



Waterkeeper Alliance Affiliate Proposal Template

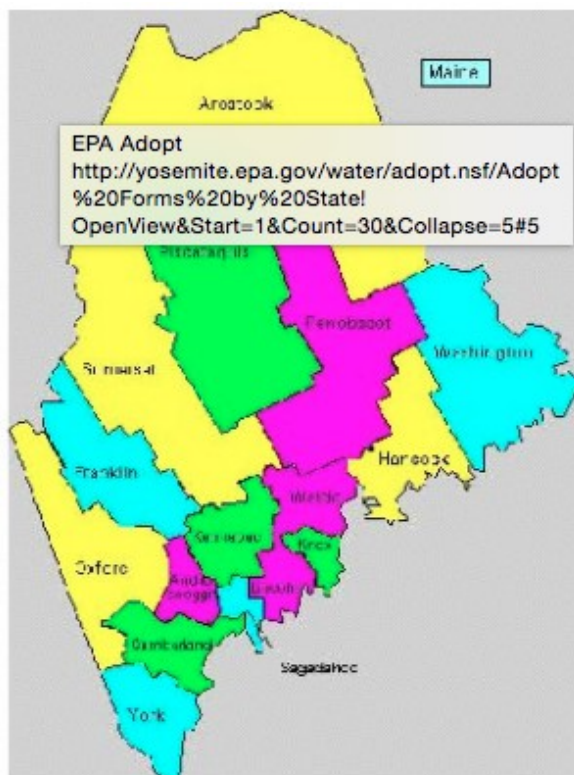
Prospective Waterkeeper Affiliate Name: Friends of Penobscot Bay, a Waterkeeper Affiliate

Submitted by*: Ron Huber

Date: 4.3.15

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Waterkeeper Alliance Staff Assigned: Bart Mihailovich & Joanna Simon



I. Introduction to the Watershed

1,070 sq mi Penobscot Bay is fed by an 8,570 sq mi watershed

The Penobscot River watershed is heavily forested, dominated historically by wood and pulp production, but with new small farms and ecotourism making inroads. Several hub cities provide commercial and judicial functions to these otherwise low population areas

Freshwater watershed. The Penobscot River Freshwater Basin contains three cities (including Bangor, Brewer & Old Town), 108 towns & 184 unincorporated areas within 7 counties. In addition to the Penobscot River, the far smaller and partly estuarine Bagaduce River, Passagassawakeag River, Weskeag River, Goose River and Ducktrap River also empty directly into Penobscot Bay.

Tidal Watershed Outer Penobscot Bay to 25 miles upriver:

* Population Approximately 90,000.

* Bay cities: Rockland & Belfast and river cities Brewer & Bangor,

* Western bay/island towns of Saint George, South Thomaston, Owl's Head, Rockport, Camden, North Haven, Vinalhaven, Lincolnville, Islesboro, Northport, Searsport, and Stockton Springs,

* Eastern Bay towns of Penobscot, Castine, Brooksville, Sedgwick, Deer Isle/Stonington, and Isle au Haut,

* Penobscot River towns of Prospect, Bucksport, Verona, Orland, Frankfort, Brewer, Orrington, Winterport, Hampden, Eddington, Veazie (head of tide 27 miles upriver-even with 2013 dam removal).

POPULATION Despite its size, the freshwater watershed has a low human population density, is largely flat or rolling, mostly forested, and with hundreds of lakes swamps and ponds. The estuarine and saltwater watersheds are more densely populated, especially west Penobscot Bay along its Route 1 corridor.

Watershed Population by top 5 counties 2012 and 2013 data

BAY

Knox 39,550

Waldo 38,940

Hancock 54,845 *

RIVER

Penobscot 153,364 *

Piscataquis 17,124 *

Total 303,823

(Note these 5 counties have significant populations in the watershed.)

• Not all of their populations are in the Penobscot Watershed)

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The Penobscot River watershed is heavily forested, dominated historically by wood and pulp production, but with small farms and ecotourism making inroads. Several hub cities providing commercial and judicial functions to these otherwise low population areas

CULTURE The watershed varies tremendously - with many overlaps. This is partly a reflection of the longtime socioeconomics of the relatively isolated communities of the inland and coastal communities, including that of Penobscot Bay coast, since the late 19th century. At that time, lobstering, newly equipped with size limits and protection of egg lobsters, began its rise as a sustainable economic engine for thousands of coastal

Mainers and their communities - with strictly enforced, well defined municipal boundaries to lobster trapping areas.

At the same time, magnates of the late 19th and early twentieth centuries built vacation estates and summer cottages along the coast and on the islands, supporting generations of local contractors and caretakers, and creating a non-voting but powerful economic interest.

Next the seasonal ebb & flow of tourists, hunters and anglers into inland Maine and along the Penobscot Bay coast dramatically increased as the first decade of the 20th century added passenger trains to Maine's forest industry-created railroad system. Coupled with the Back-to-Landers coming to Maine in the 1960s and 70s, and more people from Away up to the present day, Maine's culture while very diverse, is intensely local.

