

# Osprey Nation 2024 Season Report

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## Cover Photo

Osprey female with a dislocated shoulder rescued by Connecticut Audubon Society staff from Pleasure Beach in Bridgeport after a severe thunderstorm / Photo by Scott Kruitbosch

## The Connecticut Audubon Society Mission

The Connecticut Audubon Society protects Connecticut's birds, other wildlife, and their habitats through conservation, education, and advocacy. We envision that our efforts will lead to a future where *all* can share and experience the joys of nature and understand the importance of environmental preservation.

## Acknowledgements

Osprey Nation is a collaborative project that could not exist without an exhaustive effort from many people. Nick Ferrauolo, the 2023 Osprey Nation Coordinator, was a tremendous help in getting acclimated in the spring. United Illuminating and Eversource assisted with utility poles and platforms on more than one occasion. Our deepest appreciation must go to all of our volunteers, from those building platforms like Terry Shaw, the rehabbers of A Place Called Hope, groups like the Greenwich Conservation Department and Groton Utilities that watched numerous nests, to every individual going out to diligently visit their nests all season long. A complete list of 2024 stewards can be found in Appendix A.

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## INTRODUCTION

Connecticut Audubon Society's Osprey Nation was created in 2014 as a statewide citizen science effort aimed at monitoring the size, productivity, and health of Connecticut's Osprey population. Volunteer stewards sign up to visit Osprey known nesting locations starting in March and continue with field observations ideally bi-weekly or more through September. They find pairs, watch for incubation of eggs, determine when young hatch and how many, then ascertain if these birds are able to make it to the point of fledging.

Stewards monitor the status of birds and nests and submit any unfortunate circumstances that may occur for their pair or pairs, such as failures when incubating or after hatching, mortality of adults or young, abandonment from pressure by people or other birds, etc., while looking for new nests to be added to the database.

Once again the latest season has set records for number of nests, stewards, fledglings, and nests with data. The 2024 productivity (fledglings per active nest) was the best since 2021 and the fourth highest number in project history (Table 1). The breeding success of the Connecticut Osprey population in 2024 stands in sharp contrast to the results in parts of Chesapeake Bay, which suffered widespread nest failures and should serve as a caution for Connecticut.

**Table 1.** Seasonal monitoring effort and breeding data collected by Osprey Nation (2014 - 2024). An \* denotes estimated values during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Stewards	100	146	224	287	314	342	231	342	385	411	420
Nests with data	174	322	420	540	603	732	733	814	827	943	973

Active Nests	210	250	337	394	416	501	510	558	606	688	726
Fledglings	N/A	356	490	607	725	650	549/ 744*	858	835	881	1,077
Fledglings per nest	N/A	1.42	1.45	1.54	1.74	1.3	1.08/ 1.46*	1.54	1.37	1.28	1.48

## PROJECT HISTORY

Connecticut's Osprey population went unmonitored for several years after the retirement of the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection's (CT DEEP) lead biologist in 2010. In 2014, the Connecticut Audubon Society conceived and initiated Osprey Nation in partnership with DEEP. Over 100 volunteers recorded data for 174 osprey nests around the state. It was determined at the conclusion of the first season that a properly trained volunteer core would provide more comprehensive coverage of the state's Osprey population than a handful of biologists who have limited time and ability to cover the entire state and hundreds of nests.

