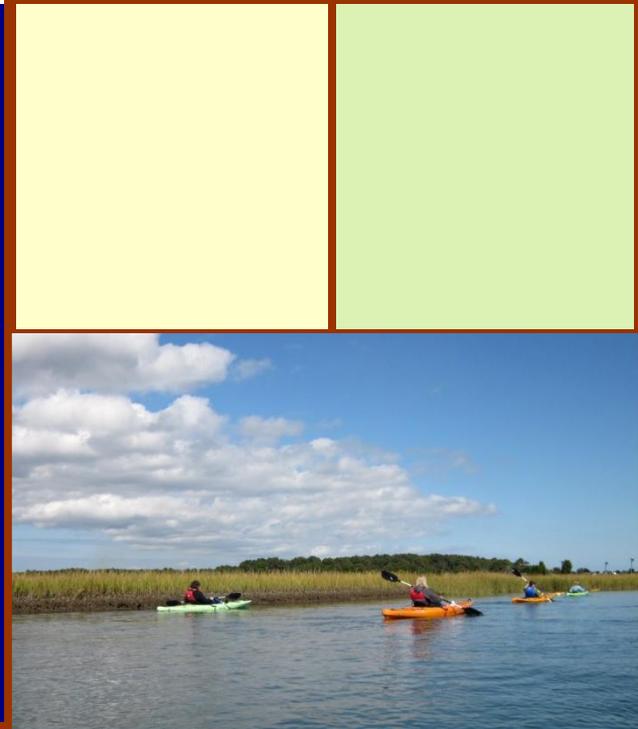


Restoring the Balance: Challenges, Issues and Progress toward a Restored Chesapeake Bay



Greg Barranco
Chesapeake Bay Program (EPA)
Office of Partnerships &
Accountability

May 2, 2013



Chesapeake Bay Program

- 1983 Chesapeake Bay Partnership Formed
- 1987 Chesapeake Bay Agreement
- *Chesapeake 2000 Agreement*
 - MD, VA, PA, DC, the Chesapeake Bay Commission and EPA



CBP Vision:
To lead and empower others to protect and restore the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem for future generations.