Penobscot Bay Cultural Geography

The outer bay's prosperous and conservative lobstering communities (example Saint George and Matinicus). The tourism and retiree-powered creative community cultures of mid and upper bay towns (examples Belfast & Camden). The cosmopolitan Route 1 corridor (examples Rockland to Searsport.) The petroleum and chemical industrial northwestern bay (Searsport and Stockton Springs. The retirees and summer people of

East Penobscot Bay The forestry based upper watershed towns and the former papermill towns like Bucksport seeking a new identity.

Higher Education:

University of Maine
main campus Orono,
UM Subcampuses:
Rockland & Belfast
Maine Maritime
Academy, Castine

Conservation

Advocacy NGOs:

Maine Sierra Club
Friends of Penobscot
Bay
Islesboro Island Trust

Downeast Lobstermen's
Association

Maine Lobstermen's
Association
Maine Lobstering Union
Friends of the Weskeag
Lobster Conservancy

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Conservation Educational NGOs Island Institute	Public/Private Entities: Penobscot River Trust Lower Penobscot Watershed Coalition Federal Agencies ME Coastal Islands National Wildlife Refuge HQ, Rockland Maine.	NOAA habitat and water quality office, Orono Maine US Fish and Wildlife Service office Orono, maine. Penobscot Bay & River Wildlife (waterbreathers)
Penobscot East Resource Center Belfast Bay Watershed Association Project Puffin		

II. Threats to Watershed

Introduction: Many of the below threats are bay wide some begin well up the river and affect the entire bay. Some are short term. Others are chronic and/or historic.

ISSUE 1. Development along Route 1 corridor of Penobscot Bay.

West Penobscot Bay and its coastal forests face increasing commercial, residential and industrial development pressure along the US Route 1 corridor. The replacement of natural forestland with buildings, parking, licensed discharges and tainted runoff reduces water quality and raises its temperature. Residential development includes a potentially sprawl inducing sewer line extension through hitherto septic field-only coastal forests along the southwest side of Rockport Harbor. Commercial development includes planned high-rise sprawl along the shore of Rockland Harbor, Maine. Industrial development includes plans to increase tanker and cargo-shipping by deepening and expanding the shipping channel into Mack Point, by adding a scrap steel export and woodchip export from Searsport's Mack Point, and additions to chemical factories on Kidder Point, also in Searsport.

Issue 2. Legacy Wastes

Searsport GAC Chemical. Chronic acid leak (Progress via VRAP) Brooksville Callahan Mine. Mercury, Belfast CMP Waste site Coal tar wastes, Orrington, Holtrachem Corp mercury spill. GAC Chemical Abandoned industrial land making up outer Kidder Point.

Our efforts with this site began in 1996, when we identified and began documenting and publicizing wastes in the tidal mudflats of SW Stockton harbor from shoreline waste cells set up below a long defunct sulfuric acid manufacturing plant on Kidder Point, the industrial land fill-expanded peninsula that protrudes into SW Stockton Harbor. Of concern to us a chronic significant acid leak in the brackish waters of a natural harbor at the mouth of Penobscot River was unfriendly to estuarine life.

We alerted Conservation Law Foundation, which brought a federal clean water act suit against the company for its two licensed outfalls failing to meet pH standards. The company settled, but did not need to address the contaminated sediments eroding from its site - as the complaint was a straight NPDES case.

We have accumulated a trove of information on the site's industrial history, spills history and more. These and maps & documents area available at our GAC web portal:
<http://penbay.org/gac/gacalum.html>

Beginning in 2012, we began a new effort to get the company to cleanup its mess, including having the sediments examined by a prominent ocean acidification expert Dr Mark Green of St Josephs College in Maine. Green pronounced it the worst land based acid pollution in New England The state and federal agencies have generally resisted taking action on politically connected polluters, despite the overwhelming physical and written evidence of historic and ongoing chronic contamination of these intertidal flats.

Finally in 2014 GAC Chemical applied and earlier this year received for a pollution pardon under the state's Voluntary Response Action Plan – the VRAP program. Under this approved application, in June 2015 GAC Chemical will begin removing a large deposit of sulfur ore buried next to the abandoned sulfuric acid plant on the peninsula around 1970 when that plant shut down.

NEXT STEPS: The company continues to evade responsibility for the tons of waste that it has eroded into the semi-enclosed tidal flats of southwest Stockton Harbor and along with the Maine DEP, argues that the intertidal flat is in effect' a lawful waste dump, best left undisturbed, to avoid re-suspension of contaminants. But given the recreational digging and beachcombing uses of the flats by visitors and the annual re-suspension of contaminants via the annual winter ice scraping of the intertidal site, this is not realistic.

Following our independent evaluation this spring of the chemical contents of the intertidal flats in question, we will bring a complaint forward under state intertidal law and under the federal clean water act.

Issue 3. POTWs & Industrial Outfalls Link

http://www.penbay.net/waste/37outfallsaroundPenobscotBay/outfall000_allpenbay.html

Thirty seven licensed outfalls pump wastewater of some type into Penobscot Bay. Sewage Treatment Plants to nursing homes, seafood & seaweed processors & chemical companies. US EPA has delegated licensing of these entities to Maine DEP.

While most are relatively law abiding, the City of Rockland has consistently failed to meet with pH standards and often violates its chlorine standards. The state has until very recently been quite forgiving of Rockland's discharge sins despite the adverse impact they've had on Rockland harbor's million dollar lobster fishery.

