tie into our watershed.

<http://www.dnr.state.md.us/>

South River Federation

The South River Federation's mission is to protect, preserve, restore and celebrate the South River and its interdependent living community. The Federation believes that the River is a privilege for all to enjoy and that as inhabitants of the land that ultimately determines the health of the River, we have an obligation to be good stewards of the River. In carrying out this duty to protect, the Federation reviews land use plans, advocates for strong laws and regulations and identifies and stops sources of pollution.

<http://www.southernriverfederation.net/>

Maryland Port Authority

The State of Maryland is charged with a dual responsibility for providing safe passage to the large cargo vessels that travel the Chesapeake Bay and for protecting its sensitive ecosystem. As a result, Maryland's Dredged Material Management Program has evolved in response to an increased awareness of the impacts that dredging can have on the Chesapeake Bay. The approach has shifted from placing dredged material in the open waters of the Bay to a sophisticated mix of strategies that includes wetland restoration, island recreation, upland placement, construction of carefully engineered containment

facilities, and the innovative reuse of dredged material. The dredging program also relies on broad participation by citizens, scientific experts, regulatory agencies, and business partners.

<http://www.mpasafepassage.org/dmmpHome.html>

Masonville Cove Dredge Material Containment Facility and Environmental Education Center

What began as the restoration of an abandoned and neglected parcel of land in the Middle Branch has become something very special. Masonville Cove is 70 acres of water and 54 acres of cleaned-up wetlands, nature trails, and a protected bird sanctuary, all soon-to-be protected by a conservation easement and part of the Shores of Baltimore Land Trust. The Masonville project developed from mitigation tied to the creation of a Dredged Material Containment Facility (DMCF) by the Maryland Port Administration (MPA). This created an opportunity for the local residents and to connect with their natural environment and participate in meaningful stewardship projects.

<http://www.masonvillecove.org/>

Day 2

Maryland Department of the Environment: Wastewater

Over 60 wastewater treatment facilities throughout Maryland are being upgraded with advanced technology to reduce the amount of nutrients that are discharged into the Bay's tributaries. Wastewater treatment plant upgrades account for a large portion of overall estimated nutrient reductions to date, and Bay jurisdictions are relying on additional reductions from wastewater to achieve about 15 percent of total overall nutrient reduction goals.

<http://www.mde.state.md.us/programs/water/Pages/index.aspx>

Maryland Department of the Environment: Stormwater

Stormwater management is an integral component of Maryland's environmental consciousness. The State is home to numerous streams and rivers that ultimately drain to Chesapeake Bay, the largest inland estuary in the United States. These streams and the Bay not only provide drinking water, food, economic opportunities, and water for irrigation, but also a home for a diverse ecosystem.

<http://www.mde.state.md.us/programs/Water/StormwaterManagementProgram/stormprint/Pages/index.aspx>

Maryland Environmental Service: Solid Waste

MES is involved in solid waste transfer stations, landfill and recycling operations and composting of leaves, grass and brush. They service large municipalities and small towns who need more creative solutions to handle their waste needs.

<http://www.menv.com/solidwaste.shtml>

Chesapeake Bay Foundation

The Chesapeake Bay Foundation (CBF) is the largest conservation organization dedicated solely to saving the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The organization's mission is to reduce pollution, improve fisheries, and protect and restore natural resources such as wetlands, forests, and underwater grasses. CBF headquarters is in Annapolis, Maryland, and has state offices in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania. CBF also operates 15 environmental education programs. CBF is a not-for-profit organization. It is supported by more than 116,600 active members and has a staff of approximately 165 full-time employees.

<http://www.cbf.org/>

BayStat

BayStat is a collaborative performance management system for Bay restoration. It is a team, led by Governor O'Malley, which includes the Secretaries of Agriculture, Environment, Natural Resources, and Planning, scientists from the University of Maryland and other key staff. It is also a process through which Maryland State agencies develop restoration goals and strategies, and assess their effectiveness and adjust actions as necessary. BayStat is a tool that allows Marylanders to track--and most importantly--participate in--Bay restoration.