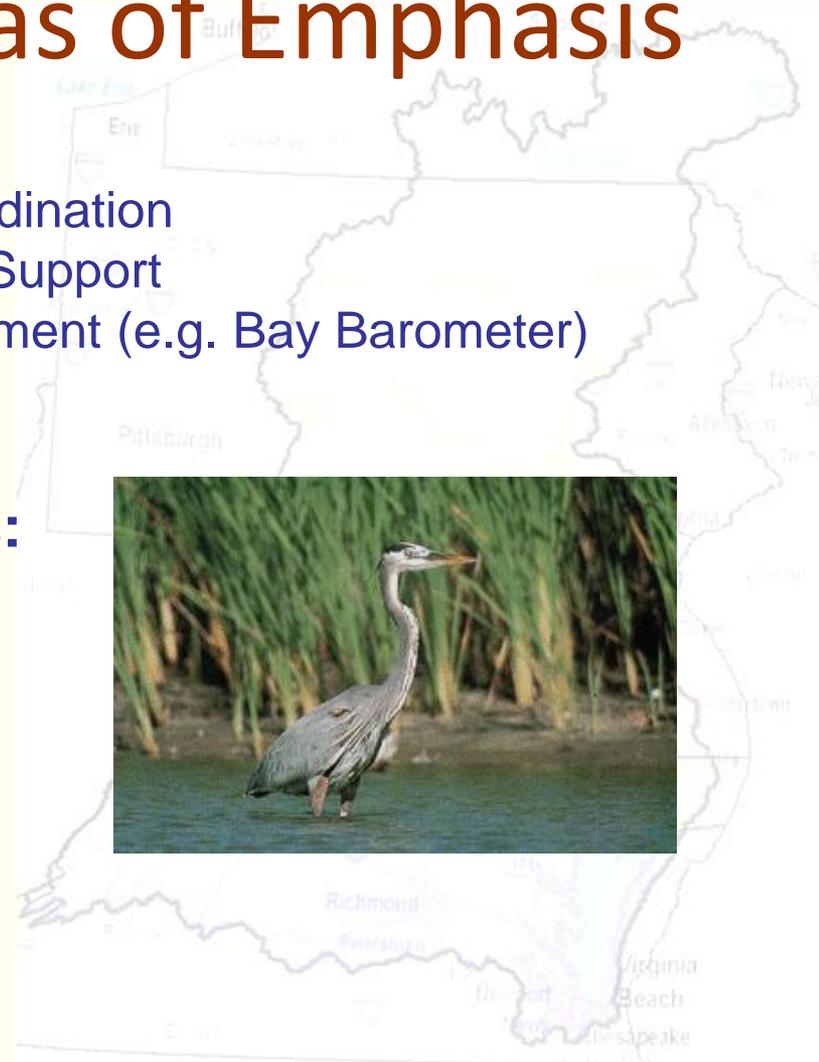
Bay Program – Areas of Emphasis

- **Core Program Functions**

- Program Implementation and Coordination
- Science, Monitoring and Program Support
- Ecosystem Monitoring and Assessment (e.g. Bay Barometer)
- Outreach and Education

- **Five major restoration areas:**

- - Restoring Water Quality
- - Habitat Restoration
- - Managing Fisheries
- - Protecting Watersheds
- - Fostering Stewardship