Issue 4 Dredging

Due to historic discharges and spills, the sediments of Penobscot River and Bay include a variety of contaminants, from poultry processing byproducts to industrial process wastes & spilled mercury Cores taken of the previously un-dredged harbor areas slated for dredging reveal the changing industrial histories of the site in their core samples from, bacteria laden buried poultry processing wastes along with layers from chronic petroleum spills. Both are common in Belfast Bay and Searsport Harbor sediments. Opponents of dredging are concerned over the release of these long buried wastes into the water column both during dredging and when dumping the sediments into lower Penobscot Bay

Proponents of efforts to carry out a mega dredge of outer Searsport harbor say it would facilitate ships heading in and out of the state port and oil port on Mack Point.

Strong opposition has also arisen to the plan for likely inducing reindustrialization of Stock and seaport harbors, reversing water quality gains made in the estuarine link between river and bay over the past fifty years.

Issue 5. Agency opacity & failures to consider indirect & cumulative impacts of their decisions

OPACITY The present state administration has instituted sharp reductions in the ability of environmental and conservation stakeholders to communicate with agency staff and to keep up with new applications for development and discharge permits, and their review processes. While some of these problems existed under past administrations, Maine DEP's current commissioner and her hired regional administrators have taken them to new lengths. Agency leaders routinely violate the letter and/or the spirit of Maine's Freedom of Access Act. For example Maine DEP's Regional Administrator for eastern Maine has forbidden its permit reviewers and field staff from communicating with the public or media without permission, requires all requests for information beyond routine or interested party requests to be routed through the regional administrator, and over-requires information seekers to use the Maine Freedom of Access Act to obtain information.

MAINE DEP has destroyed large amounts of historic files documenting past conditions and decisions, citing storage space limitations It blocks access to historic paper records of polluting companies. It has purged large amounts of information from its websites (again "space concerns") and has in many cases made it more difficult to locate information remaining on DEP websites. Maine DMR's poor recordkeeping exacerbates this "political" opacity". It was nearly impossible to get records of decisions and recommendations made by its "Environmental Coordinator" (EC) whose job is/was "Conducting/coordinating environmental impact reviews for permits and federal consistency determinations for projects in the costal zone." The EC declared he was not able to locate the reviews/approvals he had made of development projects around

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Penobscot Bay in 2011 and 2012 due to limits in his own filing system - The official had been Environmental Coordinator for nearly 20 years.

We've had to FOAA the records and reorganize them ourselves:

http://penbay.net/agencies/dmr/swan/swan_town_year_date/swan_foaa_towns.html

Indirect and Cumulative Impacts Ignored.

Maine's Natural Resource Protection Act (NRPA) "...finds and declares that the cumulative effect of frequent minor alterations and occasional major alterations of these resources poses a substantial threat to the environment and economy of the State and its quality of life. "

"The Legislature finds and declares that the State's rivers and streams, great ponds, fragile mountain areas, freshwater wetlands, significant wildlife habitat, coastal wetlands and coastal sand dunes systems are resources of state significance. ...and, in some cases, the destruction of these critical resources, producing significant adverse economic and environmental impacts and threatening the health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of the State." Maine Department of Marine Resources "Environmental Coordinator" advises DEP & BPL (Bureau of Parks and Lands) as to what ecological and environmental impacts a proposed coastal development, dredging project or discharge could have, then recommending approval, alteration or rejection. Maine DMR routinely approves all projects without considering added to existing development, can have significant cumulative impacts to the local ecosystem and environment and natural scenic assets that can reach "tipping points" of no return.

This is of special concern when it comes to adding coastal developments that can (1) Permanently deforest parts of the very finite coastal forests of Penobscot Bay and River. Replacing natural forest drainage with stormwater flows from impervious artificial surfaces (homes parking lots streets, other facilities) (2) Replace natural shorelines, whose subsurface drainage and streams nourish adjoining tidal flats eelgrass meadows and kelp

III. The Role of the Waterkeeper Affiliate

As a Waterkeeper Affiliate the Friends of Penobscot Bay will continue with the below list of tasks that our group adopted on September 14, 2012, and had adjusted as actions in the field have mandated.

1. Government Outreach.

* Meet regularly with staff and officials of DEP, DMR, DIFW, DOC, NOAA, EPA, USFWS and the members of other relevant municipal state and federal agencies. This is very important given in the low transparency Maine state agencies under the present administration. Face time is necessary.

* Find out what Penobscot Bay-related development permits and wastewater licenses each of them is currently reviewing or renewing Become Stakeholder or Interested Party for those that where action is approved by the Board of FoPB.

* Speak at legislature on bills affecting the bay's environment or ecology.

2. Existing Permits and Licenses.

Review status of existing licenses and permits that require meeting mitigation and water quality standards. Advocate action if not.

3. New Development Permit & License Applications.

Participate as interested party or stakeholder in applications for new development projects or licenses that could affect Penobscot Bay.

4. New & Renewing Discharge License Applications.

Participate as interested party or stakeholder in applications for new or renewing licenses or pesticide licenses that could affect the ecology of Penobscot Bay.

5. Waste sites.

Identify & evaluate and publicize controlled & uncontrolled waste sites in and around Penobscot Bay.

