Spring 2025

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

Virginia Governor Recognizes DoD with Program and Project Awards

By DoD Chesapeake Bay Program

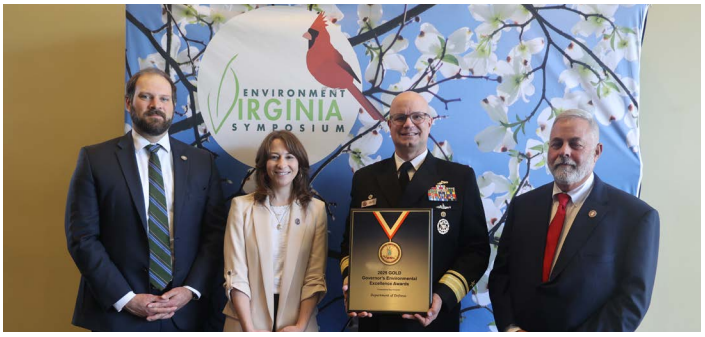

PHOTO CREDIT: VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Admiral Carl A. Lahti accepts the Governor's Environmental Excellence Award for the DoD CBP at the Environment Virginia Symposium.

On April 8th, as part of the Environment Virginia Symposium, the Department of Defense (DoD) was recognized with two gold awards for Environmental Excellence. Commanding Officer, Captain Daniel A. Patrick, and Natural Resources Manager, Tom Olexa, were presented with the Governor's Environmental Excellence Award in the category of an Environmental & Sustainability Project, recognizing work at Naval Weapons Station (NWS) Yorktown. Admiral Carl A. Lahti was presented with the Governor's Environmental Excellence Award in the category of an Environmental & Sustainability Program recognizing the DoD Chesapeake Bay Program (CBP). The Governor's Environmental Excellence Awards recognize successful and innovative efforts that improve Virginia's environment.

NWS Yorktown received the gold award for their Penniman Spit Living Shoreline Project, which focused on reducing shoreline erosion; restoring wetlands, fisheries, and oyster habitat; and fortifying a federal Superfund site. The restored spit also protects critical military pier and shore infrastructure, and helps the installation fulfill its primary mission of supporting the Atlantic Fleet and Joint Commands by facilitating ordinance management, research development, expeditionary warfare training, and industrial and inert storage. Three million dollars in Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Challenge funding was leveraged by $10.2M in partner funds for a greater than 3:1 return on investment. NWS Yorktown is located within the Tidewater Sentinel Landscape and this project is an outstanding example of how external partnering can reduce operational costs for enhanced installation resilience.

The DoD CBP received the gold award for the success of their program to broadly address many different aspects of environmental sustainability in Virginia. The Governor's award was based on the DoD CBP's cross-service information exchange, success story sharing, data collection, and reporting in support of the Commonwealth's Watershed Implementation Plan, and their work in establishing the Tidewater and Potomac Sentinel Landscapes. However, this recognition would not have been possible without the concerted efforts of a myriad of dedicated and motivated installation environmental staff. They support essential warfighting capabilities by managing a variety of natural resources that protect and sustain operational and training missions across the DoD enterprise. Their work also supports the health and welfare of military personnel, civilians, and their families, which form the backbone of locally driven lethality. Their activities are generally not visible to the public and normally occur without fanfare, but we owe them a debt of gratitude for their unsung contributions to warfighter capacity, capability, and force generation.

The awards program with descriptions of the award winners can be found at: https://www.deq.virginia.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/28597.

IN THIS ISSUE

Statutory Requirements and Drivers of DoD CBP Activities

By Jacobs Solutions Inc.

The DoD CBP operates under two primary statutory frameworks: the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Sikes Act, which guide installation environmental management while supporting military readiness and warfighter effectiveness.

The CWA requirements significantly shape DoD's environmental responsibilities. Under CWA, federal facilities in the Chesapeake Bay watershed must participate in restoration efforts and comply with the Chesapeake Bay Agreement. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established a comprehensive "pollution diet" through the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) in 2010, requiring jurisdictions to develop Watershed Implementation Plans (WIPs) to reduce nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment. Military installations help meet WIP goals by achieving jurisdiction-established Federal Planning Goals. Installations manage stormwater and wastewater discharges through various permits, including municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), industrial stormwater, and construction permits.

