

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

## FY 2010 National Water Program End of Year Performance by Subobjective

The following chapters provide a summary of the progress made toward accomplishing environmental and program goals for each subobjective described in the FY 2010 *National Water Program Guidance*. Each subobjective chapter includes the following information:

- A brief summary of overall performance in 2010 and the previous four years for measures under each subobjective.
- A description of performance highlights, including what commitments were met and what factors contributed to success.
- A description of management challenges, if appropriate, identifying key factors that led to measures not being met and next steps to improve performance for the future.

Each subobjective section focuses primarily on measures with FY 2010 commitments. Indicator measures are discussed where trends significantly differ from previous year's results. Annual Commitment System (ACS) measure codes are provided in the text in parentheses.

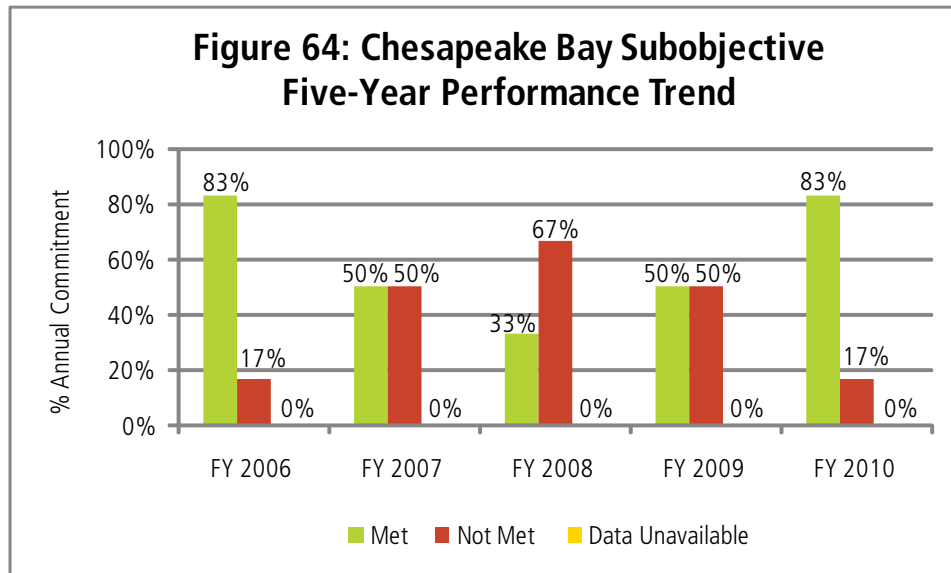
### Key for Reading Performance Measure Charts and Tables

For all charts with national trend results, commitments are reflected by trend lines and results by vertical bars. For charts with regional FY 2010 results, a dotted line indicates the national FY 2010 commitment for that particular measure. Although regions use the national commitment as a point of reference in setting their annual commitments, regional commitments may vary based on different conditions. Green bars in both national and regional charts identify commitments met, and red bars identify measures not met.

For the measure summary tables in each subobjective chapter, a green "up" arrow means that a measure met its FY 2010 commitment, and a red "down" arrow indicates that the annual commitment was not met. The letter "I" means that the measure is an indicator measure and did not have an annual commitment for FY 2010. Measures without data or not reporting in FY 2010 are indicated by "Data Unavailable." An "LT" symbol notes that the measure has a long-term goal and does not have an annual commitment. A gold star (★) in the past trends column highlights that the measure has met its annual commitment 100% of the time over the past four or five years. And finally, the appendix number represents the page in Appendix D (D-00) on the website where additional details about the measure can be found, and the figure number is the number of the chart in the chapter.

 **Subobjective: Chesapeake Bay**

EPA's Chesapeake Bay Program met 83% (five of six) of its commitments in FY 2010. This is a significant improvement over the FY 2009 results and the best performance of the program since FY 2006. (Figure 64)



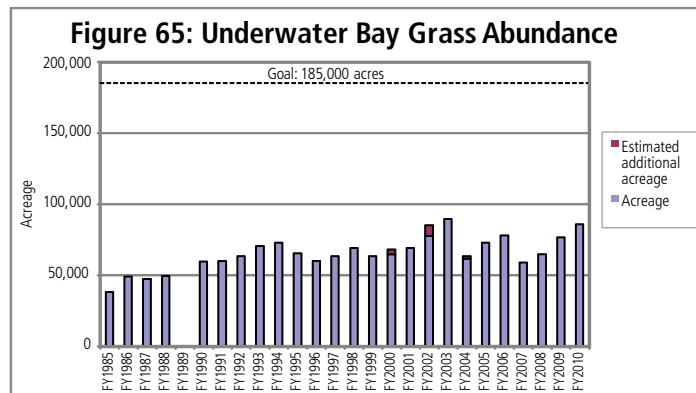
| FY 2010 ACS Code                         | Measure Description                            | Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target) | Past Trends/ # of Years Met | Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Subobjective 4.3.4 Chesapeake Bay</b> |  |  |                             |   |
| SP-33                                    | Chesapeake Bay SAV restored                    | LT   |                             | D-47                                      |
| SP-34                                    | Chesapeake Bay dissolved oxygen attained       | LT   |                             | D-48                                      |
| SP-35                                    | Bay nitrogen reduction practices implemented   | ▼  | 1/5                         | D-49/Fig. 67                              |
| SP-36                                    | Bay phosphorus reduction practices implemented | ▲  | 3/5                         | D-50/Fig. 66                              |
| SP-37                                    | Bay sediment reduction practices implemented   | ▲  | 3/5                         | D-50/Fig. 68                              |
| CB-1a                                    | Bay point source nitrogen reduction            | ▲  | 2/5                         | D-51                                      |
| CB-1b                                    | Bay point source phosphorus reduction          | ▲  | 5/5★                        | D-52                                      |
| CB-2                                     | Bay forest buffer planting goal achieved       | ▲  | 3/5                         | D-52                                      |

