



DoD CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM JOURNAL

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

News from the DoD Chesapeake Bay Program Coordinator

by *Eddie DuRant*

My name is Eddie DuRant and as you most likely read in the Spring 2011 DoD Chesapeake Bay Program Journal, I came on board as one of the DoD Chesapeake Bay Program Coordinators in April 2011. I have a lifelong connection to the Chesapeake Bay both directly and indirectly. I grew up in Richmond and spent much of my free time on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries either whitewater canoeing, kayaking, power boating, sailing, crabbing or fishing. I have paddled the headwaters of the James River, some of the best urban whitewater in the country along the fall line of the James River through downtown Richmond, the upper reaches of the Potomac River, the Rappahannock River, and the Shenandoah River. I have fished and crabbled throughout numerous portions of the Bay in Virginia and Maryland.

Through my experience, I have witnessed the immense beauty of these waters while also observing the numerous environmental challenges confronting the Bay. Some of these challenges include but are not limited to huge algal blooms throughout the Bay watershed caused by the use of detergents fraught with phosphates (banned by states during the 1980s), the significant discharges of nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment into the Bay through stormwater and wastewater by an ever-increasing population moving to the Bay watershed, the loss of water clarity as a result of the loss of underwater grasses throughout the Bay as a result of uncontrolled discharges of stormwater and wastewater and from tropical storm events, further damage to underwater grasses caused by the emergence of invasive species such as the Mute Swan and impacts to the Bay caused by chemical spills such as kepone that are still having an impact on our treasured Bay. I remember days gone by when the Urbanna Oyster Festival only served oysters harvested from oyster beds within the Bay. I was recently told by a vendor that less than 25% of the oysters served at this year's Oyster Festival are likely to be harvested from the Bay. Such are the pressures on this national treasure.

Prior to working for the Navy, I was an environmental consultant for almost 25 years and experienced the challenges faced by local, state and federal governments to do their best given the regulatory environment to protect water quality in the Bay and beyond. However, as we all know, regulations and laws alone have not been enough to stop the degradation of the Bay caused directly and indirectly by pressures of an

ever-increasing population moving within the watershed.

Additionally, my family has a deep connection to the Department of Defense and its mission to protect our great country. I have a keen understanding of the sacrifices made by so many to protect the freedoms that I cherish as an American. I also understand that the Department of Defense's mission and in particular, the Navy's mission is tied directly to the water. To that end, the Department of Defense has a profound responsibility to be environmental stewards to protect those resources on which we rely to fulfill our

mission. It fills me with great pride to witness firsthand the Navy's commitment to the protection and restoration of the Chesapeake Bay. The visible demonstration of strong environmental stewardship by individual sailors, their families and members of the Navy's civilian work force was evident through their voluntary participation in this year's Clean the Bay Day. For Clean the Bay Day, the Navy provided over

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1,100 volunteers who collected in excess of 43,000 pounds of trash and debris from Navy installations across Hampton Roads. I was greatly encouraged to hear that the Army and Air Force had similar efforts and results at their installations across Hampton Roads.

I am proud to work at a great organization with so many talented people. I am thrilled to be afforded the opportunity to work in a program that promises to protect the mission of the Department of Defense while also leading by example to protect and restore the Chesapeake Bay. There are numerous challenges ahead for the Chesapeake Bay Program and for the Department of Defense. However, protection and restoration of the Bay is vitally important not only to our region but more importantly to our Nation. I look forward to working with all of the Services and look forward to serving you in the Chesapeake Bay Program.

DoD Chesapeake Bay Program State Liaisons Updates

by Melanie Frisch & Sarah Diebel

Maryland: In August the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) hosted two training sessions on Maryland's Assessment and Scenario Tool. The training sessions were focused on use by federal agency personnel and consisted of a webinar on 16 August 2011 and an on-site training on 24 August 2011 for hands on use of the system. The training was beneficial for introducing federal users to the system however the system lacks the ability for direct use by federal personnel. To input data, federal personnel would have to schedule one or more meetings with MDE staff to have MDE input the data. The DoD Chesapeake Bay Program staff is looking at a potential solution to the problem and will provide more information as it develops.

The Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) allocations were released by Maryland on Wednesday 14 September 2011. At the writing of this article it is understood that the TMDL allocations will be issued to counties and a percentage of that total will be issued to federal facilities. The allocations are based on acreage (property

boundaries) and land cover (urban, agriculture, wastewater and forest). It is also our understanding that the allocations will be issued as one allocation for federal facilities which would require federal agencies to determine how the total allocation will be divided among the agencies. DoD and the services are concerned that this is not a workable situation and will be meeting with MDE to discuss this matter further. In addition a letter will be sent to MDE from DoD requesting information necessary for the services to determine the accuracy of the allocations.

DC: A meeting was held with the District of Columbia's Department of the Environment (DDOE) on 16 August 2011 to discuss the draft TMDL Allocations issued to DoD. In attendance were representatives from the offices of the DDOE, DoD Chesapeake Bay Program Office, Navy, Army, Army Corps of Engineers, Marines and Army National Guard.

Prior to the meeting the property boundary information included in the draft allocations was provided to the services to determine accuracy. There are two properties that require revision due to changing of ownership. The two properties are the completed transfer of Bolling Air Force Base from the Air Force to the Navy and the pending transfer of ownership of Walter Reed Army Hospital from the Army to another federal agency and to DC itself. For the former the data listed in the draft allocations for the Air Force has to be incorporated into the Navy's. The Army is addressing the latter.

DDOE has broken down their allocations based on whether the property feeds into the District's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), Combined Sewer and Storm System (CSO) and Other. "Other" translates into runoff that flows directly into the streams and rivers without first flowing through the MS4 or CSO systems.

During the meeting DDOE was asked to provide the numbers they assigned to the stream/river segments which they used as a multiplier with the land acreage to arrive at the draft allocations. The additional information will be used to determine how DDOE arrived at two allocation reductions, one at half the amount for the second one, for two properties that are relatively the same size, are adjacent to each other and are located in the same stream/river segment. DDOE was also asked to provide the list of Best Management Practices (BMPs) they included in their calculations. If there are BMPs that were not included for a specific installation the service owning that property may request DDOE to revise their draft allocations accordingly.

A followup phone meeting among the services was conducted. The Army will be submitting their comments to the DoD Chesapeake Bay Program office for inclusion into the letter from DoD to DDOE. The letter is expected to be sent to DDOE by 30 September 2011.

New York: Without any major DoD installations within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed within the State of New York, the allocations to be issued by New York will not affect the DoD. The DoD Chesapeake Bay Program office monitors New York actions and responds as needed to issues that concern the DoD.

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Previous & Upcoming Maryland Phase 2 WIP Workshop

Western Maryland (Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties) - 14 September 2011

Upper Eastern Shore (Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, and Talbot counties) - 15 September 2011

Lower Western Shore (Montgomery, Prince George's, Charles, St. Mary's, Calvert and Anne Arundel counties) - 22 September 2011

Central Maryland (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard counties) - 23 September 2011

Lower Eastern Shore (Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester counties) - 30 September 2011



Pennsylvania: Bay REC staff participated in a meeting on 7 September held in Harrisburg, PA and coordinated by PADEP. Topics of discussion included updates from EPA, PADEP's process on Phase 2 WIP development, brief updates on reporting and tracking BMPs, Update on PA's PAG13 (general stormwater permit), and EPA sponsored modeling workshop. Of particular interest regarding Phase 2 WIPs-PADEP will be not be assigning individual load allocations. Each county will receive a "planning target" to be issued through a fact sheet. All lands will be included in the planning target within the specific county; meaning federal, state, and local lands will be aggregated together. PADEP provided their reasoning behind this approach, in that they believe the EPA's Bay Watershed model is not robust enough to begin to assign loads down to the facility level. PADEP has assigned a central point of contact in their office for federal facilities to work through in order to minimize the burden of federal agencies to attend each of the individual county meetings. DoD will be able to provide BMP information, coordinate implementation, and any issues/concerns through this central POC. We also learned that PA's General Stormwater Permit PAG13 will be finalized in September. Through this permit, each permittee will be required to submit Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation plans. These TMDL implementation plans will not only be required for facilities, which discharge to waters of the Bay but any discharge to waters with an assigned TMDL.

Upcoming Pennsylvania Phase 2 WIP Meeting

September 29th at 1:00 p.m. in
Harrisburg, PA.