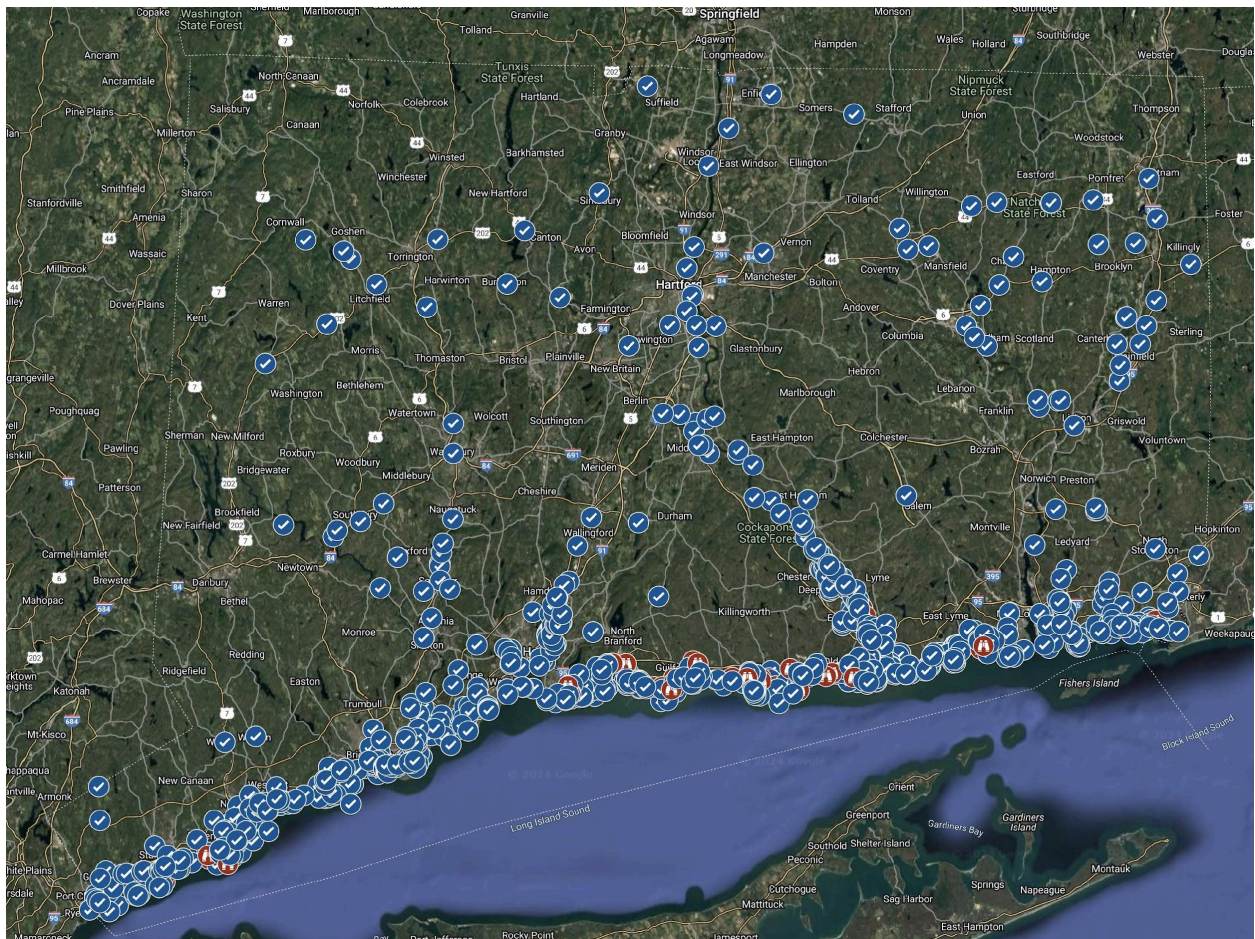
The project has steadily gained volunteers who have continued to improve our understanding of the Osprey population. The Connecticut Audubon Society has developed and modified online data collection tools to increase the quality and quantity of data that is collected. Osprey Nation continued to use several online submission forms in 2024 with only minor changes to the nest status classifications that have been tweaked for more uncommon conditions in the past few years including vacant nesting platforms and inactive nests — e.g. nest sites with a physical nest structure in place attended to by birds who displayed no breeding behavior.

## OSPREY NATURAL HISTORY

The Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) is part of one of the quintessential American conservation success stories. A hawk that depends on waterways to feed on various fish, the species suffered a dramatic and puzzling decline in the years following World War II and by 1970 was almost wiped out of our region and beyond. Specifically and shockingly, Connecticut's population hit the all-time low of nine pairs in 1974 (Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection). Thankfully, research on their fate and that of other raptors (e.g. Peregrine Falcons and Bald Eagles) led to the discovery that the pesticides DDT and DDE (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane and

dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene) were to blame. Subsequent bans and immediate action allowed gradual but steady recoveries, and this positive trend continues today for all the affected raptors.

While other threats hamper birds in the 21st century, Connecticut's Ospreys are recovering to a point at which they are beginning to use every nesting surface they can find. While dead tree snags may have been the preferred historic nesting sites, utility poles, cell towers, channel markers, platforms erected in marshes, and even buildings, docks, and rocks have become nest sites. Human disturbances including littering and pollution, boat traffic, dogs and more, all threaten to keep birds off nests, harming eggs and young, or abandoning locations before breeding has commenced. Additionally, the fact that Osprey migrate to Central and South America and spend much of their lives out of our region means they are still exposed to potentially deadly chemicals after perilous and exhausting journeys. Nevertheless, these resistant and emblematic birds do win over most people who are given the opportunity to see their life cycle up close.