6. Prey or Symbiotic Gaps in the Penobscot Bay ecosystem.

Find out if any prey or symbiotic species important for any life stage of the bay's fish & shellfish, from larvae to adult stages, or for their prey, are missing or at low abundance. Advocate for appropriate action.

Invasive Species: Look for existing and new invasive species arriving in the bay. Track their rise and fall. Determine best action or management. Cold 2014-2015 winter means invasive green crab #s will be low to the benefit of soft shell clams and the rest of the bay ecosystem.

7. Species Restoration Support the replenishment and restoration of lost or declined fish, shellfish, plankton, eelgrass and algae.

The New England Fishery Management Council's imminent designation of all waters of the new England coast from low tide to 10 meter deep as Habitat Area of Particular Concern for Juvenile Atlantic Cod will enable Friends of Penobscot Bay to protect water quality to a far greater extent than previously, The Juvenile Cod HAPC mandates protection of these fish and their prey from land based pollution and habitat destruction. Because the state of Maine appears uncertain how to implement this HAPC, the Friends of Penobscot Bay are going to host roundtables about it both around our bay and up and down the Maine coast to empower citizens and NGOs in how to implement the protection mandate in their reach of the coast..

8. Habitat Restoration

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Support the replenishment or restoration of degraded or lost fish and shellfish habitats including mudflats, mussel beds, eelgrass meadows and kelp forests. Reopen water-obstructing causeways around Penobscot Bay including at Sears Island, and Little Deer Isle. The Juvenile Cod HAPC mentioned in (8.) above will also apply here. NOAA is implementing a lower Penobscot River program that will emphasize reopening poorly culverted streams to restore ecological access to and from these smaller water bodies.

9. Public Outreach.

Be a visible public presence at bay events including the lobster festival, lobsterboat races, sailing regattas and other Bay-related land and water events.

10. Patrol

Penobscot Bay's reaches by land, air and sea aboard FOPB's small craft, aboard working vessels of the bay's fishing, tourism and recreational sectors, aboard Project Lighthawk aircraft, by land vehicle and on foot. Deploy undersea video cameras for fish and lobster surveys and for submerged habitat evaluation. Develop and maintain a contact network with bay businesses to get heads up on pollution issues and rumors.

11. Documentation

Create audio, video still picture and text records of events of historical and present day interest around Penobscot Bay. Scan 19th & 20th century paper documents into searchable text formats and make them available to students academics planners and decision makers.

IV. Action Plan

Most of our Action Plan is captured in the above section. Plus:

Underwater video surveys

This spring we are carrying out more of our underwater video survey at the bay's 10-meter depth contour to document the present condition and benthic biodiversity of the center depth of Penobscot Bay's Juvenile Atlantic cot HAPC area. We have enough cameras that we will distribute them around the bay to facilitate a speedier documentation of this habitat zone.

We are going to continue bringing public pressure to bear on GAC Chemical to remove wastes from its intertidal (In Maine the shore property owner owns the intertidal area) Aerial surveys. We are going to continue our annual areas recon video surveys of the west Penobscot Bay coasts and coastal forests with Project Lighthawk. We will have special focus flights on Rockport Harbor where mega development is likely and Stockton Harbor where we plan to document the dimension of waste plumes emanating from the GAC Chemical Corp property.

V. Waterkeeper Affiliate Quality Standards

1. The Waterkeeper Affiliate must act as the voice of a defined waterway/watershed/region by advocating for the enforcement of environmental laws within the jurisdiction described in Waterkeeper Affiliate proposal and bound by the Waterkeeper Affiliate licensing agreement issued by Waterkeeper Alliance.

I am well known as a voice for Penobscot Bay in the Maine legislature, television and print media and in some – but not all- towns of the western bay. I host a weekly radio show “Penobscot Bay Report” that is a mix of bay advocacy and bay related news both from a fishing and an environmental perspective

2. The Waterkeeper Affiliate must be located in the waterway/watershed/region outlined in the Waterkeeper Affiliate licensing agreement and conduct regular patrols of its jurisdiction by foot, vehicle, or vessel.

The affiliate is in Rockland at the southern end of the area of exclusive jurisdiction. Patrols are carried out by car by foot and by air, with development of water patrolling presumed as we sort out the relationship with our local skippers & paddlers.

3. The Waterkeeper Affiliate must have/develop a grassroots constituency committed to protecting clean water and promoting swimmable, drinkable and fishable waters for all.

A grass roots constituency has existed and is cultured in the Friends of Penobscot Bay due to the history of the organization working on the Bay. From The Friends of Penobscot Bay (September 14, 2012 to present) and predecessor groups Penobscot Bay Watch (2000 to 2012) and Coastal Waters Project (1993-2000). I am well known in environmental and state agency circles, and have friendly relations with shipping industry and fishing interests. I have an activist constituency, particularly in the western Bay the area of exclusive jurisdiction. However getting this constituency motivated into carrying out bay activities needs improvement. Through our work plan and mission that will yield results, we will continue to grow our constituency.

4. The Waterkeeper Affiliate must have an easily located and identifiable telephone hotline, link on website, etc. to report incidents of pollution, or harm, occurring in its waterway/watershed/region.

