



Chesapeake Bay Program
A Watershed Partnership

PHASE 7 MODEL DECISIONS

CLEAN WATER GOAL TEAM

SEPTEMBER 28, 2026

CLEAN WATER GOAL TEAM DECISIONS

- Land Use Change Model—Simulating Future Development in the Watershed
- E3 (Everything by Everyone Everywhere) Scenario Assumptions (Setting Reduction Targets)
- Scenario Base Year (Setting Reduction Targets)
- Long-term Average Hydrologic Period and Critical Period (Setting Reduction Targets)

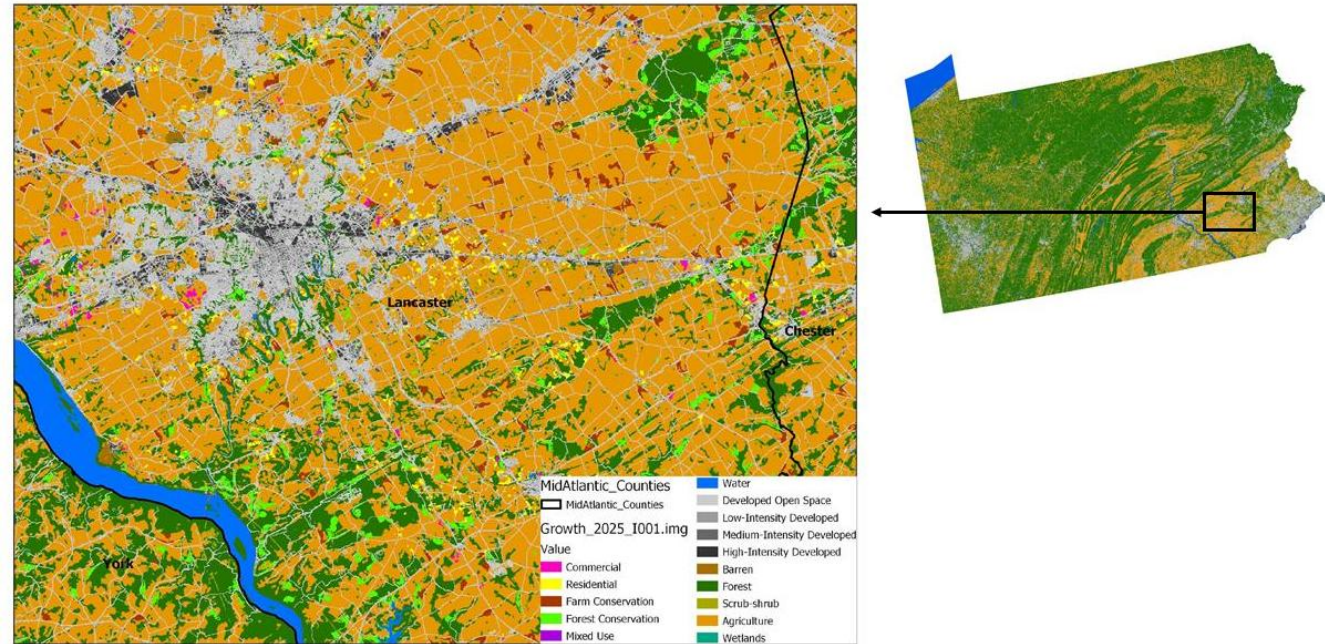
Land Use Change Model

Why Model Future Land Use Conditions?

- Large-scale ecosystem restoration projects take decades to accomplish
- Land use change challenges assumptions behind restoration strategies

How is the Land Use Change Model Used?

- Measuring annual progress--land use change model is used to predict the difference between the land use of the progress year and the latest year that land use was mapped at high-resolution (2022)
- Modeling the effects of future land use and changing environmental conditions on water quality.



