



March/April 2001

# The Army's Chesapeake Review



## Forts Eustis and Meade Receive Awards

by Deborah Elliott and  
Jeanne Skillman

Forts Eustis and Meade, installations within the Chesapeake Bay watershed, both received Secretary of the Army Environmental Awards on May 2 at a Pentagon ceremony. Fort Eustis also received a Secretary of Defense Environmental Security Award on May 3 at a Pentagon ceremony.

Fort Eustis, Va., the home of the U.S. Army Transportation Center, won the fiscal year 2000 Secretary of the Army Environmental Award and the fiscal year 2000 Secretary of Defense

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## IC Highlights Meeting Announcements

The Implementation Committee (IC) met on March 8 and April 19, 2001, at the Chesapeake Bay Program Office in Annapolis, Md. Announcements and discussion highlights follow.

### Nanticoke Watershed

Art Springhorn of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Region III, and Amy Jacobs of the Nature Conservancy presented progress and results from an ongoing wetland project in the Nanticoke watershed. The Nanticoke is ideal for study due to its abundance of wetland resources and its high level of biological diversity. The goal of the project is to determine the condition of wetland areas within the watershed by partnering with numerous organizations, agencies and landowners to assess and rate each area

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Biohabitats

The newly restored tidal wetlands in Kingman Lake provide habitat for herons and other wildlife.

## The Army Corps of Engineers Revitalizes East D.C. with Wetlands

by Brian Feeney

The shores and islands of the Anacostia River in east Washington, D.C., have been a long-neglected area of urban blight only a mile and a half away from the U.S. Capitol Building. Now, the Baltimore District of the Army Corps of Engineers has embarked on a three-part wetlands restoration project that may be the first step in turning the area into an extension of the urban vitality found on the Washington Mall.

The project is being coordinated with the District of Columbia and the National Park Service. It entails creating 55 acres of tidal freshwater emergent wetlands and 6.2 acres of hardwood forest along the banks of the river and on two islands immediately northeast of RFK Stadium. The project has three stages. First, the Corps has built up a 35-acre mud flat extending from National Childrens Island and planted 700,000 native wetland plants. The Corps also created a 6.2-acre hardwood forest on the west bank of the river bordering Langston Golf Course. The second stage consists of a 6-acre wetland created along the

western edge of Heritage Island. In the last stage of the project, the Corps will build up a 20-acre mud flat along the main stem of the river between East Capitol Street and the Benning Road Bridge and plant 400,000 native wetland plants. This area will have elevated walkways over the wetlands for observing nature and a dock for launching canoes and rowing shells.

The Corps has undertaken a revitalization project in this location before. In the 1920s and 1930s, the Corps began a massive dredging project, creating 411-acre Kingman Lake, East Lake, 1776 Island, National Childrens Island and Heritage Island. The Corps intended to create a vast public recreation area. However, the outbreak of World War II ended the project, and it was never resumed. Siltation created mud flats that could not support vegetation, and the river and island shores became a collecting point for riverborne trash and debris.

Prior to this project, the Anacostia River riparian corridor contained only 5 acres of wetlands.

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## Forts Eustis and Meade

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Environmental Security Award for pollution prevention at a non-industrial installation.

Fort George C. Meade, located between Baltimore, Md., and Washington D.C., received the fiscal year 2000 Secretary of the Army Installation Environmental Restoration Award for its efforts to protect human health and the environment.

Each year, environmental professionals from around the world compete for Secretary of the Army award recognition in natural resources conservation, cultural resources management, environmental quality, pollution prevention and environmental restoration. This year, the Army presented a total of eight awards – six installation and two team.

### Fort Eustis

Acting Secretary of the Army Joseph W. Westphal honored Fort Eustis with his own award in January for its ability to integrate a highly effective environmental management program while supporting the mission readiness of the 7<sup>th</sup> Transportation Group, one of the most frequently deployed units in the Army.

“Today’s Army is a committed steward serving as an environmental leader in America’s communities,” said Raymond Fatz, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health. “Winners of these awards, whether an installation or a team, demonstrate that

partnering and engaging local interests enhance Army environmental programs and achieve military readiness goals.”