The Sikes Act, enacted in 1960 and strengthened by the 1997 Improvement Act, established formal cooperation between DoD, the Department of Interior, and state wildlife agencies. This legislation requires installations to develop Integrated Natural Resource Plans that balance conservation with military operations.

These statutory requirements drive numerous practical benefits for military operations. Stormwater management practices prevent flooding of mission-critical facilities, while proper maintenance of wastewater systems protects personnel health. Natural resource management helps prevent species from becoming threatened or endangered, which could restrict military training activities. Additionally, managing different land covers maintains a variety of environments for training while providing recreational benefits for personnel.

Community engagement is another crucial aspect of the DoD CBP. Through MS4 permit requirements, installations conduct public outreach and educational activities, fostering positive relationships with nearby communities and demonstrating DoD's commitment to environmental stewardship.

The DoD CBP works with installations to effectively combine environmental conservation with military readiness. By managing natural resources responsibly, the Program helps ensure sustainable military operations while meeting environmental obligations. This approach protects both the environment and mission assurance, supporting current operations while preserving resources for future needs.

Success Story: 167th Airlift Wing Creates Running Trails that Promote Fitness and Mission Operations

By Joshua W. Michael, CMSgt, WVANG, 167th Civil Engineering Squadron

Physical fitness is crucial for military service members as it directly impacts their ability to perform duties, withstand physical and mental strain, and maintain overall health and readiness, ultimately contributing to mission success. To support these goals, in January 2025, the 167th Airlift Wing of the West Virginia Air National Guard, located at Shepherd Field in Martinsburg, West Virginia, completed the addition of 1.58 miles of six-foot-wide gravel trails to its existing network of running routes. In addition to the trail's benefits for physical training and recreation, it also supports mission operations by providing a readily accessible path for security patrols and simplifies security fence line maintenance for civil engineering crews.

The idea for the new trail sections came from the simple desire for more varied running routes, a sentiment shared by service members on base. These newly added trails, along with roads and sidewalks, can provide service members with more than five miles of running and walking routes without backtracking for extended mileage.

This project was completed in two phases, in 2023 and 2025. Phase 1 transformed previously unused space between a sound barrier wall and the perimeter fence. It is a 0.6-mile trail that begins near the Base Clinic and follows the perimeter fence, offering views of both on-base and off-base areas as it slopes downward toward a small bridge crossing. Following the bridge is the most challenging elevation gain of the trail – a steep 100-foot climb over less than 0.2 miles.

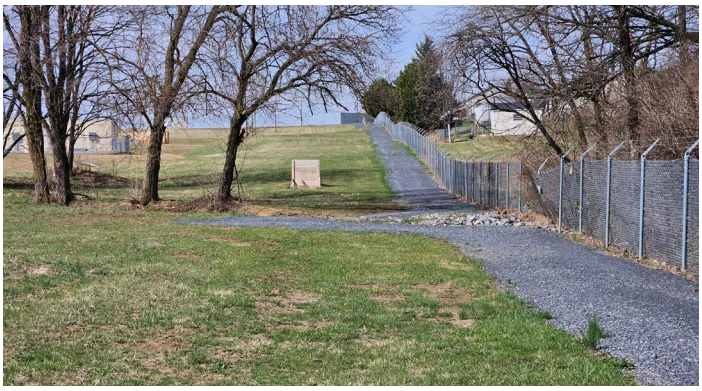

PHOTO CREDIT: JOSHUA W. MICHAEL

The gravel trail along the perimeter fence at Shepherd Field provides opportunities for fitness and recreation as well as base security and maintenance.

The Phase 1 portion of the trail concludes at the base's current running track. Construction of this section was completed during an intensive effort in the spring of 2023, with the final gravel layer added in January 2025.

Phase 2 foundational design elements were constructed in the fall of 2023, adding an additional 0.98-miles of trail. Beginning at the West Gate, this section follows the perimeter fence to the base's back corner, providing scenic views of the flightline throughout its course. Near the end, users can choose between two options: a shorter, 0.78-mile route with a demanding hill or a slightly longer, 0.85-mile path that avoids the incline. The final layer of fine gravel was placed in January 2025.

The true champions of the trail were the Roads and Grounds crew – Derrick Reese, Brandon Cooper, Del Resendiz, and Jesse Mier – who handled nearly all the construction. Their efforts encompassed everything from clearing vegetation to meticulously transporting hundreds of tons of gravel – bucket by bucket with a skid steer – over distances of up to 0.25 miles at a time. With assistance from MSgt Mike Stanley, they spread, leveled, and compacted the gravel to craft a smooth and comfortable running surface.