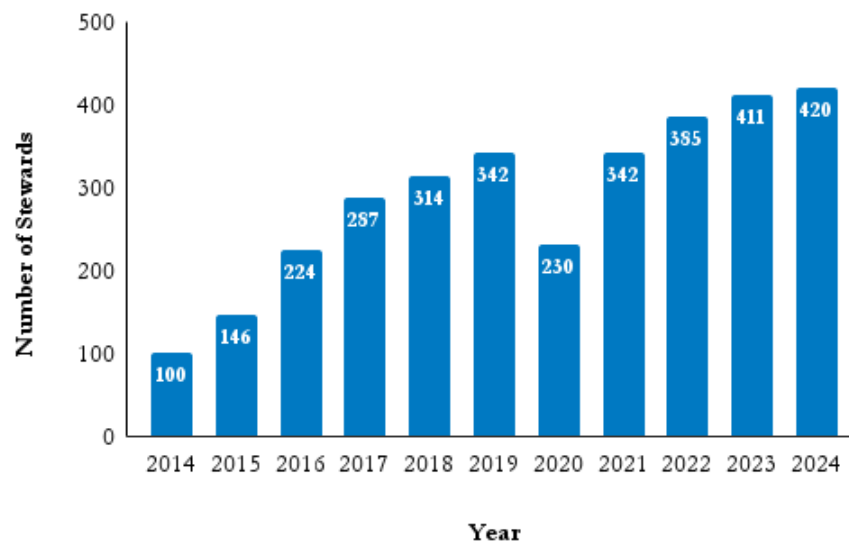


**Figure 1.** Observed osprey nesting locations in Connecticut during the 2024 Osprey Nation season along with their steward status. Blue check marks indicated nests monitored by volunteers, and red binoculars showed open nests yet to be claimed by volunteers. The map presentation method was changed to better allow stewards to find available nests both logistically and for anyone with color blindness. It also helped in late-season checks of a handful of nests that were not covered for the entire year, but were later recorded as having been successful with young birds found with parents at the nests.

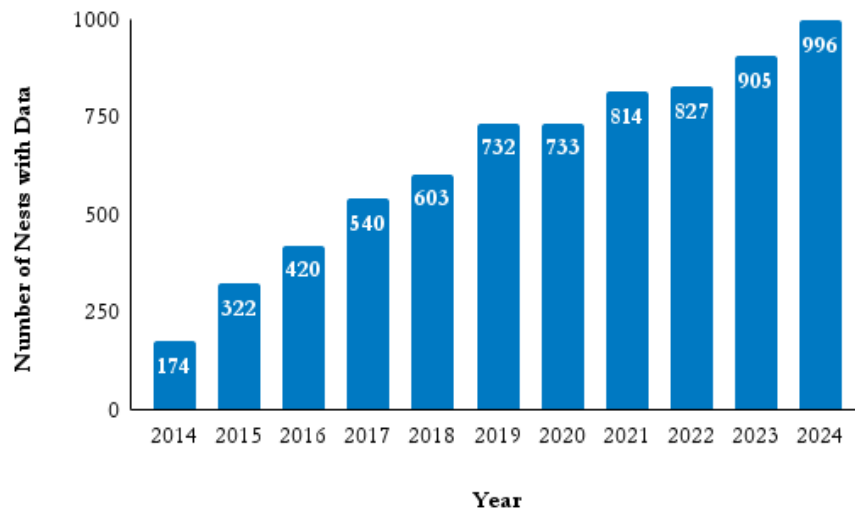
## THE 2024 SEASON

### *Overview*

The 2024 Osprey Nation season was a tremendous success as Osprey numbers continued to build throughout the state and with more volunteers engaged than ever. There were 420 stewards enrolled in reporting, and more residents and volunteers helped report anecdotal sightings or discoveries of new nests, and assisted in erecting new platforms or helped with their financing. Returning stewards dominated the ranks, but 112 volunteers (27%) were new to the program. New nests with data continued to climb even as some difficult to access historic nests (e.g. on private property, in restricted areas near power plants, accessible only by boat) were unmonitored. Inland areas continue to yield new nest sites as people in more sparsely populated parts of the state find Ospreys in unexpected spots such as Torrington, Cornwall, Salem, and Simsbury.



**Figure 2.** Stewards since Osprey Nation's start (2014-2024). There has been a consistent increase in volunteers since the inception apart from a blip in 2020 to 2021 due to the Covid-19 Pandemic.

