

DoD CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM JOURNAL

Edited by the DoD Chesapeake Bay Program Team

PROTECTING THE CHESAPEAKE BAY FOR MILITARY READINESS, FOR OUR COMMUNITY, FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS



New Year, New and Improved Outreach

By Kevin Du Bois, DoD Chesapeake Bay Program Coordinator

One of our resolutions for 2020 is to find new and better ways to deliver information to you, our readers. In 2019, we heard from attendees at the Chesapeake Bay Commanders' Conference about the need for more information and topics of interest from the Department of Defense (DoD) Chesapeake Bay Program (CBP). The Chesapeake Bay Action Team (CBAT) also provided valuable input about how to improve DoD's outreach products. It is our intent to make the Journal more valuable to the CBAT membership and for it to be "shareable"—that is, something that is interesting and worthy of notice within DoD, up the chain of command, and outside the DoD. Therefore, in response to your feedback, we are changing how this Journal is presented.

Previously, each Journal was centered on an editorial theme, such as stewardship or natural resources. Recognizing that environmental staff and commanders are constantly juggling multiple issues and topics, the journal now features columns that highlight important, relevant, and timely information as identified by our readers. These include a Commanders' Corner discussing overarching program impacts and opportunities, 'You Asked for It!', a technical review of a recent webinar or report, and success stories from installations in and around the Chesapeake Bay watershed. This Spring Journal issue includes a range of topics including an overview of the total maximum daily load (TMDL) and what it means for commanders, information on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) review of the Phase III Watershed Implementation Plans (WIPs), a new method to investigate why best management practices (BMPs) fail, and success stories from Joint Base Andrews (JBA) and Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story (JEBLCFS). Thank you to the contributors to this Journal including:

- Angela Jones, JEBLCFS
- Rachelle Knight, NDW, Mark Sauer, NSN, and Linda Hicks, NSAHR for input on the Commanders' Corner
- Sarah Lazo and the Defense Visual Information Distribution Service (DVIDS)

Also, thank you for everyone who provided input on outreach deliverables so far, including those who provided updates to the CBAT distribution list. We welcome additional comments and suggestions, particularly if there are any commanding officers who are willing to provide feedback on the current level of outreach or suggestions for future content, contact me at

kevin.dubois@navy.mil. We have already begun to act on previous recommendations with the development of a new informational business card on the DoD CBP. Stay tuned for more as we continue to explore new opportunities to provide enhanced customer service.



Volunteers at Norfolk Naval Shipyard engage with shipyard staff about environmental issues.

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Commanders' Corner: Your Installation & The Chesapeake Bay TMDL

By DoD CBP Editorial Team

Welcome to the inaugural Commanders' Corner. The purpose of this column is to provide information that is directly relevant to commanding officers at DoD installations in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. This first entry is a brief introduction to the Chesapeake Bay TMDL, how installation operations are impacted by the TMDL, and how the goals of the TMDL help Commanding Officers meet the DoD mission. Future columns will cover other drivers for DoD's environmental programs and how they are integrated in base operations by installation staff to comply with regulations and DoD obligations.

Chesapeake Bay TMDL Overview

In simple terms, the Chesapeake Bay TMDL is designed to reduce pollution by targeting major sources of nutrients and sediment that impact the health of the Chesapeake Bay. As a significant landholder in the Bay's watershed, DoD has a responsibility to reduce the amount of these pollutants that come from sources on DoD land. Nutrients and sediment are common pollutants associated with agriculture, urban development (including DoD operations), and human waste. Human activity near the waterways that lead to the Chesapeake Bay also impacts the health of downstream communities, wildlife, plants, and other natural resources. To demonstrate its leadership among federal agencies, DoD has made significant commitments to protect these important ecological elements that also support readiness by maintaining realistic testing and training facilities.

Impacts to Mission: DoD Operational Obligations, Requirements and Consequences

In each jurisdiction that drains to the Chesapeake Bay, the DoD has federal TMDL planning goals to reduce its pollutant discharges. Those goals are intended to be met by 2025, and each installation is expected to contribute to the required reductions in their state. DoD's overall progress is reported to Congress through the Chesapeake Bay Accountability and Recovery Act. Through EPA, litigation, or public perception, there are potential consequences if DoD does not meet its obligations by the TMDL deadline in 2025.

In addition, some installations are required to comply with Clean Water Act permits for local pollutant reductions, called National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). These permits, issued by the EPA or delegated state agencies, may be issued to control pollutants carried by stormwater, industrial systems, or wastewater and combined sewer systems. If a permitted facility does not comply, a Notice of Violation may be issued due to a failure to meet permit requirements and the government may halt facility operations until the violation is addressed, negatively affecting the mission.



