



Backgrounder

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2009-2011 Milestones, Interim Progress

Prior to 2009, the Chesapeake Bay Program (CBP) had set one overall goal for cleaning up the Bay a decade or more in the future. But this long-term approach made it difficult to evaluate progress along the way and adjust partners' actions in ways that would best support improvements in our waterways.

Therefore, at their spring 2009 meeting, the Chesapeake Executive Council of the CBP announced that it would begin using short-term goals to increase restoration work and improve accountability. Every two years, the states and D.C. would meet milestones for putting measures in place to reduce pollution and protect the environment, with the first milestone period ending in December 2011. The goal under this new approach was for the program partners to put all projects and programs in place that are needed for the Chesapeake Bay to recover no later than 2025. It required many states to intensify the pace of cleanup, often doubling the previous rate of progress. If a milestone was missed, the partners committed to follow their back-up plans called "contingencies", which included a variety of additional options for reducing pollution.

At the 2010 Executive Council meeting, attending members called for an "interim assessment" of progress on the milestones established the previous year. That assessment, which evaluates the period from July 2008 (the baseline) through June 2010, is being presented at the 2011 Chesapeake Executive Council at their July 11 meeting.

It is important to realize that the 2009 milestones and the interim assessment offered at the 2011 meeting reports on the status of pollution reduction *actions taken* by the jurisdictions, rather than reporting on the *amounts of pollution reduced, called "loads"*. Milestones under the Chesapeake Bay TMDL – the "pollution diet" for the Bay, issued in December of 2010 – will be in two-year intervals, with the first period being January 2012-December 2013. These TMDL-related, 2-year milestones will track the reduction in *loads* of nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment.

Attached is the overall "2011 Milestones for Reducing Nitrogen and Phosphorus" fact sheet, published in 2009, that reflects the pollution reducing commitments made by the seven jurisdictions at the Executive Council meeting that year. The [full set of Fact Sheets that reflect each specific jurisdiction's 2009 commitments](#) (PDF, 18pp) are available online.

The Chesapeake Bay Program is a regional partnership that has coordinated and conducted the restoration of the Chesapeake Bay since 1983. Partners include the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; the U.S. Department of Agriculture; the states of Delaware, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia; the District of Columbia; the Chesapeake Bay Commission, a tri-state legislative body; and advisory groups of citizens, scientists and local government officials.



2011 Milestones for Reducing Nitrogen and Phosphorus



Introduction to Milestones

In the past, the Chesapeake Bay Program has set one overall pollution reduction goal for cleaning up the Bay a decade or more in the future. But this approach was like a ladder without rungs – it did not include the incremental, short-term goals needed for steady progress in reducing pollution.

Now the partnership will use short-term goals to increase restoration work, called milestones. Every two years, the six states and D.C. will meet milestones for implementing measures to reduce pollution from nitrogen and phosphorus, with the first milestone on December 31, 2011.

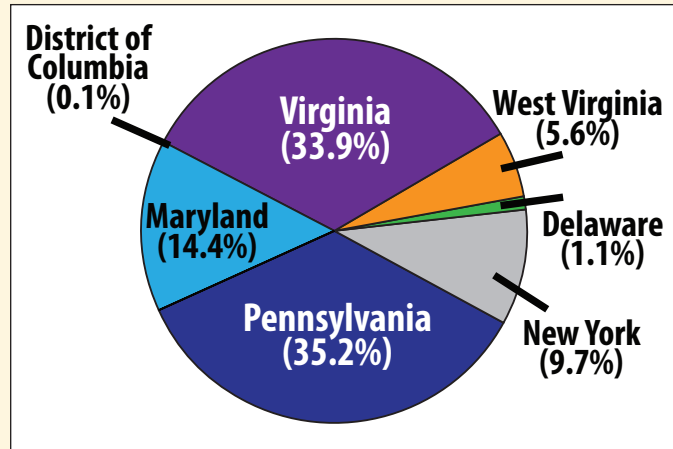
By meeting the 2011 milestones, an additional 6.9 million pounds of nitrogen will be reduced in the watershed, which is a 77 percent increase over the previous rate of progress. For phosphorus, an additional 463,948 pounds will be reduced watershed-wide, which is a 79 increase over the previous rate of progress.