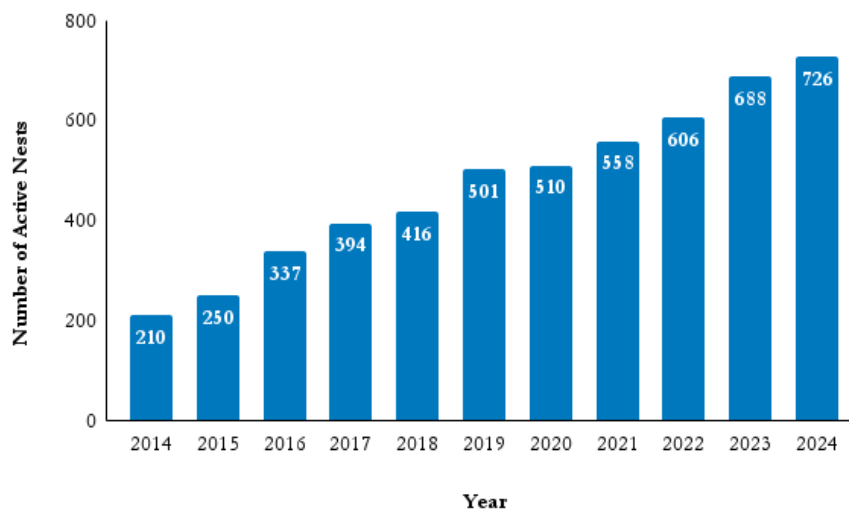


**Figure 3.** The number of nests with data since Osprey Nation began (2014-2024) has continued to grow rapidly due to both better awareness of discovering and reporting nests as well as the Osprey population expanding on natural and artificial platforms.

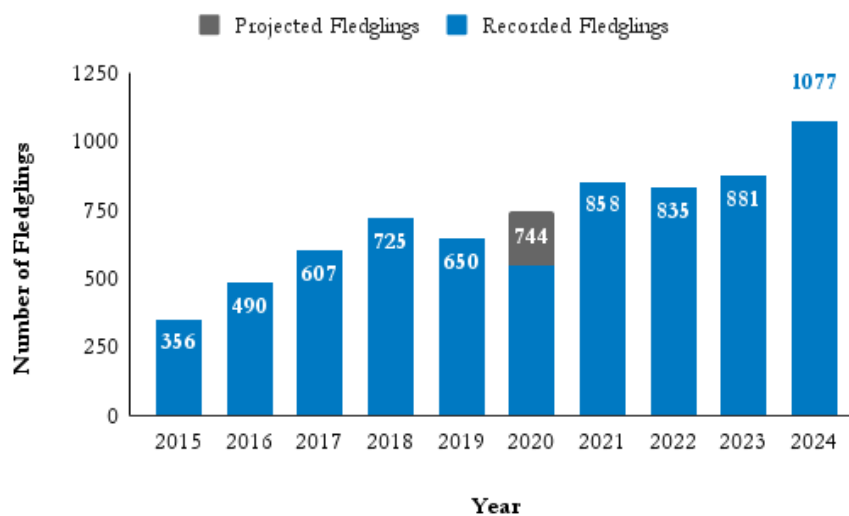
### *Osprey Monitoring*

As was noted in previous Osprey Nation annual reports, increased monitoring efforts lead to more discoveries of new nests and active nests. Anecdotal reports indicated that several of our “new” nests had been active for years, or potentially for over a decade in a couple of cases. As more people learn about the program, more nests will continue to be discovered, and more successful Osprey seasons will mean more young birds returning to make their own families near their natal grounds.

There were 726 active nests in Connecticut even with 83 abandonments early in the season, 105 vacant platforms or comparable nest sites previously used, and 31 destroyed or removed nests. To be exact, 47 experienced incubation failures, and 23 experienced post-hatch failures, with 562 nests successfully fledging chicks, and the remaining 94 being active with an unknown fate. The successful nests produced 117 one-chick nests, 261 two-chick nests, 118 three-chick nests, and 6 four-chick nests totaling 1,077 fledglings, a new project record that rose 18% from 2023 (Figure 5).



**Figure 4.** Active nests since the project began (2014-2024). These nests represent locations where breeding attempts were initiated (successful nests, incubation and post-hatch failures, and active nests). Once again this total increased in 2024.



**Figure 5.** The number of confirmed fledglings since Osprey Nation began recording fledgling information (2015-2024). The 11-year trend is for an increase of fledglings, with a dramatic leap in the 2024 season due to more nests and more success at a high productivity rate.