Fort Eustis, located in Newport News, Virginia, is home to more than 2,000 acres of tidal wetlands. The wetlands serve as a habitat for wildlife and help to filter pollutants from the Chesapeake Bay, the nation’s largest estuary and the first to be targeted by Congress for restoration as an integrated watershed and ecosystem.

A judging panel, consisting of environmental experts from the Department of Defense and other federal agencies, nominated Fort Eustis for its excellent management, organization and concern over a range of environmental problems.

“Fort Eustis has, and continues to be, a leader in the Army’s Pollution Prevention Program,” said panel member Tom Guinivan, Pollution Prevention branch chief at the U.S. Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. “The program is based on excellent personnel and strong command support.”

The judging panel commended Fort Eustis for taking the initiative on several environmental issues. Fort Eustis became one of the first Army installations to prepare a pollution prevention plan even before the Presidential Executive Order mandating the preparation of federal pollution

prevention plans. Another initiative was the integration of the solid-waste management program that has helped the installation maintain a 37 percent waste diversion rate, exceeding the federal goal of 35 percent diversion by 2004.

It is also the first Defense Department installation in Virginia to develop an Integrated Contingency Plan – contingencies being efficient emergency responses to unexpected pollution events. By combining seven contingency and prevention plans into one, Fort Eustis was able to integrate

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Fort Eustis, Va., was honored for its ability to integrate a highly effective environmental management program into mission support of the 7<sup>th</sup> Transportation Group, one of the most frequently deployed units in the Army.



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Fort Meade, Md., won the Army Installation Environmental Restoration Award for the success of its environmental partnership team, for the signing of three approved remediation plans for six sites and for the successful transfer of a former military airfield to the local county.

## Forts Eustis and Meade

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and incorporate federal and state requirements resulting in a more effective and efficient management program.

Increased training and communication avenues, like the development of a World Wide Web-based affirmative procurement training course and training videos for soldiers, civilians and their families, have helped to increase recycling at the post by 16 percent, with a cost avoidance of more than \$275,000. Community outreach activities include promoting cooperation and exchange of information through the Virginia-DoD Partnership and participating in Virginia Naturally, the Commonwealth of Virginia's official environmental education initiative.

Fort Eustis and Fort Story, a sub-installation of Fort Eustis, obtained \$85,500 in free issue materials from Navy Fleet; and in 1999, Fort Eustis saved \$97,100 in waste disposal as a result of this partnership.

"The interaction of the Pollution Prevention Activity with the Navy Fleet and Industrial Supply Center in disposing of excess hazardous materials while obtaining free issue materials is the best of all worlds," said panel

member Lewis Felleisen, an environmental engineer from the Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Region III.

The panel also commended Fort Eustis for its long-term planning abilities. After a major pollution prevention opportunity assessment was conducted in 1999, Fort Eustis found that 32 percent of the hazardous waste generated the year before was the cause of an antiquated paint booth process. A cost analysis evaluated the difference between building a new paint facility and sending the work to a local vendor. A savings of about \$23 million over a 25-year period was identified if Fort Eustis chooses to build a new facility.

### Fort Meade

Judges for the restoration award recognized Fort Meade for its efforts in bringing to closure, in record time, several environmental cleanup projects, while moving forward with several others that will facilitate closing the base realignment and closure (BRAC) parcels of the base in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Karen Wilson, a judge on the panel from the Army Office of the Director of Environmental Programs, praised Fort Meade for its achievement

in the competition, saying "Fort Meade is on the fast track to complete its environmental restoration projects and accomplish its mission to close the BRAC parcels of the installation on time and within budget. This achievement requires dedication to excellence, and I applaud the Fort Meade team's efforts."

The jewels in Fort Meade's crown include the success of its environmental partnership team, the signing of three Records of Decision (approved remediation plans) for six sites, the successful transfer of Tipton Airfield to Anne Arundel County, and the deletion of the Tipton Airfield from USEPA's national priorities list in the fastest time – only 16 months – in the history of the Superfund Program. Fort Meade accomplished these goals despite the presence of unexploded ordinance on the base remaining from many years as a critical Army training facility.