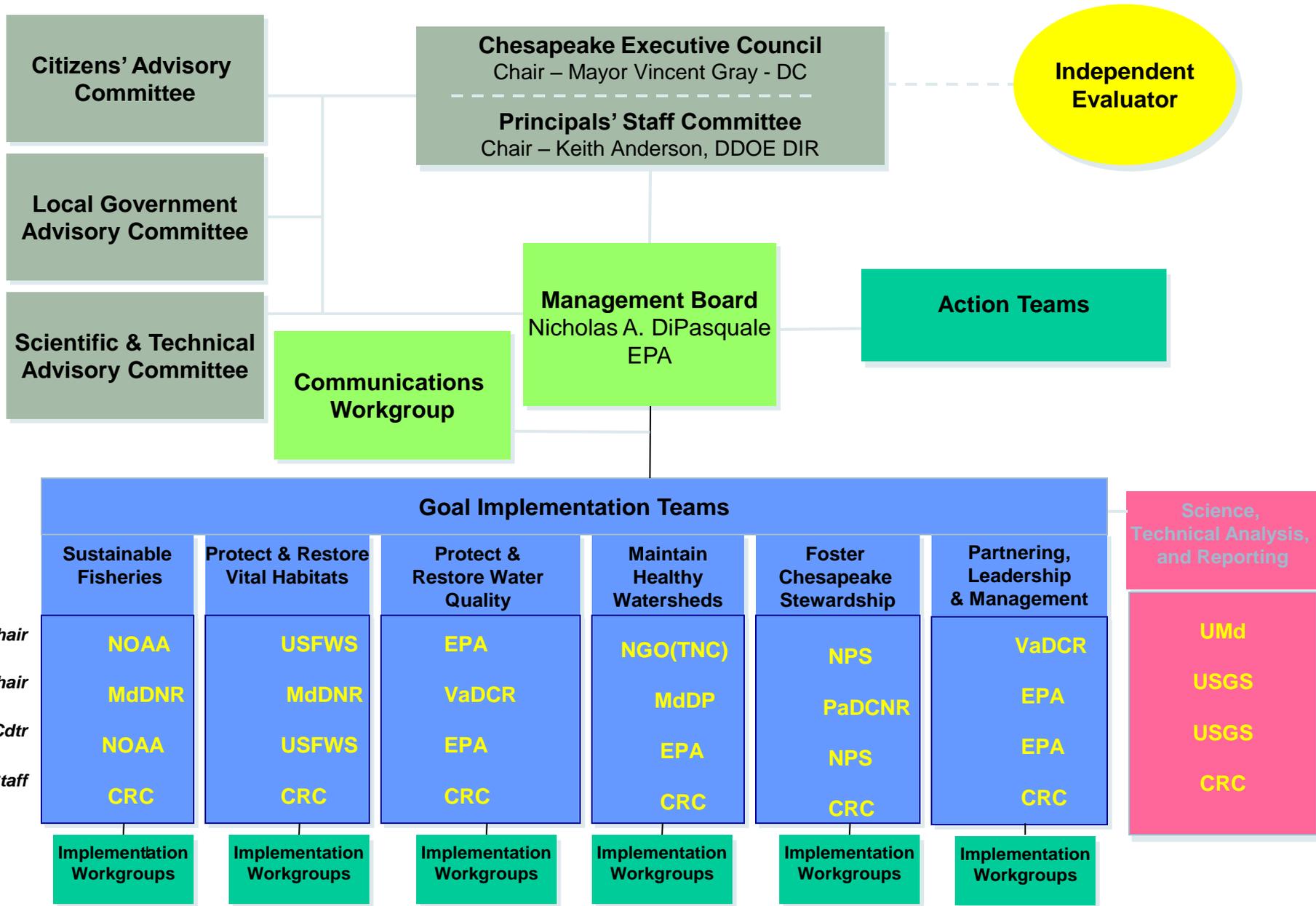


Bay Program Partners - Diverse



CBP Organizational Structure and Leadership

6-08-11



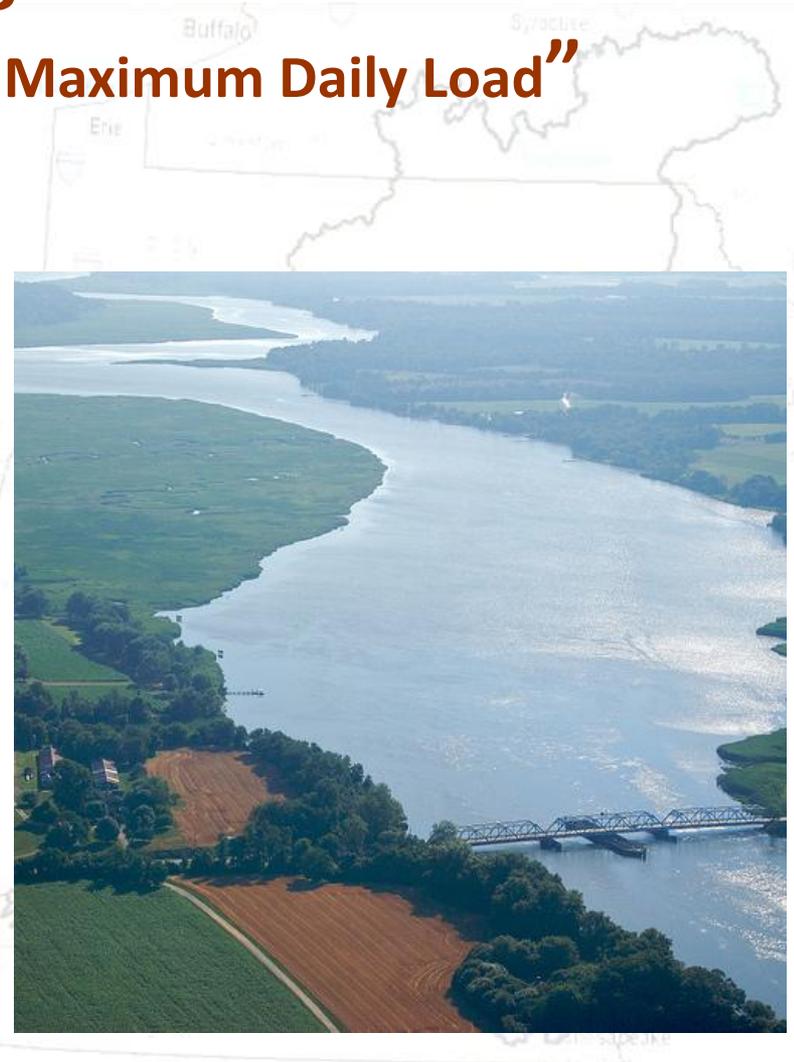
Goal Implementation Teams						
	Sustainable Fisheries	Protect & Restore Vital Habitats	Protect & Restore Water Quality	Maintain Healthy Watersheds	Foster Chesapeake Stewardship	Partnering, Leadership & Management
<i>Chair</i>	NOAA	USFWS	EPA	NGO(TNC)	NPS	VaDCR
<i>ViceChair</i>	MdDNR	MdDNR	VaDCR	MdDP	PaDCNR	EPA
<i>Cdtr</i>	NOAA	USFWS	EPA	EPA	NPS	EPA
<i>Staff</i>	CRC	CRC	CRC	CRC	CRC	CRC
	Implementation Workgroups	Implementation Workgroups	Implementation Workgroups	Implementation Workgroups	Implementation Workgroups	Implementation Workgroups

Science, Technical Analysis, and Reporting
UMd
USGS
USGS
CRC

What is being done?

