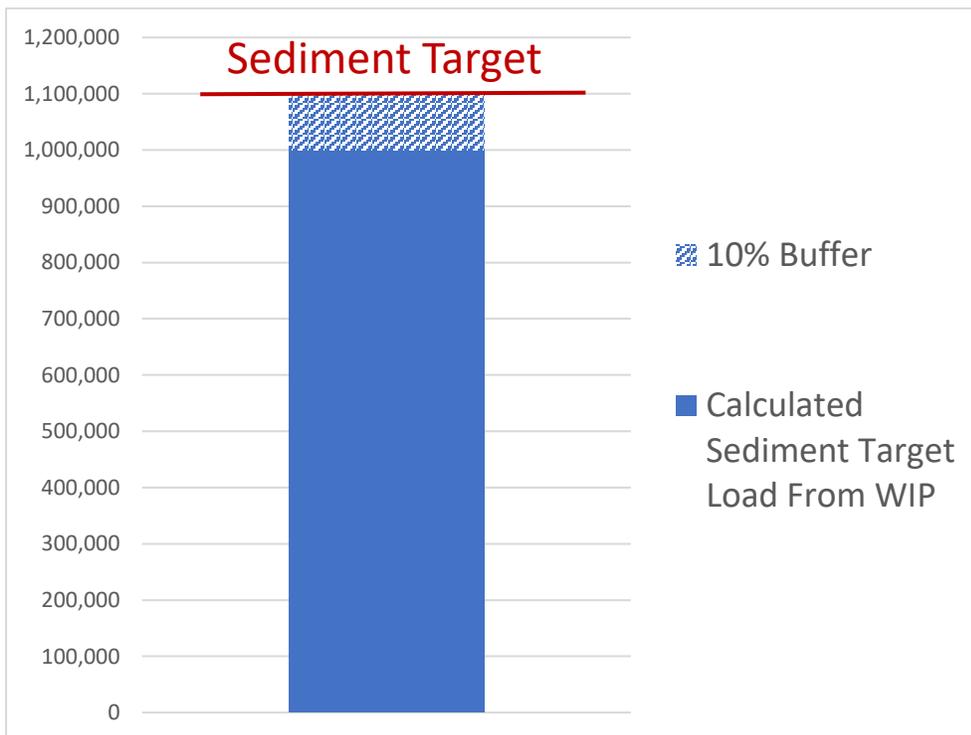


Attachment 1 to Process and Schedule for Developing Sediment Planning Targets in Phase III to Meet Water Clarity/SAV Water Quality Standards
May 8, 2019

As an example of the calculation of the draft sediment targets, assume a partner’s basin-jurisdiction nutrient target of a hypothetical 50 million pounds nitrogen and 5 million pounds of phosphorus delivered to tidal waters has been achieved by their Phase III WIP. Using the management practices and BMPs in the basin-jurisdiction’s Phase III WIP to calculate the associated tons of sediment results in an estimated 1 million tons (1,000,000 tons) of sediment delivered to the tidal Bay. Then a 10 percent buffer is applied to the sediment target, which in this hypothetical case would be 100,000 tons of sediment. Adding the calculated sediment delivered to the Bay under the Phase III WIP of 1 million tons sediment and the 10 percent buffer results in an estimated 1.1 million ton sediment draft target (1,100,000 tons) for the hypothetical basin jurisdiction (Attachment 1, Figure 1).