PHOTO BY CBP

Benefits to Mission

There are a variety of strategies to reduce pollutant loads and comply with NPDES MS4 permits. Stormwater runoff may be treated through construction of best management practices (BMPs) that, when designed, constructed, and maintained properly, reduce pollutants generated by construction and industrial activities and achieve pollutant reductions toward meeting the TMDL requirements. Properly-maintained BMPs can provide other benefits to installations. Structural and programmatic BMPs can:

- Reduce the impact of nuisance flooding on key facilities and operations
- Provide for the wise use of limited space and taxpayer dollars by achieving multiple environmental requirements, such as those related to natural resources and threatened or endangered species on the installation
- Provide opportunities for cost savings, such as limiting fertilization or naturalizing turf areas.
- Improve the quality of life for base residents
- Enhance DoD's perception and provide for positive recognition in surrounding communities (see highlight on pg. 10)

Talk to your installation's environmental director to learn more about how the TMDL affects your installation. You can also refer to the Commanders Guide to the Bay fact sheet, which is on the DENIX website: <https://authoring.denix.osd.mil/chesapeake/dod-cbp-chesapeake-bay-action-team-cbat/training-and-guidance-documents1/fact-sheets/commanders-guide-to-the-chesapeake-bay/>

You Asked For It! Takeaways for DoD from EPA's Phase III WIP Evaluations

By Stephanie MacDurmon, Brown and Caldwell

DoD played an active role in the development of the jurisdictions' Phase III WIPs in 2019, providing written narratives as outlined in the *Expectations for Federal Lands and Facilities in Supporting Chesapeake Bay Watershed Jurisdictions' Phase III WIPs* (Expectations). The Expectations set guidelines for DoD's involvement in the development of the Phase III WIPs and what information DoD should provide to the jurisdictions for the WIP documents. This article summarizes EPA's assessment of DoD's involvement in the WIP development process and notes items relevant to DoD from the EPA evaluation of the jurisdictions' Phase III WIPs.

EPA's evaluation of federal agency participation in Phase III WIP development

After the jurisdictions submitted the draft WIPs in April of 2019, EPA evaluated federal agency participation in their development. EPA noted the timely and complete participation of federal agencies, including DoD, and the use of the Chesapeake Assessment Scenario Tool to numerically assess current progress and future commitments to reduce pollutant loads.

"DoD...provided the most complete submissions in the jurisdictions in which DoD information was submitted."

- EPA Evaluation of Federal Agency Participation in Draft Phase III WIPs



U.S. ARMY PHOTO BY SGT. 1ST CLASS KELLY JO BRIDgewater

The evaluation also praised DoD's thorough submission, which fulfilled most of EPA's Expectations. The DoD strategy calls for the treatment of stormwater from 11,094 additional acres by 2025 above the acres treated in the official 2018 Progress scenario to meet its pollutant reduction targets. How DoD's input was incorporated in the WIP document varies by state.

EPA's evaluation of the final jurisdiction WIPs

In December, the EPA released its evaluations of the final Phase III WIPs from the seven jurisdictions in the Chesapeake

Bay watershed, which were submitted to EPA on August 23, 2019. The goal of the evaluation was to determine if the WIPs identified commitments that would meet or exceed the 2025 planning targets and if there is an adequate level of confidence that those commitments (e.g. policies, strategies, and funding mechanisms) will be achieved. The following are highlights from the Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia WIPs that are relevant for DoD.

District of Columbia:

EPA noted the strong engagement with federal landowners and the District's efforts to collaborate on funding, project coordination, and technical assistance for pollution reduction and restoration practices. The evaluation also noted that the District should continue to work with DoD to correct errors in geospatial information and should remove disincentives to federal participation in BMP projects, especially if the project utilizes federal funds.

Maryland:

EPA noted strong collaboration between the Maryland Department of the Environment and DoD. The evaluation also noted the inclusion of DoD's narrative in the final WIP and Maryland's efforts to clarify the role of federal agencies in the coordination of MS4 permits.

Pennsylvania:

EPA acknowledged that the state faces significant challenges, as the WIP currently falls short of the total nitrogen goal. Furthermore, the WIP lacks specificity in how it will fund and implement the state's strategy. However, the evaluation also cites good engagement with DoD and the Federal Facility Work Group and notes that Pennsylvania addressed DoD concerns regarding the calculation of federal planning goals. EPA recommends Pennsylvania clarify the overall footprint of federal facilities in its 2020-2021 milestones.

