



DoD Chesapeake Bay Program Journal

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DoD/DON Chesapeake Bay Program Regional Environmental Coordination Office
Spring Road, Building 16, Naval Weapons Station Yorktown, VA 23691-0160

News from the Chesapeake Bay Coordinator

By: Jennifer Guerrero

The Chesapeake Bay TMDL

Just a reminder – The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released the draft Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) on 24 September 2010. Since the Bay is listed as impaired, EPA will establish the TMDL by setting a cap to reduce the amount of nutrients (i.e., nitrogen and phosphorous) and sediment pollution entering the Bay and tidal tributaries to meet water quality standards. EPA provided the seven jurisdictions (DC, DE, MD, NY, PA, VA and WV) their draft allocations for nutrients and sediment by major river basin on 1 July 2010 and 13 August 2010, respectively. The TMDL requires achievement of 60% of the pollutant load reductions by 2017 and 100% achievement by 2025, although MD has committed to 70% by 2017 and 100% by 2020.

The TMDL will be implemented through Watershed Implementation Plans (WIPs) developed by the jurisdictions. The draft Phase I WIPs, submitted to EPA around 1 September 2010, contain proposed strategies, policies, and regulatory actions for source sectors (i.e., wastewater, storm water, agriculture and on-site wastewater treatment systems) to achieve their pollutant load reductions. The plans vary from state to state, so I encourage you to read these draft WIPs so you can be better postured to plan for emerging requirements. These plans and the EPA's draft TMDL are available for a 45-day public comment period from 24 September 2010 to 8 November 2010. There will also be a series of public meetings and webinars throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed (please see page 2 for the list of meeting locations). If you would like to provide comments, please contact your component Regional Environmental Coordinator (REC) or the Region III DoD REC.

EPA Actions

EPA will hold everyone accountable and plans to initiate several regulatory and other actions to support implementation. They intend to propose revisions to national storm water regulations by September 2011, including specific requirements for storm water discharges from new and redeveloped sites and additional provisions for the Bay

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watershed. They will also implement their May 2010 Chesapeake Bay Compliance and Enforcement Strategy, focusing on industrial, municipal and agricultural pollution sources; wetlands violations; federal facilities; and Superfund sites.

EPA provided the Federal Leadership Committee, Office of Management and Budget and the President's Council on Environmental Quality with their initial WIP evaluation findings on 15 September 2010. Only one jurisdiction (MD) achieved all of its draft allocations, but none provided sufficient reasonable assurance that required reductions would be achieved. As an example for the storm water sector, only one state included a strong retrofit program. For wastewater, tracking of nutrient loads and upgrade/compliance schedules needs improvement in most jurisdictions. If the states' final Phase I WIPs due 29 November 2010 do not provide EPA assurance that load reductions can be reasonably met, then EPA will invoke their full regulatory authorities (for point sources) as a 'backstop.' Bottom line: DoD can expect more stringent requirements as National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits are renewed and a significant outlay of resources required to address retrofits of urban storm water pollution.

The EO 13508 FY11 Federal Action Plan

Executive Order (EO) 13508 requires publication of an annual action plan that identifies federal actions that will be taken in the upcoming Fiscal Year (FY) based on the Presidential Budget submission. The FY11 plan will be released on 30 September 2010. DoD's expected contributions include:

- Contribute to Phase II WIPs – work with the jurisdictions as they divide target loads among subwatersheds, counties, and sources to determine our facilities' fair share of load reductions under the TMDL;

See 'Coordinator News', page 2



'Coordinator News' continued from page 1

- Implement the Energy Independence and Security Act Section (EISA) Section 438 storm water requirements, projects that impact over 5,000 square feet must mimic pre-development hydrology;
- Implement sustainable land management practices, referred to as Section 502 guidance after documentation issued by EPA with the Final EO Strategy; and
- Conserve priority landscapes around defense installations.