A panel of non-military and Army environmental management experts, including representatives from USEPA and the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM), judged competitors for the environmental restoration installation award.

"The Army cleanup program is maturing and there is light at the end of the tunnel," said Steven Hirsch of USEPA, who served on the judging panel. "Fort Meade is making it through the restoration process with good environmental results."

One of the projects cited by the judges as exemplary was the Fort Meade Environmental Partnership Team's facilitation of the signing of the first Record of Decision at the installation. Their commitment to partnering accelerated the restoration process and broke through barriers that had previously been hindering the cleanup process on the base. The team is made up of members from USEPA, Region III, the Maryland Department of the Environment, the Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Security Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Tipton

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## Forts Eustis and Meade

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Airport Authority and Fort Meade leadership, including the BRAC environmental coordinator and the installation restoration program manager.

“Fort Meade can be applauded for its efforts in considering and including the local community in its restoration projects,” a panel judge remarked.

— Story and photos provided by the U.S. Army Environmental Center Public Affairs Office



Army soldiers not only defend the nation; they protect 12 million acres of land, 175 endangered species, 36,000 cultural sites, 55,000 archaeological sites and 12,000 historic buildings and structures.

## State of the Bay

### Mahogany Tide Threatens SAV in the Middle Chesapeake Bay

Submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) are vascular plants that live and grow almost entirely under water. SAV is an important indicator of ecosystem health in the Chesapeake Bay. These grasses are often considered to be the lifeblood of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries because of their many functions and values. They provide habitat, improve water quality and reduce erosion. SAV needs adequate water clarity to grow and reproduce. Algal blooms like the mahogany tide may threaten the water clarity in the Chesapeake Bay and reduce SAV success. The mahogany tides are caused by blooms of *Prorocentrum minimum*, a single-celled alga that colors the water dark reddish-brown, or “mahogany.” The potential of a bloom depends on several factors, including changes in temperature, rainfall and salinity. The effects of the mahogany tide vary depending on several factors: how much the water clarity is reduced (Secchi depth), how long the bloom lasts and whether or not it occurs during a critical growth period.

At the April 19 IC meeting, Peter Bergstrom of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service gave a presentation on the dieback of SAV in the middle Chesapeake Bay in 1999 and 2000. Bergstrom’s presentation focused on the Severn and Magothy Rivers, where diebacks occurred both years. SAV changes on these rivers have been monitored since the 1970s. The predominant SAV in the Severn and Magothy Rivers are Widgeongrass (*Ruppia maritima*) and Redhead grass (*Potamogeton perfoliatus*). Horned pondweed (*Zanzechellia palustris*) is the main spring species, but it goes dormant before the Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences monitoring surveys are completed.

SAV in the middle Chesapeake Bay has had a history of dramatic diebacks and resurgences. The ephemeral nature of the species makes it difficult to demonstrate short-term impacts. Tropical Storm Agnes in 1972 seemed to trigger the decline of SAV in the 1970s and 1980s. Water clarity increased in the early to mid 1990s, which brought about an increase in SAV. Recent years—1999 and 2000—

were marked by a dramatic decrease in SAV and in water clarity. This change in SAV is likely due to drought followed by Hurricane Floyd (September 1999) and the mahogany tide in April and May of 2000. In some areas of the Severn and Magothy Rivers, the mahogany tide lasted up to five weeks. Similar declines in SAV have been seen in nearby areas—the Chester River and the Eastern Bay. However, the river systems north and south of the middle Chesapeake Bay, like the Gunpowder and the Middle Run, have not been affected by the mahogany tide and have seen increases in SAV.

It is difficult to say whether or not the SAV will recover this year. There are anecdotal reports of mahogany tide in the Choptank, Severn and South Rivers in 2001, which does not bode well for a good recovery. Although the decreases on the Severn and Magothy are dramatic, they do not necessarily represent the entire Chesapeake Bay. Other riverbeds, like the Gunpowder, the Middle and Susquehanna, are continuing to flourish with SAV because they have not been impacted by the mahogany tide.

