

Summary Notes from the Kick-off Workshop for the *Flood Adaptation Assessment for Enhanced Community Resilience Project*

June 4th | Tawes Museum, Crisfield, MD

Attendees:

Community Advisory Committee Members: *Andre Collins, Pastor Pyeth (Vernel) Cottman, Pastor Lynette Cottman, Donnie Drewer, Phil Goldsborough, Betty Horsey, Pastor Anthony Jackson, Laverne Johnson, Frances Martinez Myers, Hitesh Patel, Pastor Jim Riley, Darlene Taylor*

Research Team Members: *Jenny Egan (UMD-EFC), Stephanie Dalke UMD-EFC), Celso Ferreira (GMU), Andre de Lima de Souza (GMU), Liz Van Dolah (TNC), Joe Galarraga (TNC), Jackie Specht (TNC), Louie Rivers (EPA ORD), Emily Eisenhauer (EPA ORD), Lana Kashuba (EPA ORD)*

Other: Tracey Gordy

One June 4th, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) hosted the kick-off workshop of the Flood Adaptation Assessment for Enhanced Community Resilience, a project funded by the NOAA Adaptation Science Program to collaboratively scope flood adaptation strategies for the Crisfield community.

This two-year project will be carried out by a team of researchers from The Nature Conservancy, the University of Maryland's Environmental Finance Center (EFC), George Mason University's (GMU) Coastal Engineering Department, and the EPA's Office of Research and Development who will work closely with a grassroots Community Advisory Committee to evaluate a suite of adaptation strategies to identify strategies that are the most feasible, affordable, and beneficial to Crisfield's long-term social and economic health.

The research team will also work with the City of Crisfield and Somerset County governments, and other partners to develop recommended implementation plans and financing and policy options to help realize strategies that the CAC and research team prioritize as most feasible and beneficial for Crisfield.

This project will deliver a set of recommended flood adaptation options to support long-term community development and flood planning efforts. It also presents an opportunity to develop new partnerships to channel additional funding and resources to support Crisfield's flood resilience beyond this project.

The intent of this first meeting was to introduce the Community Advisory Committee (CAC) and project research team (PT) to one another, share additional details about the project process and timeline, share and discuss outputs from the community interviews on flooding and community resilience goals, and identify some preliminary focus areas to guide the project assessment activities.

1. Presentation Overview: "What We've Learned: Insights from Community Interviews"

Liz Van Dolah shared themes from the local interviews that she completed between Fall 2021 – Winter 2022. In total, Liz interviewed 30 individuals who live and/or work in Crisfield. Individuals were recruited to represent a range of community sectors, including the faith-based community, youth/education sector, local business community and seafood industry, community-based organizations, emergency

services, and local government. An initial interview list was developed with guidance from Tracey Gordy of the Maryland Department of Planning and Mayor Dize. Additional individuals were recommended by interviewees and recruited through a snowball sampling approach. Interviews were recorded and transcribed with permission from participants, and transcripts and notes were uploaded into a text analysis software to identify themes on shared flooding experiences, concerns, and community resilience goals. Slides 13 through 23 of the accompanying PDF summarize these findings. Explanation of many of these slides (esp. where not readily apparent) is provided below:

Slide 19: Flooding Hotspots

Four areas were commonly highlighted as the key flooding hotspots in Crisfield:

- *Downtown*: As Crisfield's main business district and tourist area, this is an important economic asset that is prone to flooding due to its low-lying nature and waterfront exposure. Flooding is exacerbated by land subsidence, which many attribute to the compression of oyster shells that were used to build up this land in the 1800s.
- *"The Soup Bowl"*: Several people referred to the residential area between Cove Steet, South Somerset Ave., and up to around Potomac Ave. as the "bowl" or the "soup bowl" because of the way the land naturally dishes and retains water, especially after big storms. Failing drainage infrastructure in this area leads to water sitting on streets and in people's yards for days or longer. Many Crisfielders live in this area, including the residents of the Housing Authority.
- *Down Neck*: Once quite a vibrant section of the community, where cow pastures and strawberry fields abound, and where the famed Ward Brothers set up shop, Down Neck is now identified as one of the first places to flood, even during a standard high tide. This area is also losing its pine forests as marshes move inland. Many of Crisfield's poorest families still live in this area.
- *Hall Highway/Hospital Route*: Hall Highway and Wynfall Ave. were two roads that were often highlighted as flood hotspots because they are the main access points to Tidal Health, formerly McCready Hospital and nursing home. During severe flooding events (e.g. October 29), emergency services had to shuttle staff to and from the hospital due to water heights along these roads. Homes along Hall Highway are especially prone to flooding due to wakes created by vehicles driving through flood waters.