It was challenging to identify/collect funding information for inclusion in the action plan since DoD does not have a specific line item identified in the Presidential Budget for Chesapeake Bay restoration. Plus, the time constraints to produce this first action plan prevented a data call to all the service components. As such, we used the following data sources to identify funding: the Federal Funding Inventory; Army Installation Management Command, Northeast Region (IMCOM NER) regional project for TMDL planning/opportunity assessments; FY11 approved Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Military Construction (MILCONS) (assumed 1% of total costs used for Low Impact Development (LID) Best Management Practices (BMPs); Army Compatibility Use Buffer; and Renewable Energy Production Incentive. We did not

include an estimate for Full Time Equivalents. We will need to work out a reasonable, streamlined approach to collect comprehensive data that not only meets the needs for developing future annual action plans but other reporting requirements for the Bay program as well.

In Other News

At the request of Maryland's Governor Martin O'Malley and Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) Ray Mabus, the Chesapeake Bay Maryland Commanders Conference was held at the Naval Academy in Annapolis on 25 August 2010. The Governor, SECNAV, and guest speaker EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson addressed over sixty representatives from the military services, including installation commanding officers, DoD senior executives, MD state agencies, and EPA senior leaders. The purpose of the forum was to discuss potential collaborative efforts between the military and MD on restoration efforts. The Governor acknowledged the difficult economic times we all face, but hopes to explore ways to improve performance and pool resources where we can. He suggested the formation of a task force to define the way ahead and track progress. Since the DoD/MD/EPA Environmental Partnership already exists, the DoD REC would like to use the next quarterly meeting to focus on storm water management, the TMDL, development of the Phase II WIP, and reporting on two-year milestones. This meeting is tentatively scheduled for 20 October 2010 at Aberdeen Proving Ground.

**SAVE THE DATES...
AND PLAN TO ATTEND THESE
IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETINGS!**

**Four Regional State Public Meetings on Maryland's Draft
Phase I Watershed Implementation Plan
for the Chesapeake Bay TMDL**
Hosted by Maryland's Tributary Teams

<p>September 27, 2010, 7:00-9:00 pm South Hagerstown High School Auditorium 1101 South Potomac Street, Hagerstown, MD Host: Upper Potomac Trib Team</p>	<p>October 4, 2010, 6:30-8:30 pm Maryland State Fairgrounds DNR Bldg/State Fair Museum 2200 York Road, Timonium, MD (Use York Rd gate) Hosts: Upper Western Shore & Patapsco/Back Trib Teams</p>
<p>September 30, 2010, 6:30-8:30 pm Talbot County Community Center Wye Oak Room 10028 Ocean Gateway (US Rte 50) Easton, MD Hosts: Choptank, Upper & Lower Eastern Shore Trib Teams</p>	<p>October 6, 2010, 6:30-8:30 pm Prince George's Soil Conservation District 5301 Marlboro Race Track Road, Upper Marlboro, MD Hosts: Patuxent River Commission, Middle Potomac, Lower Potomac & Lower Western Shore Trib Teams</p>

For further information contact Mike Bilek at MD DNR: 410-260-8988

**The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Presents Three Public Meetings in Maryland
on EPA's Draft Chesapeake Bay TMDL**

<p>Tuesday October 12, 2010 2:00-4:00 pm The Easton Club 28449 Clubhouse Drive Easton, MD</p>	<p>Wednesday October 13, 2010 2:00-4:00 pm Sheraton Annapolis 173 Jennifer Road Annapolis, MD</p>	<p>Thursday October 14, 2010 2:00-4:00 pm Hagerstown Hotel & Convention Center 1901 Dual Highway Hagerstown, MD <i>(Meeting and Webinar)</i></p>
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For further information contact Tom Thornton at MDE: 410-537-3656

**Complete information on EPA's Draft
Chesapeake Bay TMDL meetings,
including dates, times, venues,
directions, and webinar registration
links can be found on the
Chesapeake Bay TMDL web site:
www.epa.gov/chesapeakebaytmdl**





Chesapeake Bay in a Changing Climate: Choices and Consequences

By: Joe Etheridge (Michael Baker Jr., Inc.)