Virginia:

The evaluation notes that the Virginia WIP engaged a strong coalition of stakeholders and resulted in reduction plans with direct input from local and regional entities. The plan anticipates significant reductions from the wastewater sector. In the stormwater sector, EPA advises that the WIP specifically address how to achieve reductions on unregulated land. Virginia included a federal facility discussion in each basin-specific section of the Phase III WIP and has provided ongoing leadership of the Federal Facilities Workgroup, co-chairing with the DoD CBP.

You can find links to the full evaluations on the EPA website at: <https://www.epa.gov/chesapeake-bay-tmdl/epa-evaluation-final-phase-iii-wips>



Christmas Tree Recycling Brings New Life to the Chesapeake Bay

By Angela Sye Jones, JEBLCFS Stormwater Manager

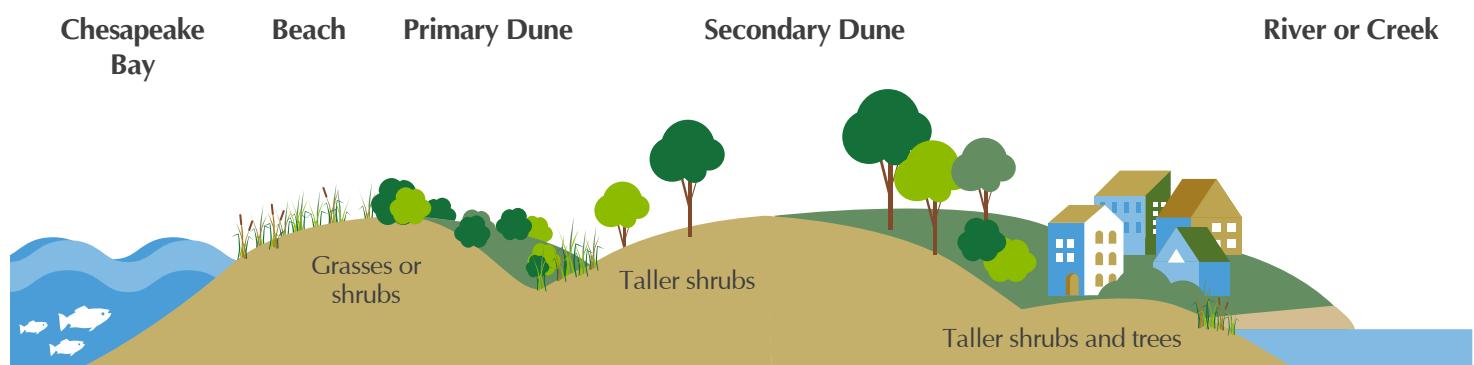
The holiday season is a joyous time of the year full of food, fun, lights, and fresh Christmas trees. After the holidays, it's time to pack up the decorations and lights and discard the Christmas tree. So, is there a way to turn that tree waste into a beneficial use for DoD installations? The Environmental (EV) staff at JEBLCFS has an answer for leftover Christmas trees from residents, businesses, and vendors. Led by Sharon Waligora, the Installation Environmental Program Director, and organized by Cenen Camerino, an Environmental Protection Specialist (EPS), the installation was able to collect 449 trees during this year's Christmas Tree Recycling Event to be used for erosion prevention and shoreline restoration.

Shoreline erosion is a potential hazard to nearshore ecosystems. Unstable shorelines add sand, sediment, and nutrients to the water, which in turn affects the natural habitat of many species of plants and animals. Though sand can be beneficial for some aquatic life, increased turbidity through the suspension of fine-grained sediment limits the amount of sunlight that can pass through the water for organisms that use sunlight for photosynthesis. In addition, excess nutrients from upland areas may negatively impact water quality and habitat. Severe shoreline erosion can also eventually threaten nearby buildings and training areas.

Major mechanisms for shoreline erosion are wind and wave action. Like many shorelines, Enlisted (E) Beach at Little Creek is impacted by the strong waves from inclement weather events, including tropical storms and hurricanes like Hurricane Matthew in 2016. These events affect what is referred to as the Primary Dune System.

"By placing the tree on the edge of the sand dunes, they capture the sand within the needles of the trees which in

Primary dunes serve as important barriers and protection against flood tides and storm surges. These natural barriers are held together by the plants that live on them.



Adapted from a similar figure by Brooks/Cole, Cengage Learning.



Volunteers placed 449 Christmas trees along E Beach at Little Creek and Fort Story Beach on January 15 and 16. The trees will contribute to the Primary Dune System, helping prevent shoreline erosion.



