



Phase III WIPs

MAREL KING, PENNSYLVANIA DIRECTOR

TMDL Timeline

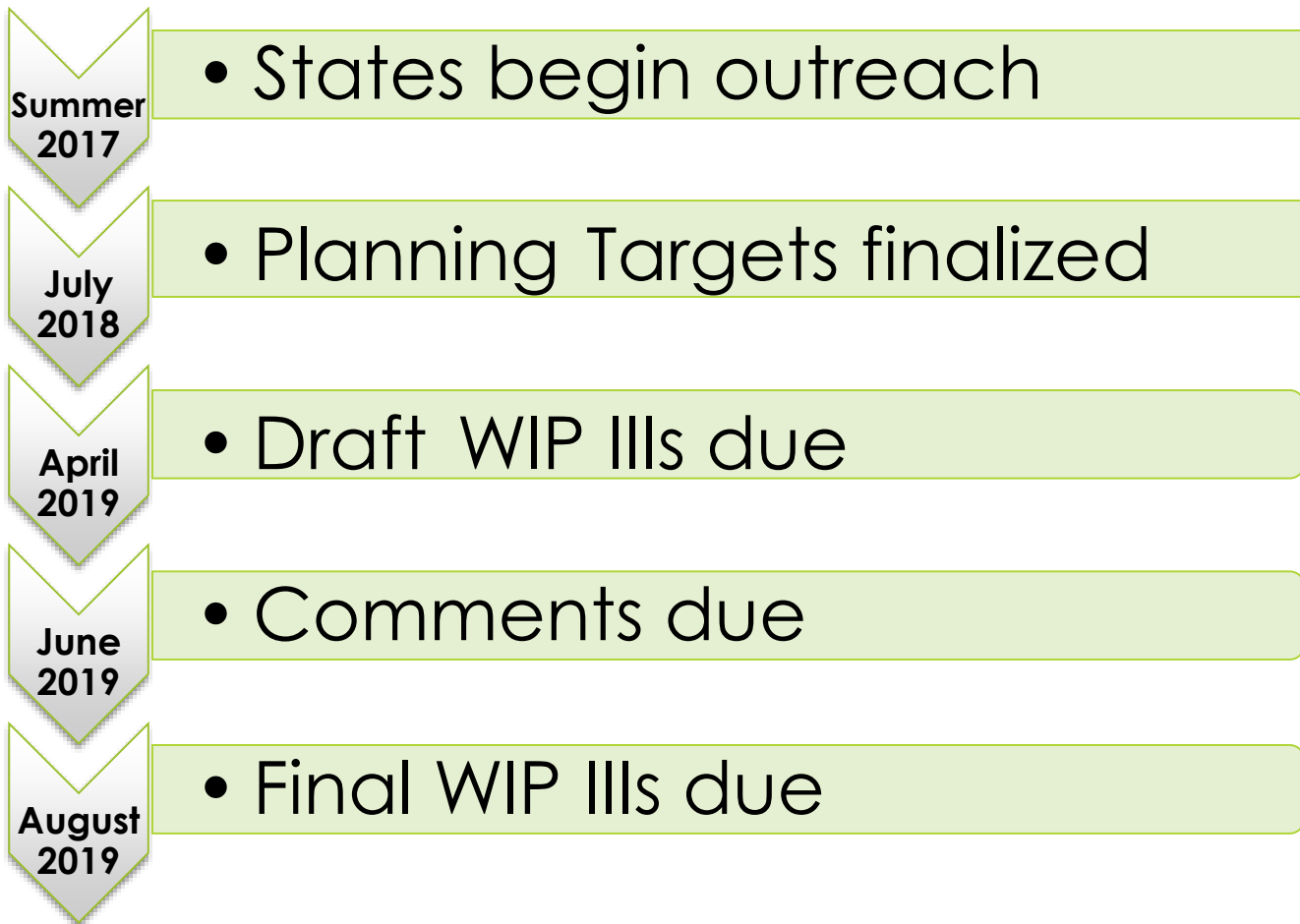



EPA's Expectations

- ▶ Programmatic and Numeric Commitments
- ▶ Engagement Strategies
- ▶ Adjustments to Phase II Goals
- ▶ Local Planning Goals
- ▶ Accounting for:
 - ▶ Growth
 - ▶ Conowingo Dam
 - ▶ Climate Change



WIP III Timeline





EPA State Grant Allocation Adjustments

MARK HOFFMAN, MARYLAND DIRECTOR

What & Why?