Slide 20: Sources of Problematic Flooding

- Poor drainage was the source of flooding most commonly highlighted, largely due to failing infrastructure (e.g. malfunctioning tide gates, clogged ditches).
- Hurricanes and Nor'easters were highlighted as the types of environmental events that have the biggest impacts, and the two events that were mentioned most frequently were Hurricane Sandy and the October 29th event
- Higher tides, which some framed as sea level rise.
- Sinking land, especially in places where land has been built up with oyster shells (A few individuals attributed increasing flooding to a combination of rising sea levels and land subsidence)
- Wind speed and direction play an important role in determining when and where it floods.
- Erosion on Janes Island and Smith Island, and other surrounding points of land has increased Crisfield's exposure to storms.

Slide 22: The Impacts of Flooding on Crisfielders

The below highlights common themes on the way that flooding impacts residents and the community at large:

- *Limited economic opportunity/upward mobility:* Especially for local business owners, flooding is impacting their economic potential. Flooding leads to temporary and permanent business closures, deters visitors/tourism, and discourages new business. These factors lead to fewer available jobs that has in turn facilitated outmigration, especially of youth in pursuit of better opportunities elsewhere.
- *Increased maintenance and replacement costs:* Crisfielders face high costs with upkeeping houses and businesses that are routinely impacted by flooding, leaving many with few available resources to flood proof their homes. For some homeowners, these costs are more than they can take on and they are left with no choice but to live in subpar homes, which pose health risks to occupants, from mold exposure to fire risks (e.g. from corroded wiring under homes). Flood insurance is also exorbitantly expensive, leaving many without sufficient coverage; many choose to decline coverage altogether. Increased vehicle maintenance and replacement costs due to flood waters is also a concern.
- *Mental and physical health costs:* Flooding has obvious mental and physical health impacts on Crisfielders, from the physical and mental stress that comes with the clean-up and rebuilding process to the emotional struggles of having to choose to stay or to go, which is exacerbated for many by a sense of obligation to their community and past and future generations. Others described the stress experienced by those who are forced to live with the flooding due to lack of resources.
- *Dwindling tax base:* As people move away from Crisfield in part due to flooding, many raised concerns about how this is impacting the local tax base, which is needed to run the City, provide critical services to residents, and draw investors. Concerns about dwindling tax base was a particular concern for individuals involved in government affairs and economic development discussions.
- *Declining Quality of Life:* All of these other threads lead to an observed declining quality of life, which further drives people out of Crisfield.

Slide 23: Community Resilience Goals

The aim of this project is to identify some potential strategies to help Crisfield overcome some of these impacts of flooding. Interviewees emphasized a strong desire to improve quality of life in order to retain community and preserve the local culture. Interviewees together highlighted five community resilience goals for achieving an improved quality of life:

- *Resilient Infrastructure:* Crisfield needs improved and more flood safe physical infrastructure, from better drainage infrastructure, improved water and sewer infrastructure, accessible roadways, and reliable internet; and more resilient social infrastructure (e.g., better funded municipality with more staff support, more employment opportunities, improved civic capacity to help uplift community in times of need).
- *Job creation and training:* Crisfield needs to bring new industry and/or help revitalize existing industries (e.g. seafood) to bring more jobs to Crisfield. Several expressed interest in creating entrepreneurial-based or industry-based training programs to help youth find pathways to invest their futures in Crisfield.
- *Flood safe and affordable housing:* Strong desires for more affordable (and flood safe) housing options in Crisfield, especially for low-income retirement-aged residents. Several highlighted

opportunities to create more affordable housing by diversifying housing options (e.g. townhouses, apartments, etc.) outside the city limits, as long as these are within an accessible distance to Crisfield, especially for those without cars.