## **FAC Highlights**

### **Important FACtS**

The Federal Agencies Committee (FAC) met on March 1, 2001, at the Chesapeake Bay Program Office in Annapolis, Md. Announcements and discussion highlights follow.

#### **Corps of Engineers Workshop**

The Corps of Engineers (COE) will sponsor a workshop on environmental management systems in the Chesapeake Bay on June 4 and 5, 2001. The workshop will be held at the National Wildlife Visitor Center at the Patuxent Research Refuge in Laurel, Md. The workshop is being held as a follow-up to actions outlined in the Executive Order on Greening of the Government. For more information, contact Robert Pace of the COE at 410-962-4900.

#### **Susquehanna and Patuxent River Sojourns**

The Susquehanna Sojourn is an annual public river trip that promotes access and appreciation of one of the Bay's largest tributaries. The Susquehanna Sojourn will depart from the town of North Bend, Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River on June 16 and end 100 miles downriver in Northumberland, Pa., on June 22, 2001.

Building on the success of the annual Susquehanna Sojourn, the first Patuxent River Sojourn will depart from the Patuxent 4-H Center in Upper Marlboro, Md., on June 3 and will end on June 10 in Jefferson Park in St. Leonard, Md. The final day of the trip will also coincide with the Bernie Fowler Wade-in event at Broome's Island. For additional information on either sojourn, contact the Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay at 717-236-8825.

#### **Patuxent River Commission**

The Patuxent River Commission is currently working to establish a water trail for the Patuxent River that is easily accessible and enjoyed by paddlers. Detailed information on the development of this trail can be found at <<http://www.op.state.md.us/info/patuxpaddle/index.htm>>.

#### **Directive on Storm Water**

Keely Clifford of the United States Environmental Protection Agency presented FAC members with a draft directive on storm water that is slated to be signed at the Chesapeake Bay Program Executive Council meeting later this year. The draft directive compels Chesapeake Bay Program partners to develop comprehensive stormwater management programs that exceed regulatory requirements. The directive takes into account several principles of stormwater management, including maintaining predevelopment hydrologic regimes, reducing water quality and quantity impacts from existing development, using best available stream management and restoration technologies, cultivating community-based watershed partnerships, and using a multifaceted stormwater management approach that includes conservation, source control, best management practices and pollution prevention. A few of the specific commitments in the draft directive include action on stormwater management technologies, research and technology transfer, community participation, development of monitoring programs and indicators, retrofits for runoff control, sediment control in construction areas and a 30-percent reduction in stormwater sources of the Bay Program's chemicals of concern (i.e., Elizabeth River, Anacostia River and Baltimore Harbor). For additional information, contact Keely Clifford at 1-800-YOUR-BAY, ext. 839.

#### **Potomac Watershed Partnership**

Rick Cooksey of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service updated the FAC on the status of the Potomac Watershed Partnership. The U.S. Forest Service is working with the Maryland Forest Service, the Virginia Department of Forestry, Ducks Unlimited and the Potomac Conservancy (a land trust organization) to protect and restore the Potomac River and its watershed. The partnership has developed a framework for action consisting of four major components: watershed assessments,

riparian and wetland restoration, forest stewardship and fire risk reduction, and watershed monitoring and research. The project will initially focus on the watersheds of the Monocacy and Antietam rivers in Maryland and the north and south forks of the Shenandoah in Virginia. Within the next five years, goals of the project include assisting 2,000 landowners in restoring water quality, restoring 500 miles of riparian forests and restoring 200 acres of wetlands. For more information, contact Rick Cooksey at 1-800-YOUR-BAY, ext. 706.

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## **Correction**

An incorrect statement was printed about the West Nile virus in the January/February 2001 edition of the *Army Chesapeake Review* newsletter. In the West Nile Virus section of the IC Highlights, Meeting Announcements, a sentence reads, "They reported that the virus is a threat to the elderly and young, primarily because of the use of pesticides in eradication efforts."

The sentence should have read, "They reported that both the West Nile virus and the spraying associated with the eradication efforts pose a threat to human health. Elderly and young are at higher risk as they generally have lower resistance to disease." This statement is supported by a statement made in the West Nile Risk Assessment Proposal that was presented to the IC Committee by the Johns Hopkins faculty stating, "The Chesapeake Bay region is threatened both by the West Nile virus and by the potential adverse ecological and human health risks from insecticides used to control the West Nile virus."