Bioforensics: Identifying Bioretention Failure and Developing Repair Plans to Maintain TMDL Credit

By Mira Micin, Brown and Caldwell

One of the most commonly employed BMPs on DoD installations is bioretention. Like any other BMP, bioretention facilities can fail, which means that the facility cannot meet minimum performance thresholds and no longer provides the intended stormwater treatment. At that point, an in-depth assessment is needed to diagnose the cause(s) of failure and determine an effective repair. As part of a webinar titled Bioforensics: Forensic Investigation of Failed Bioretention BMPs, Theodore E. Scott, PE explains the use of forensic methodologies to diagnose causes of failure for bioretention facilities. The diagnostic process was coined Forensic BMP Investigation, or FBI. Using FBI, the DoD can efficiently deploy resources to determine failure points and prescribe repairs that maintain TMDL nutrient reductions and MS4 permit requirements for BMP maintenance. This aligns with the DoD's goal for wise use of limited resources. This article also references a Chesapeake Stormwater Network Bulletin (CSN Technical Bulletin No. 10 Bioretention Illustrated: A Visual Guide for Constructing, Inspecting, Maintaining and Verifying the Bioretention Practice) that contains the basis for the information in the presentation.

If a BMP is not functioning as intended during a routine inspection, an FBI is undertaken to diagnose the reason why the practice has failed and formulate a strategy to bring it back into compliance. The FBI groups components of a BMP into zones based on common signs of failure. This provides an easy method to link observations found during inspections to its location in the practice. Figure 1 is a simplified schematic of a bioretention facility that is organized by zones. Table 1 includes common inspection observations and an example of a status that would trigger an FBI. The table is color coded to match the BMP zones from Figure 1.

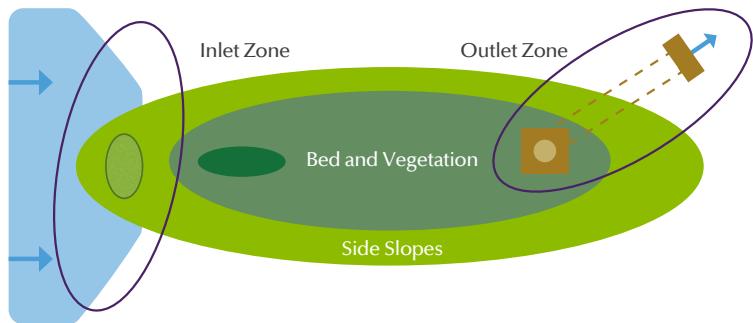


Figure 1: Zones in a Bioretention Facility. Referenced from Chesapeake Stormwater Network.

Key Visual Indicators that Trigger an FBI for Bioretention

Indicator	Status
Severe Inlet Obstruction	Most runoff cannot enter the facility
Inadequate or Lack of Pretreatment	Severe accumulation of sediment in facility
Structural Integrity	Facility or adjacent infrastructure at risk of failure
Severe Inlet Erosion, Side Slope or Bed	A foot or more of gully erosion
Severe Design Departures	More than 25% departure from design assumptions for surface area, ponding depth and/or contributing drainage area
Severe Bed Sinking	A foot or more of localized bed sinking and/or sediments observed in underdrain
Severe Sediment Caking	More than two inches of deposition in the facility
Severe Standing Water	More than 3 inches of ponding 72 hours after rain
Severe Lack of Vegetation	35% or less vegetative cover

Table 1: Referenced from Chesapeake Stormwater Network. <http://chesapeakestormwater.net/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2013/10/FINAL-VERSION-BIORETENTION-ILLUSTRATED-102113.pdf>

Typically, after an inspection is complete and the failure points are identified, the standard procedure is to repair the facility to achieve normal function. However, even when the issue is successfully identified, the exact cause of the failure often remains unknown. To overcome this common problem, FBI provides a systematic approach to review each component of a bioretention facility with a goal of recognizing the sources of failure. The investigation always begins with a review of the approved final plan set to understand the BMP's design, which should include the extent of the original drainage area. For DoD, this points out the need for an organized catalog of identified BMPs each with their corresponding files including approved construction plans. The investigation's next step is to inspect the failed BMP starting at the outlet and moving towards the inlet, systematically inspecting each component along the way. This detailed review helps pinpoint the exact cause, or causes, of the BMP's failure and only implement needed repairs. In his presentation, Mr. Scott provides a step-by-step procedure for conducting an FBI, which is outlined in Figure 2.