Tel: 207-593-2744 ron.huber@penbay.org , coastwatch@gmail.com. Contact links exist on our websites www.penbay.org and penbay.net and [www.facebook.com/penobscot bay](http://www.facebook.com/penobscotbay)
People also call my show which is on every Saturday noon to 3pm Call in # 207-593-0013

5. Non-Profit Status: The Waterkeeper Affiliate must incorporate as, or be sponsored by, a 501(c)(3) charity, or the international equivalent, and must adhere to generally accepted accounting practices (GAAP), IRS rules, or international equivalent.

Friends of Penobscot Bay is incorporated in the state of Maine but does not as yet have a federal incorporation status. In 2012 and 2013 we had a fiscal sponsorship arrangement with Friends of Blue Hill Bay which is a 501(c)(3) That lapsed as we were not doing any fundraising at that time. We expect to develop a fiscal sponsorship with ROSC aka “Resources for Organizing and Social Change” a Maine social and environmental justice organization with a 501(c)(3) tax status that has performed this role for other organizations

6. Branding:

i. Trademark: Licensed Waterkeeper Affiliates must comply with trademark requirements determined by Waterkeeper Alliance: e.g. “Friends of the Mad River: A Waterkeeper Alliance Affiliate”. In addition, the “Waterkeeper Affiliate Collective Mark” [a modified version of Waterkeeper Alliance collective mark] must be displayed on letterhead, publications, websites, etc. Use of the Waterkeeper Alliance brand outside of the use of the collective mark must comply with Waterkeeper Alliance style Guidelines.

We propose to brand ourselves as “Friends of Penobscot Bay, a Waterkeeper Alliance Affiliate.”

We will comply with Waterkeeper Alliance style Guidelines.

7. Governance: Each Waterkeeper Affiliate shall be governed under a set of bylaws approved by the Affiliate’s (or sponsoring organization’s) Advisory Board or Board of Directors.

Friends of Penobscot Bay's bylaws fulfil this requirement.

8. Communications With Waterkeeper Alliance:

i. Fundraising: Through issuing a license to the Waterkeeper Affiliate, Waterkeeper Alliance, and the Affiliate, agree to adhere to the approved “Waterkeeper Alliance Fundraising Guidance” document. Fundraising relationships established by Waterkeeper Alliance prior to the licensing of the

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Waterkeeper Affiliate, within the jurisdiction described in Waterkeeper Affiliate proposal and bound by the Waterkeeper Affiliate licensing agreement, shall be maintained by the Waterkeeper Alliance.

ii. Campaigns: Waterkeeper Affiliates can develop and implement campaigns and initiatives within its jurisdiction that are approved by its Board of Directors that do not conflict with either the mission of the Affiliate, Waterkeeper Alliance, or Waterkeeper Organizations. Existing Waterkeeper Alliance campaigns that are managed by Waterkeeper Alliance, within the jurisdiction described in Waterkeeper Affiliate proposal and bound by the Waterkeeper Affiliate licensing agreement, shall be maintained and managed by Waterkeeper Alliance.

iii. Media and Communications: Waterkeeper Affiliates can conduct media and related communications related to common issues within the region without approval of Waterkeeper Alliance. All media and communications on issues related to any Waterkeeper Alliance campaign or initiative must be coordinated and approved by the Waterkeeper Alliance Executive Director or designated staff/management.

iv. Conflict Resolution: Any conflicts that may arise between Waterkeeper Affiliate, Waterkeeper Alliance, or Waterkeeper Organizations (WKO), shall be referred to the Waterkeeper Support Committee (WSC) for resolution.

UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED TO.

9. Waterkeeper Affiliates shall maintain a high level of integrity and avoid conduct (financial or otherwise) that is improper or creates the appearance of impropriety (financial or otherwise) or injures the reputation of the Affiliate, Waterkeeper Alliance, and/or neighboring WKO. Examples include receiving financial benefit or employing staff who receive financial benefit for advocacy or conduct that conflict with the mission of User or Waterkeeper Alliance.

UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED TO.

10. Waterkeeper Affiliates are required to submit annual activity reports to the Waterkeeper Alliance outlining Waterkeeper related activity, support needs, and challenges, and receive Waterkeeper training/mentoring once every year.

UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED TO.

11. Waterkeeper Affiliates will be required pay to Waterkeeper Alliance an Annual Licensing Fee of \$150 (domestic) and \$75 (international).

UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED TO.

12. Waterkeeper Alliance reserves the right to revoke a Waterkeeper Affiliate license at anytime.

UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED TO.

VI. Fundraising/Organizational Strategy

Advocacy is a tougher sell than education. One of the challenges facing Penobscot Bay Waterkeeper Affiliates is our plan that advocacy for clean water, healthy habitat and abundant fish and wildlife will be our top raison d'etre. While it is comparatively easy to obtain grants for purely educational missions, the set of funding opportunities for grassroots advocacy promotion efforts is much smaller.

In part this is because advocacy often becomes a conflict between the group and the polluter or would-be developer, and those that fund advocacy can come under pressure to withhold future support.

For that reason, the bay's most well funded organizations: Island Institute, Belfast Bay Watershed Association, Penobscot East have extensive educational programs but do not engage in advocacy.