- *Recreational opportunities:* There was expressed interest in enhancing recreational outlets in Crisfield not only to boost tourism in town but also to create opportunities to lift up Crisfield's youth through sports and better access to water amenities (especially for youth who live within the Housing Authority). Many expressed interest in creating more green space in town that would offer more places for the community to come together informally or through local community events.
- *Social and cultural spaces:* Crisfield needs to protect existing community spaces and create new ones that allow for the community to come together in different ways as part of maintaining and sharing the community's social and cultural fabric.

2. Group Discussion of Presentation Themes: What resonates? What's missing?

Workshop participants largely reflected on presentation themes that resonated with them, and shared additional observations and needs around flood adaptation. One individual recommended adding "Youth Development" as a sixth community resilience goal, which others in the room agreed.

- Crisfield needs active adult/retirement housing that is also flood safe
 - Bring people here/capture people who would otherwise move to NC, FL, DE
 - Create retirement tax benefits
 - Building retirement amenities would increase demand for local services and products
- Parts of Crisfield are built on fill; Any new housing will have to be built on stilts and supported with additional fill.
- Family/generational businesses may fail if they remain in place
 - Many of these owners have no one to take over
 - Those most at risk are primarily manufacturing businesses, not tourism; tourism can stay in the downtown area
 - City needs to grow north (up Rt. 413) out of flood plain and move infrastructure with it
 - Need to expand City limits to allow for this
 - City has investigated annexation as an option to move further out of town
 - Need to have flood plans for businesses and homes to help owners protect valuables (everyone is working with thin profit margins)
- If we move north, what are we going to do with existing historic buildings?
- How do we keep downtown safe from flooding and make buildings attractive again to buyers?
- Flooding impacts on fire station – equipment damage is expensive
 - Fire Department paid \$3500 to replace breaks of one engine that went through flood waters
 - Discussions are happening now about moving the fire station north
- Even if homes are elevated, road flooding prevents access
 - Harbor Lights Condos – best place to have car during flooding, but it was still impossible to access during the October 29th flood.
- Residents need access to higher ground for parking – many currently move cars to Immanuel Church during flood events.
- Add Youth Development as a Community Resilience Goal: "they are the future of Crisfield."

3. Break-out Activity: Asset Mapping and Identifying Project Focus Areas:

Using the list of community goals from the “What We Learned” presentation (see **Appendix A**), and the additional goal of youth development identified by the CAC, participants divided into three workgroups to conduct an hour-long mapping exercise to scope some potential project focus areas for adaptation strategy development. Each group was provided a large map with numbered points identifying community assets highlighted in interviews. The numbered points correspond with a list of assets that was provided to participants as a handout (see **Appendix B**). Each group was facilitated by a research team member.

Break-out group participants were first instructed to place an assigned colored sticker on any community assets (including any that were not marked on map) that critically linked to supporting each of the six goals. Community Resilience Goals were assigned the following colors:

- Resilient Infrastructure (purple) ●
- Job Creation/Training (blue) ●
- Flood Safe & Affordable Housing (brown) ●
- Recreational Opportunities (green) ●
- Social/Cultural Spaces (yellow) ●
- Youth Development (red) ●

Next, each group made note of where important assets were clustering and characterized the flood vulnerabilities of each asset cluster. Facilitators were given white labels to qualitatively capture the vulnerabilities that group described. Group members were given orange dots to identify assets that they viewed as especially vulnerable.

In the final step of the mapping exercise, each group was asked to review clusters and to consider vulnerabilities that were discussed in making group decisions about where on the map they collectively think the project should focus on developing adaptation strategies that benefit the community. Each group drew circles around prioritized areas to reflect these discussions, with the number of circles drawn determined by each group. The following summaries capture each groups’ discussions:

Group 1:

- Resilient Infrastructure: group highlighted the need to protect and adapt transportation infrastructure, which is critical for connecting people to jobs, schools, and community members to one another. Main Street (Rt 413) was highlighted as especially important given that it is the main access to town. Other physical infrastructure that needs to be made more resilient are the pumping station, flood gates, and other parts of the drainage infrastructure that are critical for allowing water to flow off the land.
- Job Creation and Training: The Crisfield Community Center (#34) was identified as an important asset for youth training, as was the Armory if the building is renovated (#1). The group also generally highlighted the Uptown area as a place that could be enhanced to support more job creation by developing this into a shopping district. New industry taking over Carvel Hall will provide additional job opportunities. Transportation infrastructure is critical for supporting improved employment opportunities.