Information or comments regarding ecological effects associated with the virus and the use of pesticides in eradication efforts can be directed to Dr. Lynn R. Goldman at Johns Hopkins University through e-mail at <[goldman@jhsph.edu](mailto:goldman@jhsph.edu)> or by phone at 410-614-9301.

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according to habitat function, nutrient loading, and potential for restoration and protection. Wetland flats, the predominant wetland type, are under heavy pressure from logging activity and sprawl. Future products of this project are to include a final report, journal articles, a brochure, a Web site and a technical guide.

### Monitoring and Assessment Subcommittee

Carlton Haywood, chair of the former Monitoring Subcommittee, presented the final reorganization of the new Monitoring and Assessment Subcommittee for endorsement by the IC. After brief discussion, the IC approved the reorganization and finalized formation of the new subcommittee. The new subcommittee will have representation from various other Bay Program workgroups and subcommittees. The responsibilities of the new subcommittee include coordinating and setting priorities and advising the Budget Steering Committee on funding priority monitoring projects.

### Implementation Strategies for C2K Commitments

On March 8, the IC heard several presentations on the implementation strategies for various commitments within the recently signed *Chesapeake 2000 (C2K) Agreement*. Commitments are numbered according to goal, subject and action as they appear in the final agreement:

- Amanda Bassow of the USEPA Chesapeake Bay Program Office presented the strategy for preserving from development 20 percent of land in the watershed by 2010 (commitment 4.1.3). This strategy also supports commitments within the agreement to conserve existing forests along all streams and shorelines (2.4.2) and to promote expansion and connection of contiguous forests (2.4.3). Strategy tasks include establishing a land baseline and

tracking system, identifying lands for protection, strengthening programs for land acquisition, and providing assistance for plans, ordinances or regulations that conserve land.

- Rick Cooksey of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service presented the strategy for conservation of existing forests (commitment 4.2.4). The strategy also supports commitments to develop watershed plans (2.2.1), promote contiguous forests (2.4.3), assess the Bay's resource lands (4.1.1), provide financial assistance for resource lands (4.1.2) and protect 20 percent of lands from development (4.1.3). Strategy tasks include establishing a riparian forest monitoring and tracking system, strengthening programs for riparian forest conservation, and providing assistance for plans, ordinances or guidelines that conserve riparian forests.
- Derek Orner of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) presented strategies to develop ecosystem-based, multi-species plans and to revise current fisheries management plans (FMPs) to incorporate multi-species management and ecosystem approaches (commitments 1.4.2 and 1.4.3). Actions within the strategy to address these commitments include reviewing FMPs to prioritize needs for research and assessment, developing guidelines for incorporating ecosystem management recommendations into fisheries management, evaluating trophic modeling efforts, incorporating results of the filter feeding assessment into multi-species strategies and broadening the scope of single-species FMPs to include an ecosystem focus.
- Kyle Zieba of USEPA, Region III, presented the draft strategy to promote redevelopment in underutilized urban areas (commitment 4.2.5), support the concentration of new development in areas supported by adequate water resources and infrastructure to

minimize impacts on water quality (4.2.9) and strengthen brownfields development (4.2.12). Tasks in the draft strategy include providing education to stakeholders, providing financial and technical assistance to partners, identifying how redevelopment benefits the Bay and determining incentives to incorporate other C2K goals in redevelopment.

- Delores Dalton of the Virginia Department of Education, and chair of the Education Workgroup, updated the IC on progress toward providing a meaningful Bay or stream experience for every student before graduation from high school, beginning with the class of 2005 (commitment 5.1.4). The workgroup defined a common set of criteria to help the Bay watershed jurisdictions track their accomplishments on this commitment. Jurisdictions will be able to use these criteria to develop their individual plans for promoting stewardship and meaningful educational experiences for students of various age groups. The workgroup now plans to survey existing actions on this commitment, advertise available resources and hold an education summit.