DoD installation and support staff can incorporate FBI into their workflow as a follow-on to their annual BMP inspections. Figure 2 includes a schematic indicating the point in the inspection process where FBI should be incorporated. Subsequent to a failed inspection on a bioretention facility, staff can implement the first step of FBI by locating and reviewing the as-built site plans for the facility. Site plans ought to be reviewed to understand the designed structures and characteristics of the facility and should include an overview of the following: original drainage area size and characteristics, extent/type of plantings, inlet/outlet structure size and location, soil characteristics, and any other details relevant to the function of a particular facility. After the site review, staff should then follow the general procedure outlined in Figure 2 through a detailed investigation starting at the most downstream point of the BMP and moving towards the upstream point. Once the investigation is complete, the detailed notes and observations should be reviewed by qualified personnel, and a repair plan should be developed to bring the BMP back into compliance. FBI can add more precision and value to post-inspection repair plans. For example, if an inspector notes erosion in a BMP's side slopes, the solution may appear to be to simply replace the vegetative cover. Further investigation using FBI, however, might reveal the source of the erosion to be an unstable slope, leading to a more comprehensive plan to address the problem and prevent future erosion issues in the BMP.

The DoD employs bioretention facilities at many installations within the Chesapeake Bay and is required to inspect and maintain these BMPs in order to continue to receive TMDL credit. BMP repairs on failed facilities can be expensive and become even more costly if the root cause is not correctly identified early and the repair does not resolve the original problem. By following the FBI's standardized step-by-step process to identify the cause of impaired performance, DoD installations can confidently and effectively pursue the needed corrective action.

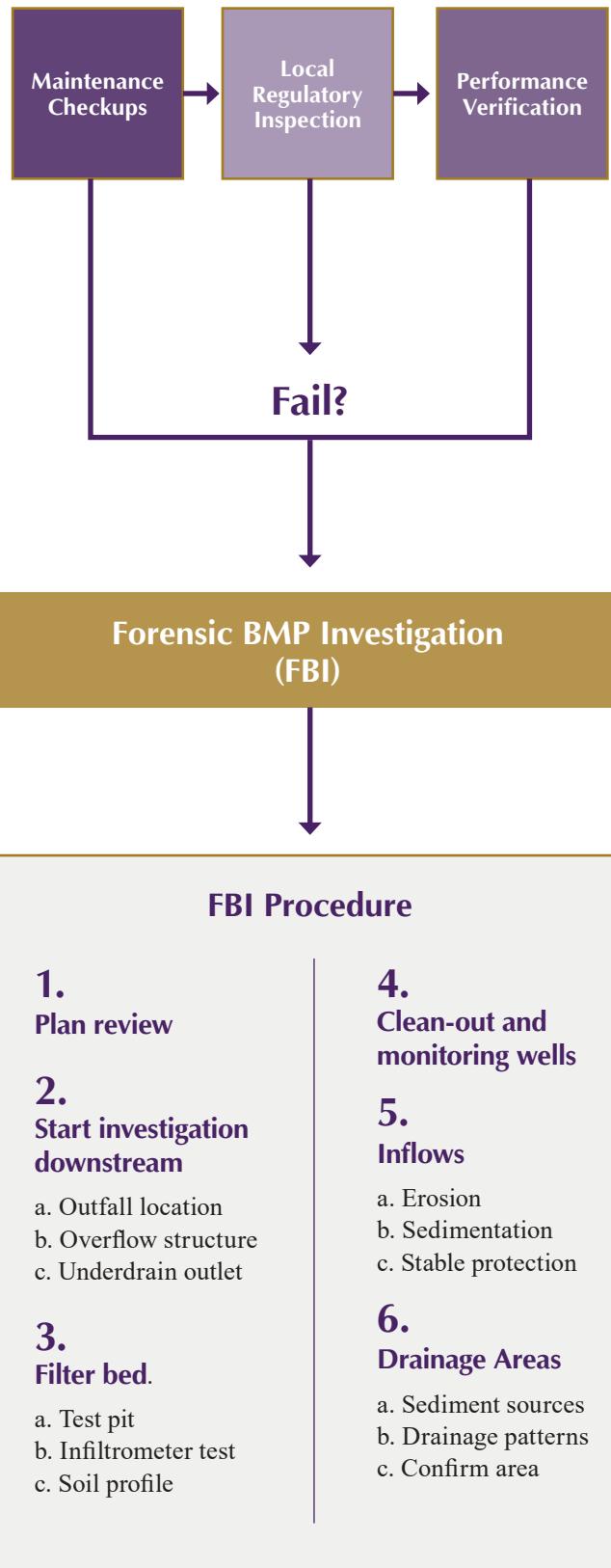


Figure 2: Schematic indicating when FBI should be enacted. Sourced from: <http://chesapeakestomwater.net/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2013/10/FINAL-VERSION-BIOPRETENTION-ILLUSTRATED-102113.pdf>



Army Corps Helps Joint Base Andrews Increase Security, Reduce Pollution

By Sarah Lazo, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District



Vaso Karanikolis, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, program manager, at right, attends a site visit with representatives from JBA, Maryland Department of the Environment and an engineering contractor on JBA in Prince George's County, Maryland, Feb. 19, 2019.