- ▶ EPA provides funding (\$23.7 million in FY 2019) to the States and DC to support the administration, management and implementation of their efforts under the Watershed Agreement.
- ▶ In the past, the allocation of these funds among the jurisdictions has been based, in part, on the level of effort need to achieved targeted pollution reductions.
- ▶ With the completion of the mid-point assessment and new load allocations based on the Phase 6 model, it was time for EPA to revisit the funding allocations methodology. Additionally, funding was needed to support the development of the Conowingo WIP.
- ▶ A partnership workgroup – the Grant Allocation Action Team (GAAT) – was created to provide input to EPA's decision-making process. The CBC was represented on the GAAT.


EPA Funding Decision

- ▶ Bay funding is allocated in two programs: C. Bay Implementation grants (CBIG, \$12.5 million) and the C. Bay Regulatory and Accountability Program (CBRAP, \$11.2 million). Only the CBRAP funding will be adjusted for loads; changes phased-in over 3 years.
- ▶ CBRAP funding = Base Amount + Load Reductions Achieved (35%) + Load Reductions Yet-To-Be Achieved (65%)
- ▶ For Conowingo WIP, EPA to contribute \$300K and \$200K to come from jurisdictions (per year). Pro-rated based on load reductions that would be need by each jurisdiction if the Conowingo load was allocated.
- ▶ Jurisdictions given flexibility to reallocate up to 50% of any increase/decrease between the two funding programs.

Bottom Line

Jurisdiction	2019	2022	Change**	% Change
DC	\$ 1,973,000	\$ 1,978,000	\$ 5,000	0.3%
Delaware	\$ 2,070,000	\$ 2,017,000	\$ (53,000)	-2.6%
Maryland	\$ 5,274,000	\$ 5,011,000	\$ (263,000)	-5.0%
New York	\$ 2,257,000	\$ 2,117,000	\$ (140,000)	-6.2%
Pennsylvania	\$ 5,183,000	\$ 5,836,000	\$ 653,000	12.6%
Virginia	\$ 5,068,000	\$ 4,677,000	\$ (391,000)	-7.7%
West Virginia	\$ 1,922,000	\$ 1,911,000	\$ (11,000)	-0.6%
Total	\$ 23,747,000	\$ 23,547,000	\$ (200,000)	

** Phased in over three years.



High Flows of 2018:

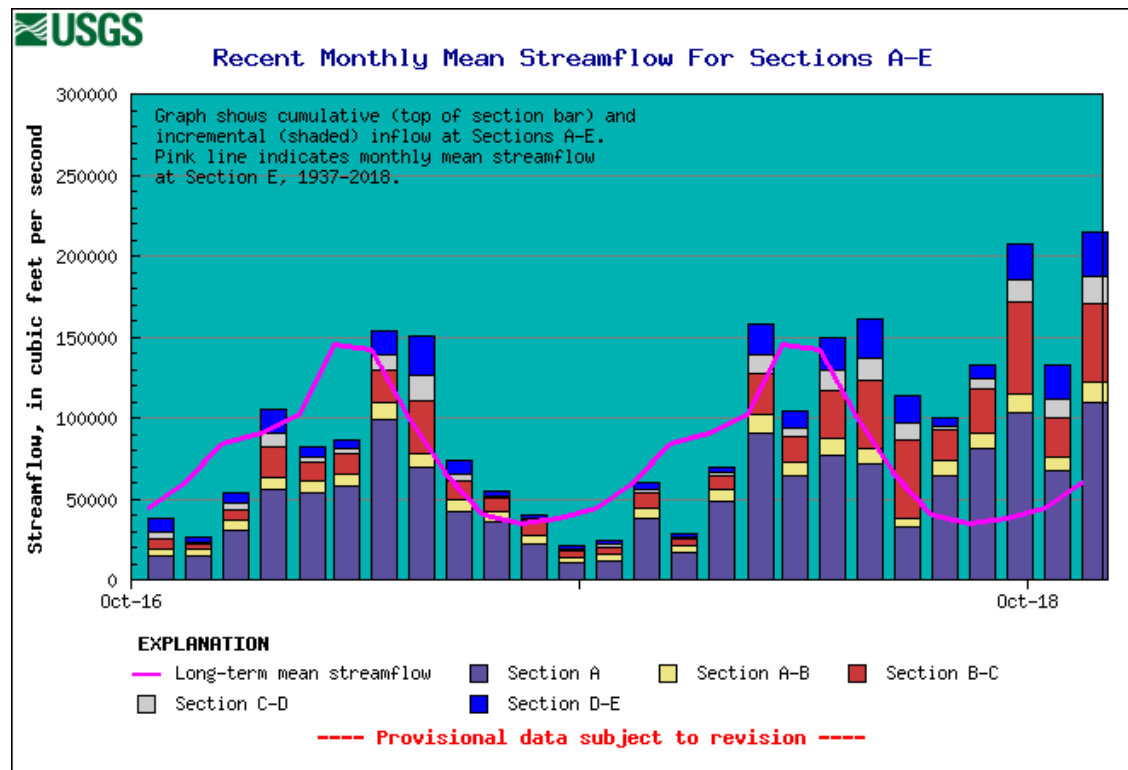
Chesapeake Bay watershed
Conditions & Early Monitoring Results