Bay-wide TMDL - “Total Maximum Daily Load”

- **TMDL: the maximum amount of a specific pollutant that a water body can absorb and still meet water-quality standards.**

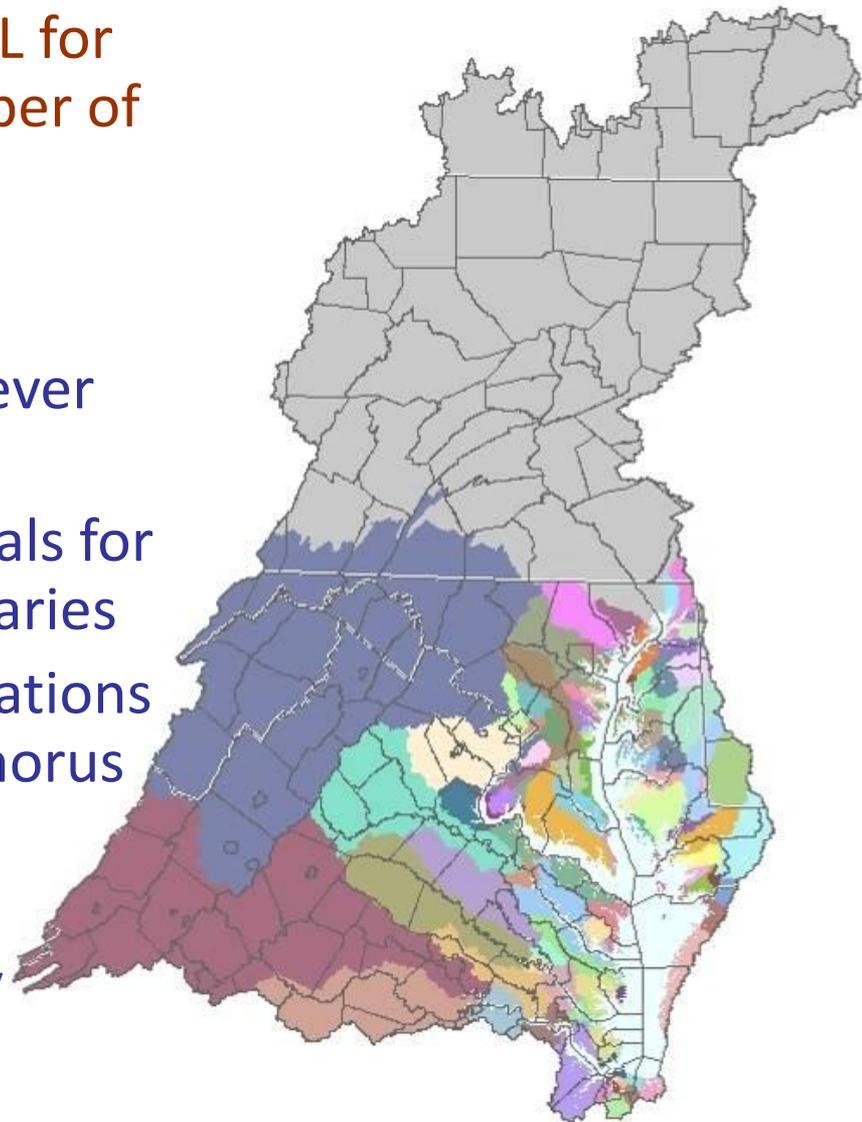


Chesapeake Bay TMDL

EPA was required to establish a TMDL for Bay's waters and did so in December of 2010.

Scope

- Largest and most complex TMDL ever developed
- Detailed to meet water quality goals for the Bay and its 92 impaired tributaries
- Includes wasteload and load allocations for all sources of nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment
- Is driving progress toward clean water and ensuring accountability