<http://www.baystat.maryland.gov/>

DNR: Monitoring

The Resource Assessment Service of DNR has monitored and assessed the health of Maryland's bays and associated waterways since 1996. The purpose of this monitoring program is to track the effectiveness of management actions, target areas in need of protection and restoration, and better understand Maryland's waterways to ensure that all Marylanders have access to safe, clean water.

<http://www.dnr.state.md.us/bay/monitoring/>

UMCES: Integration and Application Network

The Integration and Application Network (IAN) is a collection of scientists interested in solving, not just studying environmental problems. The intent of IAN is to inspire, manage and produce timely syntheses and assessments on key environmental issues, with a special emphasis on Chesapeake Bay and its watershed. IAN is an initiative of the faculty of the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, but links with other academic institutions, various resource management agencies and non-governmental organizations.

<http://ian.umces.edu/>

CBF Skipjack

Skipjacks were constructed for oyster dredging in the Chesapeake Bay in the 1890s. Oyster fisherman began using skipjacks because they were a light and inexpensive boat that could navigate the shallow parts of the Bay where oyster clusters inhabit. They are the only remaining sail-powered working ship because of a Maryland law limiting the use of powerboats for oyster fishing.

Day 3

Waterfront Partnership

Waterfront Partnership of Baltimore Inc. is proud to serve as our Harbor's chief advocate, promoter, and steward. In a 2003 Report produced by the Greater Baltimore Committee, a call to action was issued in order to preserve the precious jewel we so often take for granted. Citing its fragility, the GBC issued a clarion call for renewed attention to our Harbor. Property and business owners, attractions and other waterfront interests responded immediately to the GBC's call to action. Working in partnership with the City, by the fall of 2005 the Waterfront Partnership of Baltimore, Inc. was created to manage, promote and advocate on behalf of the waterfront. Currently bounded by the Rusty Scupper on the south and extending round the harbor to Bond Street Wharf.

<http://waterfrontpartnership.org/home>

Back River Wastewater Treatment Plant

The Back River Wastewater Treatment Plant (BRWWTP) began construction in 1907 and was opened in 1911. It is owned and operated by the City of Baltimore. It is situated on the west shore of the Back River; a tributary of the Chesapeake Bay. An estimated 1.3 million residents in a 140 square mile area of Baltimore City and County are served by this plant. The facility has evolved into a tertiary treatment plant and is currently designed to treat 180 million gallons per day (MGD) of wastewater utilizing fine bubble, air distributed, activated sludge. Utilizing phosphorus control by chemical addition and nitrogen control by biological processes, we currently remove a majority of these nutrients. Hydraulically, the BRWWTP can handle peak flows of over 400 MGD.

<http://publicworks.baltimorecity.gov/Bureaus/WaterWastewater/Wastewater/BackRiverWastewaterTreatmentPlant.aspx>

U.S. Key Bios



Governor Martin O'Malley

State of Maryland

Martin O'Malley is serving his second term as Governor of Maryland after initially being elected in 2007. Prior to serving as Governor, O'Malley served as Mayor of the City of Baltimore, where he was recognized by Esquire magazine as "the best young mayor in the country" and by Time magazine as one of America's "Top 5 Big City Mayors." Governor O'Malley's StateStat initiative—modeled after the CitiStat initiative he created in the City of Baltimore—is widely cited as a model for government efficiency and effectiveness. Governor O'Malley replicated this efficiency and statistics model again with regards to the Chesapeake Bay in an initiative known as BayStat. The Governor's policies have been credited with restoring the health of the Chesapeake Bay and saving the Bay's native Blue Crab and Oyster populations. Governor O'Malley was born in Bethesda, Maryland. He received his bachelor's degree from Catholic University and his law degree from the University of Maryland.

Robert M. Summers, Ph.D.