While 1,077 fledglings is a new high, the productivity rate of 1.48 fledglings per nest was the fourth highest in project history, as previously mentioned. In theory, identifying more nests with more stewards in the field could lead to a lower productivity rate. With more nests to monitor, stewards might have been more likely to miss critical late-season milestones that take place fleetingly, such as

fledging, or might have encountered difficulty accessing or viewing nests. Additionally, discovering new nests with an expanding population opens the possibility that the new nests are occupied by younger, less experienced birds that are likely to be less successful. In addition, because of the population density, many new nests are being built on lesser quality sites. For example, nests were more frequently found on utility poles, where they are more easily blown over, or susceptible to electrocutions that shock and kill adults or young. One 2024 nest was on a rock in the Long Island Sound, and amazingly, it was successful. The primary reason the productivity stayed so high this season was that pairs that nested successfully fledged such a high number of birds, covering up early season losses and more of the unknowns and difficult situations.

### *Nest Designation Changes*

One additional category was added to the nest designations for the 2024 season - “Inactive” (IN) which is included in Table 2 below. This follows the addition for the 2023 season of the Vacant Platform (VP) designation. Both seek to expand classifications for Osprey breeding circumstances in a growing population. The Inactive designation is meant to bridge the gap between Vacant Platform, Active, and Undetermined in that a pair of birds attended to the nest for a significant portion or all of the season, but breeding activities were never noted. This differs from the updated Undetermined criteria which now is classified as unknown breeding behavior outcome. For example, a pair that was present all season that may or may not have had eggs and young is Undetermined, either from a lack of data, an obstructed view, loss of site access, etc. A pair that is Inactive was present but decidedly not engaging in breeding, with no copulation, incubation, or subsequent activities noted. It is speculated that some of these Inactive nests are young pairs practicing their nest-building skills or the process of selecting a nest site. They may even be setting up a location for use in subsequent seasons.

**Table 2.** Osprey Nation nest status designations used during the 2024 season. Final designations, especially fledgling counts, were estimated conservatively based on steward observations and notes. In order to confirm that chicks being counted as fledged originated in the nest they were observed in, consistent observations were required to confirm final fledge counts.

<b>Nest Designation</b>	<b>Description</b>
Successful	Nest produced at least one chick that fledged
Active	Incubation posture or young incapable of flight observed

Inactive	Nest had a pair of birds attending to it for a significant portion or all of the season without breeding activities noted
Incubation Failure	Clear sign of incubation, but no evidence of hatch
Post-Hatch Failure	Clear signs of hatch but no evidence of surviving young
Abandoned Pre-Hatch	An established nest site that adult birds occupied but did not breed at
Destroyed/Removed	Platform or nest was destroyed or damaged
Vacant Platform	A platform that did not experience any nesting activity this season but remains a suitable potential nest site
Undetermined	A nest site that experienced continual adult presence throughout the season, but breeding behavior outcome was unknown
No Data	No data reported this season

### *Osprey Weather*

The 2024 Osprey nesting season started off with plenty of early birds as stewards across the state often found adults back at nesting locales in late March. Climate and weather data from the National Weather Service long-term monitoring sites in Hartford and Bridgeport both indicated the month was tremendously above average for precipitation and temperature—several inches and several degrees, respectively. This continued into the first half of April as adults poured back into Connecticut. Pairs begin to copulate and consider nesting in mid-to-late April, though in 2024, this was difficult at best or disastrous at worst. Cloudy days prevailed with light rain on many days and temperatures plummeted. Stewards across the state lamented miserable monitoring conditions while watching birds waiting to nest in late April. A total of 18 of April’s 30 days had at least a trace of precipitation in Bridgeport (National Weather Service.).

Birds that had arrived on the earlier than usual side were thus waiting several weeks to start their nest, and those that nested early suffered frequent failures and abandonments. This was especially prevalent with severe wind events, and peak wind gusts of 57 miles per hour were recorded in Bridgeport on April 3, with some other coastal locations pushing over 60 mph winds (National Weather Service.). This caused potentially hundreds of nests to be damaged with dozens, if not 100+, completely destroyed, especially on elevated platforms, or locations such as cell towers and utility poles. Winds over 45 mph in mid-April were recorded in interior Connecticut, once again

complicating early nesting and causing more nest damage and destruction. Thankfully, this was early enough in the season that many birds got right to work either building nests from scratch or repairing those that survived the onslaught from storms.

The first half of May saw continued damp and chilly conditions along the coast while moderating greatly for the more limited number of inland sites. Hartford had several days pushing into the 70s and 80s, but Bridgeport's influence from the cold Long Island Sound kept it more frequently in the 60s with more frequent rain (National Weather Service.). Finally, mid-May saw temperate and conducive conditions prevail, and our record population of Osprey finally got to work with nesting. A cooperative remainder of the spring and very seasonable and pleasant summer conditions—a few severe thunderstorms aside—allowed those pairs that made it through the early struggles to be extremely successful raising young. Only a handful of nests saw deaths due to accidents such as electrocution or nestlings falling from nests.