- Flood Safe and Affordable Housing: residents in public housing need access to more affordable housing. There is very little space to build affordable and flood safe housing within the City Limits. These kinds of investments need to be made in Hopewell and Marion Station. However, infrastructure (such as grocery stores and transportation infrastructure) would need to be created if affordable housing is built in these locations. Group flagged land near Calvary Rd. that has been built up with fill as a place that could be a good place to build housing or recreational space. The Heron Way community was also identified as an example for an affordable housing development and could also serve as a model for retirement housing.
- Recreational Opportunities: The Depot is an important waterfront access point, but largely used by tourists. More recreational options are needed for residents in the public housing. Wellington Beach (12) is an important recreational asset, but it is currently the only beach in town, is small, and not as accessible to residents who live on the other side of town. Is there opportunity to create a beach and/or other water-based recreational spaces in the Down Neck area? Elevated land near Calvary Rd. could serve as recreational space. The Glen Memorial Softball field on Old State Rd. also needs to be protected.
- Social/Cultural Spaces: Need more community spaces that can serve to desegregate Crisfield. West Main Street could be re-activated in this way, providing an opportunity to create more social spaces through restaurants, stores, and parks/recreational amenities. Armory (#1) could provide an important community space (recreation + meeting space) if the building is renovated. Churches are also important community spaces. The group noted that many of the Black churches are located in flood prone areas and need help addressing flooding.
- Youth Development: Site of new community center that is being developed by It Takes a Village will be an important asset for youth trainings. Youth in Housing Authority need the most support through youth development opportunities, created through recreation and training.
- Focus Area 1: The group circled the Uptown/West Main Street area as a place that could serve a number of these goals, and as an area that is also flood vulnerable and needs adaptation support. This area was identified as a place that could serve multiple sectors of the community the best.
- Focus Area 2: The group also circled the area around the Housing Authority and south of there as a place where recreational opportunities and youth development could be enhanced to serve some of the most at-risk families in the community.



Figure 1: Group 1 Map

Group 2:

- The most collective dots were put on the Housing Authority (33), Community Center (34), It Takes A Village (41), and Downtown (10). These assets received red, yellow, purple, brown, and green dots. The group put a circle around the whole downtown section as a priority area and discussed how it is highly vulnerable (rated 5/5) to all types of flooding (nuisance to storms) and they suspected the flooding was due to subsidence and tides. In this priority area, Metompkin (40) and Handy Seafood (44) also received a few dots (blue and purple).
- A lot of dots on the hospital (purple, blue, and brown) and circled this as a priority area. They gave the hospital a 5/5 for flooding saying that it is impacted by all types of flooding (and more specifically, the access roads are impacted by all types of flooding). People are unable to get both in and out.
- This group circled a priority area that is not impacted by flooding that includes the Tawes Armory and Crisfield High School (which received green, red, and yellow dots). The Armory was identified as a place that has potential for youth activity (though it needs a lot of work), and the high school was discussed as an important evacuation spot (it didn't flood during Sandy). The group also identified the area that they'd be interested in annexing (further up Neck), and how there is a private sewer line that would need to be updated to do so. The group discussed how Carvel Hall was identified as a potential place for a new health pavilion but the idea was discarded (didn't discuss why).

- The group also circled the Elementary School (green, brown, red, purple dots) and Down Neck as a priority area. They identified this as a 5/5 for flooding and explained that the flooding was caused by water coming from Cedar Marsh, subsidence, and the ditches (which aren't cleaned enough). The housing on Down Neck was described as affordable but impacted by flooding, and there are no job/recreational opportunities in that area.
- The group also discussed how Janes Island is an important barrier island. "Lose it and everything will flood". They also discussed how it was close to a break-through. Janes Island campground received yellow, blue, and green dots, and they gave it 1 or 2/5 for flooding, explaining that it depends on the winds, storms, and high tides.