U.S. Army photo by Sarah Lazo

When considering security concerns on a military installation, one might think of phishing scams or access control vulnerabilities; however, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is battling a different kind of breach — logs and pollution.

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is assisting JBA, in Prince George's County, Maryland, in addressing potential security issues when driftwood and debris, including logs and pollution from local streams lodge swing gates open, providing access for people and pollution.

Addressing the debris issue is one element in a much larger effort to help protect JBA and the environment. This multimillion-dollar design project will not only tackle base-perimeter security features, but also includes streambank stabilization and restoration, and stormwater outfall repairs to combat erosion and reduce pollution from getting into local waterways at seven targeted locations on the installation.

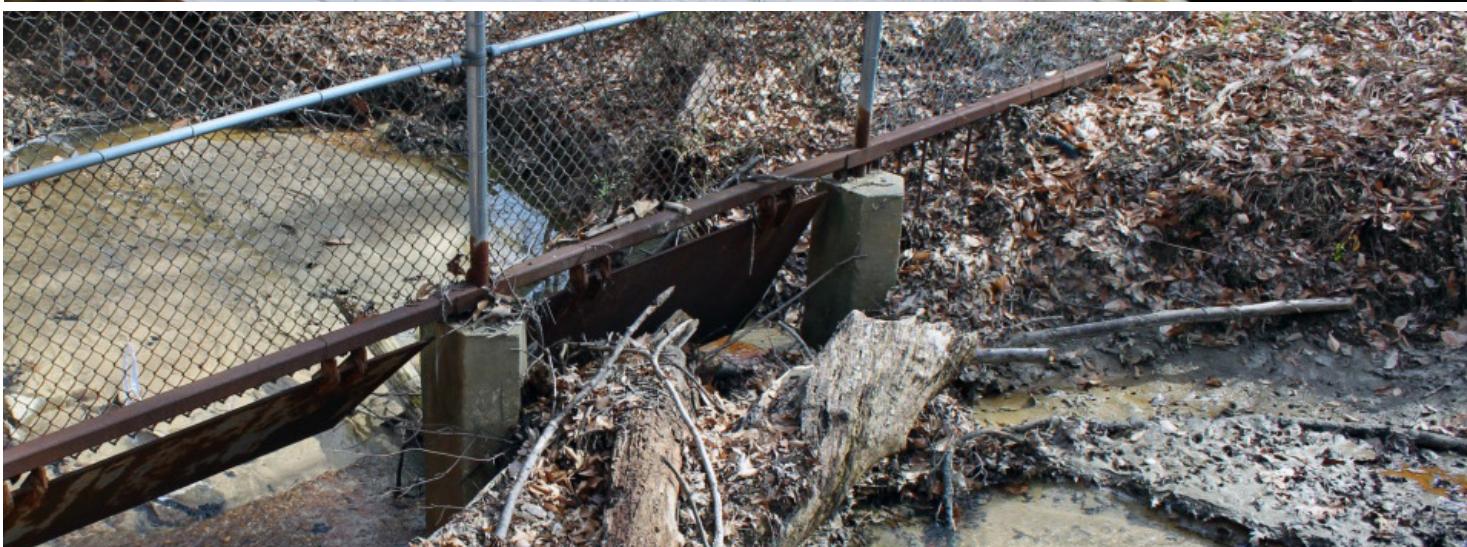
"We are supporting base operations and benefiting the environment at the same time," said Vaso Karanikolis, USACE, Baltimore District, program manager. The project

will help the joint base comply with state enforced MS4 permits, falling in line with the EPA's TMDL that caps harmful runoff into the Chesapeake Bay.

Maryland installations are required to remove or treat 20% of their impervious surface areas. "For stormwater, we want to clean it up and slow it down," said Dan Cockerham, Baltimore District ecologist. "Through streambank stabilization and stream restoration, we are also cleaning up the waterways and bolstering the streams' ability to support life."

A concurrent \$235,000 pilot program is underway to reduce runoff through stormwater BMPs in select areas of concern on base. The final design is anticipated in summer 2019. "We will choose a site that will be most impactful to meet TMDL requirements," said Karanikolis. "The aim is to temporarily store the stormwater and have it eventually flow in an efficient route and manner."

BMPs can include maintenance or construction activities for stormwater retrofits; bioretention and filtration ponds; stormwater wetlands; swales; stream restoration; stormwater outfall stabilization; or alternatives like replacing impervious areas with pervious areas. In order to comply with the MS4



Logs and debris lodge in open swing gates, creating a potential security concern at JBA.

requirements, BMPs must be inspected every three years and routinely maintained. The USACE also recommends an annual visual inspection.