There were some squabbles with neighbors including other raptors, the growing population of Common Ravens in Connecticut, and unfortunately some human disturbances. Most birds that nested without abandoning their site had a terrific time raising young. By all accounts there was ample prey, and this can be seen in not only the number of successful nests but also the strong productivity. Anecdotally, some stewards reported their best season in quite some time, especially those that monitored several or more nests. This is in stark contrast to the south as the Chesapeake Bay region saw a lack of availability of Atlantic Menhaden, which the Center for Conservation Biology, based in Williamsburg, Virginia, believes led to poor reproductivity rates.

### *Chesapeake Bay Collapse*

The Center for Conservation Biology reported tragic and distressing news for their 2024 Osprey nesting season. The group monitored 571 pairs in 12 study areas in the Chesapeake Bay region, focusing its efforts on examining breeding success and the primary local food source for the region's Osprey, Atlantic menhaden. It found that Osprey in the main stem of Chesapeake Bay had a high percentage of single-chick broods and nest failures attributed to starvation because of the limited prey available.

The dozen study areas ranged from high salinity locations to reference sites in tidal fresh reaches. The two Chesapeake Bay sites that were located in freshwater had higher survival rates, the Chesapeake Bay Foundation reported. The cited reason was that these Osprey could more easily forage on other fish species, specifically catfish and gizzard shad. The foundation reports that the industrial harvest of Omega Protein and affiliate Ocean Harvesters was of previous concern for its impact on other species. This data on menhaden and Osprey makes it clear that harvest restrictions should be reconsidered to protect numerous fish in the critical waters.

The Chesapeake Bay Foundation reported that the productivity rate dropped below the level required to sustain itself, threatening the entire Bay's success in the immediate future. The foundation will continue to investigate the causes of the menhaden decline, though thankfully Connecticut's strong successes can help cushion the losses to the south. With that said, it is imperative that Connecticut continue to be vigilant about prey levels in Long Island Sound, monitoring fish populations, the impacts of harvesting certain species, and if any northward movement of this trend will impact the state's waters for other reasons—e.g. climate change. While Connecticut's Osprey may have healthier populations of fish and/or more diversity of prey, this can shift quickly, and management must reflect the ever-changing waters.

## DISCUSSION

The 2024 Osprey Nation season was a spectacular success overall with mostly conducive weather conditions from the late spring through summer helping pairs incubate, forage and feed, and see their young fledge in more nests than ever at a very strong productivity rate. There were hints of a good season starting in the middle of the summer when it was apparent that a record number of active nests had been found. From that point on it was a matter of being able to see and record the final results for all of our nests, and thankfully, most of the 420 volunteer stewards were up to the task. Many of these stewards have been a part of the program for years, and some remarked on the very positive results even in the midseason.

One area of concern for the program is the critical window of the season in August where young are growing and stretching their wings, readying to take their first flight and move into confirmed fledgling status. For some birds, this happens in July, and for others, it may be as late as September. However, most nests with young see this event in August during the peak heat of the summer, and at

a time when many people may not be disposed to spending hours watching a remote nest, are away on vacation, or otherwise engaged.

Seeing this occurring in real time, an Osprey Nation group request was made in late summer for anyone to check nests that were either without a steward for 2024 or without submitted data for weeks or months. This resulted in positive responses from particularly active volunteers in multiple areas of Connecticut. Because of these experienced volunteers, potentially several dozen nests that might otherwise have been marked as “active” without firm final statuses or “unknown/no data” were recorded as successful nests with fledglings. Additionally, continued vigilance in searching for data in September and October, especially from individuals with multiple nests, municipalities, and utilities, helped fill in the blanks and discover many more fledged birds. This turned out to be a productive undertaking, yielding a more complete picture of the Ospreys’ status in Connecticut, and every effort should be made in the future to recover data recorded that was not submitted well into the fall each year.

The productivity rate may continue to erode during weaker and/or more volatile seasons as Osprey Nation stewards continue to excel at finding more and more nests, and as Ospreys are forced to choose low-quality habitats and sites. The species may move near or beyond the carrying capacity in Connecticut, at least in some regions, as birds more frequently choose nesting locations in closer proximity to human activity. Climate change and more severe weather can take a toll as well, from wild spring temperature swings to more prolonged summer heat waves hurting young in nests.

