

Framework for the Conowingo Watershed Implementation Plan

Objective: To document PSC approval on the Framework for developing the Conowingo Watershed Implementation Plan.

Background: When the TMDL was established in 2010, it was estimated that Conowingo Dam would be trapping sediment and associated nutrients through 2025. New research has determined this is not the case, and that the reservoir behind Conowingo Dam has now reached dynamic equilibrium. As a result, more sediment, nitrogen, and phosphorus are now entering the Chesapeake Bay than were estimated when the TMDL was established. Even with full implementation of the seven Bay jurisdictions' WIPs, this additional pollutant loading from Conowingo reservoir reaching dynamic equilibrium will cause or contribute to water quality standards exceedances in the upper Bay. This additional pollutant load must be addressed if the Bay's water quality standards, as they are currently written and implemented, are to be met. The Chesapeake Bay Program (CBP) partnership estimates that, after fully implementing the Bay TMDL and Phase I/II WIPs, an additional reduction of 6 million pounds of nitrogen and 0.26 million pounds of phosphorus is needed in order to mitigate the water quality impacts of Conowingo Reservoir infill. Although further analysis may alter the total nitrogen and phosphorus loads needing to be reduced, these current estimates are also based on reductions occurring in the most effective sub-basins of the watershed – that is, the geographic areas with the greatest influence on Chesapeake Bay water quality. If implementation were directed watershed-wide, including less effective areas, the total pollution reduction needed would increase.

The CBP Partnership identified four geographic options for assigning pollutant load reduction responsibility. These options did not factor in the provisions of Maryland's 401 Water Quality Certification. Any relevant future outcomes from Maryland's 401 Water Quality Certification for Conowingo Dam will be considered in this process, as appropriate. The four options are:

1. Susquehanna Basin Only – This option includes the area within the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland that are in the Susquehanna River Basin that drain directly into the Conowingo Reservoir.
2. Susquehanna Basin + Most Effective Basins – This option includes the Susquehanna Basin (i.e. Option 1 above) plus those other basins within the Chesapeake Bay watershed within which best management practices are most effective at improving Chesapeake Bay water quality.
3. Susquehanna Basin + All of Maryland and Virginia – This option adds the Partnership states that benefitted most from the original calculation of the TMDL in 2010.
4. The Entire Chesapeake Bay Watershed – This option includes all seven jurisdictions in the Bay watershed.

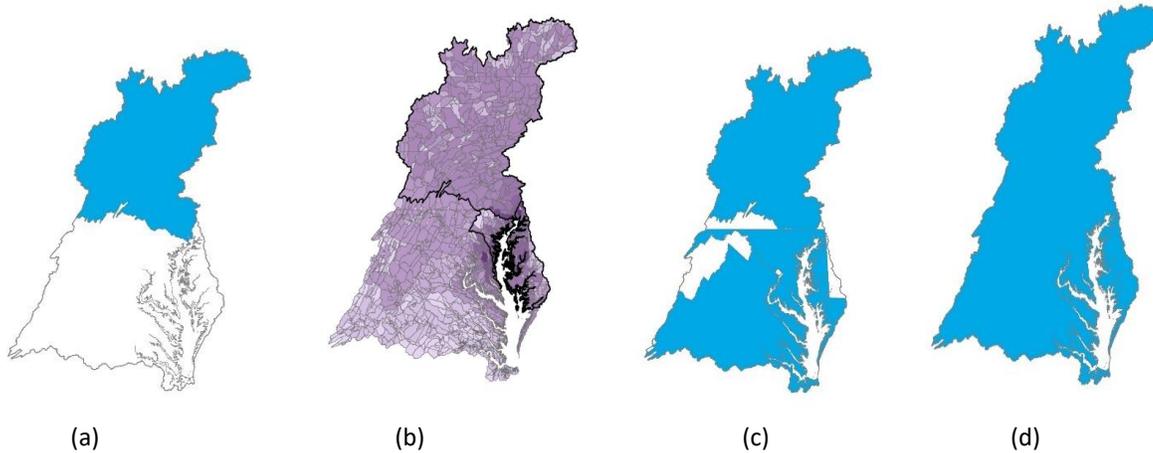


Figure 1 – Four options currently under consideration by the Bay Partnership for assigning responsibility for the additional reduction needed as a result of Conowingo infill. a) Susquehanna Basin, b) Susquehanna Basin + Most-Effective Basins (darker shades of purple = more effective basins within the watershed), c) Susquehanna Basin + All of Maryland and Virginia and d) Entire Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