Secretary, Maryland Department of the Environment



Robert M. Summers, Ph.D. was appointed Secretary of the Maryland Department of the Environment by Governor Martin O'Malley on April 28, 2011. Dr. Summers leads the Department's planning, regulatory, management and financing programs to protect public health, ensure a safe and reliable water supply, restore and protect air quality, water quality, wetlands and waterways, clean up contaminated land and ensure proper management of hazardous and solid wastes. Dr. Summers has served the citizens of Maryland for over 28 years in various capacities within Maryland's progressive and nationally recognized environmental programs, with emphasis on scientific and technical issues related to water pollution control, drinking water protection and federal, State and local government environmental laws and regulations. Dr. Summers received his B.A. (1976) and Ph.D. (1982) in Environmental Engineering from the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Joseph Gill

Secretary, Maryland Department of Natural Resources

Governor Martin O'Malley appointed Joe Gill Secretary of the Maryland Department of Natural



Resources in May 2013. Joe took over the agency's leadership after having served 3 years as Department of Natural Resources' deputy secretary and 14 years as the agency's Principal Counsel. Joe holds a J.D. from Georgetown University Law Center, and an A.B. in Liberal Studies from the University of Notre Dame. After beginning his professional career as a Law Clerk with the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, Joe moved into private practice in 1983. In 1987, Joe joined the Maryland Office of the Attorney General, serving first as an Assistant Attorney General in Contract Litigation, and later as Deputy Counsel for the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

James M. Harkins

Director, Maryland Environmental Service



James M. Harkins, Director of Maryland Environmental Service, is former Harford County Executive and a two-term member of the Maryland House of Delegates. Before his election as County Executive in 1998, Mr. Harkins served with the Harford County Sheriff's Office for twenty-five years. In the Maryland House of Delegates, he was ranking minority member of the House Judiciary Committee, and served one year on the House Appropriations Committee. Mr. Harkins was appointed by the Governor to the Board of Trustees of the Maryland State Retirement and Pension System in 2004, where he is a member of the Audit Committee and is Chair of the Administrative Committee. Mr. Harkins has served as the President of the Maryland Association of Counties, and currently serves on the Shock

Trauma Board of Visitors.

Dr. Donald Boesch

University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science

Dr. Donald Boesch is a Professor of Marine Science and President of the University of Maryland Center



for Environmental Science since 1990. A native of New Orleans, Dr. Boesch received his B.S. from Tulane University and Ph.D. from the College of William & Mary. He was a Fulbright Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Queensland and subsequently served on the faculty of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science. Dr. Boesch is active in extending knowledge to environmental and resource management at regional, national and international levels. He has served as science advisor to many state and federal agencies and regional, national and international programs. He has chaired numerous of committees and scientific assessment teams that have produced reports on a wide variety of coastal environmental and climate change issues. He was appointed by President Obama to the National Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and Offshore Drilling and served on the National Research Council's Committee that produced the report America's Climate Choices.

Chesapeake Bay Welcome Guide

Baltimore, Maryland



Founded in 1796, Baltimore is the 24th largest city in the United States with a population of 621,342 (2010). The Baltimore metropolitan area has a population of 2.7 million making it the 20th largest metropolitan area in the United States. Baltimore is also part of the Baltimore-Washington DC metro area which has a population of 8.4 million people.

