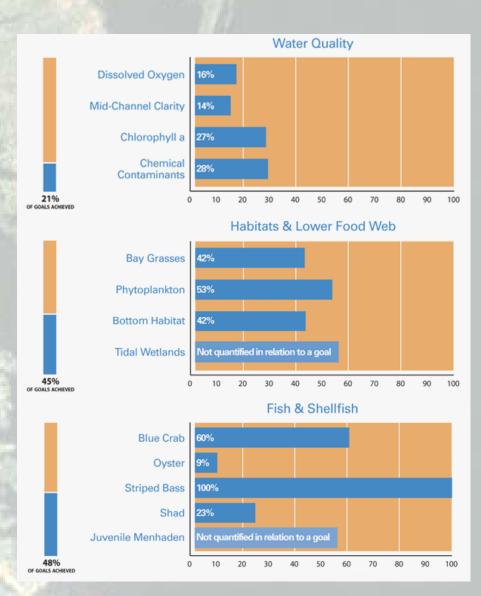


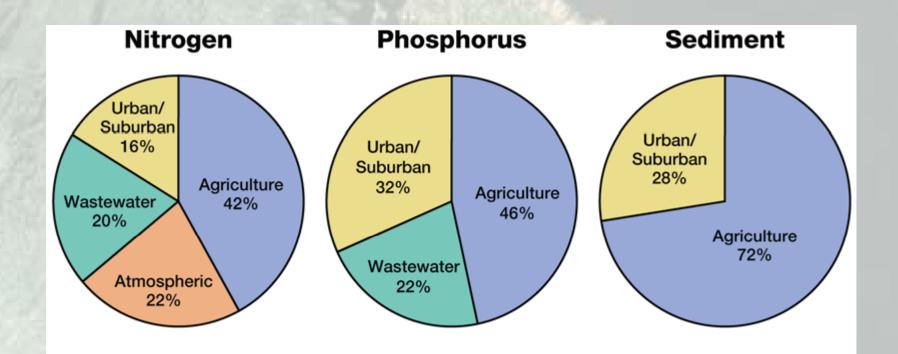
2008 Bay Health Summary

- Most of the Bay's waters are degraded—less than one-third of Bay water quality goals are being met.
- The Bay's critical habitats and food webs are currently at about a third of desired levels.
- Many of the Bay's fish and shellfish populations are below historic levels.



Source: CBP 2008

Pollutant Sources to the Bay



Wastewater loads based on measured discharges; the rest are based on an average-hydrology year. Does not include loads from direct deposition to tidal waters, tidal shoreline erosion or the ocean. Data and Methods: www.chesapeakebay.net/status_reducingpollution.aspx

What is a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)?

- For pollutants impairing our waters
- Loading to stream necessary to meet water quality standards
- Split into wasteload allocations for point sources and load allocations for non-point sources

In other words...a pollution budget

Myth

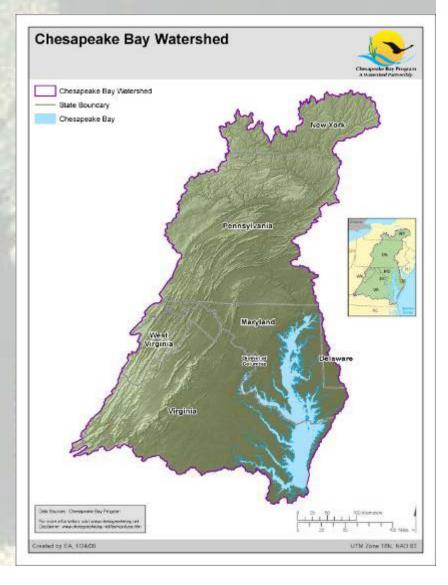
 The Bay TMDL will be another paper exercise resulting in limited implementation of nutrient and sediment controls

Fact

 The Chesapeake Bay TMDL will be unlike any other, being part of a comprehensive framework for implementation

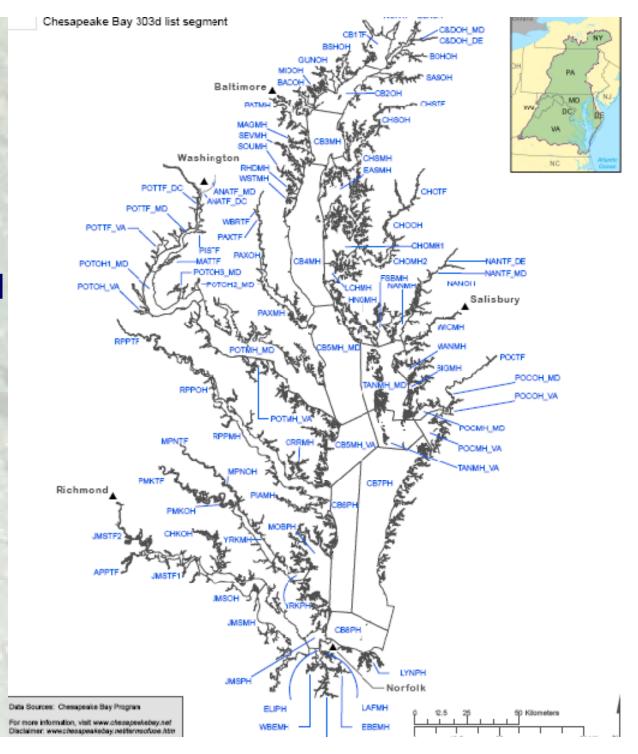
Chesapeake Bay TMDL: The Basics

- Will establish a 'pollution budget' for N, P, and S
- Will establish load caps for all six Bay states and the District of Columbia
- Wasteload allocations for point sources; load allocations for nonpoint sources
- Planned for completion by December 2010