The Earth's climate is changing. The question is not whether the change is due to human activity or is being caused by a natural warming cycle. The question is whether we are going to take the warming trend seriously. Dr. Chris Pyke, with the U.S. Green Building Council, presented "Chesapeake Bay in a Changing Climate - Choices and Consequences" on Thursday, July 29, 2010 on the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) campus in Gloucester, Virginia. The lecture was open to the public and attendees included members of the consulting community, Gloucester residents, and VIMS professors and students.

Dr. Pyke presented greenhouse gas and temperature data that show an overall warming trend over the past 140 years. He described the nature of this problem and presented mitigation and adaptation opportunities. Mitigation measures can reduce the amount of greenhouse gasses emitted by reducing carbon-based fuel consumption and methane generating practices in all sectors. Adaptation is the process whereby engineers and planners can proactively adapt our buildings and infrastructure for the changes that are occurring.

Using the Chesapeake Bay watershed as an example, he described two main areas of concern: water quality (watershed and estuary), living resources (population and communities) and possible consequences to each. Plausible outcomes if no action is taken include sea level rise greater than one (1) meter, an atmospheric temperature

Stormwater Management Adaptation

Stormwater practices and permitting typically based on historic design storms
e.g., redevelopment of the South Weymouth Naval Air Station near Boston, MA

Increased frequency of high-intensity precipitation events need to be considered
e.g., trends for New England suggest +28% in 20 years, +127% in 90 years



increase of 2°C to 8°C, an increase of annual precipitation, and an increase of storm water runoff. Since the Chesapeake Bay is shallow and wide, atmospheric temperature directly affects water temperature, and a rise in temperature can have a traumatic effect on aquatic life. Increased storm water runoff brings more nutrients and sediment to the Bay, further degrading water quality. Rising water levels will affect waterside communities, as well as submerging vast areas of productive tidal marshland, an important nursery for aquatic life. To mitigate these effects, we first need to reduce overall energy demand by examining our current energy use. By employing such practices as energy efficient buildings

(green buildings), low emission vehicles, and efficient agricultural practices we reduce energy demands, and therefore greenhouse gas emissions.

Dr. Pyke stressed how adaptation is critical in today's land development. Engineers, architects, and planners need to consider the likely consequences of further warming, and proactively adapt both new construction and renovation of existing infrastructure to these changes, which include sea level rise, increases in storm water runoff, and greater intensity of storm events.

Dr. Chris Pyke reminded the audience that "Change is a choice. Vulnerability is a choice."



Chris Pyke, Ph.D., is the Director of Research for the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC). USGBC's Research Program "strives to advance the understanding and practice of green building through applied research and innovation". Dr. Pyke is an environmental scientist with experience studying the connections between climate change, land use, and sustainable design. His research portfolio includes work on energy performance analysis, business strategies, and rating system design.

For more information on Chris Pyke's research, contact him at cpyke@usgbc.org.



Installation Success Stories

Fort Detrick - A Steward of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed

By: US Army Garrison Staff, Fort Detrick, MD

Resource conservation leads all efforts of the Fort Detrick sustainable community of excellence concept. From innovative and leading edge safety initiatives, green procurement, and environmental stewardship, to state-of-the-art waste water treatment and energy conservation programs, Fort Detrick is a leading steward of Maryland's preservation effort of the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Creating a Sustainable Community of Excellence means examining and changing the way current and future initiatives are planned for, invested in, and operated by the U.S. Army Garrison Fort Detrick, in Frederick, MD. Sustainability means identifying approaches, technologies, and systems that will best support the mission, improve the quality of life in the community, reduce operational costs, and protect resources including those in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Fort Detrick has a long standing commitment to the restoration and preservation of nature and the green space that has been entrusted to the installation. The Fort Detrick workforce is empowered, trained, and committed to enhancing safety and environmental stewardship in all aspects of the diverse and critical national security missions residing on the post. Responsibly caring for the maintenance and health of the local natural systems ensures positive effects downstream for future generations. Even though Fort Detrick is a good distance away from the Chesapeake Bay, the installation understands that its actions impact the Bay's ecosystem. To ensure responsible stewardship of air, land, and water, Fort Detrick forms various partnerships with organizations such as the American Chestnut Foundation; Arbor Day Foundation's Tree City U.S.A.; the MD PLANT Program; MD Department of the Environment; EPA; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Baltimore District; U.S. Army Environmental Command; U.S. Army Public Health Command; five Cabinet-level agencies; and contingents from all of the military branches hosted by Fort Detrick Army Garrison. Fort Detrick continually improves by planning for the future through these types of partnerships and by fostering improvement of use and conservation of natural resources. These partnerships, programs, and initiatives allow Fort Detrick to remain a Sustainable Community of Excellence.