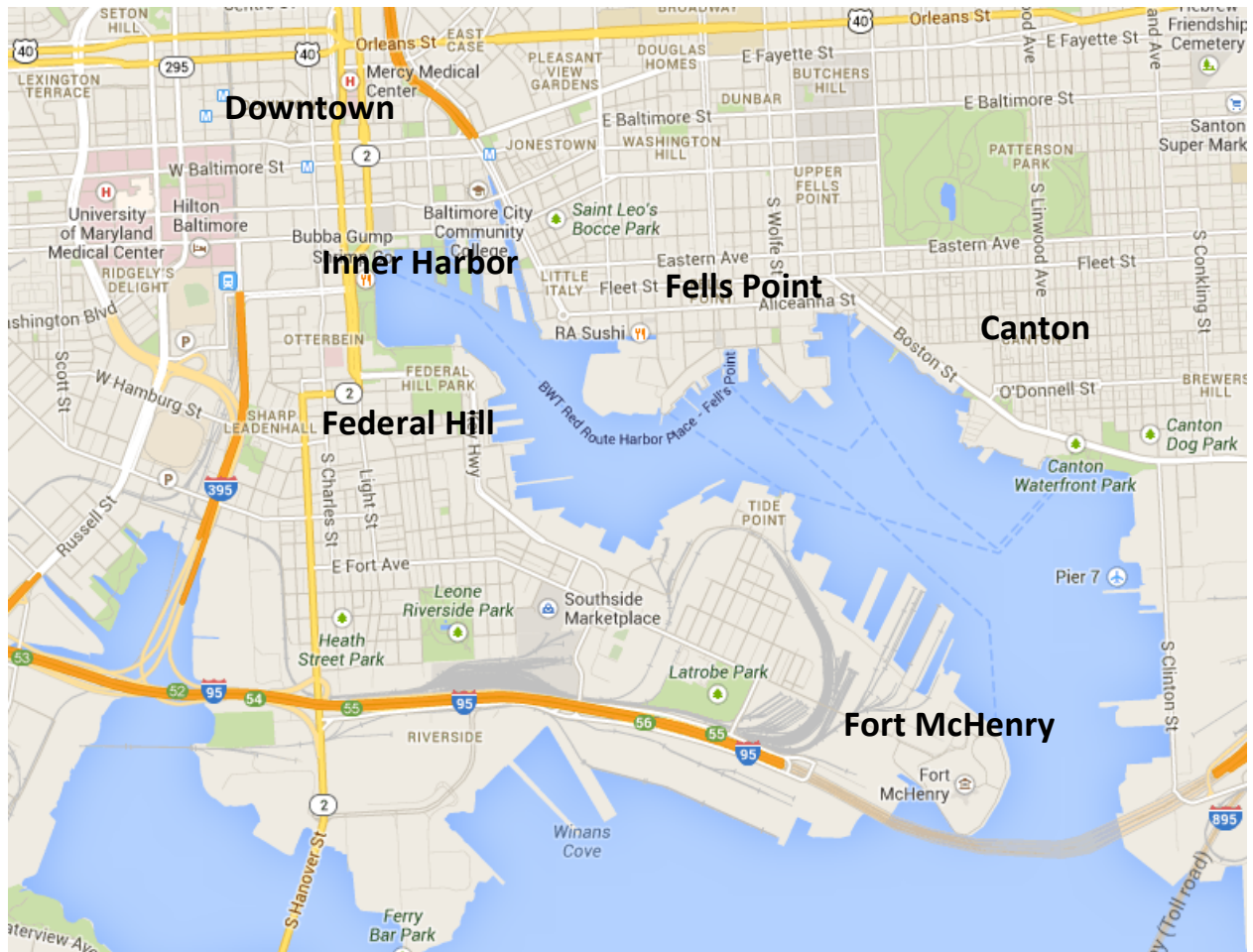
Baltimore's two largest economic sources are tourism and shipping. About 21.3 million people visit Baltimore every year spending about \$4.4 billion on city businesses. The large source of tourism can be attributed to the Baltimore's Inner Harbor, which was revitalized in the 1950s and 60s becoming a model for waterfront and urban revival. Among the attractions in the Inner Harbor are the National Aquarium, the Maryland Science Center and Harborplace marketplace. The inner harbor is within walking distance to the downtown area, several museums and Baltimore's major football and baseball franchises (the Ravens and Orioles). Shipping is another major economic factor for the city of Baltimore. The Port of Baltimore began as an access point for Maryland's tobacco trade with the United Kingdom in the 18th century; eventually the port became the 16th largest port in the United States and one of the largest ports in the Eastern United States.

The Inner Harbor and its surrounding neighborhoods has been the site for much of Baltimore's waterfront development and now are home to most of Baltimore's tourism. Some examples of popular

areas on the waterfront are Fort McHenry and Fells Point. Fells Point is a historic waterfront neighborhood in Baltimore east of the Inner Harbor. Fells Point is known as a popular tourist location because of its many shops, restaurants and nightlife. Initially, Fells Point was a point of entry neighborhood for various immigrant families in 19th century because of the available warehouse and shipbuilding jobs. The Fells Point neighborhood has successfully maintained much of its historical characteristics because of preservation efforts in the 1970s, which have now resulted in a tourist and nightlife hotspot in Baltimore. The neighborhood has received much acclaim for its preservation and urban planning efforts. Fells Point is accessible by water taxi. Fort McHenry is a military fort best known for its role in the War of 1812 when it successfully defended the Baltimore Harbor from the attacks of the British navy on September 13-14, 1814. The battle at Fort McHenry inspired poet Francis Scott Key to write the famous poem “The Star-Spangled Banner” which would eventually be set to music and become the United States’ national anthem. Today Fort McHenry is a popular historical tourist site. Fort McHenry is accessible by water taxi from the inner harbor.