In addition to in-the-ground projects, the USACE has created and handed over several tools to assist in meeting the environmental standards on base. Tools include a BMP database that maps and tracks all of the existing stormwater infrastructure on base; a maintenance plan and schedule; and inspection guidance, procedures and pass/fail criteria. The USACE has held several trainings with JBA team members on how to successfully use and leverage these instruments.

“We have worked closely with the Corps of Engineers on several projects to ensure mission readiness, while responding to environmental challenges,” said Steve Richards, JBA environmental quality chief. “Our aim is to improve and protect the environment that the Air Force has entrusted us with as good stewards of the land, air and water that we serve and protect every day.”

JBA is providing the USACE with direct funding for these efforts. For the past decade, the USACE has provided stormwater management planning support to many installations throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed, including Forts Belvoir, Detrick and Meade, to help them address MS4 and the EPA’s TMDL compliance requirements.

“We have leveraged our experiences and established relationships to create a team of subject matter experts who are capable of providing full-service support from the planning of a stormwater management project, through to the design, construction and down to the monitoring,” said Karanikolis.

This article originally appeared on the DVIDS website, which can be accessed at <https://www.dvidshub.net/news/357791/army-corps-helps-joint-base-andrews-increase-security-reduce-pollution>



New Video Highlights Sustainable Practices at Arlington National Cemetery

Arlington National Cemetery's 624 acres are a living memorial to those who have served our nation. In this video, Kelly Wilson, the cemetery's horticulturist, highlights the sustainable practices that are used to care for our nation's most hallowed grounds. The cemetery's activities include careful selection of landscaping plants for water uptake, pollutant filtering, and habitat as well as the establishment and maintenance of rain gardens that beautify the cemetery and provide treatment of pollutants in stormwater. You can view the video at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rd0ISNFPTyI&spfreload=10>



In the video, now available on YouTube, Kelly Wilson explains how Arlington National Cemetery fulfills its mission in a way that is also environmentally sustainable.

NSA Hampton Roads Wins River Star Awards

On January 23, the Elizabeth River Project recognized NSA Hampton Roads Portsmouth Annex as a Sustained Distinguished Performer Model Level River Star business and NSA Lafayette River Annex as a Sustained Distinguished Performer at the Achievement Level. Additionally, NSA Hampton Roads Headquarters was inducted as a River Star business at the Achievement Level for 2020. The Elizabeth River Project collaborates with the community, businesses, and government agencies to promote restoration of the Elizabeth River watershed. The River Star Awards recognizes entities that promote pollution prevention and wildlife rehabilitation. The awards were presented at a luncheon held at the Portsmouth Renaissance Hotel.

Read more about the awards from The Flagship at this link: https://www.militarynews.com/norfolk-navy-flagship/nsa-hampton-roads-receives-three-river-star-awards/article_ac1d832a-4cd7-11ea-acfa-b3467e87c102.html



The Hampton Roads team received their River Star Awards at the Elizabeth River Project's River Star Awards Luncheon. The photo includes (from left to right): Amy Hardy, Taylor Austin, Captain Jason Todd Lewis, Governor Ralph Northam, Rachel Donegan, Linda Hicks, Commander Terra Gray, and Lieutenant Commander Elise Chapdelaine.

Chesapeake Bay Action Team Updates

By Hee Jea Hall, Brown and Caldwell

Members of the CBAT convened for their quarterly meeting on January 30, 2020, to review ongoing Chesapeake Bay-related service and installation projects and activities. Members discussed the topics presented in DoD CBP outreach products to date and their feedback on those products via the CBAT Outreach Product Satisfaction Survey. The DoD CBP also provided a demonstration of the updated DENIX website.

Chesapeake Bay Service Leads and Installation Updates

- The Facility Sustainment Model Stormwater BMPs Funding Sub-committee is submitting the package of new Facility codes to the Office of the Secretary of Defense Real Property department in February.
- Naval District Washington developed Chesapeake Bay Assessment Tool scenarios. They have also revised their Maryland MS4 Year 1 work plan. Ms. Rachelle Knight was confirmed as the new DoD representative on the Water Quality Goal Implementation Team.
- Marine Corps Base Quantico is waiting to update their TMDL Action Plan until the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality releases new guidance for Chesapeake Bay TMDL Action Plans.
- Arlington National Cemetery will host a training event for the Chesapeake Bay Landscape Professionals on March 14.