Others such as the Lower Penobscot River Watershed Coalition and the Pen Bay Stewards are public/private hybrids.

The Friends of Penobscot Bay has operated on a shoestring budget since inception. In part this has been a purposeful decision, as (1) most grant offerings are educational, (2) organizations with very low overheads - home-officed and volunteer-staffed - are able to act and react more quickly than those

We propose a mix of funding sources:

- Sales of branded trinkets bumper stickers, tshirts eg. Defend the Bay with a militant or stern lobster image
- Hold film showings and other public events with signup fees, 'suggested donations' or with passing of the hat through audiences.
- Musical & other benefit shows: there are important regional musicians willing to do fundraisers for us.

- Private philanthropy. There are many wealthy people around Penobscot Bay. Many routinely donate significant sums.
- BayDay! Jars at participating retailers around the bay.
- Online fundraising programs like GoFundMe and Kickstarter
- Grants from advocacy-friendly grantors. Possibles are New England Grassroots Environmental Fund, Next Generation Foundation ~~aine~~ web: mainenextgen.org. Quimby Family Foundation, Stephen and Tabitha King Foundation. The Maine Community Foundation is another, however it is not too advocacy oriented - but we have significant information-gathering resource needs field and underwater gear and other resource needs.

To summarize we plan a wide variety of public and private funding efforts. To us a key part of it is familiarizing people with Penobscot Bay's most significant geographic facts. Most interesting underwater places of the bay. This can be done in a Jacques Cousteau-style first person video documentary featuring the bay's most rugged and productive places - from underwater cliffs to rolling seaweed meadows to mud bayfloors riddled with lobster burrows and all the life living in each type AND WHAT THEY ARE THREATENED BY .

Friends of Penobscot Bay is the latest evolution of my efforts starting in 1993 to carry out baywide advocacy and oversight since 1993.

Unlike earlier iterations, FOPB has a board of directors that includes licensed practitioners of commercial & recreational fisheries in and around Penobscot Bay, as well as a workboat operator a coastal campground operator and an oyster farmer. The organization focus is on

1. defending natural living assets of the bay, both the commercially and recreationally exploited species, like : lobsters, worms urchins, clams, striped bass,elvers & their prey. We do not get involved in fishery management, but focus on the wild homes for these species.

(2) defending the natural scenic assets of the Bay's coastal forests that support the landbased tourism and sailing and other waterborn recreation, as well as the wild species that either live within Maine coastal forests oruse them as corridors between the bay and interior Maine.

Our mission statement sums up FOPB's view of what is important. We find it in perfect unity with Waterkeeper Alliance's core emphasis on promoting, protecting restoring and maintaining fishable, swimmable & drinkable waters. This vision is as valid in and around Penobscot Bay as every other waterbody. We look forward to adopting that as our standard for Penobscot Bay and its tributaries.

Organizational strategy:

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1. Develop a nonvoting Board of Advisors from across the bay user and protector spectra. Query them as needed.
2. Expand Friends of Penobscot Bay membership. Hold regular meetings and events throughout the western Bay, geared to the various ages and cultural demographic types of bay people, including college and other students.
3. Develop committees focused on the various flashpoints of the western Bay. These include
 - * GAC Chemical in Stockton Harbor,
 - * A proposed scrap steel export site in Searsport harbor,
 - * a major dredge project in Searsport
 - * a potential large coastal development on Brewster Point of Rockport Harbor Both advocates and information specialists.
 - * Chronically leaking and acidifying sewage system emptying into Rockland Harbor.
 - * An identified coal tar waste dump that is percolating downhill through the soil a quartermile above Belfast Harbor
4. Create relationship with a environmental legal clinic – UM Lawschool is under new leadership and may work CWA cases and other cases. I've not talked to them yet but have heard good things. Otherwise poll Maine' legal community for those interested in taking on some of these cases pro bono or nearly so.
4. Deepen our interaction with the Penobscot Nation's natural resources department and get more aware of the state of the river.
4. Get our message out regularly in the traditional and social media of our area, our state and beyond,

VII. Budget

FRIENDS OF PENOBSCOT BAY - A WATERKEEPER AFFILIATE

Operational Budget

	2015	2016
REVENUES		
Sale of PR bumperstickers & -----	\$ 200	500
Memberships---	-\$ 200	1,000
Events, tickets-----	\$ 200	1000
Donations-----	\$ 3,000	8,000
Grants-----	\$ 3,000	4,000
<hr/>		
TOTAL REVENUES-----	\$ 6,600	14,500