The 167th Base's new running trail is more than just a recreational asset; it meets multiple base goals and objectives. While it does promote physical and mental well-being, enhances morale, and contributes to a higher quality of life for service members and their families, it also symbolizes the commitment and creativity of the base personnel, offering an essential resource for the installation's security and improved readiness.

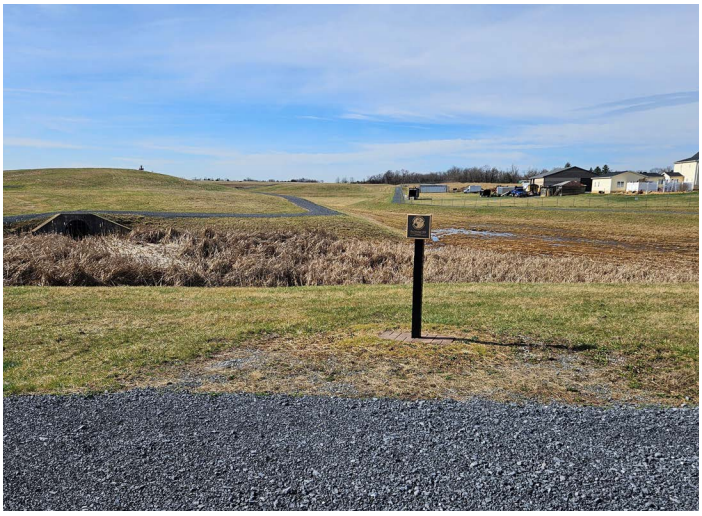

PHOTO CREDIT: JOSHUA W. MICHAEL

Signs have been placed at each trailhead, honoring the hardworking Roads and Grounds crew and officially naming the 1.58 trail section "The Michael Mile." Plans are underway for an annual 5k run to showcase the trails and highlight the significance of the new additions.

Success Story: Joint Base Andrews Reclaims Natural Habitat and Provides Outdoor Recreation for Service Member Health and Wellness

By Michael DeLea, Joint Base Andrews

The Recreation and Nature Conservation Habitat (R.A.N.C.H.) project is a habitat reclamation effort taking place on a defunct golf course at Joint Base Andrews (JBA). The project area encompasses 124 acres of green space that is being repurposed to provide outdoor recreation opportunities to promote physical fitness and mental health among military service members, as well as to promote community support through educational outreach to the JBA military community. The R.A.N.C.H. project was approved in March 2023 and has received $217,000 in funding. It broke ground for construction in early 2025.

JBA is unique in that it features a substantial amount of natural habitat in an urban area, especially considering the installation's proximity to Washington D.C. One of the many motivating factors that led to the R.A.N.C.H. project proposal was the opportunity to bolster installation resilience by improving the quality of the existing natural resources in an urban environment. Ceasing regular golf course maintenance provides an immediate environmental benefit by no longer applying harmful herbicides and pesticides, not maintaining non-native vegetation, and no longer using water for irrigation. JBA wanted to execute a project that would be effective in creating a long-lasting natural environment for use by current and future warfighters. The project team plans to plant more than 11 acres of trees to connect fragmented forest habitat, encourage natural forest regeneration on more than six acres, perform stream restoration on the property, and install more than 30 acres of native meadow habitat.

Similar to many communities in the U.S., the wildlife at JBA face many challenges to their continued survival because of habitat destruction, invasive species, and the loss of biodiversity which are unfortunate side effects of existing development. The R.A.N.C.H. is designed to provide relief to native wildlife on an ever-evolving military installation. JBA currently has four species – the northern long-eared bat, the tricolored bat, the sandplain gerardia, and the monarch butterfly – which are listed or proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act. Acoustic bat surveys have indicated that tricolored bats forage in the R.A.N.C.H. area of the installation during the summer months; ideally, the project will provide more suitable habitat for their activities. Supporting pollinator species, on any scale, has become a focus across federal properties in recent years

as populations continue to decline. By installing more than 30 acres of native meadow, JBA aims to provide a large area of critical habitat to mitigate the negative impacts affecting our local pollinators.