Fort Detrick's partnership with the MD Chapter of the American Chestnut Foundation has evolved into

a one-acre plot of land dedicated as a chestnut breeding orchard for genetic back cross-breeding of American and Chinese Chestnut variants to develop a more disease resistant form of the tree. According to the president of the MD Chapter, Dr. Gary Carver, "The Fort Detrick chestnut orchard will become a source of nuts for restoring this almost-lost tree to its former position as the signature tree of eastern forests. Part of Fort Detrick's orchard was planted this past spring as an educational resource, using chestnut trees that represent different species and backcross generations. However, in the next few years, we will plant blight-resistant American Chestnut trees that will, in future years, produce



Mr. Ron Clements, a volunteer with the Maryland Chapter of the American Chestnut Foundation tends to trees at the Chestnut Orchard on Fort Detrick.

(Photo courtesy of U.S. Army)

blight-resistant seeds. When the trees in the orchard are mature, the Fort Detrick chestnut breeding orchard will be able to provide state and government organizations disease-resistant seeds to facilitate the Chestnut tree's return to regain its throne as the 'King of the Forest'.

Fort Detrick continually protects local ecosystem resources through a number of initiatives, which also protect areas downstream including the Chesapeake Bay.



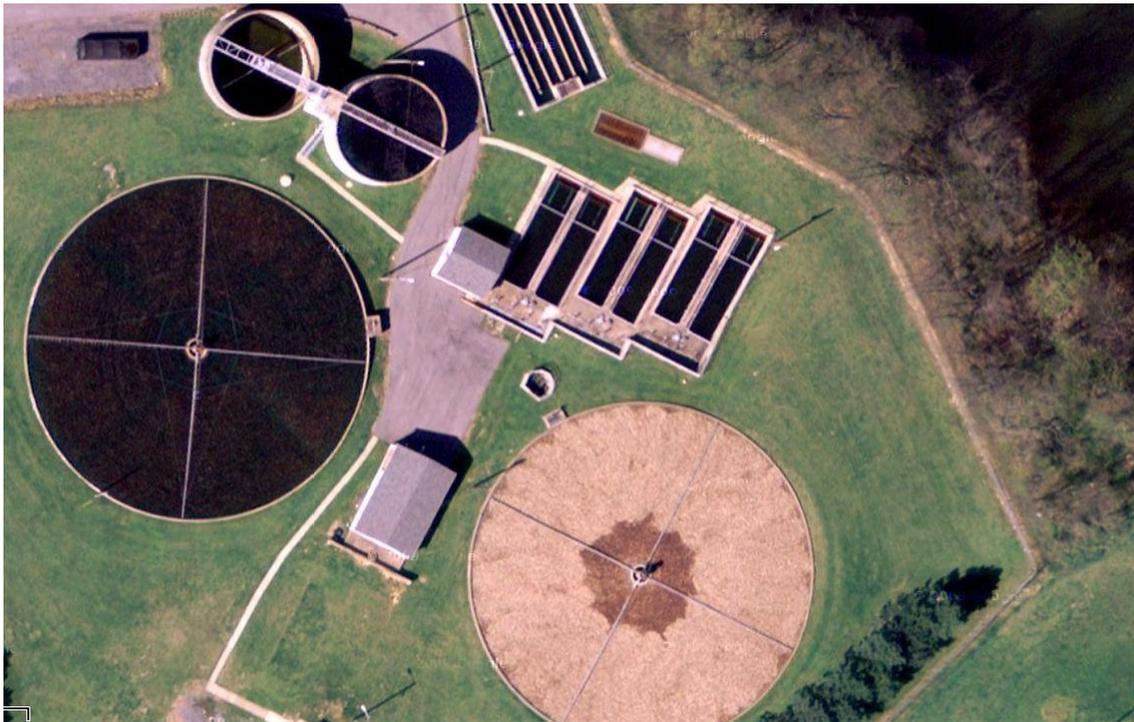
'Fort Detrick', continued from page 4

Fort Detrick is upgrading its wastewater treatment facility to ensure today's and future nutrient removal standards are met. This upgrade will improve the already high standards for water quality employed by Fort Detrick to protect the Monocacy River, the water from which ultimately flows into the Chesapeake Bay. Upgrades at the plant are scheduled to be complete in 2011. Fort Detrick also implements a proactive spill prevention and response program to protect soil and water resources. The Natural Resource program includes stream clean-up, invasive plant control, and an aggressive forestation program that has planted thousands of trees to assist in capturing CO₂ from the environment, reducing storm water runoff and erosion, creating cool spots in a city environment, and creating habitats for local birds and wildlife.

All of the new buildings on Fort Detrick and the retrofitted structures are being designed to meet the

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) requirements; currently all new buildings are being independently certified to the LEED-Silver standard. Through the use of these future buildings, Fort Detrick will improve its storm water management, reduce its water consumption rate, and reduce its energy use rate. Included in these future buildings will be Fort Detrick's first vegetative roof, which is currently under design. This roof will assist with improved storm water runoff, heat loss and energy conservation, and reducing local heat island effects.