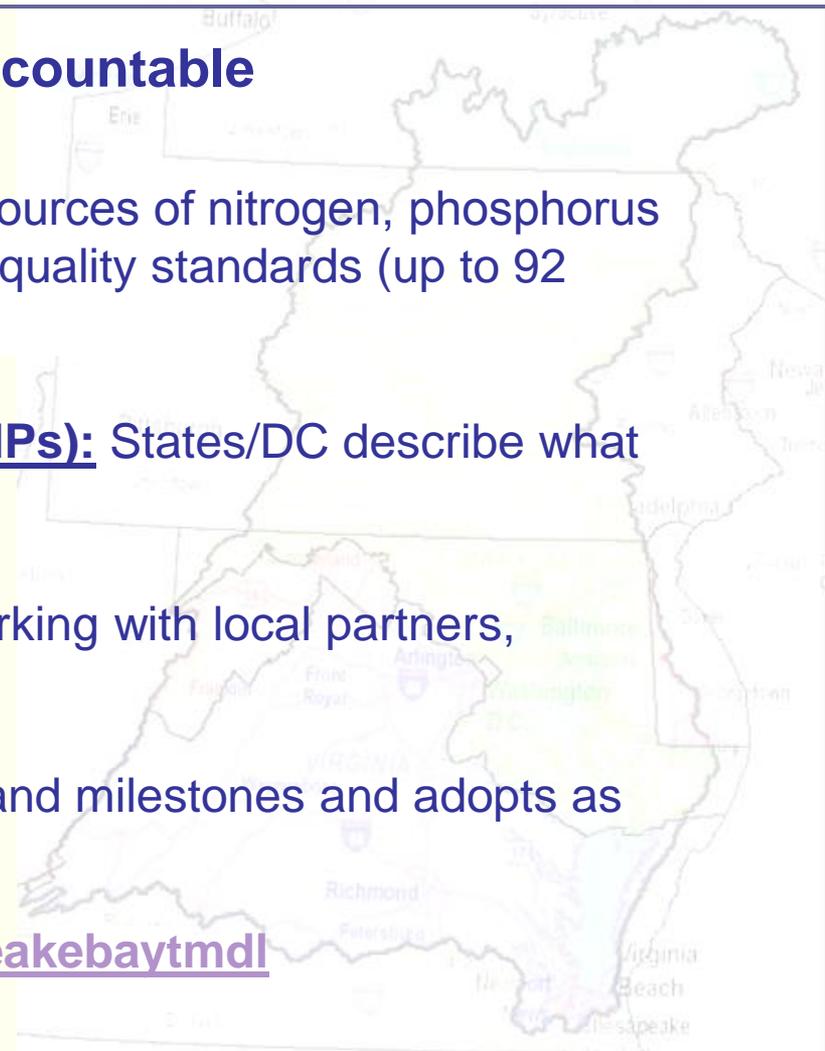


Chesapeake Bay TMDL Updates

A New Way to Hold Jurisdictions Accountable

- **TMDL**: Set “pollution diet” or limits for sources of nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment to the Bay to meet water quality standards (up to 92 impaired segments)
- **Watershed Implementation Plans (WIPs)**: States/DC describe what amount, how, where, and when.
- **2-Year Milestones**: States and DC, working with local partners, implement actions to reduce loads
- **Consequences**: EPA evaluates plans and milestones and adopts as necessary

www.epa.gov/chesapeakebaytmdl



So what?

Now for example, for the first time...

- We have to specifically count the impact of development and treat water quality like any other public facility.
 - ie: school capacity, road capacity, and now, assimilative capacity

and if capacity is inadequate.....

- States/Municipalities either need to invest the money in capital projects to increase capacity
 - ie: stormwater retrofits, wwtp upgrades
- or find ways to reduce demand
 - ie: smarter growth patterns, better BMPs for ag. & new construction



- TMDL Update
- **Federal Executive Order
Strategy: Federal
Support for Local Actions**