In addition to the positive impact that investment in natural resources would have, another primary goal is to provide opportunities for the community to learn about the importance of the JBA mission and provide opportunities for the community to get involved. The project team plans to repurpose more than two miles of golf cart paths into walking/running trails that can be used by the JBA community and also for training military personnel. Additionally, JBA will be installing benches and educational signage to be enjoyed by all visitors who they hope will come to appreciate the R.A.N.C.H. and help advocate for its continued long-term operation. The installation has also partnered with Troop 1525 to complete an Eagle Scout project consisting of six nest boxes for native bird species that are in danger of being displaced by invasive bird species. The nest boxes have been successfully used by native birds continuously since installation.

JBA hopes that the R.A.N.C.H. can be a blueprint for other military installations when there are opportunities to improve installation resilience by improving the quality of the existing natural resources while building relationships with surrounding communities. This project was made possible due to the efforts of JBA Environmental, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and advocates at other federal agencies, state agencies, and outside groups. While the project is just getting started, JBA remains focused on continued investment in its natural resources and sharing them with the surrounding community to foster ongoing support for this project and other future similar projects.

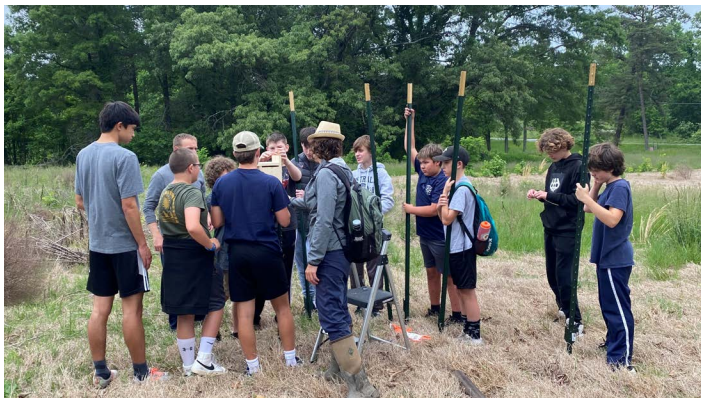

PHOTO CREDIT: MICHAEL DELEA IV

Scout Troop 1525 installs a nest box at the R.A.N.C.H.

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Community Engagement at Fort Walker – Demonstrating Commitment, Building Trust

By Joshua Duggan, Fort Walker

Fort Walker's Environmental and Natural Resources Division (ENRD) is dedicated to protecting the environment and resources of the installation including programs that manage wildlife, forestry, watersheds, and cultural resources. Every year, the ENRD holds several community outreach events, including on-site tours and interactive educational activities. These events serve to uphold Fort Walker's community engagement mission by inviting the public to learn about the resources under the installation's stewardship.

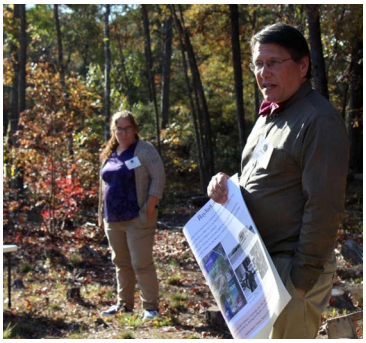

PHOTO CREDIT: ERIK DAVIS/ FORT WALKER

Fort Walker staff explain the history of the Baylortown area.

Fort Walker's Historic Sites Tour provides an annual opportunity for the public to learn about the installation's Cultural Resources program and the significant history of the local community. Tour guests come from local historical societies, descendants of those who lived on the land prior to the establishment of the installation, and veterans who once trained on the base. The ENRD team provided a tour of the installation historical focal points, including the Mica High School (c. 1929), which has been converted to a small auditorium with several classrooms; the Liberty Baptist Church (c. 1854), which is still used today as the Post Chapel; the Lodge (c. 1938), which overlooks Travis Lake and is a central feature of the Travis Lake Historic District; and the Baylortown School Archaeology Site (c. 1914), which contains the foundation of the original school that once stood there.

Throughout the tour, guests were briefed on the early history of the installation, its relationship with the community, and its archaeological context. By sharing the history of the installation, Fort Walker staff are building strong community relationships, developing awareness and appreciation of cultural resources and the need to protect them, and engaging the community in the future of resource management on the base.

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Industrial Stormwater Permitting 101

By Jacobs Solutions Inc.