Like many parts of the mid-Atlantic region, Fort Detrick has experienced a dry hot summer. Fort Detrick does its part to assist the region by continually implementing measures for water conservation designed to ease the burden of its water demand on the Monocacy River.



Fort Detrick's wastewater treatment plant is being upgraded to further improve the Army's already high standards for water quality to protect the Monocacy River. Upgrades at the plant are scheduled to be complete in 2011

(Photo courtesy of Google Maps)

People Count!

Fort Detrick's responsibility is a dedication and promise to the safety and viability of our soldiers, families, civilians, and our community. Part of this responsibility is to be good stewards of the resources in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Fort Detrick maintains a healthy open and transparent dialogue with our neighbors in the local, state, and federal government and most importantly the community at large; for it is their trust and support of our efforts that empowers us to be successful in accomplishing our critical national security missions. Sustainably managing resources whether they are workforce, infrastructure, funding, information, natural resources, energy, or systems, ultimately results in programs for conserving energy, water, and other resources with an overarching consideration of the environment. This maintains the installation's focus on local actions and how they contribute to a bigger picture, including the health of the Chesapeake Bay watershed.



Installation Success Stories

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Commander, Navy Region Mid-Atlantic installs its first GREEN ROOF at NAVSTA Norfolk

By: Sharon Baumann (NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic)

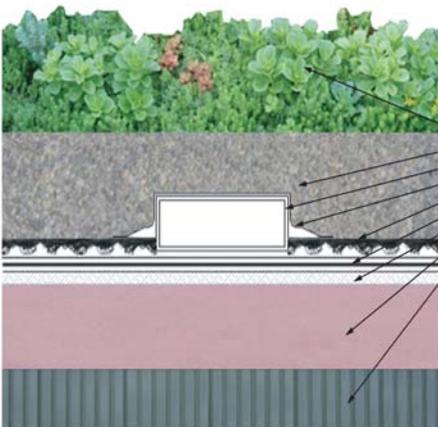
Navy Region Mid-Atlantic installed its first green roof atop the regional legal services office at Naval Station (NAVSTA) Norfolk. Building A-50 required a new roof and as part of the Navy's goal to conserve energy and reduce pollution, NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic chose to install a vegetative green roof in lieu of a traditional roofing system. The \$613,000 project includes progressive LID features that benefit the environment by filtering and retaining pollutants held in rainwater runoff thus improving the water quality that enters our area waterways. Additionally, the green roof will help to reduce energy demand for heating and cooling due to its insulating properties.