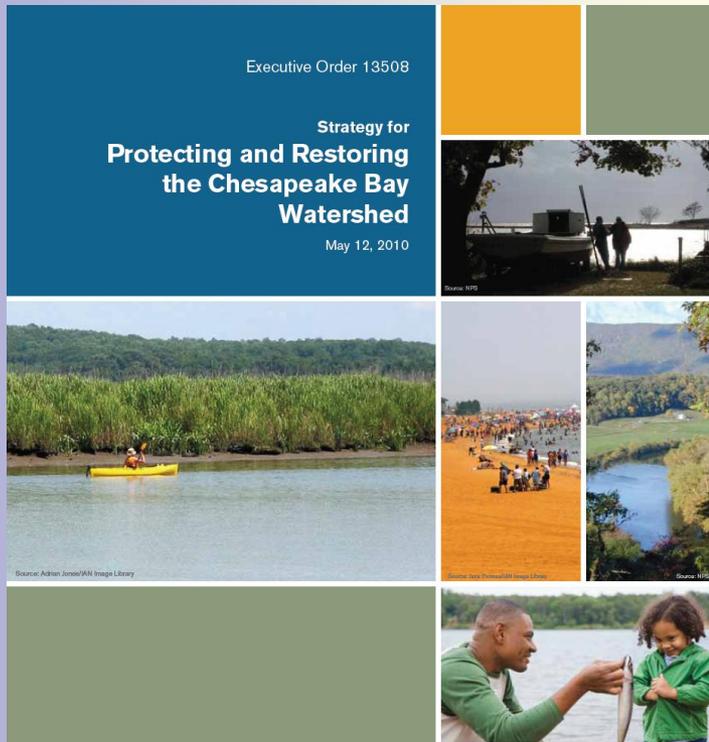


EO 13508 Chesapeake Bay Strategy

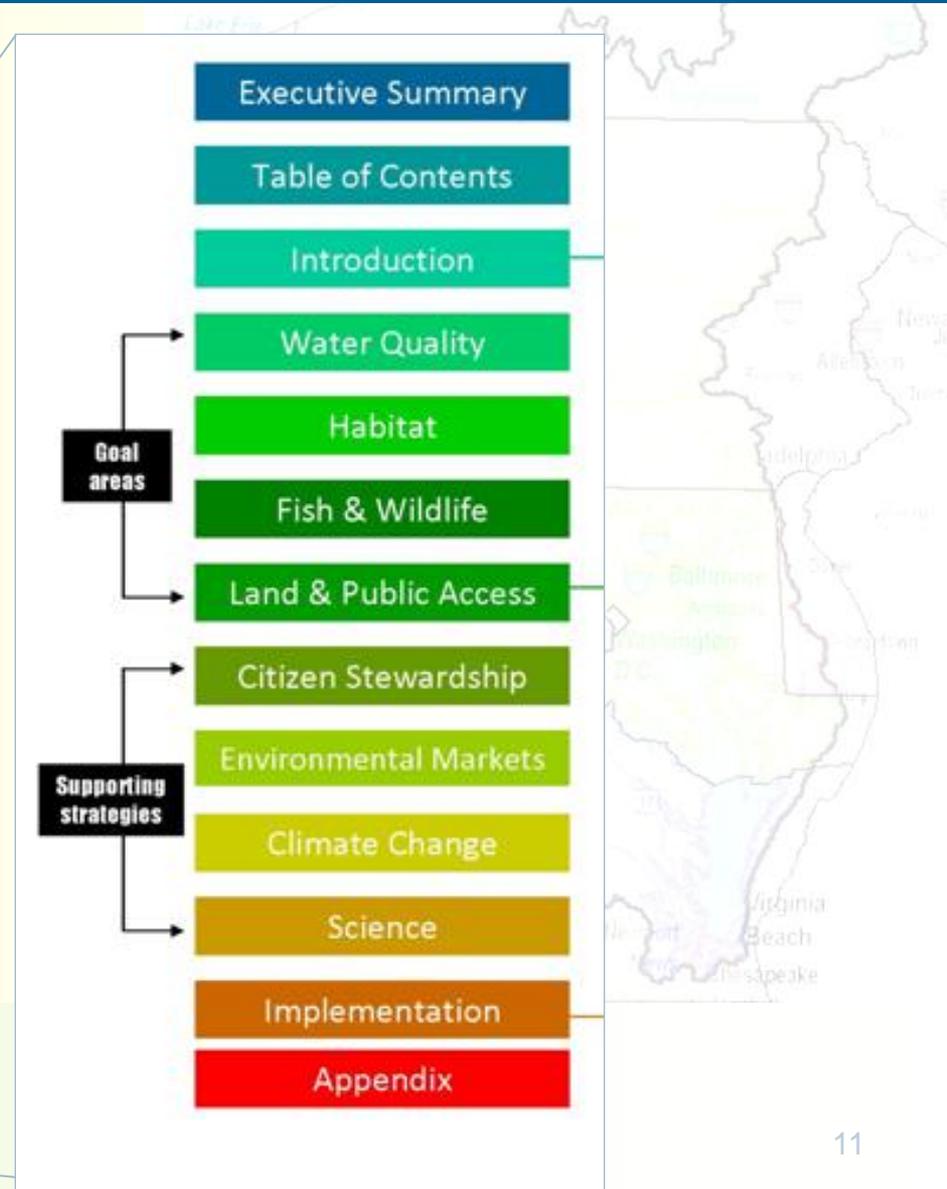
May 12, 2010

Executive Order 13508

Strategy for
**Protecting and Restoring
the Chesapeake Bay
Watershed**
May 12, 2010



Developed by the Federal Leadership Committee for the Chesapeake Bay



EO Strategy Includes Goals & Outcomes

RESTORE CLEAN WATER

GOAL: Reduce nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and other pollutants to meet Bay water quality goals for dissolved oxygen, clarity and chlorophyll-a and toxic contaminants.