Milestone Fact Sheets

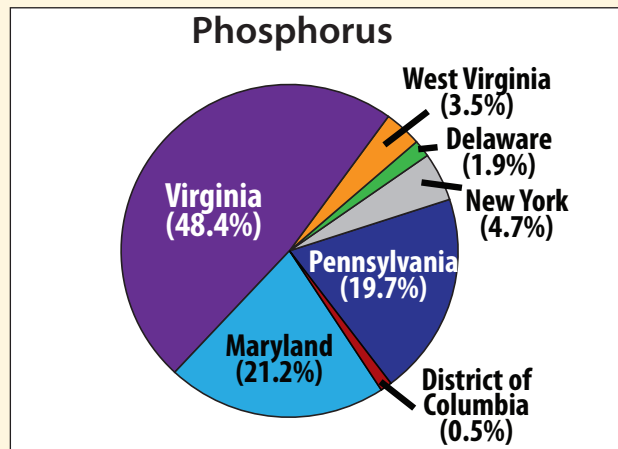
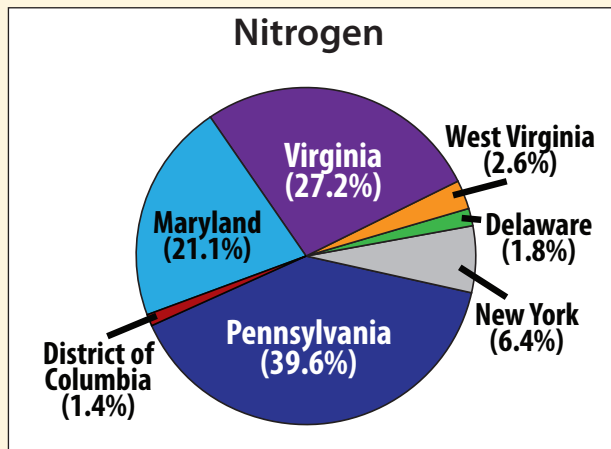
These fact sheets present 2011 milestones for all jurisdictions and contain common elements:

- **Reduction Milestone:** These tables show the amount of pollution the jurisdiction will reduce.
 - *Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia:* The table shows what the state would have reduced at its previous rate of progress and the amount of pollution that will be reduced by meeting the 2011 milestone. Comparing these numbers shows the increase in the pace of cleanup.
 - *Delaware, New York and West Virginia:* The limited implementation data record in the Phase 4.3 Watershed Model prevents the same jurisdiction-specific comparisons between previous rates of progress and milestone rates of progress for Delaware, New York and West Virginia.
 - *District of Columbia:* The District has met its phosphorus reduction goal and will meet its nitrogen goal when the Blue Plains facility upgrades treatment in 2015.
- **Pollution Reductions by Source:** These charts show from what sources the jurisdiction will achieve the reductions.
- **Funding During Milestone Period:** This box displays the projected funding that will be used to implement pollution reduction measures through 2011.
- **Pollution Reduction Actions by End of 2011:** These are the actions the jurisdiction will take to reduce pollution to meet its milestones.
- **Additional Reduction Options:** These are options for reducing pollution that a jurisdiction could pursue if necessary to meet its milestones.