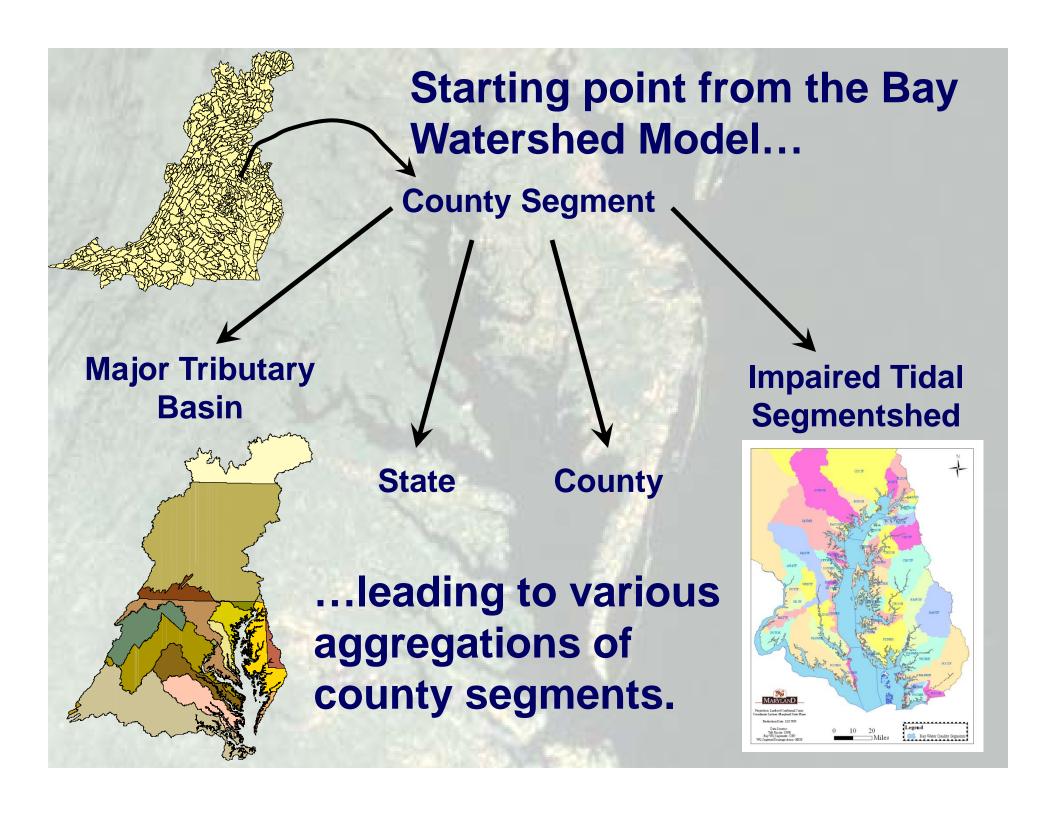
Impaired Segments

- Clean Water Act requires a TMDL for each impaired waterbody
- MD, VA, DE and DC have listed Bay tidal waters on the basis of designated use by tidal Bay segments (92 total)



Bay TMDL Schedule

- Basin-jurisdiction target loads: October 2009
- Bay TMDL public meetings: Fall 2009
- States set geographic- and source-specific loading caps in their Implementation Plans: October – May 2010
- EPA establishes Draft Bay TMDL: June 2010
- Public comment period/public meetings: Summer 2010
- EPA establishes Final Bay TMDL: December 2010



What the new science and new models are telling us

- Cleaning up the Bay results in local water quality improvements
- Full implementation of the jurisdictions' current tributary strategies will not be enough to restore Bay water quality
- All source sectors will need significant reductions
 - Local involvement in planning and implementation is critical

What about implementation?



The Bay TMDL Implementation and Accountability Framework

Monitor Effectiveness

to assess implementation actions

Set Biennial Milestones

for closing identified program gaps.

Contingencies by

states if milestones fall short

Employ Consequences

by EPA if appropriate progress is not being made

Establish Chesapeake Bay TMDL:

- Set total nutrient and sediment caps
- Wasteload and load allocations

Develop Implementation plans

Identifying the nutrient and sediment controls needed to meet the Basin caps

Identify Program Gaps

between needed controls and existing program capacity

Evaluate Program capacity

(programmatic, funding, technical) to fully implement State Implementation Plans















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