As was seen in the Chesapeake Bay, prey levels can fluctuate and plummet rapidly as well, starving young. While Connecticut may have a more diverse population of forage species, and harvesting is managed differently than other regions, even slight changes can dramatically impact the Osprey population immediately. Monitoring the seas, keeping littering at a minimum, expanding education and public outreach in sensitive areas, continuing to promote the erection of new platforms, and widening the volunteer base should all continue to be priorities to provide a buffer against losses and encourage the Osprey population to grow to a healthy and stable level.

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National Weather Service. *Climate*. [www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=okx](https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=okx)

## APPENDIX A.

**The Connecticut Audubon Society expresses its deepest thanks all our stewards listed below and the many others who have helped contribute observations – Osprey Nation would not be the success it is today without your efforts!**

*Adam Fasciolo, Adam Tulin, Alex Koumanelis, Alan Kendzior, Alex Pettee, Alicia Mraz, Alison Mead, Allan Lichtenberg, Allyson Gleason, Amanda Baker, Amy Ahasic, Amy Barrett, Amy Edwards, Amy Poturnicki, Amy Sun, Andrea Bunger, Andrée Acampora, Andrew Crispino, Andrew Griswold, Andrew Towle, Anjani Jain, Ann & Jon Colson, Ann Judd, Ann Milner, Ann Orsillo, Ann Thomas & Mike Bonzagni, Anna Brady, Anne & Joseph Kugielsky, Anne Hardy, Anne McNulty, Anne Perry, Ardys Rosenthal, Arne & Jan Vanderburg, Barbara Landau, Barbara Meehan, Barbara Ryden, Becky & Joe Gerace, Becky Miller, Ben Darche, Ben Philbrick, Bennett Pudlin, Beryl Thorpe, Beth Mariotti, Beth Maroney, Betty Dixon, Betty Hadlock, Betty Slanetz, Beverly Propen, Bill Alletzhauer, Bill Herbert, Bill Watts, Bob and Jen Singer, Bob Myers, Bonnie Berk, Bonnie Castellani, Bonnie Wardle, Brenda Rich, Brian Houghton, Brian Finegan, Bridgeport Regional Aquaculture School Students, Brittany Urish, Calcandy Candi, Camilla Cosgrove, Candace Clark, Cara Biega, Cara Stelzel, Carey Bates, Carol Dunn, Caroline Erni, Carolyn Doan, Carolynn Luzi, Cathy DeMeo, Cathy Malin, Charlie Slaughter, Cheryl Tynan & John Dandelski, Chet Kirby, Christa Ferrick Fitts, Christine Gaynor, Christine Rouleau, Christopher Graham, Chrys Murphy, Chuck Fitzgerald, Clara Buitrago, Clarence*