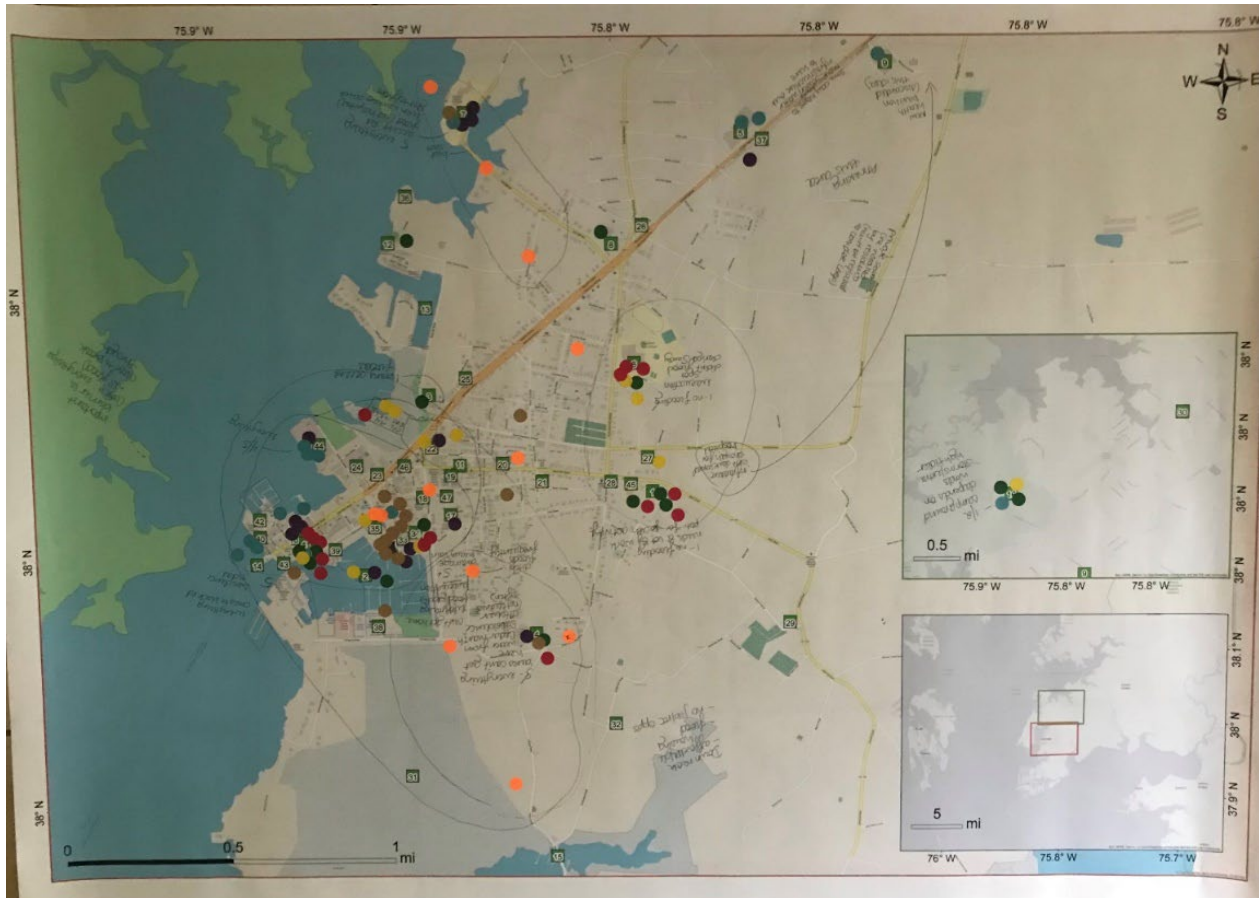


Figure 2: Group 2 Map

Group 3:

- Resilient Infrastructure –group was very concerned about the City’s stormwater infrastructure (drainage, tidal gates, etc.) and located many of the ditches and tidal gates using purple dots. Other resilient infrastructure that was noted included the hospital, post office, EMT, and the dock downtown (for shipping)
 - The tide gate at Johnson’s Creek was noted as a critical resilient infrastructure asset and was not included on our original map.

- Another thing that was noted was the “human” infrastructure needed to clean ditches, maintain infrastructure, etc. so that tide gates and drainage function as intended.
- Job creation – Many of the job creation assets were noted in a cluster close to the library. The school (dot #6) was noted as an asset, as was the EMT facility on 413. Sherwin-Williams (#5) was noted, too.
- Flood-safe and affordable housing – some of our group noted that waterfront housing could be developed in a flood-safe way that would be useful to the town’s economic development (retiree population) but noted that there were also numerous housing developments Up Neck and higher elevation areas that would be good to develop for housing. These are noted with the brown dots.
- Recreation – Noted recreation assets included the high school, the marina, Wellington beach, and Janes Island.
- Many of social/cultural spaces were also clustered around the library, including several churches, galleries, and an old church that was converted into a dance hall.
- Youth development spaces included the area that was designated for the It Takes a Village space, as well as a vocational/technical school that was not pictured on the map and was outside the limits of Crisfield (see border of map)
- With regards to flooding and the assets that our group wanted to protect (downtown and the area near the library), all areas were vulnerable to all types of flooding and ranked at a “5” – highest vulnerability to flooding.
- Our group expressed interest in a boardwalk that would surround the downtown area and provide both protection and recreation.