Simulated residential, commercial, and mix-use development of farmland and forest in PA

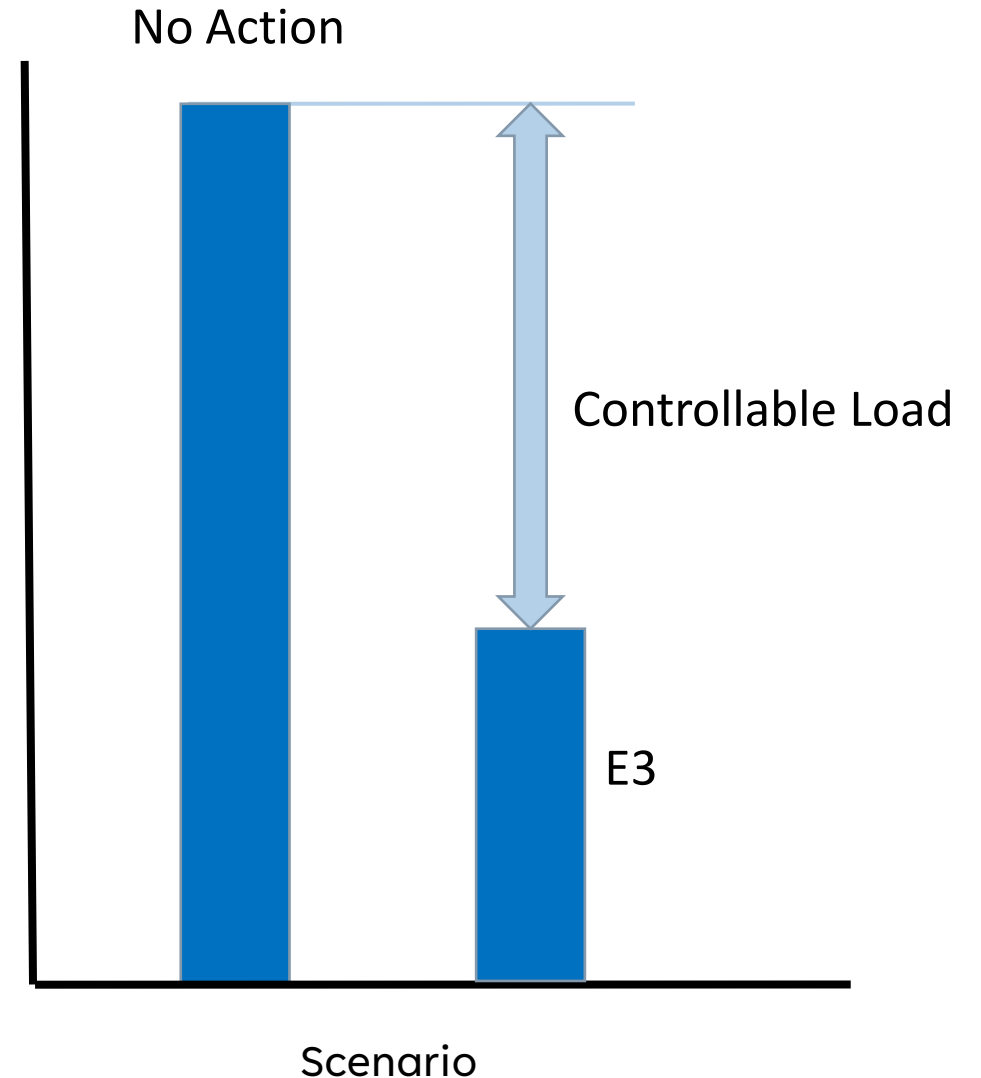
E3 Scenario Assumptions

What is the E3 Scenario?

- Theoretical “**Everything by Everyone Everywhere**” scenario
- Best-case scenario where all possible BMPs and control technologies are applied
- Answers “how low can you go?”