Hayes, Claudia Pessagno, Colleen Lord, Craig Coleman, Crystal Ferace, Curtis Deane, Cynthia Konney, Cynthia Lee, Cynthia Oksanen, Dale Difronzo, Dan McFadden, Dan Rottino, Daniel Riecker, Darcy Ellis, Darlene Briggs, Dave & Kathy O'Brien, David Cox, David and Lisa Roger, David Singer, Deanna Baker, Deanna Broderick, Deb Cody, Deb Eccleston, Debra Perez, Debra Walsh, Deborah Minor, Diana Cirillo, Diane Volz, Diana Whitelaw, Diane Hull, Diane Joslin, Diane Kallaugher, Diane Volz, Diane Von Schleusingen, Dianne Mchutchison, Dina Tresnan, Donna Hansen, Donna Harris, Donna Meadors, Dorothy (Dottie) Gutaj, Douglas Van Tornhout, Eileen Kopec, Ellen Kennedy, Ellen Van Wees, Emma Rooney, Elaine Dyer, Ellen-Marie DiGioia, Eric Linnetz, Eric Park, Eric Wilson, Erich Twachtman, Erin Cummings, Erin Grady, Eugene Ralph, Evan Griswold, Eve Hubelbank, Faith Leitner, Frances Ginsburg, Frank & Margaret Damiano, Frank Sandler, Frederick Crosby, Freyda Rose, Glen Cummings, Glenn Ellsworth, Gloria Moss, Greenwich Conservation department, Greg Brenner, Gretchen Levesque, Gretchen Whitteberry, Heather Kennedy, Heather Milardo, Heather Williams, Heather Ziamba, Helen Adams, Holly Turner-Moore, Hugh McManus, Isaac Tait, Jack Murphy, Jacob Brown, Jacquelyn Conn, James & Bette Collins, James Wickwire, Jamie Rock, Jane Jacobson, Jane Purcell, Janer Belson, Janet Messick, Jared Boulet, Jason Welch, Jay Harwin, Jean Claude Ambroisr, Jean Hopkins, Jeanne Harris, Jeanne Moore, Jeffrey Kiernan, Jeffrey Rodia, Jen Place, Jennifer Hatch, Jenn Healy, Jeremy Kane, Jerilyn Duefrene, Jess Gray, Jessie Chapman & Gary Schpero, Jim & Lisa McKay, Jim Denham, Jim Hendrickson, Jim Sherwonit, Jill Notar-Francesco, Joan Seguin, Joe Baumgarten, Joe Carney, John Brezina, John Corwin, John Cunningham, John DeMarsilis, John Duddy, John Groton, John Makowski, John Ogren, John Sargent, John Stoddard, Jordan Fenster, Jose Pereira, Joseph Canterino, Joseph Szalay, Joy Herbst, JP Babineau, Julia Gwen Rice, Juliana Garofalo, Julie Anderson, Justin Hamlin, Kaitlyn Olszewski, Kandy Simon, Karen Benson, Karen Drena, Karen Gallo, Karen Morley, Karen Smith, Karen Stigliano, Kari-Anna Adrian, Karin Dionne, Karissa Reynolds, Kate Webb, Kathleen Riley, Kathryn Hotchkiss, Kathy Aubrey, Kelly Barbieri, Kelly Catlin, Ken Ewell, Kendra Wingate, Kerstin Santa, Kevin Banach, Kristin Hays, Laura Bastien, Laura Fawcett, Lauragene Lyons, Lauragene Lyons, Lauren Logan, Lauren Magliola, Laurette Saller, Leigh and Niko Knuttel, Lesley Orłowski, Leslie Van Orsdel, Linda Edwards, Linda Kornmeyer, Linda Nickerson, Linda Tomas, Linda Wenner, Lisa Falasco, Lisa Glidden, Lisa Jarosik, Lisa Lovejoy, Lisa Tryon, Lisa Zawadski, Liz Hellwig, Liz, Rob, and Eve Coolidge, Lorelee Richter, Lori Bassett, Lori Edwards, Lori Gruen, Lori Smith, Lorrie Shaw, Louise Crocco, Lucinda Hautaniemi, Lucy Crescenzi, Luke Giroux, Lynn Dorsey, Lynn Kashanski, Lynn Kramer, Lynn Johnson, Madeline Raleigh, Maggie Cozens, Maggie Sherwood, Maire Valade, Marc Muller, Marcia Schjavland, Marcia Wilcox, Margret Hofmeister, Margaret Fikrig, Margaret Kelly, Maria Ehrhardt, Marian Gryzlo, Marion Conklin, Mark Geist, Mark Rouleau, Marla Whalen, Marsha Vetare, Martha Asarisi, Martin Niemiec, Mary Barravecchia, Mary Berlin, Mary Casey, Mary Fort Boyle, Mary Seidner, Mary Spagnolo, Mary Stevens, Mary Sue Hermann, Mary Tesla, Matt Dowd, Maura Bergman, Maureen Bashaw, Maureen Greco, Maureen Morris, Maureen O'Brien, Maureen Scalia, May Hoyt, Megan Gibson, Mick Bolduc, Michael Mishik, Michele Millham, Michele Peters, Michelle Salafia, Mike and Nancy Canter, Mike and Roni Widmer, Mike Ferry, Mike Kulikowski, Miriam Gardner-Frum, Molly A and Alen Aykut Tanis, Morgan Werner, Nancy Anderson, Nancy Breininger, Nancy Cleary, Nancy James, Nancy Moon, Natalie Evans, Nell Twining, Nick Maiorino, Nicole Rivard, Pamela Jones, Pamela Maniscalco, Pamela Reeser, Pati Laudano, Patricia Brune, Patricia Collins, Patricia Decker, Patricia Mazella, Patricia Negro, Patti Palmer, Patty Nizlek, Paul Connolly, Paul Criscuolo, Paul Groell, Paul Noel, Paul Vivian, Paula McCarthy, Paula Wolf, Paulette Decrocco, Paulette Rosen, Peter Alessi, Peter and Diana DeLisa, Polly and Steve Parker, Rachel Scotch, Rebecca Brown, Ren Harman, Rick Allison, Rick Baumhauer, Rick Gedney, Rick Landau, Rick Newton, Rick Perret, Robert Nimkoff, Robert Raufeisen, Robert Stanton, Robert Stout, Roberta Dempster, Robin & Paul

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