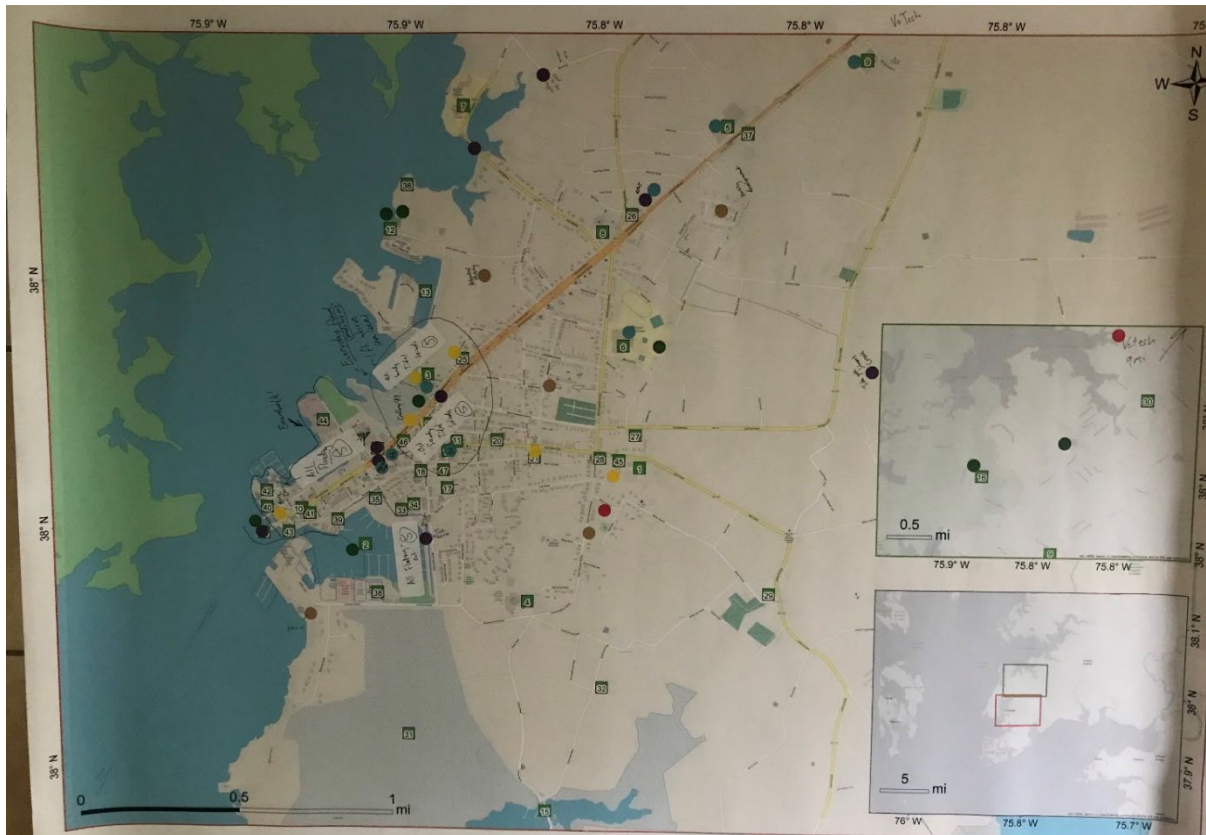


Figure 3: Group 3 Map

Additional Group Discussion about Adaptation Needs:

- Worth looking into whether additional tidal gates would be helpful
- Need flood storage areas
- Pumps; would require back up power generation to ensure these work during flooding (potential for solar?)
- Crisfield needs to learn to be “wet smartly”
- City has a lot of marsh land within the city limits that could be enhanced
- Improve ditch drainage – phragmites often clogs these; phragmites are new within the last 70 years.
- Need stormwater ponds to allow slow drainage and reduce water quality impacts to the Chesapeake Bay
- “Mother Nature is definitely going to continue to destroy us, so we need long-term solutions, and more funding and volunteers”
- Much of Crisfield is in the Critical Area Commission – will require a lot of mitigation and permitting approvals for projects
- “Partnership is the name of the game”

4. Charter Agreement Discussion:

- Add: Don't have "No" as a starting point. All ideas are good ideas that we should explore before saying no.
- Group agreed to adopt the charter, which will exist as a living document

5. Survey Feedback:

- Recommendation to change "City of Crisfield" to "Crisfield community" to include those who are not in the City Limits but still considered part of the community
- Survey lists water depths. Where is 1 ft, 2ft, 3ft on the landscape? Recommendation to provide maps that show where these depths reach on the landscape as opposed to just listing these water levels
- CAC members' experience is that you get the best response is survey can be easily taken from a phone and questions are simple; recommendation to simplify language as much as possible.
- Survey took respondents about 20 minutes; recommendation to shorten if possible.
- TNC will purchase ad space in the local paper
- Group recommended to also share survey through Facebook, which local groups have used in the past
- Some CAC members found it difficult to quantify daily costs of small floods
- One individual recommended taking out the household income because she found the question invasive. Upon further group discussion about the reasons behind this question though, it was suggested to give the option "prefer not to answer"
- Research team will look into whether incentives could be made available
- Survey will be fully digital, but research team said that paper surveys could be developed if needed by some; CAC members offered to help distribute to people who may need paper-form
- Pastor Riley offered to recruit church proctors to encourage members to complete survey and to provide help filling it out when needed
- Research team will develop post cards that can be shared at local businesses
- Andre Collins offered to go door-to-door at the Housing Authority
- Recommendation to develop handouts that could be distributed at local events.
Research team will share a revised web-based survey with the CAC to reflect the group's suggestions.

6. Action Items

- EFC (Jenny Egan, Stephanie Dalke, and Brandy Espanola) will revise the small flood survey to reflect CAC's feedback and will translate survey into an electronic format. The Project Team will send a copy of the revised survey to CAC members to review.
- TNC will finalize the project website link and share the URL with the CAC; website will serve as a place to share resources and facilitate collaborations.
- TNC will revise the CAC Charter to include recommended guidance: Don't have "No" as a starting point. All ideas are good ideas that we should explore before saying no.
- The Project Team will synthesize the breakout group maps to identify some proposed focus areas to share back to the CAC for final input.
- Next Workshop: September 2022: Goal - select adaptation strategies and refine flood scenarios. Liz Van Dolah will share a Doodle poll to identify a date in September that works best for most.



Crisfield Community Resilience Goals: Definitions and Criteria List

GOAL	EXPLANATION
Resilient Infrastructure	<p>The <u>physical</u> and <u>social</u> footing of Crisfield that can withstand the various challenges it may face. Examples of <u>physical</u> resilient infrastructure might include improved storm drainage, connected roads and transportation, while <u>social</u> resilient infrastructure could be in the form of a dedicated flood task force, or community aid networks.</p> <p>Any assets that are essential to these types of infrastructure should be noted under this category.</p>
Job Creation & Training	<p>Related to the economic development of Crisfield.</p> <p>Any assets that offer financial benefits to Crisfielders should be noted under this category.</p>
Flood-safe & Affordable Housing	<p>Low-cost housing opportunities that can offer protection from or are adaptive to flooding events.</p> <p>Any assets that offer these types of housing benefits to Crisfielders should be considered under this category.</p>
Recreational Opportunities	<p>Places where people can enjoy the outdoors, or where children can play. These might include parks, beaches, wetlands, woods, etc.</p> <p>Any assets related to Crisfield’s recreation facilities should be considered under this category</p>
Social/Cultural Spaces	<p>Places that are important to the social or spiritual fabric of Crisfield. These might include public gathering spaces like libraries, parks, event halls, churches, waterfronts, and more.</p> <p>Any assets that are related to the connectedness of Crisfield and the ability for its residents to gather and meet should be included under this category.</p>
Other	<p>Are there other community goals that are missing from this list? What are some of the goals that we have identified and discussed in today’s meeting?</p> <p>Any goals that might not be covered by previous categories should be considered in the “Other” category.</p>