For more upcoming PA meetings, visit:
<http://pacd.org/calendar/phase-2-watershed-implementation-plan-wip-regional-county-meetings/>

Virginia: We participated at the Stakeholder Advisory Group (SAG) Meeting on 16 August in Richmond, Virginia coordinated by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) to discuss the next steps and process for the State's Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Phase 2 WIP development. Other participants at the meeting included Planning District Commission WIP 2 leads, Chesapeake Bay Commission Rep, Chesapeake Bay Foundation Rep, elected City and County officials, Planners, State representatives from Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ), Agriculture, and Forestry and other interested parties. EPA and other federal agencies were not present. DCR is working on sub-allocations for phosphorus, nitrogen, and sediment loads. Virginia's BMP planning tool, VAST, will be deployed with user training on 15 Sept. We raised our concerns regarding how military installations will be

Upcoming Virginia Phase 2 WIP Workshop

Roanoke Valley

September 29, 2011
Amherst, VA
at the Mountainview Plaza

George Washington Regional

October 17, 2011
UMW Stafford Campus

Rappahannock Rapidan Regional

October 19, 2011
Danial Technology Center

incorporated into the WIP process to Anthony Moore, the VA Assistant Secretary for Chesapeake Bay Restoration. Mr. Moore indicated his interest in working this issue and will be contacting the REC office for a follow-up meeting. Various Planning District Commissions are hosting meetings throughout the State and will be forwarded to POCs as they arise.

NSF Indian Head Receives Upgrades to Sewage Treatment Plant

*by Regina Adams, Naval Facilities Engineering
Command
Washington Public Affairs*

WASHINGTON (NNS) -- Naval Support Facility (NSF) Indian Head held a ribbon-cutting ceremony Sept. 8 to commemorate the completion of the upgrades at the sewage treatment plant.

The upgrades enable the facility to reduce the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus that is put into the water cycle, honoring the "Chesapeake Bay Restoration" Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Department of Defense (DoD) and the state of Maryland.

"[The Facility] is a very important step in our continuing efforts to support clean water initiatives within the community and the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Memorandum of Agreement between the state of Maryland and the Department of Defense," said Cmdr. Elvis Mikel, executive officer, NSF Indian Head.

NSF Indian Head is located in the Middle Tidal watershed of the Chesapeake Bay, along the Mattawoman Creek and the Potomac River. The sewage treatment plant treats wastewater from energetic processing operations, the steam plant, which supports energetic processes and provides heat for NSF Indian Head and tenant commands and the base sanitary sewer system.

"This is one of our core competencies," said Mikel. "The sewage system and wastewater treatment plants are often one of those key things that no one really cares about until it goes out but it's just that vital."

Combined renovation and new construction to the sewage treatment plant includes an equalization tank, a chemical feed system for phosphorus removal, a methanol feed system, an oxidation ditch system, constructed wetlands, secondary clarifiers, and a sand filtration system.

The facility also meets minimum Anti-terrorism Force Protection standoff distance requirements.

The MOU was signed July 19, 2006, requiring DoD to work with the state of Maryland to develop National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits for DoD wastewater

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treatment facilities and where necessary, to install Enhanced Nutrient Removal upgrades.

"On behalf of NAVFAC, I would like to say we are proud to accept the facility from the base and be able to maintain and



operate it," Cmdr. Douglas King, public works officer, South Potomac.

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Washington and the Haskell Company completed the \$13.5 million project; the contract was awarded in March 31, 2009 and construction began Oct. 3, 2010.

DoD Chesapeake Bay Program Quality Management Board (QMB)

by Sarah Diebel

On August 31st the DoD Chesapeake Bay Program hosted the second QMB meeting of 2011 at Naval Station Norfolk's Ely Hall in Norfolk, Virginia. Representatives from Army, Navy, Defense Logistics Agency, and Air Force were in attendance. Topics of discussion included updates on EO 13508 Strategy and supporting efforts, Jurisdiction's Total Daily Maximum Load (TMDL) Phase 2 Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP) updates, the annual Chesapeake Bay data call, and the 2010 Update to the DoD Strategic Action Plan. More detailed information can be found in the meeting minutes, which were distributed to all QMB members. This article provides a brief overview of topics discussed.