**Note:** SAV = submerged aquatic vegetation

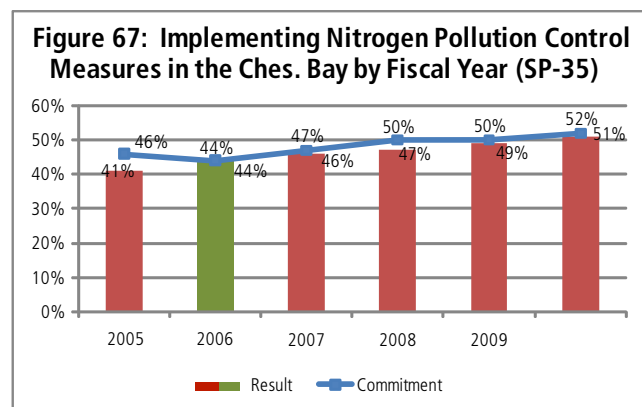
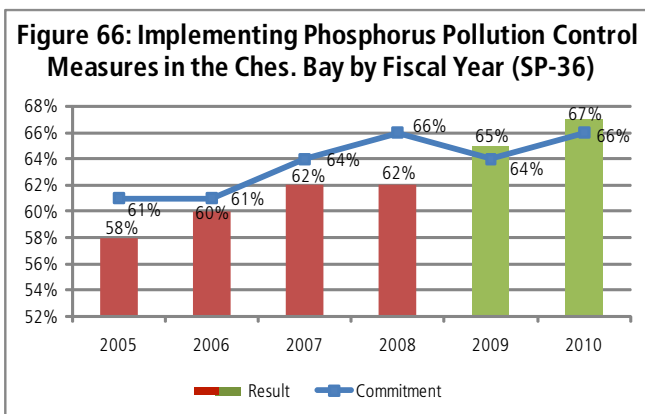
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## FY 2010 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

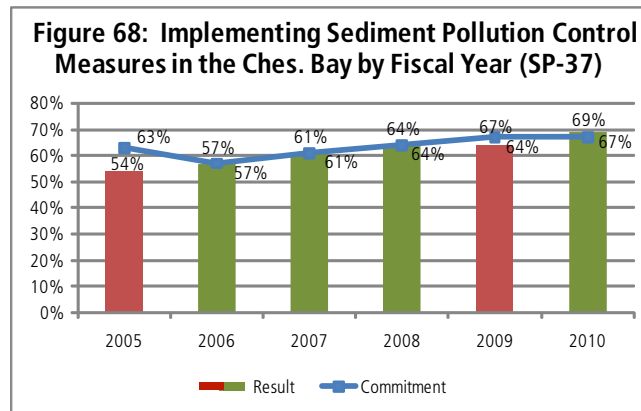
The overriding goal of EPA’s Chesapeake Bay Program Office is to work with its federal, state, and local partners to improve the health of the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem. Two of the most important indicators for measuring the health of the Chesapeake Bay are acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) (SP-33) and levels of dissolved oxygen (DO) (SP-34). Based on annual monitoring from the prior year, the Chesapeake Bay Program reported 85,899 acres of SAV in the bay. This represents approximately 46% of the program’s long-term goal of 185,000 acres, which is the amount necessary to achieve Chesapeake Bay water quality standards (Figure 65). Monitoring data from the previous three years indicate that about 12% of the combined volume of open-water, deep-water, and deep-channel water of the bay and its tidal tributaries met DO standards during the summer months. The goal is for 100% of the tidal tributaries and the Chesapeake Bay to meet Clean Water Act standards for DO. In order to achieve SAV and DO goals, program partners are implementing pollution control measures throughout the bay watershed to reduce nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment loads to the bay.



For the second consecutive year, EPA met its annual goal for implementing phosphorus pollution control measures in the Chesapeake Bay watershed (commitment = 9.48 million pounds [M lbs]; result = 9.61 M lbs) (Figure 66). EPA came very close to meeting its annual goal for implementing nitrogen pollution control measure reduction practices (commitment = 84.44 M lbs; result = 83.57 M lbs) (Figure 67). EPA expects enhanced implementation of nitrogen pollution control measures as a result of the total maximum daily load (TMDL) that was established December 2010.



The Chesapeake Bay Program met its 2010 commitment for implementing sediment control measures in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, achieving 69% of its long-term implementation goal (SP-37) (Figure 68).



Point sources, such as industrial dischargers and wastewater treatment plants, are significant sources of nitrogen and phosphorus pollution into the Chesapeake Bay. The Chesapeake Bay Program met its 2010 commitment for reducing nitrogen from point sources (CB-1a) for the first time in three years. Seventy-eight percent (78%) of its point source nitrogen reduction goal (38.8 M lbs) was achieved in 2010, which was above the Agency’s commitment of 74% (36.92 M lbs). The program met its commitment for reducing phosphorus by reaching 99% of its point source phosphorus reduction goal (6.16 M lbs) (CB-1b). This is the last year results can be reported for the nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment measures, as they were established using an obsolete model for estimating loadings to the watershed. Furthermore, the annual commitments, baseline, long-term goal, and deadline have changed as a result of the TMDL.

State and federal efforts to accelerate forest buffer planting resulted in an improvement between FY 2009 and FY 2010. The Chesapeake Bay Program and its partners were successful in meeting the 2010 commitment of planting more than 6,500 miles of forest buffer within the bay watershed. The program has reached 69% of its long-term goal of planting 10,000 miles of forest buffer (CB-2).