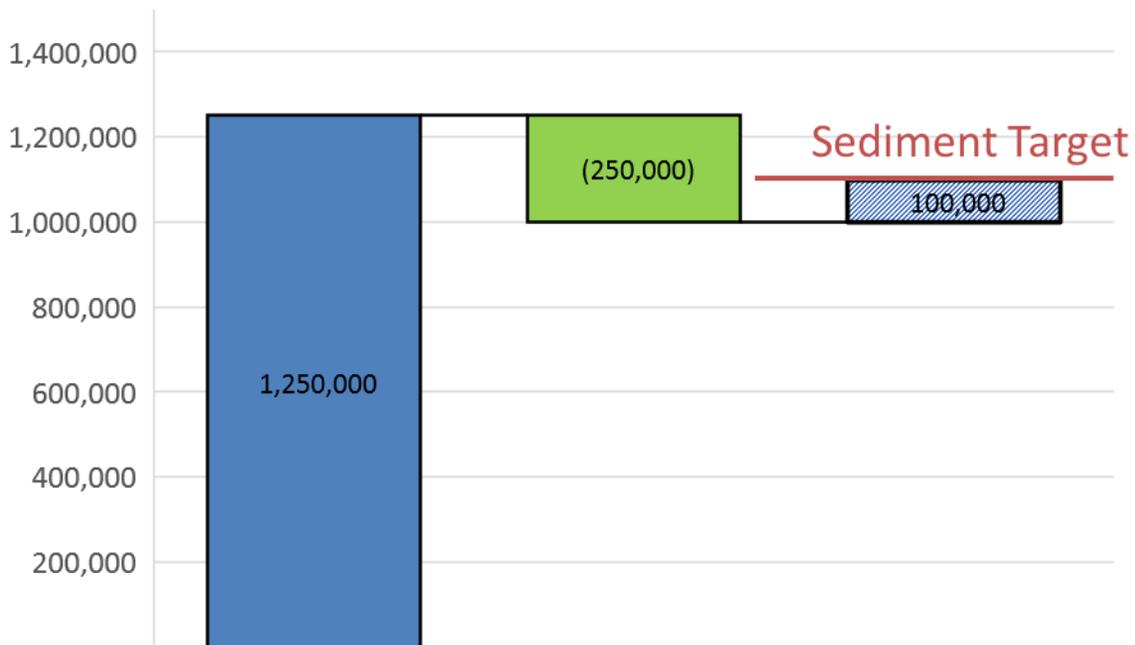
Attachment 1, Figure 1. Estimated draft sediment target with 10 percent buffer when nutrient target is fully achieved. The solid blue is the portion of the sediment target calculated from the sediment delivered to tidal waters under the management practices in the draft Phase III WIP and the striped blue bar is the 10 percent buffer. Units in millions of tons sediment.



In an example using the same hypothetical partner’s basin-jurisdiction, but in this case only 75 percent of their nitrogen and phosphorus target of 50 million pounds nitrogen and 5 million

pounds phosphorus was achieved, then the calculated tons of sediment delivered to the Bay would be higher than the former case at 125,000 tons because less BMPs in the watershed are allowing more sediment to be transported to the Bay. Using the missing portion (25%) of the nutrient target to estimate the remaining portion of the sediment target that would not have been delivered to the Bay if the nutrient target was met results in 250,000 tons of sediment removed from the estimated sediment loads delivered to the Bay from the underperforming WIP*. Note that this approach assumes a necessary simplifying assumption that the remaining BMPs ultimately applied to reach the nutrient target have the same level of sediment reductions as the BMPs already in the WIP. The 1,250,000 tons of reduced sediment load to the tidal Bay estimated from the underperforming WIP and the estimated 250,000 tons removed from the sediment target because of the missed nutrient target are summed for an estimated 1 million tons (1,000,000 tons) of sediment removed from the tidal Bay. Then with the 10 percent buffer again applied, the sediment target buffer in this hypothetical case would be 100,000 tons of sediment. Adding the calculated reduction from BMPs and the 10 percent buffer results again in a calculated 1.1 million ton sediment target (1,100,000 tons) for the hypothetical basin jurisdiction.

Attachment 1, Figure 2. Estimated draft sediment target with 10 percent buffer under the hypothetical case of achieving only 75 percent of the nutrient target. The solid blue is the sediment target (delivered to tidal waters) calculated from the sediment reductions of the management practices in the draft Phase III WIP, the solid green bar is the portion of the decreased sediment loads delivered to the Bay based on the missed portion of the nutrient target, and the striped blue bar is the 10 percent buffer. Units in millions of tons sediment.



* N-P exchanges would be applied to get an equal “miss” of the target load from both nitrogen and phosphorus WIP loads.