Chris Porter introduced the new Chesapeake Bay Program Coordinators. Mr. Eddie DuRant will serve as the overall DoD Coordinator, Melanie Frisch serves as the State Liaison for NY, MD, and D.C., and Sarah Diebel serves as the State Liaison for VA, PA, and WVA.

Eddie provided updates on the EO 13508 Strategy, recent meetings, and an overview of the various committees DoD represents in the EO 13508 and EPA Chesapeake Bay Program organizations.

Melanie and Sarah provided updates on the Chesapeake Bay TMDL and Jurisdictions' Watershed Implementation Plans (see State Update Article in this issue for more details).

Melanie kicked-off the annual federal funding inventory data call, which will support and provide the information necessary to complete reporting for 2-year milestones, the EO 13508 Annual Action Plan for FY12, the EO 13508 Progress Report for FY11, and internal DoD reporting needs. Information will be needed on projects completed in FY10 and FY11 and those projected projects for FY12 and FY13.

Installations provided updates and highlights of initiatives, success stories and challenges. Dave Cotnoir, NAVFAC Midlant, presented a case study conducted at Craney Island and Southgate Annex called "Assessment of Opportunities to Reduce Stormwater Pollutant Loads and Navy Installations" in support of the Chesapeake Bay TMDL and EO 13508.

Kelly Duckworth, with Michael Baker Jr., Inc., presented results of the DoD Strategic Action Plan Update for 2010 based on the questionnaire sent to installations last year to determine DoD's progress in meeting goals based off of the Chesapeake2000 Agreement Five Pillars of Keystone Commitment. Please keep your eyes open for the final copy!

Lastly, the group facilitated discussions of the overall DoD Chesapeake Bay Program to motivate and affect change within the program. The facilitator asked a series of questions concentrating on accomplishments, vision of the group, obstacles and changing the name of the QMB to reflect the ultimate path and direction for the group.

We appreciate everyone's participation and look forward to seeing you in January. We do anticipate a conference call will be held in November to continue dialogue and set agenda topics. Please look at your calendars and provide dates/times!

Everyday Habits to Prevent Stormwater Pollution

Press Release from NAVFAC Midlant Environmental

As stormwater flows over driveways, lawns and sidewalks, it picks up debris, chemicals, dirt and other pollutants. Stormwater can flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a lake, stream, river, wetland, or coastal water. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the water bodies we use for swimming, fishing and providing drinking water. Polluted runoff is the nation's greatest threat to clean water.

By practicing healthy household habits, we can keep common pollutants like pesticides, pet waste, grass clippings and automotive fluids off the ground and out of stormwater. Adopting these healthy household habits will help protect lakes, streams, rivers, wetlands and coastal waters. Remember to share the habits with your neighbors!

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Vehicle and Garage

- Use a commercial car wash or wash your car on a lawn or other unpaved surface to minimize the amount of dirty, soapy water flowing into the storm drain and eventually into your local water body.
- Check your car, boat, motorcycle and other machinery and equipment for leaks and spills. Make repairs as soon as possible. Clean up spilled fluids with an absorbent material like kitty litter or sand and don't rinse the spills into a nearby storm drain. Remember to properly dispose of the absorbent material.
- Recycle used oil and other automotive fluids at participating service stations. Don't dump these chemicals down the storm drain or dispose of them in your trash.

Lawn and Garden

- Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly. When use is necessary, use these chemicals in the recommended amounts. Avoid application if the forecast calls for rain; otherwise, chemicals will be washed into your local stream.
- Select native plants and grasses that are drought and pest resistant. Native plants require less water, fertilizer and pesticides.
- Sweep up yard debris, rather than hosing down areas. Compost or recycle yard waste when possible.
- Don't overwater your lawn. Water during the cool times of the day and don't let water runoff into the storm drain.
- Cover piles of dirt and mulch being used in landscaping projects to prevent these pollutants from blowing or washing off your yard and into local water bodies. Vegetate bare spots in your yard to prevent soil erosion.