### C2K Strategies

On April 19, Judith Freeman of NOAA presented information on the National Invasive Species Act (NISA) and the voluntary ballast water management program, which strives to minimize the introduction of non-native aquatic species. A Ballast Water Task Force has been created to develop and implement an interim ballast water program while a ballast water management plan is in preparation. The plan, which is scheduled for completion in 2002, will consider changes to the NISA, which is up for reauthorization this year. The Ballast Water Task Force's recommendation for the reauthorization of NISA encompasses six priorities: regulations for ballast water delivery and management; ballast water and sediment treatment; assessment of the national program and the invasion risk; informa-

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tion access, coordination, and outreach; rapid response and control; and assessment of the potential for invasions associated with ship's hulls.

### Environmental Justice Task Force

Kendolyn Hodges-Simons of the D.C. Department of Health and co-chair of the Environmental Justice Task Force, updated the IC with its progress. The task force is composed of about 10 members, representing each Bay jurisdiction and several community groups. Hodges-Simons reported that the group is preparing to present at the next Principals' Staff Committee meeting on their progress in addressing specific commitments under C2K, including expanding outreach efforts to minority populations (5.1.7), and helping communities where poor water quality and environmental degradation have contributed to disproportional health, economic or social impacts (5.2.8).

On April 19, Kendolyn Hodges-Smith of the Environmental Justice Task Force presented the draft implementation strategy for expanding citizen outreach efforts in minority communities and addressing the issues of communities that have historically been adversely affected by poor environmental conditions. The strategy proposes several actions including preparing a report documenting water quality; overall Bay health; and the economic, social and health impacts on low-income, minority and limited-English-proficiency communities in the Bay watershed.

### Draft Indicator on Sprawl in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed

Nita Sylvester of the USEPA Chesapeake Bay Program Office presented a draft indicator on sprawl in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The Land, Growth and Stewardship Subcommittee is currently reviewing it. The new indicator uses information from the National Resource Inventory, which is part of the Agriculture Census. The indicator depicts a goal of reducing

sprawl by 30 percent measured as an average over 5 years from a baseline of 1992-97. The baseline rate is estimated to be 127,940 acres per year, which would need to be reduced to 89,558 acres per year between 2007-2012.

### Community Watershed Task Force

Amanda Bassow presented the final report of the Community Watershed Task Force, which lists accomplishments since its inception. The task force has worked to assess the needs of watershed organizations, provide input to the formation of C2K and develop watershed planning tools for communities. The report provides recommendations to the IC on each section of C2K that is relevant to community watershed management.

### Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin

Claire Buchanan of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin (ICPRB) presented a summary of characteristics and current conditions within the basin. Information can be found on the ICPRB Web site at <http://www.potomacriver.org/index.htm>.

### Chesapeake Gateways Program

Bob Campbell and Jonathon Doherty of the National Park Service gave an update on the Chesapeake Gateways Program. Over 60 gateways have been designated in four states and the District of Columbia. The program is striving to meet several benchmarks this year, including issuing its second round of Gateway grants, creating a map of gateway sites and making the network fully operational for both the public and the sites. Visit the gateways Web site at <http://www.baygateways.net>.

### State Implementation Grants

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, represented by Larry Nygren, and the District of Columbia, represented by Hamid Karimi, presented water quality program accomplishments made possible by the State Implementation Grants. Pennsylvania has targeted non-point source nutrient issues and management including Best Management Practices (BMPs) focused on

nitrogen and phosphorus. The Commonwealth has provided cost-share funding for streambank fencing, watershed assessment/baseline surveys, education and technical work. The program, administered by the Department of Environmental Protection and carried out through the conservation districts, is planning more research and analysis of BMPs. Grant monies for the District have been directed toward sediment and erosion control and stormwater management. Recent actions include the removal of the federal facilities exemption for sediment and erosion control regulation compliance and a revision of the 1988 "Storm Water Guidebook."

### Principals' Staff Committee Finance Workgroup

Chuck Fox reported on the Principals' Staff Committee (PSC) Finance Workgroup. The Chesapeake Bay Program received funding to support point-source biological nutrient reduction controls and to provide input to the Conservation Reserve Program on riparian forest buffer goals before the Farm Bill is reauthorized. The PSC meeting report was given by Diana Esher. The Executive Council meeting will be held in the fall of 2001 at the Washington Navy Yard. The theme will be urban rivers. The stormwater directive will be signed at the meeting.