There are also three options with respect to timing to account for these additional load reductions:

1. Now – The loading is incorporated now into the Phase 3 WIP and must be addressed by 2025.
2. Beyond 2025 – The loading is recognized as something that must begin to be addressed now, but the actual implementation will continue beyond 2025.
3. Post-2025 – The loading is not something that can be addressed now and will be re-visited once implementation of the Phase 3 WIPs is assessed post 2025.

After careful and extensive discussion of these options, the following conceptual approach was offered and agreed to by the CBP Partnership’s Principals’ Staff Committee (PSC) at its December 2017 meeting.

Conceptual Approach: Develop a separate and collaborative Conowingo Watershed Implementation Plan that provides details on how to reduce adverse water quality impacts to the Chesapeake Bay resulting from Conowingo Reservoir infill and provides a timeline at which it can be accomplished.

The recommended approach is in response to the recognition by all Bay jurisdictions that:

- A. Trapping of pollutants by the Conowingo reservoir over the past 80+ years has benefited the water quality of the Bay, and it has also benefitted states to varying degrees by lessening load reduction responsibilities, but now those benefits are greatly diminished; and,
- B. No reservoir maintenance to restore trapping capacity has occurred over the life of the dam and the reservoir is now near full capacity; and
- C. The most cost-effective approach to mitigate current adverse water quality impacts, of the Conowingo reservoir at dynamic equilibrium, are realized by pooling resources to pay for pollutant reduction practices in the most effective locations (i.e., the locations with the most influence on Bay water quality). Pollutant reduction practices placed in the most effective areas (Figure 2) will limit the overall load reductions needed.