Previously, the building roof was flat and protected with gravel and tar with roof down spouts that drain internally through the building and were tied directly into the storm sewer system. The new design includes a 3" system, which consists of multiple layers as shown below. Typically, a 3" green roof will retain rain events until the volume exceeds 0.6 inches. On an annual basis, total rainfall runoff quantity will be reduced by 50% or more. In addition to quantity, green roofs provide bio-filtration capabilities to improve the quality of rainfall runoff. For facilities with Phase I and Phase II NPDES permits, green roofs can satisfy storm water quality requirements. Additionally, using green roofs in urban settings reduce site development costs and increase the commercial space otherwise consumed by the traditional storm water management BMPs such as retention ponds.

The project kick-off ceremony was held on 10 June 2010. The ribbon cutting ceremony for this landmark project will be held in mid-October 2010.



A newly installed green roof on Building A-50 on NAVSTA Norfolk
(Photo courtesy of U.S. Navy)



Benefits of Green Roofs Include:

- Reduction in the phenomena of 'Heat island' effects - Heat islands can affect communities by increasing summertime peak energy demand, air conditioning costs, air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, heat-related illness and mortality, and water quality
- Reduction in costs associated with heating & cooling
- Extended service life of the roof
- Decrease in air pollutants by filtering what is deposited from the atmosphere and storing the carbon dioxide, which mitigates smog formation
- Formation of a living environment that provides habitats for birds and other small animals



Upcoming Events and Training Opportunities

2nd Chesapeake Bay-Focused Environmental Management System Training

18-20 October 2010

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD 20771

EPA Region 3 and NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) are hosting a 3-day Chesapeake Bay-Focused Environmental Management System (EMS) training to help in the restoration and protection of the Chesapeake Bay. The training will provide an understanding of the problems faced by the Bay, new regulatory and executive requirements, and approaches to integrating the Chesapeake Bay priorities into an EMS. This training is for Federal employees and contractors serving in direct support roles to Federal agencies.

The first day includes optional EMS Basic training using the Chesapeake Bay-focused EMS Manual. The following two days cover three areas: the state of the Bay, an update of new policies, and steps toward the restoration and protection of the Bay including leading change as an environmental manager. Topics include information about the state of the Bay, an update on EO 13508 Section 502 Guidance, EISA Section 438, and strategies to restore and protect the Bay. The training also includes TMDL, WIP, storm water and facility management training, and includes methods to involve management/leadership in the implementation of your EMS.

Register before 8 October 2010 at:

http://www.epa.gov/region03/federal_facilities/CBPO_EMS_Training_registration.html

Training Description:

- Provides participants the opportunity to discuss regional concerns, including topics such as storm water regulations and guidelines, greenhouse gas emissions, contractor and tenant involvement, wetlands, and EOs.
- Presents design approaches to EMS elements reflecting local priorities, enhanced environmental performance goals, and opportunities for continual improvement.
- Presents tools and techniques to assist EMS teams in managing their EMS.
- Provides an understanding of the EMS potential in focusing resources on high-priority local environmental issues, such as valuable watershed protection.

For additional information, contact:

Jose Jimenez (jimenez.jose@epa.gov) at 215-814-2148.

Calvert Marine Museum presents
2010 State of the River Summit
Impact of the Executive Order for the Chesapeake Bay
Friday, October 8, 2010
1^{PM} to 5^{PM} in the museum auditorium
Impacting people who live and make their living within the Drainage area of the bay and its tributaries

SPEAKERS:
 William Baker - President of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation
 James Edward - Acting Director of the EPA Chesapeake Bay Program
 Ann Swanson - Executive Director, Chesapeake Bay Commission
 Dr. Robert Summers - Deputy Secretary of the MD Department of the Environment
 Greg Bowen - Director Calvert County Planning and Zoning

FREE

Chesapeake Bay Maryland logo, EPA logo, Calvert Marine Museum, Solomons, Maryland. For more information visit www.pradinc.org or www.calvertmarinemuseum.com

2010 Chesapeake Watershed Forum

11-14 November 2010
National Conservation Training Center
Shepherdstown, WV

http://allianceforthebay.org/?page_id=823#registration

Sponsored by: Alliance For The Bay

The Chesapeake Water Environment Association invites you to a full-day seminar.
Stormwater Issues Around the Bay - How the Region is Preparing for the Oncoming Challenges
 Tuesday, October 19
 7:15 am - 4:30 pm
 Marine Institute of Technology
 Linthicum, Maryland

(Click on the graphic to open the link.)