WATER QUALITY

STREAM RESTORATION

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION

RECOVER HABITAT

GOAL: Restore a network of land and water habitats to support priority species and to afford other public benefits, including water quality, recreational uses and scenic value across the watershed.

WETLAND RESTORATION

FOREST BUFFERS

FISH PASSAGE

EO Strategy Goals & Outcomes (contd)

SUSTAIN FISH & WILDLIFE

GOAL: Sustain healthy populations of fish and wildlife, which contribute to a resilient ecosystem and vibrant economy.

OYSTER

BLUE CRAB

BROOK TROUT

BLACK DUCK

CONSERVE LAND AND INCREASE PUBLIC ACCESS

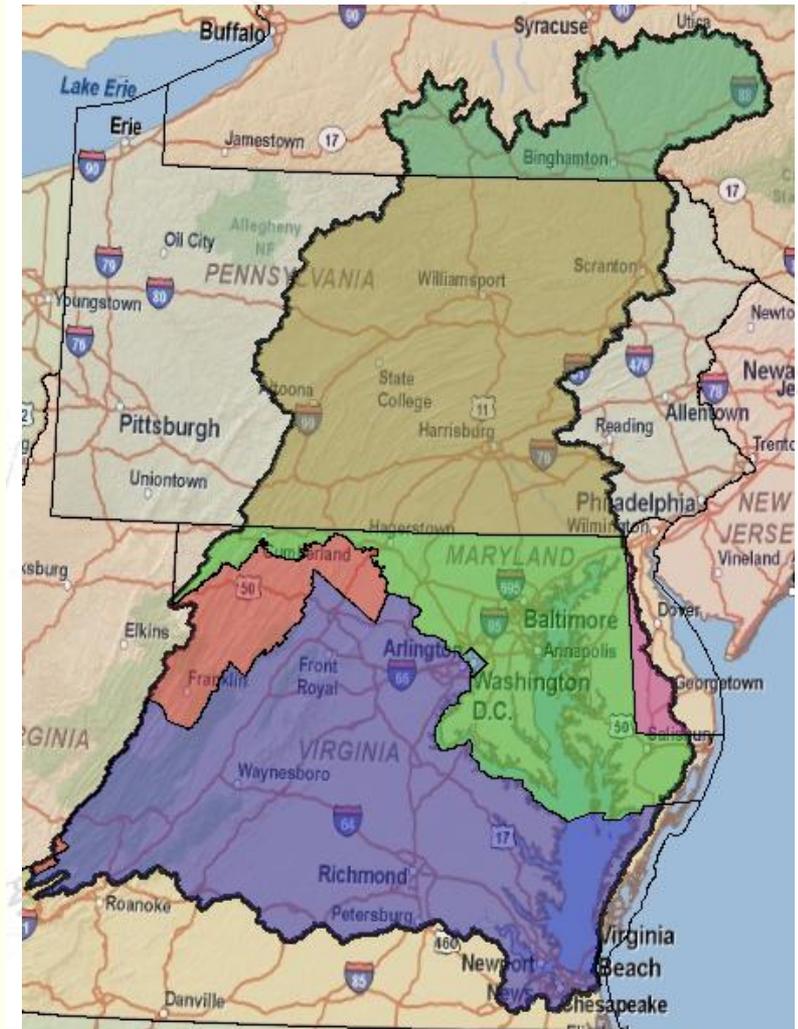
GOAL: Conserve landscapes to maintain water quality, habitat, sustainable working forests, farms and maritime communities; and cultural, community and indigenous values. It will also expand public access to the Bay and its tributaries through existing and new federal, state, and local parks, refuges, reserves, trails and partner sites.

LAND CONSERVATION

PUBLIC ACCESS

New Bay Program Partner Agreement

- **Opportunities**
 - Political synergy/holistic approach for a restored ecosystem
 - Financial collaboration
 - Benefits
- **Challenges**
 - Political boundaries
 - Financial support
 - Costs of restoring a whole ecosystem



Chesapeake Bay Program



Chesapeake Bay Program
Science. Restoration. Partnership.



www.chesapeakebay.net