





Office of Water Management

THE CHESAPEAKE BAY

Restoring Waters of Pennsylvania and the Chesapeake Bay July 2012 The Chesapeake Bay

BRIEF BACKGROUND

Chesapeake Bay TMDL

- Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)
 - Some call it a 'pollution diet'
 - Sets maximum amount of pollutants that can be delivered to a waterbody
- Three Phases : 2010; 2012; and 2017
- Goal: All practices on the ground, and all permitting activities completed, by 2025



Effects of Excess Nutrients

- Eutrophication
- Excessive nitrogen, phosphorous and sediment leading to algae growth and:
 - Low Dissolved Oxygen
 - Reduced Water Clarity
 - Chlorophyll A



Photo Source: Chesapeake Bay Program



The Chesapeake Bay Basin

- Over 50 % of Pennsylvania's land drains to the Chesapeake
- Susquehanna River is largest tributary, providing 90% of the freshwater flow to the upper bay and ½ the total flow into the Bay.
- The Potomac River provides an additional 2% of freshwater flow



PA's Portion of the Watershed

- Approximately:
 - 40,000 farms
 - 270 Municipal Separate
 Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s)
 - 220 major ("significant") point sources
 - 900 minor ("nonsignificant") point sources
 - 43 counties
 - 1,200 municipalities





Chesapeake Bay TMDL

- Dec 29, 2010: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the TMDL
 - Reductions of nitrogen, phosphorus and total suspended solids from Delaware, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia
- States and D.C. wrote Watershed Implementation Plans (WIPs)
 - Phase 1: 2010
 - Phase 2: 2012



Why are WIPs Critical?

- Restoration & Protection of Chesapeake Bay
- Clarification of States' Roles
- EPA "consequences" (Dec 29, 2009 letter) if WIPs not submitted or not acceptable:
 - Expansion of NPDES permitting to sources currently not required to obtain one
 - Objection to permits issued by Pennsylvania
 - Conditioning or redirecting of federal grants
 - Increase in EPA enforcement
 - And others



The Chesapeake Bay

KEY TOPICS

TMDL: Key Topics

- TMDL
 - Reduce Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Sediment
 - Work with partners
 - Work on EPA's evaluation of the Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP)
 - Work with EPA and the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Model
- Milestones
 - Programmatic Milestones
 - Best Management Practices (BMPs) and other activities



EPA's Most Recent WIP Evaluation

- May 30, 2012 Letter from EPA regarding PA's Phase 2 WIP:
 - Local Engagement
 - Positive Comments
 - Agriculture
 - Enhanced Oversight (same as Phase 1)
 - Stormwater
 - Backstop Allocation/Adjustment (same as Phase 1)



EPA's Evaluation (continued)

- May 30, 2012 Letter from EPA:
 - Wastewater
 - Generally positive comments
 - Shifted to on-going oversight (reduced from enhanced oversight in Phase 1 decision)
 - Offsets and Trading
 - Enhanced Oversight
 - Federal Facilities
 - Generally positive comments



The Chesapeake Bay

QUANTIFYING THE STATUS

Progress



Progress

- November 2011 Study released by John Hopkins
 - Analyzed 60 years of Water Quality Data
 - Available at
 - http://releases.jhu.edu/2011/11/03/a-decline-indead-zones-study-shows-efforts-to-healchesapeake-bay-are-working/



PA Reduction Targets

Quantifying the TMDL goals:

[DRAFT	Total Nitrogen (Million Pounds Per Year)	Total Phosphorous (Million Pounds Per Year)	Sediment (Million Pounds Per Year)
	2011	112.48	4.8	2,513
	Planning Targets			
	(Year 2025)	78.83	3.6	1,945
	Remaining			
	Reductions	33.65	1.2	568

>2011 (By Sector)

RAFT	2011 Progress Run Results in Pounds (4/17/12)			
	Nitrogen	<u>Phosphorus</u>	<u>Sediment</u>	
Agriculture	59,281,017	2,611,189	1,559,246,443	
Urban Runoff	17,467,177	756,503	546,482,769	
Waste Water & Comb. Sewer Overflow	11,483,413	997,916	21,355,580	
Septic	2,141,702		-	
Forest	21,067,076	393,689	385,909,945	
Air Deposition	1,042,439	37,246	-	

Total

Pounds:

112,482,824

4,796,543

2,512,994,737



> 2025 Goals (By Sector)

AFT	2025 Goals in Pounds (4/17/12)			
	<u>Nitrogen</u>	<u>Phosphorus</u>	<u>Sediment</u>	
Agriculture	35,313,572	1,832,756	1,190,126,458	
Urban Runoff	10,235,505	428,232	313,479,999	
Waste Water & Comb. Sewer Overflow	9,080,860	903,949	12,653,777	
Septic	1,742,464	-	-	
Forest	21,417,135	397,140	428,739,765	
Air Deposition	1,042,439	37,246	-	

Total

Pounds:

78,831,975

3,599,322

1,945,000,000



The Chesapeake Bay

MILESTONES

Chesapeake Bay TMDL

- Programmatic Milestones
 - January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2013
 - Agriculture
 - Stormwater
 - -Wastewater
 - Trading and Offsets
- BMP Milestones
 - 2009 to 2011
 - 2012 to 2013 Projections



The Chesapeake Bay

LOOKING FORWARD

Local Partner Participation

- County Initiatives (Examples):
 - Lancaster County Clean Water Consortium
 - Lycoming County
 - York County
 - Conewago Creek Conservation Initiative
 - Susquehanna Greenway Partnership
 - Other initiatives
- Revised county targets



EPA and the TMDL

- EPA will:
 - Regularly oversee each of the jurisdictions' programs to make sure they implement the pollution control plans;
 - Monitor that states remain on schedule for meeting water quality goals; and
 - Monitor that states establish and achieve twoyear milestones.
- Phase 3 (2017)



EPA and the TMDL

Chesa	peake <i>Stat</i>		Contact us	How to use this site	Search
PERFORMANCE	BAY FUNDING	GET INVOLVED	ABOUT CHESA	PEAKESTAT	TUTORIAL
ur Progress : V	Vater Quality : TMD	DL Tracking			
sheries Habitats	Water Quality Watersheds	Stewardship	Overview	Wastewater	TMDL Tracking
The Chesaneake Bay TMDI	Tracking and Accounting System (Ba	avTAS) was developed to info	rm FPA, the Bay Jur	isdictions, and the pub	olic on progress in

http://stat.chesapeakebay.net/BayTAS

Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP)



Boake Run, a tributary of Sterling Run, Centre County

http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/nps/success319/upload/ 2009_12_10_NPS_Success319_state_pa_sterling.pdf





Office of Water Management

www.epa.gov/chesapeakebaytmdl

www.dep.state.pa.us "DEP Programs A-Z" click Chesapeake Bay

ra-chesapeakebayprogram@pa.gov