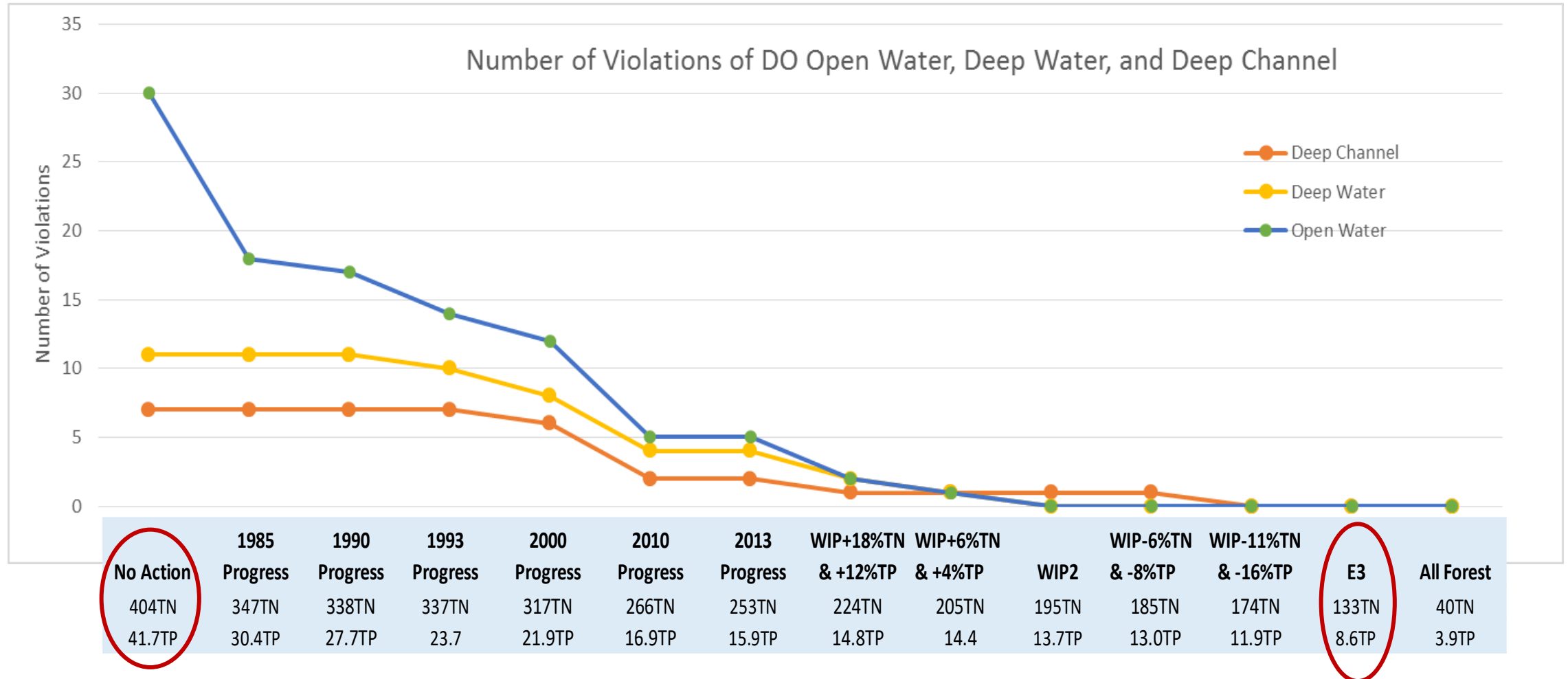
Why is the E3 Scenario important?

- Along with the “No-action” scenario, used to set controllable load.
- Targets will land somewhere in-between



E3 Scenario Assumptions

Assimilative capacity (maximum amount of nutrient load the Bay can handle for the whole Bay) is explored by comparing scenarios.



*A violation occurs when a segment doesn't meet water quality standards under a given loading scenario.

Scenario Base Year

What is the scenario base year?

- Base conditions on which planning target scenarios (including E3 and No Action) are developed.
- A starting point/reference year for comparisons

Why is scenario base year important?

- Used in setting planning targets--No-Action and E3 are based on this year.
- ***Selection of year (2010 or 2022) affects how the partnership accounts for growth and assigns responsibility.***