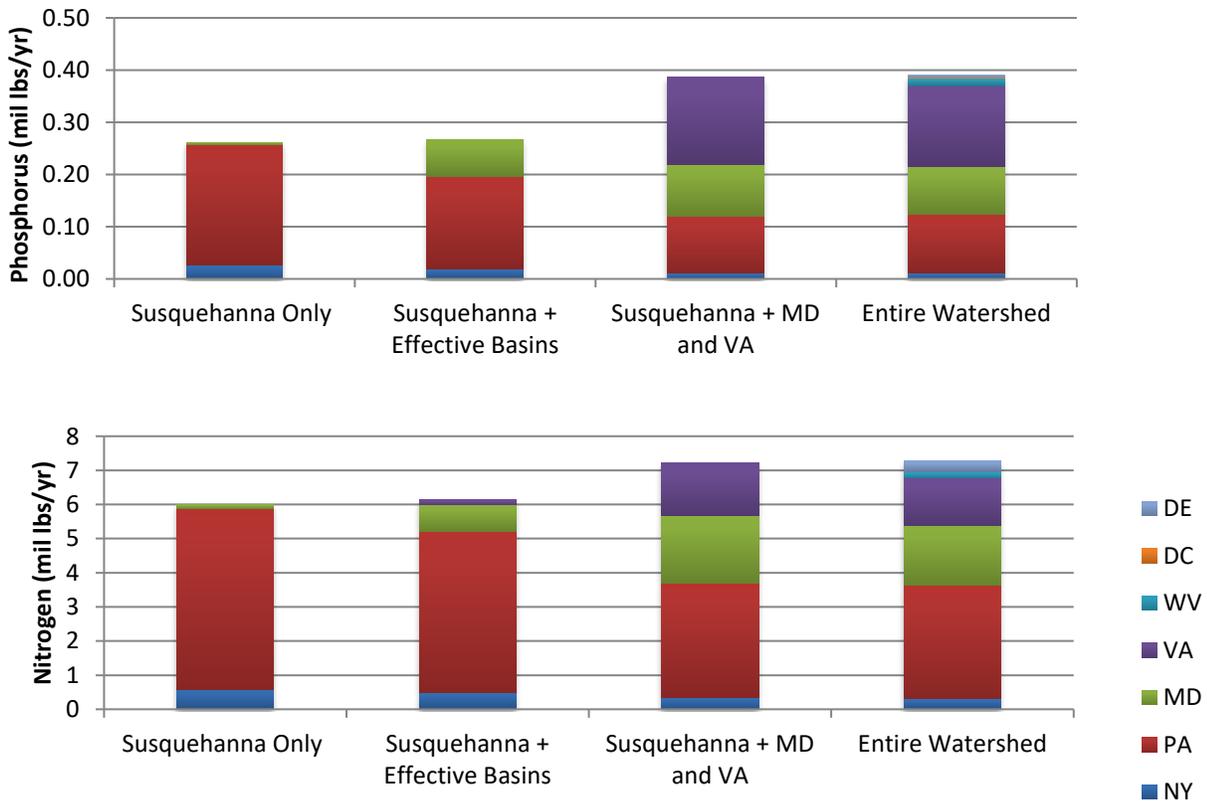


Figure 2 – Basinwide Conowingo targets developed using four different allocation options.

The Conowingo Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP) would include consideration of the following innovative components:

1. Establishing the Conowingo WIP Steering Committee as a subcommittee of the PSC. The

Conowingo WIP Steering Committee is composed of a representative from each Bay jurisdiction and the Chesapeake Bay Commission (CBC). This committee is responsible for developing and implementing the Conowingo WIP with assistance from a third party. The membership of this committee is in Appendix A. A list of guiding principles under which this Action Team will operate is included in Appendix B.

2. Creating a fund that members of the Conowingo WIP Steering Committee can use to work with the third-party awardee and install the most cost-effective practices in the most effective locations.
3. Consider the outcome of the Maryland Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification in the Conowingo WIP process, as appropriate.
4. Developing a financing strategy to support development and implementation of the Conowingo WIP.
5. Developing a process by which preferred practices, targeted geographic locations and implementation projects will be selected and deployed.
6. Managing reservoir sediment through dredging and innovative and/or beneficial re-use based upon information from the Maryland pilot project.
7. Determining achievability and in what timeframe the needed load reductions will occur.

Although there are many specifics to this approach that remain to be discussed and agreed-upon, the PSC requested that more detail be provided on the following:

1. **Pollutant Load Targets: The total pollutant load targets attributed to Conowingo Reservoir infill would be assigned to a separate Conowingo Planning Target which all Bay jurisdictions would work collaboratively to achieve.**

For the reasons described above, rather than adding those individual pollutant reduction targets to jurisdictions' existing Phase III planning targets, the recommendation is that the total pollutant reduction targets for nitrogen and phosphorus be assigned to the Conowingo WIP Steering Committee (i.e., the CBP Partnership will now have eight Targets: the seven Bay jurisdictions + Conowingo) with the latter to be achieved collaboratively by all relevant parties in a separate WIP. In other words, although the PSC may expect that reductions to meet the Conowingo pollutant reduction targets will come from the most effective areas in a subset of Bay jurisdictions, all Bay jurisdictions recognize the benefits of Conowingo's past pollutant trapping and, therefore, all agree to work together in implementing the agreed upon plan.

2. **Funding options: Partners would agree to contribute resources (e.g. funding, technical assistance, in-kind services, etc) into a pool to be managed collaboratively to achieve the necessary pollutant load reductions.**

The unique and critical component to this proposed Conowingo WIP is pooling resources and the collaborative application of those pooled resources in the most cost-effective manner possible. Pooled resources would be phased in over a period of time. Key sources of initial funding are anticipated to be jurisdiction Chesapeake Bay grants and potential additional federal funding sources (e.g., USDA , CWA 117 Innovative Nutrient and Sediment and Small Watershed Grants, Army Corps, USFW, NFWF Chesapeake Stewardship Fund, etc.) that can supplement current state WIP efforts. Additional funding is anticipated through public private partnerships or private sources.