DoD installations located in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed that have stormwater discharges from certain industrial activities are required to have stormwater permit coverage to discharge runoff into storm sewers and receiving waters of the United States. This article provides information on industrial stormwater permit requirements and how they relate to DoD CBP goals and mandatory installation reporting.

The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) authorizes the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program which regulates stormwater discharges from industrial activities, municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) and construction activities to reduce water pollution and protect water quality. The three types of stormwater permits have different requirements to address the specific characteristics of their pollution sources and this article focuses on DoD industrial stormwater permitting. DoD installations' compliance with NPDES permit requirements helps to sustain predictable continuity of critical military operations and readiness by preventing regulatory actions such as notices of violations which could cause operational disruptions.

Industrial stormwater permits are issued to authorize stormwater discharges from facilities which perform industrial activities including, but not limited to, material storage and handling, vehicle fueling and maintenance, shipping and receiving, and salt storage. Stormwater runoff from industrial facilities may contain pollutants such as sediments, oil, heavy metals, chemicals, nutrients, and bacteria and cause thermal pollution. Industrial stormwater permits require the reduction or prevention of these pollutants from entering waters of the United States.

Regulated Entities and Permit Administration

Specific details about industrial stormwater-regulated entities and permit administration including authorization, permit types, permit duration, termination, and reporting are provided as follows:

Regulated Entities

NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) defines stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity as stormwater discharged from any conveyance that collects stormwater from manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant and identifies eleven categories of industrial facilities (40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14) (i) to (xi)). Nine of the eleven regulated industrial categories include activities that can be found at military installations located within the Chesapeake Bay watershed and are listed as follows.

- **Facilities Subject to Stormwater Effluent Limitations Guidelines:** Military installations that are subject to stormwater effluent guidelines are included in this category. Examples of stormwater effluent limitations include stormwater discharges from metal plating or finishing activities, from steam electric power plants, or airplane deicing operations.
- **Heavy Manufacturing:** Military ship and boat repair yards are considered heavy manufacturing facilities.
- **Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities:** Temporary hazardous waste accumulation areas are included in this category.
- **Industrial Waste Disposal Sites:** Any installation outdoor area with trash containment, land clearing debris piles, or waste piles are considered industrial waste disposal sites.
- **Recycling Facilities:** Installation recycling facilities can include yards for accumulating materials such as metal salvage, scrap lumber, equipment, or vehicle parts to be repurposed.
- **Steam Electric Power Plants:** Military installations with steam electric power plants are included within this category.
- **Transportation Facilities:** Military installations that have motor freight transportation, air transportation, water transportation, or bulk petroleum storage are included in this category.
- **Sewage Treatment Works:** Military installations which operate sewage treatment facilities with a design flow of 1 million gallons per day or more are included in this category and must follow wastewater management best practices.
- **Major Construction Sites:** Construction sites that disturb 5 acres or more are included in the industrial activity definition of a major construction site but are permitted separately from industrial stormwater permits.

Authorization and Permit Issuance

- The EPA has authorized Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia to administer industrial stormwater permits. Washington D.C. is not authorized to administer industrial stormwater permits and military installations with industrial activities located in Washington D.C. are regulated by the EPA. The EPA and jurisdictions may require a general permit or an individual permit based on the extent and types of industrial activity.
- General industrial stormwater NPDES permits cover multiple facilities within specific industrial sectors and are consistent across a jurisdiction. Most military installations are covered under a general industrial stormwater permit. Facilities which are not eligible for coverage under a general permit require an individual NPDES permit.

- Individual permits may be required at sites which have unique or complex operations, past poor compliance records, discharges to protected receiving waters, and/or highly toxic discharges. Individual permits will have specific requirements tailored to the industrial stormwater discharges at the installation.
- General permits require submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI) or registration statement for permit coverage to the permitting authority. Individual permits require more detailed permit applications.

  Along with the NOI or permit application, facilities must submit a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) describing the industrial areas, types of pollutants, and control measures to prevent or reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff. Jurisdiction general permits may include additional requirements based on local environmental concerns which can be found on each jurisdiction's industrial stormwater website. See Table 1 for EPA and jurisdiction website resources for industrial stormwater permits.
- No Exposure Certificates (NECs) exempt certain facilities from the requirement of obtaining an industrial stormwater permit. The general requirement for NEC eligibility is to provide storm-resistant coverage or shelter to prevent potential pollutants from being exposed to rain, runoff, and snowmelt. The permitting jurisdiction may have specific conditions that need to be met in order for a facility to be eligible for a NEC.
- **The EPA recently sought public comments on the proposed 2026 NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for stormwater discharges from industrial activities.** The proposed permit would replace the 2021 EPA MSGP when it takes effect in February 2026.