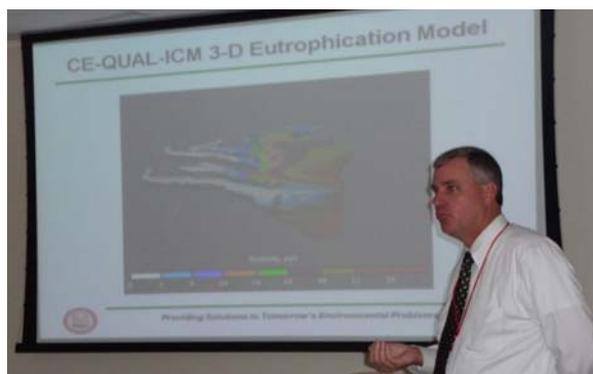


FY11 Annual Army Chesapeake Bay Meeting

By: Vance Hobbs (USACE)

Army installations comprise over 220,000 acres in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The Department of the Army's Chesapeake Bay Strategy ensures environmental stewardship obligations are being met by the Army's 19 installations in the Bay watershed as they execute daily military training and testing activities to meet their national defense mission. It does this by promoting stewardship, partnerships with governmental entities, non-governmental organizations, and communities to maximize Army resources and efforts. The Army Chesapeake Bay Strategy was co-signed in 2009 by the Army Secretariat and the USACE and fully incorporates EO 13508.

The Office of Regional Environmental and Government Affairs – Northern (OREGA-N) is designated as the lead to maintain the Army Chesapeake Bay Strategy in close coordination with the USACE and Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (OACSIM). These offices co-hosted the 2nd Annual Army Chesapeake Bay meeting in cooperation with Fort A.P. Hill Virginia on 25-26 August 2010.



Pat Deliman of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Engineer Research and Development Center provides participants an overview of models developed to assess pollutant loads and predict impacts to the Bay
(Photo courtesy of USACE)

The Annual Army Chesapeake Bay meeting strengthens Army's environmental community of practice and serves to review installation progress in meeting the Army Strategy goals and objectives. This year's meeting was focused in four areas:

- **Informational Sessions** - Sessions focused on the Federal Leadership Committee's (FLC) [Strategy for Protecting and Restoring the Chesapeake Bay Watershed](#). The strategy was

published in May 2010 to comply with [EO 13508](#); an overview of the forthcoming FLC Annual Action Plan due out September 2010 was also provided to attendees.

- **Best Management Practices** - Participants were provided an overview of environmental initiatives by the host installation, Fort A.P. Hill, which highlighted environmental initiatives including LID projects, riparian buffer projects, and fisheries management activities. All of these actions support the goals of protecting and restoring the Bay.
- **Educational Sessions** - The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation provided a session focused on informing participants on how they can improve applications/submittals to better target grant programs, and an overview of the Bay [TMDL](#). EPA and USACE provided an in-depth look at the Chesapeake Bay Water Shed Model and tools that can be used to monitor compliance of the Bay TMDL.
- **Supporting the Army Strategy** - Representatives from the OACSIM worked with participants to better understand Chesapeake Bay-specific installation activities to better capture resource requirements, and to capture actions under the 2010 Annual Army Chesapeake Bay Action Plan. The information will be used to build the 2011 Annual Chesapeake Bay Progress Report that will report progress and adapt, as necessary, the Army's Strategy.

The Army is committed to protecting and conserving the integrity of the land and water on which it trains and tests in the Bay watershed. Army's protection efforts in the Bay watershed have been well documented and demonstrated over four decades through formal agreements; studies; projects; and partnerships with federal, state, and local agencies, and non-governmental organizations. Looking forward, the Army will build on these successes with added efforts and focus on implementing the Army's Strategy in a manner that sustains the military mission, preserves the Bay, and secures our future.

For more information on the Army Chesapeake Bay Strategy, please contact Vance Hobbs, Acting Director of the OREGA-N at 410-436-0482 or email vance.hobbs@us.army.mil