A financial strategy will be developed by the third party awardee and Steering Committee that identifies these initial sources of funding, as well as medium and longer range funding sources that can be phased in over time as necessary to achieve the Conowingo pollution reduction targets. The strategy will consider leveraging state, local and private dollars and in-kind services or technical resources as well as reallocation of existing federal funds to the jurisdictions (e.g., CBIG, CBRAP, WIP assistance funds) for Chesapeake Bay restoration. EPA will work with the partnership to help ensure that any reallocation of federal funds will not adversely impact state WIP efforts. The Conowingo WIP Steering Committee will also work with a third party (see below) to enlist other federal and non-federal funding sources or voluntary partnerships as well as define associated roles and responsibilities, including consideration of “pay for success” approaches.

3. Implementing the Plan: Pooled resources would be managed by a third party, following RFA issuance by EPA’s CBP Office, with guidance from the WIP Steering Committee to implement pollutant reducing practices in the most cost-effective manners possible independent of jurisdictional boundaries.

A third party would be charged with applying the pooled resources in the most cost-effective and pollutant load reduction-efficient locations in order to achieve the required Conowingo pollutant load reductions for the least cost. Reductions would come from existing CBP partnership-approved BMPs and other innovative components such as those listed above. Geographic targeting of BMP locations would be consistent with CBP partnership-approved models and watershed loading rates. Additionally, the third party would be charged with verifying and tracking all reductions following CBP partnership-approved protocols and pursuing or leveraging additional funding sources to implement the Conowingo WIP.

4. Crediting Implementation

Practices funded with pooled dollars are credited to the Conowingo WIP pollutant reduction targets, regardless of where the practices were implemented or where the funding originated. The Conowingo WIP Steering Committee, with technical support from EPA’s CBP and the third party, will develop a Conowingo credit calculation and tracking protocol that simultaneously considers opportunities to advance other state WIP efforts.

5. Plan Development Schedule

The schedule is subject to change and maintained as a separate planning guide outside of this document. The Conowingo WIP Steering Committee can propose changes to the schedule subject to PSC approval.

6. Roles and Responsibilities

- I. EPA will:
 - a. Evaluate the Conowingo WIP and provide biennial evaluations of the progress toward attaining the goals in the Conowingo WIP. EPA’s evaluations, in consultation with the PSC, and any needed improvement will be used to determine if corrections or adjustments are necessary to attain the goals of the Conowingo WIP (e.g., whether the targets need to be re-evaluated or assigned to specific jurisdictions).

- b. Issue a Request for Application (RFA) for the third party and administer the subsequently awarded contract, grant or cooperative agreement. Because EPA will be issuing the RFA, it cannot act as a third party.
 - c. Provide technical staff and contractor support such as modeling or GIS analysis to the Conowingo WIP Steering Committee.
- II. The Conowingo WIP Steering Committee will:
 - a. Consist of a representative from each jurisdiction and the Chesapeake Bay Commission (CBC). Each Bay jurisdiction and the CBC may also solicit comments on the Conowingo WIP framework from key stakeholders. EPA will not participate on this committee due to its oversight role as part of the Bay TMDL accountability framework
 - b. Develop the Conowingo WIP with EPA staff and contractor support.
 - c. Guide the development of a financing strategy and implementation of the Conowingo WIP, working with the third party.
- III. The Third Party will:
 - a. Provide facilitation, programmatic and technical assistance to the Conowingo WIP Steering Committee in the implementation of the Conowingo WIP.
 - b. Develop a financing strategy with guidance from the Steering Committee and act as a fund manager, either using the shared dollars directly and/or awarding the funding to other parties to implement cost-effective pollution reduction technologies in areas having the most impact on Chesapeake Bay's water quality.
 - c. Track/ verify progress made in the implementation of the Conowingo WIP and report to EPA on an annual basis.
 - d. Pursue additional funding sources to sustain the Conowingo WIP and help meet associated pollution reduction targets.
- IV. The PSC will:
 - a. Approve the final draft Conowingo WIP for submittal to EPA and the Partnership for review and comment.
 - b. Approve the final Conowingo WIP before posting on the CBP Partnership website in June 2019.
 - c. Review the progress of the Conowingo WIP Steering Committee in the development and implementation of the Conowingo WIP on a regular basis.