Duration and Termination

- General and individual industrial stormwater permit duration is typically 5 years. If a permit expires and a new one has not been issued, the permitting authority can administratively continue the existing permit until a new one is issued. Installations are required to submit their NOI or individual permit reapplication before their current permit expires.
- Industrial stormwater permits are not terminated unless a facility closes, operations change, or ownership transfers. An industrial stormwater permit may also be terminated if the permittee fails to comply with the permit requirements and the permitting authority chooses to revoke the permit.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Permit requirements for monitoring and reporting are typically the responsibility of the installation environmental manager responsible for water-related compliance.
- All permittees must perform regular monitoring of their effluent discharges and report the sampling results for required parameters in Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) submitted to the permitting authority. The DMRs document compliance or non-compliance with permit limits and provide information about trends in discharge water quality.

Table 1. Industrial Stormwater Permit Resources by Jurisdiction

Permitting Authority	Website
EPA	**Stormwater Discharges from Industrial Activities – EPA's 2021 MSGP:** https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities-epas-2021-msgp **Stormwater Discharges from Industrial Activities:** https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities **Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan:** https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-03/documents/swppp_guide_industrial_2021_030121.pdf **Stormwater Discharges from Industrial Activities – EPA's Proposed 2026 MSGP:** https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities-epas-proposed-2026-msgp
Maryland	**NPDES Industrial & General Surface Water Discharge Permits:** https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/water/wwp/Pages/IndustrialSurfaceDischargePermits.aspx
New York	**Multi-Sector Stormwater General Permit:** https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/water/water-quality/stormwater/msgp
Pennsylvania	**Industrial Stormwater Management:** https://www.pa.gov/agencies/dep/programs-and-services/water/clean-water/stormwater-management/industrial-stormwater.html
Virginia	**Industrial Stormwater Permit:** https://www.deq.virginia.gov/permits/water/stormwater-industrial
Washington, D.C.	**Stormwater Regulations for Operational Facilities:** https://doee.dc.gov/service/stormwater-regulations-operational-facilities
West Virginia	**Multi-Sector Stormwater General Permit:** https://dep.wv.gov/WWE/Programs/stormwater/multisector/Pages/home.aspx

- The monitored parameters and frequency of monitoring are described in the permits. The parameters can vary depending on the type of industrial activity. DMRs are submitted quarterly or semi-annually via electronic submissions to the permitting authority.
- Permittees must perform routine site inspections of the industrial areas including the discharge points and evaluate the efficacy of the control measures. If the control measures aren't effective or need maintenance, follow-up actions must be performed. The permittee must keep records of the inspection results.
- Some jurisdictions require annual reports that summarize monitoring results, document SWPPP updates, evaluate the effectiveness of best management practices (BMPs), and record corrective actions. Annual reports may also include information about progress towards meeting Chesapeake Bay and local TMDL pollutant reduction requirements. The Maryland General Permit outlines Chesapeake Bay Restoration Requirements for all facilities located within the Chesapeake Bay watershed, while the Pennsylvania General Permit requires benchmark monitoring of nitrogen and phosphorus. Virginia requires submittal of a Chesapeake Bay TMDL Action Plan reporting form, if applicable to the permittee.
- In cases of non-compliance, permittees should immediately notify the permitting authority and describe the cause, period of non-compliance, action taken to address the pollution, and action planned to prevent a recurrence. The permittee should maintain documentation of the non-compliance event and include a description of the instance and corrective actions taken in its annual report.
- Inactive or unstaffed facilities may seek an exception or waiver related to routine facility inspections and monitoring. Steps to obtain an exception vary based on the jurisdiction but may include updating the SWPPP to describe the site status and submitting an exception or waiver application.

Permit Requirements Related to the DoD CBP

Along with monitoring and reporting facility compliance, permittees must submit, update, and adhere to their SWPPP. The SWPPP includes detailed descriptions of the facility, potential pollutant sources, stormwater control and good housekeeping measures to prevent the pollution of stormwater discharge, and schedules and procedures for monitoring. Permittees also implement stormwater BMPs to treat pollutants in industrial stormwater runoff. The stormwater discharges from industrial facilities must also comply with TMDL requirements, as applicable, including reporting annually to the jurisdiction on compliance activities and progress.