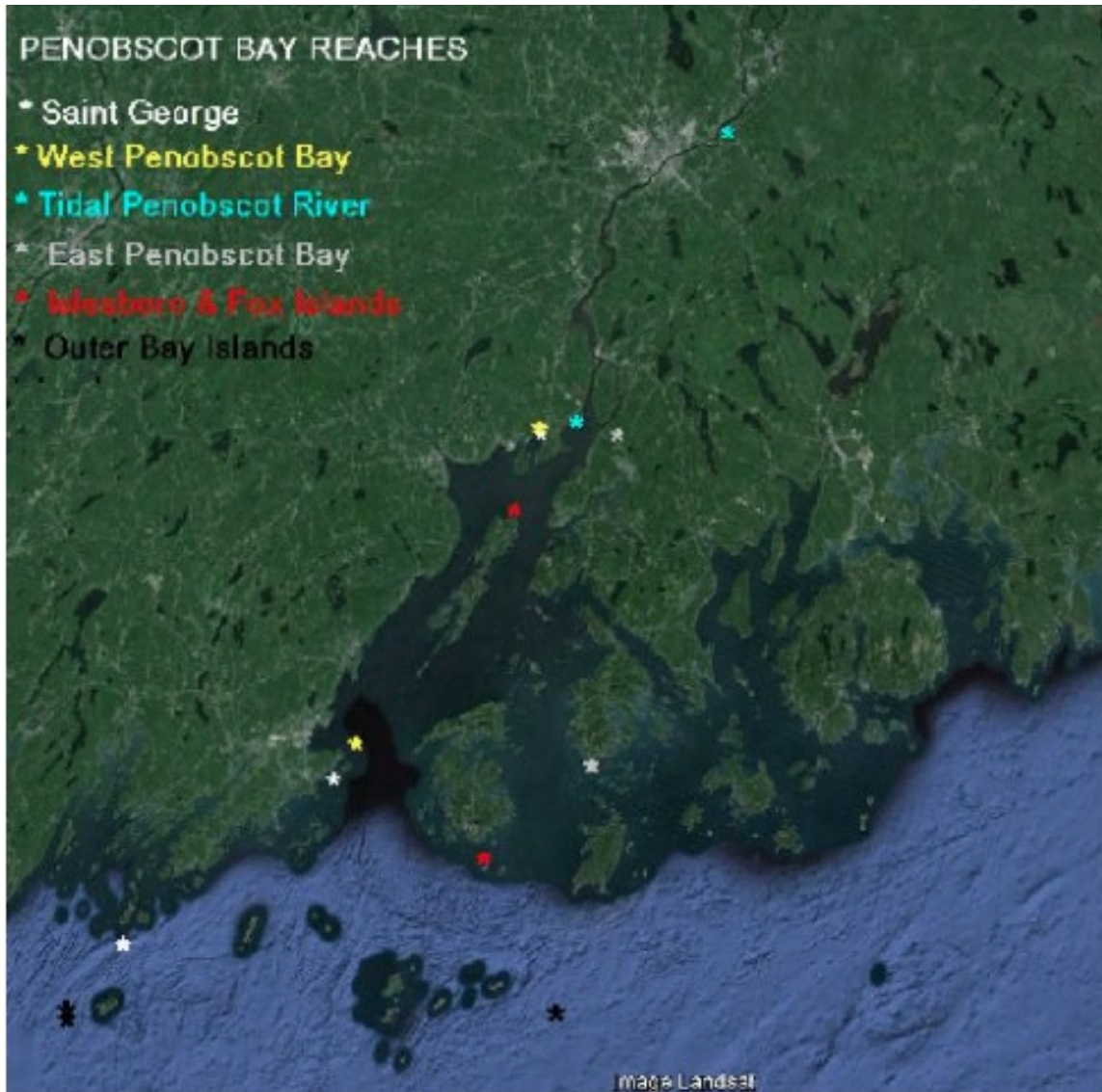
850
EXPENSES 2350

boat expenses 3,00	2,000	
gear acquisition 2,800	\$ 400	
pollution testing services 3,000	\$1,850	
PR Items-Bumperstickers, trinkets, shirts---	-\$ 200	1,000

Events(space rentals or fees)-----	\$ 500	1,000
Office supplies/mailings-----	\$ 500	550
Program Coordinator part time-----	-\$ 1000	3000
Waterkeeper Affiliate licensing-----	\$ 150	150
<hr/>		
TOTAL EXPENSES-----	-\$6,600	14,500

VIII. Jurisdictions (include a map and note jurisdictions in square miles)

1,070 sq mi Penobscot Bay is fed by an 8,570 sq mi watershed



Our area of exclusive jurisdiction is West Penobscot Bay. Rockland Harbor to Stockton Harbor

Our sphere of influence includes greater Penobscot Bay and the tidal Penobscot River, where the Penobscot River Trust is taking a lead role.

Background.

Confederation would reflect the longtime socioeconomics of the relatively isolated, yet prosperous, communities of the Penobscot Bay coast. Since the late 19th century, as lobstering, newly equipped with size limits and protection of egger lobsters, began its rise to the continuing prosperity of entire communities - with strictly enforced, well defined municipal boundaries to lobster trapping areas.

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At the same time, magnates of the late 19th and early twentieth centuries built vacation estates and summer cottages along the coast and on the islands, supporting generations of local contractors and caretakers, and creating a non-voting but powerful economic interest.

Next the seasonal ebb and flow of tourists, hunters and sport fishermen into inland Maine and the coasts, including Penobscot Bay, dramatically increased as the first decade of the 20th century added passenger trains to Maine's railroad system. Coupled with the Back-to-Landers coming to Maine in the 1960s and 70s, and more people from Away up to the present day, Maine's culture while very diverse, is intensely local. In order for this to work, Friends of Penobscot Bay will host a liaison to the Reaches to keep them mutually informed of each others doings.