### State Cap Strategy Updates

Maryland's interim nutrient cap strategy was presented by Lauren Wenzel of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. She discussed the cap achievements—Maryland made its goal in phosphorus reduction and almost made its goal in nitrogen reduction. Recently, however, a shift in nutrient loading from agriculture to urban development has occurred, resulting in the need to offset new nutrient load sources with new policies and other mechanisms. Future efforts will focus on smart growth and accelerated BMP implementation. Moira Croghan presented Virginia's interim cap strategy for the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. The tributary strategy specifi-

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## Army Corps of Engineers

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When the project is completed in the summer of 2002, the total will be 60. The project will also serve as a greenway connection to the National Arboretum, Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens and Anacostia River Park, all immediately to the north. It will be open to the public for hiking and nature watching. The wetland project will be followed by a revitalization of National Childrens Island, which is already the site of a museum, theater and playing fields.

Ultimately, the revitalization of the area has the potential to provide an anchor for an entire corridor of urban revitalization, extending from the Anacostia River greenway, through RFK Stadium and the D.C. Armory along East Capitol Street, through Lincoln Park to the Mall, all the way to the Tidal Basin and East Potomac Park. The result would be 10 miles of nature, parks, recreational facilities, museums and monuments to be used by hikers, joggers, families and tourists – a capital idea for improving the Capitol City.



Dick Hammerschlag

The newly restored marsh area of the tidal wetlands in the northern end of Kingman Lake are now more easily accessible to the public for recreational activities, such as canoeing.

## Bill Matuszeski of the Chesapeake Bay Program Retires

On April 3, after ten years as the director of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Chesapeake Bay Program Office, Bill Matuszeski retired. Under his leadership, the Chesapeake Bay Program developed into one of the premiere estuary management programs in the nation. As part of his environmental legacy, he forged the far-reaching, measurable goals in the *Chesapeake 2000 Agreement*. His energy and vision will be greatly missed.

In response to the announcement for a new director, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) received many outstanding candidates. The selection process for this type of position will take at least six more months. In the interim, Diana Esher will act as the director. Diana has been the deputy

director of the Chesapeake Bay Program Office since October 2000. Prior to that, she was the deputy director of USEPA, Region III's Environmental Services Division. She has served in a variety of supervisory positions within Region III.

Also joining the Chesapeake Bay Program, Greg Peck will act as deputy director. Greg currently holds the position of senior policy advisor to the USEPA deputy administrator. Greg has been with USEPA since 1982. He began his career in the Office of Water's Wetlands Program. He has held numerous senior management positions in USEPA and served as the USEPA representative to the White House Wetlands Working Group.

This information was reprinted from an announcement made on March 22 by Tom Voltaggio, Acting Regional Administrator of the Middle Atlantic Regional Office, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, prior to Bill Matuszeski's retirement.

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cally addresses the necessity for education and life-style changes. Current directions include recruiting additional facilities, developing market-based incentives to achieve treatment levels, improving storm water management, encouraging innovative planning/"smart growth" and expanding the BMP program.

### Water Quality Steering Committee Update

Rich Batiuk gave the Water Quality Steering Committee (WQSC) update. Bay criteria for dissolved oxygen, water clarity and Chlorophyll *a* are undergoing final review and will be presented to the WQSC June 4-5. The WQSC has targeted criteria for four different sets of standards: migratory spawning

areas, shallow waters, deeper waters (for croaker, other benthic feeders) and deep channel habitats. The finalized criteria are scheduled to appear in a USEPA publication in March 2002.

### Businesses for the Bay

April Marcy from Businesses for the Bay reported on the status of the program. They have more than 320 members, with 105 mentors. They have reduced/recycled 773 million pounds and saved \$4.8 million so far. The 2005 goals are to have 1,000 members, 300 mentors, 500 mentor events per year and a comprehensive goal of 1 billion pounds of specified chemicals reduced/recycled.