The development of a SWPPP and the installation of stormwater BMPs directly supports pollutant reductions to help achieve

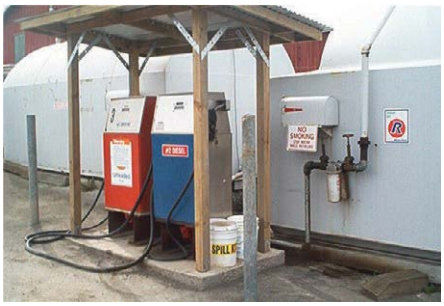

PHOTO CREDIT: EPA

"Spill kits should be maintained in areas with spill potential, such as fueling stations."

– Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, 2021

Chesapeake Bay TMDL goals. For military installations in the Chesapeake Bay, DoD CBP BMP and P&I datacalls require describing the BMPs and other activities that protect water quality. Details on how permit compliance activities relate to the 2014 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement goals for Water Quality are provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Industrial Stormwater Permit Compliance Activities Related to 2014 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement Water Quality Goals

Compliance Activity
Implement stormwater control measures to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater. Comply with jurisdiction stormwater management requirements, inspect, and maintain stormwater BMPs, train personnel on BMP inspection and routine maintenance, maintain a record of BMPs.
Perform routine inspections and monitoring of the facility, report on non-compliance with discharge limits, and develop corrective actions, as needed.
Implement pollution prevention and good housekeeping, properly dispose of waste materials, prevent unauthorized discharges of wastewater or wash water, train personnel on pollution prevention and good housekeeping procedures
Comply with the stormwater discharge effluent limits to prevent pollution of receiving waters.

Permit Variations

Jurisdictions authorized to administer industrial stormwater permit programs base their stormwater requirements on the CWA and NPDES permit program regulations and retain the authority to issue and enforce permits at their discretion. They are allowed to have stricter industrial stormwater permit requirements than the federal regulations and the jurisdiction's permit requirements always supersede federal regulations. As an example, in Pennsylvania, the SWPPP is required to be made available to the public upon request while this is not required under federal regulations.

Industrial stormwater permit requirements play a crucial role in managing stormwater runoff and reducing pollution in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Adherence to industrial stormwater permits protects the water quality of the Bay and ensures regulatory compliance which allows continued, unimpeded installation operations in support of the military mission.

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Chesapeake Bay Action Team (CBAT) Updates

By Jacobs Solutions Inc.

Members of the CBAT convened for their quarterly meetings on January 23, 2025, and April 24, 2025.

Chesapeake Bay Service Leads and installation representatives shared updates, information, and questions on topics such as compliance requirements and resilience initiatives. CBAT members were provided with updates on the Middle Chesapeake Sentinel Landscape, the Virginia Security Corridor Sentinel Landscape, and the Kittatinny Ridge Sentinel Landscape. Navy Installation Resilience Program Managers provided updates on their initiatives throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Presentations given at the January 2025 CBAT meeting

Installation Success Story: Susquehanna Stream Restoration Project – Mark Rieder with the Defense Logistics Agency Susquehanna gave a presentation on a successful stream restoration project at the installation that helps to meet Chesapeake Bay TMDL pollutant reduction requirements. The project addressed stream erosion, incised stream beds, and constrained flows.

Complying with Local TMDLs to Achieve Installation Goals – CBAT members were provided with an explanation of how installations must comply with local TMDLs for bacteria, metals, PCBs, and benthic macroinvertebrates. Installations were provided with several BMP implementation strategies that can simultaneously address both local TMDL and Chesapeake Bay TMDL requirements.

Presentations given at the April 2025 CBAT meeting

CBP Beyond 2025 – Marisa Baldine, representing the CBP Partnership, provided an overview of the Partnership's "Beyond 2025" initiatives and the next steps being taken to achieve Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement goals and outcomes to restore and conserve the Bay post-2025.

2025 BMP and Projects and Indicators (P&I) Datacalls Training and Overview – Part 1 – Installations were provided with an overview of the procedures and expectations for installations in Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 BMP and P&I datacalls, which are typically released in July and August, respectively. Members were provided with strategies on how to use BMP Credit Report results for each installation to regain BMP credit in the future. Part 2 of datacall training will take place in July 2025.