The city of Baltimore is known for its advances in science and medicine. This can be attributed to the private research university Johns Hopkins University with locations throughout the city of Baltimore. Baltimore also houses several other public universities, which are part of the Maryland University system and a few other private universities.



Places to go near the Inner Harbor, Baltimore:

- The National Aquarium (<http://www.aqua.org/>)
- Maryland Science Center (<http://www.mdsci.org/>)
- Harborplace and the Gallery (<http://www.harborplace.com/>)
- Lexington Market (<http://www.lexingtonmarket.com/index1.html>)
- Top of the World at the Baltimore World Trade Center (<http://www.viewbaltimore.org/>)
- Water Taxis to Fells Point, Fort McHenry and Canton (<http://www.baltimorewatertaxi.com/>)

Restaurants in the area:

There are several options for restaurants in the waterfront area of Baltimore. Below is a list of ideas for restaurants in the area.

Inner Harbor

- Kona Grill \$\$\$ Asian
- Capital Grille \$\$\$\$ Steakhouse
- Phillips Seafood \$\$\$ Seafood
- Morton's Steakhouse \$\$\$\$ Steakhouse
- Sullivan's Steakhouse \$\$\$\$ Steakhouse
- Miss Shirley's Café \$\$ Southern
- Harborplace and the Gallery (several restaurant options available) \$-\$\$\$

Harbor East/Little Italy

- Charleston \$\$\$\$ American
- Cinghiale \$\$\$ Italian
- Vino Rosina \$\$\$ Wine Bar
- Aldo's Ristorante Italiano \$\$\$\$ Italian
- The Oceanaire Seafood Room \$\$\$ Seafood
- TEN TEN \$\$ American
- Roy's \$\$\$ Hawaiian

Fells Point/Canton

- Pazo \$\$\$ Tapas
- The Black Olive \$\$\$ Mediterranean
- Jack's Bitro \$\$ Fusion
- Kali's Court \$\$\$ Seafood
- Meli Bistro \$\$ Mediterranean
- Peter's Inn \$\$ American
- Tapas Aldea \$\$\$
- Thames Street Oyster House \$\$ Seafood
- Blue Hill Tavern \$\$ American

Federal Hill











- Ryleigh's Oyster \$\$ Seafood
- Mr.Rain's Fun House at the American Visionary Art Museum \$\$\$ American

Annapolis, Maryland



Annapolis is the state capital of the State of Maryland as well as the county seat for Anne Arundel County. It is located on the Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the Severn River on the western shore 42 kilometers south of Baltimore and 47 kilometers east of Washington DC making it part of the Baltimore-Washington DC metropolitan area. Annapolis has a population of 38,394 (2010). Annapolis is home to the Maryland State House and center for the Maryland State Government since 1772. Annapolis played an important role in the early history of the United States, temporarily serving as the nation's capital from 1783-1784 and the site for the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, effectively ending the Revolutionary War. Annapolis is also widely known as the home to the United States Naval Academy. Annapolis is also known as "America's Sailing Capital."

10-Day Forecast for Baltimore, MD

			High / Low (°F)	Precip. %
Tonight Jul 25		Mostly Clear	66°	10 %
Fri Jul 26		Sunny	87°/73°	0 %
Sat Jul 27		Partly Cloudy	84°/75°	10 %
Sun Jul 28		Scattered T-Storms	83°/73°	50 %
Mon Jul 29		Partly Cloudy	88°/71°	10 %
Tue Jul 30		Partly Cloudy	89°/75°	10 %
Wed Jul 31		Scattered T-Storms	86°/75°	30 %
Thu Aug 01		Partly Cloudy	88°/76°	10 %
Fri Aug 02		Mostly Sunny	90°/77°	0 %
Sat Aug 03		Cloudy	89°/75°	10 %

Last Updated Jul 25 01:04 p.m. ET