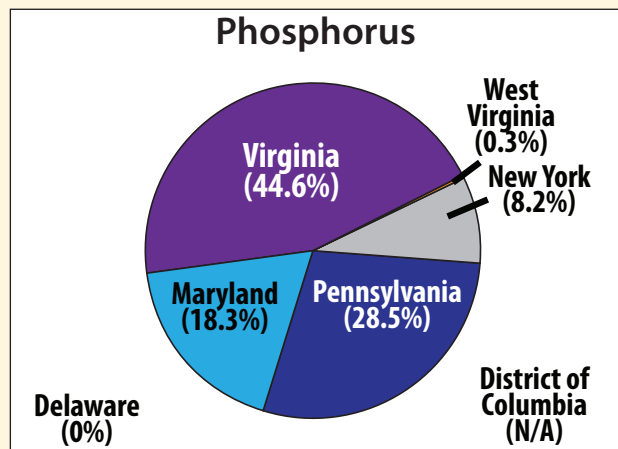
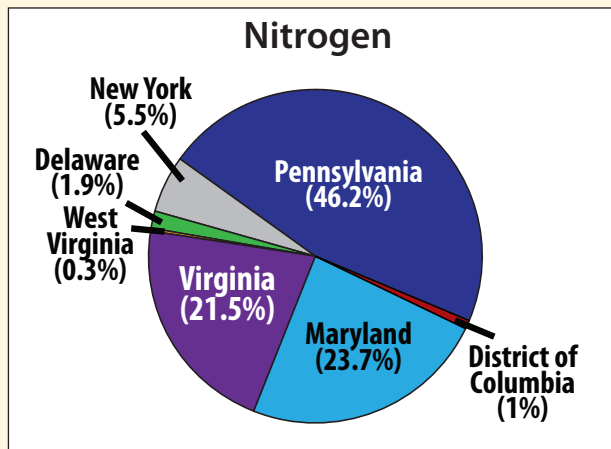
Percentage of Total Watershed Acreage



Percentage of Pollution Delivered by Each Jurisdiction



Percentage of Milestone Load Reductions from Each Jurisdiction



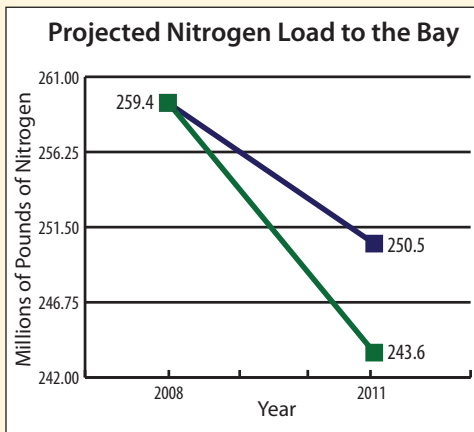


Watershed-Wide

Total of 2011 Milestones to
Reduce Nitrogen and Phosphorus



Nitrogen Reduction Milestones

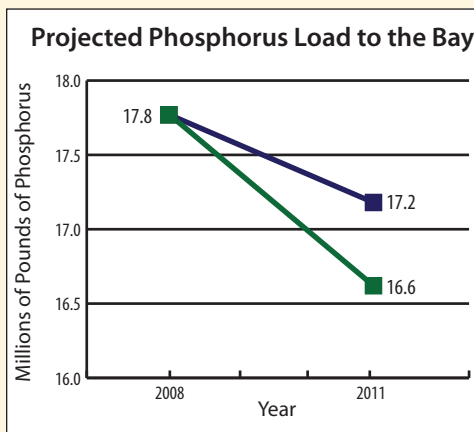


By meeting the 2011 milestones, the amount of nitrogen entering the Bay will decrease by 15.8 million pounds, which is 6.9 million pounds more than at the previous rate of progress -- a 77 percent increase.