Topics from Chesapeake Bay Commanders' Conference

Mr. Kevin Du Bois explained that attendees from the 2019 Chesapeake Bay Commanders' Conference (CBCC) suggested a range of topics for future DoD CBP publications. In response, the DoD CBP compiled a list of the topics it has addressed in quarterly Journals, fact sheets, and CBAT presentations since 2016. CBAT members would like to see more information about innovative BMP types. Ms. Sarah Diebel noted that one of the DoD CBP's roles is to advocate for crediting of BMP types implemented by installations. Manufactured treatment devices (MTDs) are the most common non-credited practices implemented at installations; the Chesapeake Bay Program is defining acceptance criteria and testing protocols for MTDs in the watershed.

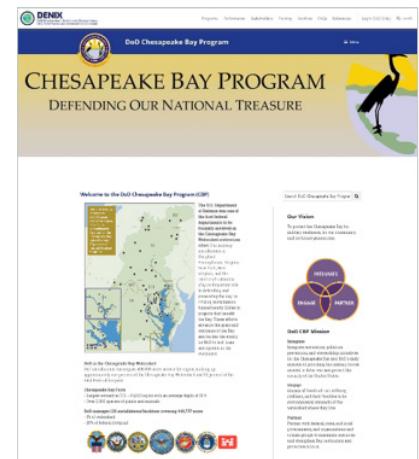
DoD CBP Outreach Products and Tools: Analysis and Formulation of Future Recommendations

As part of strategic planning and in response to feedback from the CBCC, the DoD CBP requested input from the CBAT on its suite of outreach products and tools including the quarterly Journal, fact sheets, CBCC, annual progress report, brochures and pamphlets for the DoD CBP and Regional Environmental

Coordination office, and the DENIX website. In a survey released in December, CBAT members indicated that they read annual progress reports the most and the DENIX website the least. Though the majority (21 of 29 respondents) usually read outreach products, most do not forward them on to others; respondents rated the usefulness of the existing products at 6.5 out of 10. Members provided suggestions for improvements, including introductory emails for new staff, an updated distribution list for members, and an informational DoD CBP card (all completed). The DoD CBP re-opened the survey from January 30 to February 13 for additional responses.

Demonstration of DoD CBP DENIX Website

Ms. Diebel provided a demonstration of the DoD CBP's website (www.denix.osd.mil). All DoD CBP outreach materials are available on the website. DoD staff must log in with their Common Access Card to access certain parts of the site.



DoD Chesapeake Bay Program Updates

- DoD provided EPA with a summary of activities for 2018-2019 programmatic two-year milestones
- EPA's assessments of the jurisdictions' Phase III WIPs are now available
- Thanks to those who provided comments on the draft 2020-2021 water quality programmatic milestones
- AH/BC is performing ongoing analysis for the new BMP crediting reports
- The Winter 2020 Journal and a new fact sheet on outfall and gully stabilization projects are available on DENIX
- The Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 Annual Progress Report is in development
- The Principal Staff Committee is discussing budget priorities
- The Fish and Wildlife Service plans to evaluate the listing of the Salt Marsh Sparrow. CBAT members are encouraged to speak with natural resources managers about potential impacts on operations
- The next CBAT meeting is scheduled for 23 April.



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Norfolk, VA 23511

✓ Check it Out

FY2019 Annual Progress Report: The FY2019 annual progress report is now available. Visit <https://www.denix.osd.mil/chesapeake/dod-cbp-annual-progress-reports/> to download a copy.

Center for Watershed Protection webcast: "Small Scale BMPs" Wednesday, May 20, 1 PM EDT. <https://www.cwp.org/webcasts/>

CBAT Quarterly Conference Call and Meeting.
April 23, 2020, 10:00 am to 12:00 pm. EDT.
Attend: Norfolk Naval Station, Building N 26 Room 3303
Call in: 1. 301-909-7350 /Passcode: 68233076
Web connect: <https://conference.apps.mil/webconf/quarterlyCBAT>

Restoration Webinar Series, hosted by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. https://content.govdelivery.com/attachments/USDOIFWS/2020/01/28/file_attachments/1367642/Restoration%20Webinar%20Series%20Schedule%20FY2020.pdf

- “Innovations in coastal watershed restoration” – May 21, 2-3 pm EDT
- “Invasive mangrove removal at scale: tracking ecosystem change during a restoration project in He'eia watershed, O'ahu, Hawai'i” – June 4, 2-3 pm EDT

This newsletter is produced by Brown and Caldwell under NAVFAC Atlantic A-E Contract N62470-14-D-9022 for Support of Safe Drinking Water Act and Clean Water Act Environmental Compliance Program. For more information or to be added to the email distribution list, please contact the DoD Chesapeake Bay Program: <http://www.denix.osd.mil/chesapeake/home>.