Home Repair and Improvement

- Before beginning an outdoor project, locate the nearest storm drains and protect them from debris and other materials.
- Sweep up and properly dispose of construction debris such as concrete and mortar.
- Use hazardous substances like paints, solvents and cleaners in the smallest amounts possible and follow the directions on the label. Clean up spills immediately and dispose of the waste safely. Store substances properly to avoid leaks and spills.
- Purchase and use nontoxic, biodegradable, recycled and recyclable products whenever possible.
- Clean paint brushes in a sink, not outdoors. Filter and reuse paint thinner when using oil-based paints. Properly dispose of excess paints through a household hazardous waste collection program, or donate unused paint to local organizations.
- Reduce the amount of paved area and increase the amount of vegetated area in your yard. Use native plants in your landscaping to reduce the need for watering during dry periods. Consider directing downspouts away from paved surfaces onto lawns and other measures to increase infiltration and reduce polluted runoff.

Pet Care

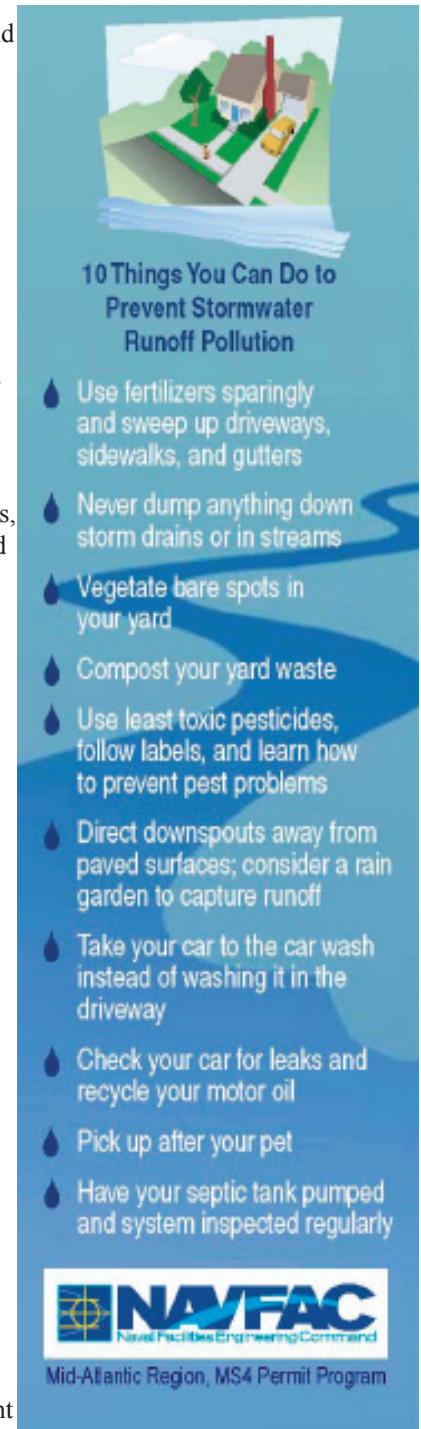
- When walking your pet, remember to pick up the waste and dispose of it properly. Flushing pet waste is the best disposal method. Leaving pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drain and eventually into local water bodies.

Swimming Pool and Spa

- Drain your swimming pool only when a test kit does not detect chlorine levels.
- Whenever possible, drain your pool or spa into the sanitary sewer system.
- Properly store pool and spa chemicals to prevent leaks and spills, preferably in a covered area to avoid exposure to stormwater.

Septic System Use and Maintenance

- Have your septic system inspected by a professional at least every three years and have the septic tank pumped as necessary (usually every three to five years).
- Care for the septic system drain-field by not driving or parking vehicles on it. Plant only grass over and near the drain-field to avoid damage from roots.
- Flush responsibly. Flushing household chemicals like paint, pesticides, oil and antifreeze can destroy the biological treatment taking place in the system. Other items, such as diapers, paper towels and cat litter, can clog the septic system and potentially damage components.



Remember, Storm drains connect to our local water bodies!



USS Harry S. Truman Gives Back - Oyster Shells Laid to Protect Living Shoreline

by Jessica O. Swink

Volunteer officers and sailors from USS Harry S. Truman worked with the Chesapeake Bay Foundation to restore a living shoreline in Gloucester County on Monday. By placing approximately 49,000 pounds of oyster shells in Sarah Creek, the volunteers are not only helping to protect private property of residents in the area, but also protecting water quality and natural habitats.