Reduction at Previous Rate of Progress	8.9M
Pollution Load after Previous Rate of Progress	250.5M
Reduction at Milestone Rate of Progress	15.8M
Pollution Load after Milestone Rate of Progress	243.6M
Increase in Rate of Progress	77%

M = Millions of Pounds of Nitrogen

Phosphorus Reduction Milestones

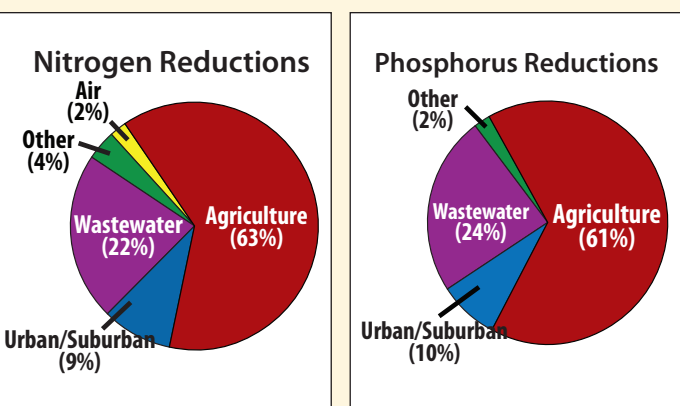


For phosphorus, the amount entering the Bay will decrease by 1.05 million pounds, which is 463,948 pounds more than at the previous rate of progress -- a 79 percent increase.

Reduction at Previous Rate of Progress	586,681 lbs.
Pollution Load after Previous Rate of Progress	17.2M
Reduction at Milestone Rate of Progress	1.1M
Pollution Load after Milestone Rate of Progress	16.6M
Increase in Rate of Progress	79%

M = Millions of Pounds of Phosphorus

Pollution Reductions by Source



Funding During Milestone Period

Delaware	\$17M
District of Columbia	\$266M
Maryland	\$774M
New York	\$15.2M
Pennsylvania	\$67.5M
Virginia	\$1,195.2M
West Virginia	\$22M
TOTAL	\$2,356,900,000

* Nitrogen and phosphorus reductions are based on Phase 4.3 Watershed Model data for agricultural, urban/suburban and air reductions and monitored data for wastewater reductions.

For more, visit www.chesapeakebay.net or call 1-800-YOUR BAY

Pollution Reduction Actions by End of 2011

Agriculture

Nutrient Management	1,082,251 acres
Conservation Tillage	306,991 acres
Cover Crops	652,152 acres/year
Pasture Grazing BMPs	168,800 acres
Streamside Forest Buffers	39,110 acres
Streamside Grass Buffers	14,910 acres
Forest Harvesting Practices	125 acres
Wetland Restoration	3,809 acres
Land Retirement	81,676 acres
Tree Planting	27,965 acres
Carbon Sequestration/Alternative Crops	25,740 acres
Conservation Plans/SCWQP	584,648 acres
Animal Waste Management Systems	1,016 systems
Mortality Composters	22 systems
Water Control Structures	25,000 acres
Horse Pasture Management	300 acres
Non-Urban Stream Restoration	232,088 feet
Poultry Phytase	19,626 fewer pounds phosphorus
Manure Transport	131,503 net tons
Dairy Precision Feeding and/or Forage Management	291,203 pounds N/51,264 pounds P
Heavy Use Poultry Area Concrete Pads	400 farms
Livestock and Poultry Waste Structures	198 structures
Dairy and Poultry Manure Incorporation Technology	5,000 acres

Wastewater

1,887,350 pounds nitrogen reduced
201,500 pounds phosphorus reduced

Urban/Suburban

Urban Stormwater Management	148,740 acres
Tree Planting	30 acres
Urban Stream Restoration	18,656 feet
Erosion and Sediment Control	62,731 acres
Nutrient Management	133,000 acres
Wetland Restoration	350 acres
Abandoned Mine Reclamation	2,219 acres
Dirt and Gravel Road Erosion	124,913 feet
Septic Improvements	27,125 systems

Air

Heavy Truck Anti-Idling Rule	9.78M hours reduced
NOx Reductions	56,000 tons
Maryland Healthy Air Act	305,882 fewer pounds nitrogen/year