IX. Profile of the Waterkeeper Affiliate

As noted above, conservation & environmental groups around Penobscot Bay and its watershed are in practice broken into stewards of their bioregional subbasins. Each has its Bay or River champions. Several have statewide visibility and familiarity with the environmental laws. Attached is my person biographical information which spans access to all of the reaches of Penobscot Bay, along with others who have experience in portions of Penobscot, along with a list of other individuals who would be good affiliates of subsections of Penobscot bay as noted.

* Ron Huber, Rockland, environmental activist, executive director of Friends of Penobscot Bay.

* Becky Bartovics, Maine Sierra Club chapter leader. North Haven Island. Fox Islands affiliate/

* Robert Iserbyt, 207 691-1066 Rockport/rockland Camden affiliate "Rockport

Charters" workboat /tourboat operator Rockport/Camden Rockland to Islesboro area, urchin diver, Friends of Penobscot Bay BOD

* Kim Tucker Lincolnville Beach, well-credentialed environmental attorney, represented fishers harmed by BP oilspill Gulf of Mexico. Also reps Maine Lobstering Union.

* Vivian Newman, South Thomaston, Friends of St. George

* Steve Miller, Islesboro. exec dir Islesboro Island Land Trust. Has opposed inappropriate industrial growth and in dredging oversight since 1990s - can fundraise for

environmental action at up to five figure scale - Present focus opposing Searsport Mega-dredge /Mega-dump plan.

In common each of those persons has more than a decade of dedicated time defending Penobscot Bay from inappropriate development and fought for water quality. Each approach the bay differently.

Below is biographic info of Ron Huber the chief Waterkeeper Affiliate candidate. Information on the others listed above will also be made available.

Ron Huber Biography (Note contains some semi-sensitive medical info.)

Since 1993 Ron Huber has been carrying out water quality and natural resource oversight of Penobscot Bay and the adjacent central Gulf of Maine, intervening as stakeholder in matters coming up before agencies and municipalities that could affect the living marine resources of these combined water bodies, since 1993.

These actions have included investigation, advocacy, litigation and public education.

Success Stories

Under the rubric of, first, Coastal Waters Project, then Penobscot Bay Watch and presently Friends of Penobscot Bay, Huber has played important roles in

- * Forcing the Department of Defense to test the shore adjacent to their closed down Defense Fuels Supply Point Searsport before DEP's decision on approving relicensing. 1993-1994 BDN article

- * Preventing development of a Sears Island cargoport in Searsport, that would have required destruction of one of the upper Penobscot Bay's most important nursery shoals and eelgrass areas. 1993-1996

- * Stopping development on Ducktrap Mountain by the MBNA credit card company of guest cottages into an important deeryard 1996 - 2000

- * Preventing development of a salmon farm in Penobscot Bay off Deer Isle. 2001-2003

- * Preventing development of a Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) port on Sears Island in Searsport 2002-2004

- * Forcing remediation of New England's worst coastal acidification site - sulfuric acid leaking from wastes dumped along the shore of Stockton Harbor. 1995 to 2015

- * Pressuring Dragon Products to cap its eroding Cement Kiln Dust piles in Thomaston. 2004- 2005

- * Preventing development of a marina in lobstering grounds alongside the Rockland Breakwater that would also have severely degraded an important scenic viewshed. 2000-2006

- * Preventing development of a Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) tank and terminal on Mack Point in Searsport 2011 - 2013.

- * Forcing remediation of New England's worst coastal acidification site- GAC Chemical's southwest Stockton Harbor shore. The company has agreed to remove sulfuric acid laden wastes from a shoreline dump site adjacent to an abandoned sulfuric

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acid manufacturing plant - sulfuric acid wastes to be excavated from leaking from wastes dumped along the shore of Stockton Harbor. 1995 to 2015.

Litigation

* Huber filed pro se litigation against the Maine Department of Marine Resources concerning a state approved plan to divide natural Sears island into a protected area and a "marine transportation zone". Suit denied as premature.

* Huber filed pro se litigation against the Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands over its selection of waters off scenic Monhegan Island for the state's offshore wind test center.

Education & Outreach

* Huber has hosted a weekly radio show "Penobscot Bay Report & Gulf of Maine Monitor" at WRFR 107.1 Community Radio in Rockland Maine from 2003 to the present.

* Huber has hosted a monthly public meeting on Penobscot Bay issues at the Belfast Library and/or Stella Maris House in Rockland from January 2013 to the present.

* Huber has run the Penobscot Bay webportal www.penbay.org since 2000. Huber has written and posted 100s of press releases informing the citizenry of Penobscot Bay related issues since 1995.

Documenting

Huber has recorded and posted documentary audio of many Penobscot Bay-related events: He has also transcribed many government documents into searchable text

Example transcripts, audio files and more can be found at: <http://penbay.org/> and <http://penobscotbay.blogspot.com>

FOIAs and FOAAs

Huber has filed Freedom of Information Act and Freedom of Access Act requests with Maine DEP, Maine Dept of Conservation, Maine Governors Angus King and John Baldacci, US Army Corps of Engineers, and Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and made the results available to the public and stakeholders - sometimes to great effect.

Also involved with

* Stakeholder in Sears Island port plan state & fed review 1995-1996

* MDEP Oil Terminal Rules Task Force

* Mock Oil spill training events in Eastport, Portland and Searsport

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