Appendix B

Mapped Community Asset		
1	Tawes Armory	Building that is being developed into a new community center with recreation space
2	Somers Cove Marina	One of the largest marinas in Maryland, state-owned and well protected. Draws recreational boaters to Crisfield from across the Chesapeake Bay. Also supplies gas to local watermen.
3	Library	Community meeting space
4	Woodson Elementary	The only elementary school in Crisfield
5	Rubberset/Sherwin Williams	Important employer in town
6	Crisfield High School	The only high school in Crisfield, and an important community institution. Important local employer
7	Tidal Health Hospital/McCready's	Local medical facility and important local employer
8	Food Lion	The only grocery store in town
9	Carvel Hall	Recently transferred from the City to private investor who will be using it to grow hemp and marijuana, which is anticipated to bring around 50 jobs to Crisfield. Has also been used by the community for holding cars when flooding inundates Crisfield.
10	Downtown	Generally the area where restaurants are located and other local businesses, and the City's waterfront
11	Dollar General	Important local shopping option in town for household needs that is within walking distance for many. Particularly important for those without cars.
12	Wellington Beach	Only beach in town, draws visitors to area
13	Little Boat Harbor	Primary commercial harbor, where a lot of local watermen have their shanties and where
14	The Depot/City Dock	Ferry landing for Smith and Tangier islands, social gathering site, sunset viewing point, historical significance
15	Arc Bridge	Watermen shanties and boat launch in Down Neck
16	Janes Island State Park	Important tourism asset for Crisfield, also provides protection from storms

17	Enon Baptist Church of Deliverance	Faith-based institution that importantly supports the African American community
18	St Paul African Episcopal Church	Faith-based institution that importantly supports the African American community
19	City of Crisfield Municipal Offices	Mayor's office, City of Crisfield staff, Police Department
20	Immanuel United Methodist Church	Faith-based institution that importantly supports the community; predominantly White congregation
21	Mt. Pleasant United Methodist Church	Faith-based institution that importantly supports the community; predominantly White congregation
22	Shiloh Memorial Episcopal Church	Faith-based institution that importantly supports Crisfield's African American community
23	Crisfield Fire Department	Volunteer fire department
24	City of Crisfield Wastewater Treatment Plant	City's public works infrastructure
25	Church of God	Important faith-based institution that supports the community; predominantly White congregation
26	Somerset Free Methodist Church	Important institution that supports the community; predominantly White congregation
27	Holiness Christian Church	Important faith-based institution that supports the community
28	First Baptist Church	Important faith-based institution that supports the community; predominantly White congregation
29	Asbury United Methodist	Important faith-based institution that supports the community; predominantly White congregation
30	Hearts Ease	Local retirement community
31	Cedar Island Marsh Sanctuary	Draws visitors to area for birding and other nature-based tourism
32	Ward Brother's Workshop	Important Crisfield cultural resource in Down Neck
33	Crisfield Housing Authority	Public housing that serves 1/3 of Crisfielders
34	Community Center	Recreational outlet, but has been closed for structural repairs
35	The Crab Bowl	Festival grounds, especially important for the Crab Derby
36	American Legions Club	Local social institution and organization that provides community charity
37	Rails to Trail	New bike trail that was installed to connect Crisfield to Marion Station, one of the 5 tourism zones.

38	Rodeway Inn at Somers Cove	Primary hotel in town
39	Tawes Historical Museum	local heritage museum
40	MeTompkin Bay Oyster Company	Important employer, one of a handful of local seafood processors left in town
41	It Takes A Village to Help Our Children	Local community-based organization that provides childcare support for at-risk youth
42	Harbor Light Condos	Has become a real estate draw in town, a number of condos are also now being used as AirBNBs
43	Captain's Quarters Condos	Has become a real estate draw in town, a number of condos are also now being used as AirBNBs
44	Handy Seafood	Important employer, one of a handful of local seafood processors left in town
45	Corbin Library	Building where City Council meetings are held, also houses community meeting space and gallery space as part of the Crisfield Arts and Entertainment District
46	Blancia Rose Faith and Healing Chapel	Faith-based institution that importantly supports Crisfield's African American community
47	Charity Holiness Deliverance Center (Church)	Faith-based institution that importantly supports the African American community
	<i>Add missing assets</i>	