Key decision considerations

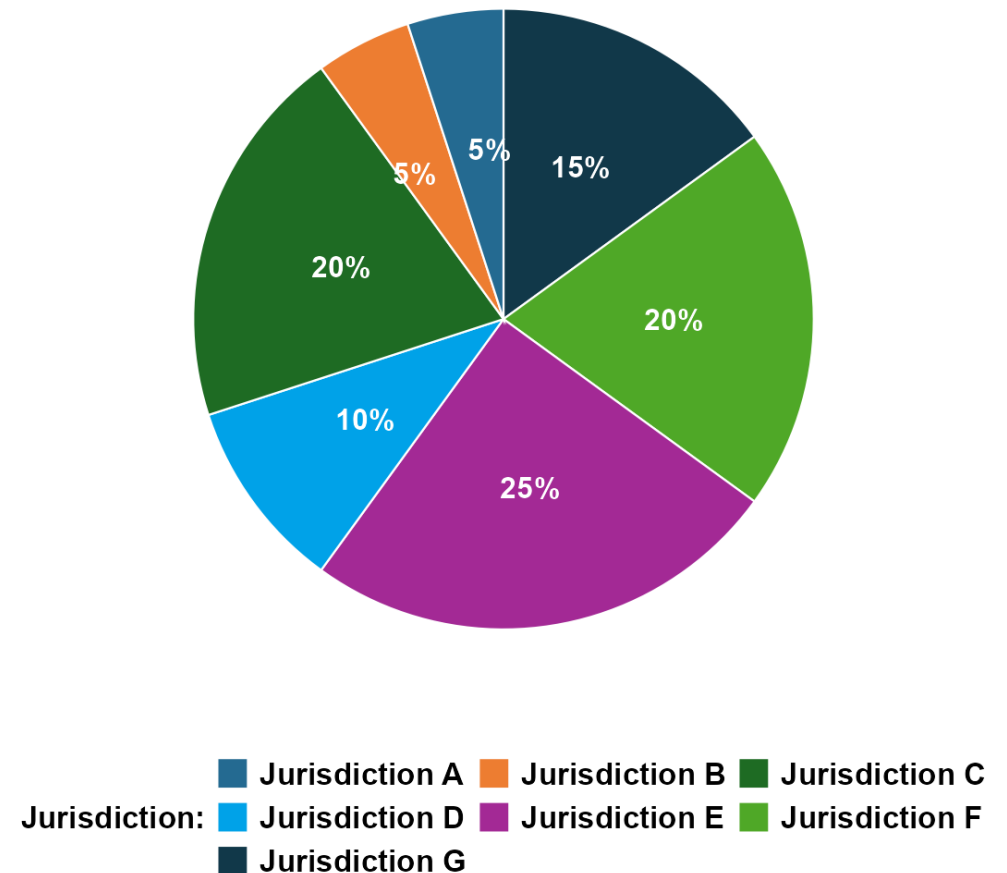
- Based on the TMDL, each jurisdiction is responsible for growth (new or increased loads from changes in land use) that occurs in their jurisdiction.
- The more accurately the landscape is represented, the more accurate the computation of the controllable load can be.

Average Hydrologic Period

What historical amount of pollutants has each jurisdiction contributed?

- Make sure everyone gets a “fair” piece of pie
 - Look at what each jurisdiction has historically contributed
 - 10-year window
 - Representing typical streamflow and runoff conditions
 - Establish fair, long-term percentage of pollutant loading for everyone

Hypothetical Jurisdiction Share of Load



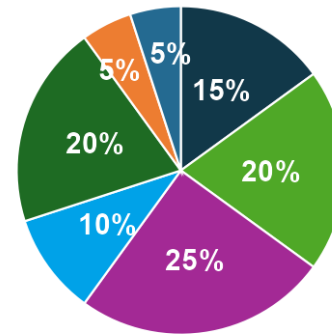
Critical Period

What reductions are needed to meet water quality standards under difficult conditions?

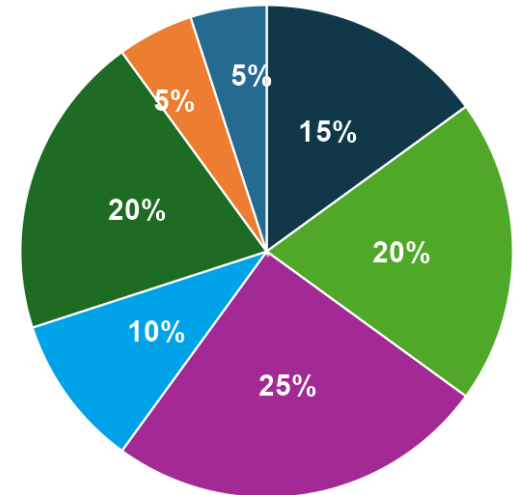
- Determine how big of a pie we must split
 - Calculate how big the pie can be based on the maximum amount of ingredients
 - 3-year window
 - Represents stressful conditions the Bay will experience
 - Used to set pollutant-reduction targets

Hypothetical Jurisdiction Share of Load

Less Extreme Critical Period



More Extreme Critical Period



Hydrologic and Critical Period

- Reasons to make a change
 - Better data set used to complete the analysis to select a new hydrologic or critical period
 - Data suggests we shift to a more recent period of record to drive our work
- Risk/downside = Schedule delay likely ~ 6-9 months

Ramifications of a delay

- Watershed Agreement commitment to revise targets and WIPs by Dec. 2030.
- Delay will create cascade affecting timeline for model review, target setting, and WIP development
- Model review period to extend into 2028.
- Potentially less time to develop and review WIPs (from 2 years to 1.5)

QUESTIONS