ANN SWANSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Special thanks to Scott Phillips and Peter Tango, USGS

2018 River Flow: A Very Wet Year

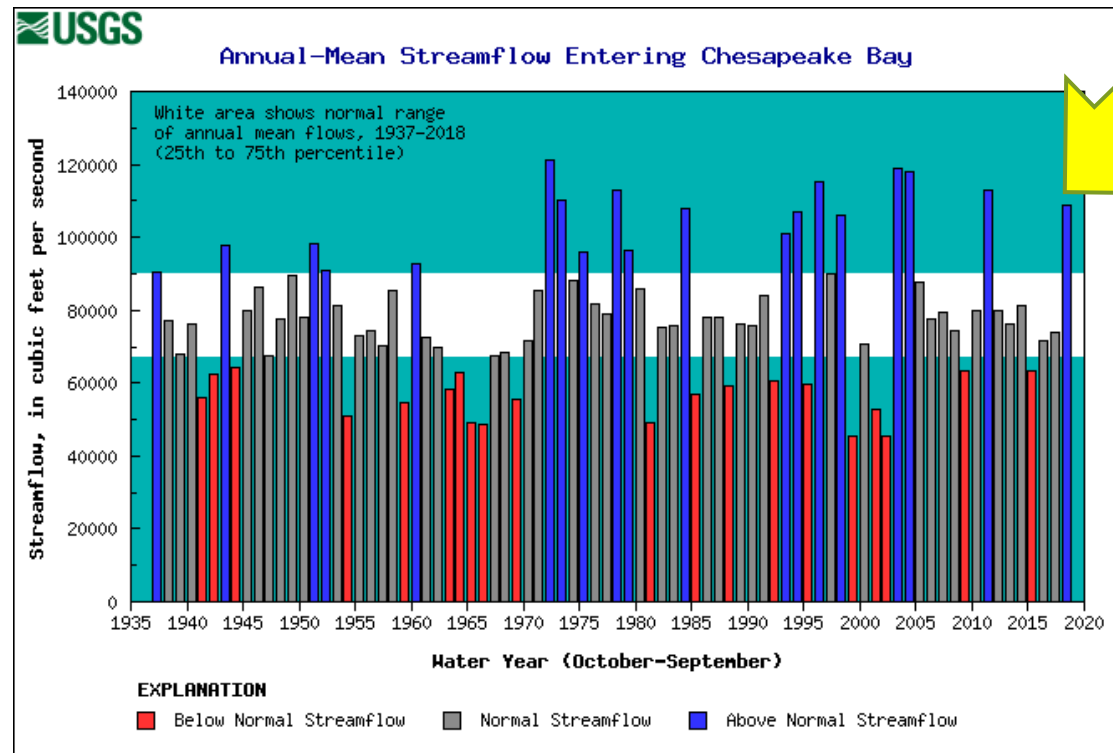
- High precipitation totals
- Multiple storms
- Above normal flow since May
- Monthly flow records: Aug, Sept, Nov
- Susquehanna



2018: Above normal for the Water Year.

- Only 2nd year above normal in over a decade
- Last was 2011
- Negative impacts on Bay

Time Series 1937-2018 Water Years



Potential Bay Impacts

- **GREATER POLLUTANT LOADS**
 - Poorer water clarity
 - Loss of SAV
 - Lower dissolved oxygen
- **HIGH AMOUNTS OF FRESH WATER**
 - Oyster mortality
 - Migration of crabs and fin fish
- **NEW LOADS FROM STORMS NEED TO BE MITIGATED**



SAV: Poor Water Clarity in Upper Bay but Grasses Still Present in the Susquehanna Flats



Turbidity 8-10-2018
out in the channel



Bay Grass 8-10-2018
Perimeter of beds with
epiphytes



Bay Grass 8-10-2018
Clear water in the beds