“When we create a living shoreline and put sand behind the oyster bag sill, we’re going to have more habitat area for the herons, the blue crabs, and all kinds of wildlife,” said property owner Charles Hogge.

According to the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, living shorelines are simply shorelines altered by man to prevent the effects of erosion by creating marsh plantings, beach nourishments and low-profile oyster reefs, breakwaters and sills.

Presentation: “Tools and Techniques for Mapping, Managing and Mending Invaded Lands”:

by Kelly Duckworth, Michael Baker Jr., Inc.

The Mid-Atlantic Invasive Plant Council hosted “Tools and Techniques for Mapping, Managing and Mending Invaded Lands” at the National Conservation Training Center, the home of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife training facilities in Shepherdstown, WV. The tools and techniques presented at the conference are not only to aid the localities but also for DoD installations. Although most Bay watershed DoD installations have an invasive species inventory, these tools can be used to gain a better understanding of what invasive species are prevalent within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed and to help each installation with their own control and monitoring programs.

In order for scientists and land managers to learn how to manage the invasive noxious weeds, one must first understand the impacts and management practices. As Kim Edvarcuk, from the Utah State University, keynote presentation stated, “invasive noxious weeds have been described as a raging biological wildfire – out of control and spreading rapidly.” Like an unwanted wildfire, invasive noxious weeds can drastically affect wildland plant and animal communities, damage watersheds, and increase soil erosion. However, unlike the temporary negative impacts of wildfire, ecological damage from weed infestation is often permanent as land does not return naturally to its pre-invasion condition. Therefore, since wildfires and weeds share much in common, including impacts and spread, their management practices are also the same.

A balance of four elements: prevention, detection, suppression (control), and revegetation is essential for effective management of weeds and wildfires.

Prevention: Education and regulation are the key ingredients needed to raise public awareness and gain greater support

A living shoreline also produces a natural filter against pollutants. “We’re also gonna wash all the water that comes off the ground before it hits the creek through all the sand and through the oyster shells. Just the mere fact that each oyster shell will filter 50 gallons of water a day is in itself a huge benefit,” said Hogge.

Living shorelines have proven to be effective at controlling erosion in other states. “It really is a win-win. The fact that you can actually marry shoreline protection and increase habitat value at the same time, it’s just a wonderful thing,” said Walter Priest with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The next phase in the Gloucester County project is to replenish sand and plant marsh grass sometime in the future.

for weed prevention. More land managers are needed to recognize the adverse effects of noxious weeds and become involved in efforts to reduce spread.

Detection: Weed detection requires field surveys and accurate mapping by designated weed management personnel. As with fire detection, field personnel can be trained to recognize and report targeted invasive noxious weeds. The public also plays a significant role in fire detection and reporting. Ways should be explored to involve more volunteer groups, recreationists and other public land users in detecting and reporting noxious weeds.

Suppression: Fire fighters follow a step-by-step process of (1) rapid response, (2) size-up, (3) containment, and (4) “mop-up” for fire control. The same process is followed with weed suppression; however in contrast to a “rapid response,” control of invasive noxious weeds is often postponed until infestations have covered hundreds or even thousands of acres. Adopting a “rapid response” attitude about new invasive noxious weed infestations is vital to eradication success. Gathering and incorporating information such as terrain, accessibility, safety, method restrictions, budget, etc, must take place before control actions begin. Once the land has been “sized-up,” weed managers then can stop the advancing perimeter of weed infestation. Sometimes weeds managers may be tempted to direct most or all control efforts at the core of large weed problems, ignoring the need for perimeter containment and control of isolated spots. This approach is like fighting a fire from the inside outward – it only promotes more spreading. The final step of fire/weed suppression is “mop-up.” For fires, it involves extinguishing every live ember. In weed control terms, mop-up means total eradication. It involves killing every weed and exhausting the soil of all seeds – which may take years of dedication and persistence.

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Revegetation: The fourth fundamental of wildfire/weed management is revegetation or site restoration. For weed managers, it involves planting native, healthy plants in protecting sites from re-invasion by invasive noxious weeds.

As part of weed management, knowing where the invasive noxious weeds are located is extremely important. The next part of this conference discussed mapping and collecting invasive noxious weed data for weed inventories. An invasive noxious weed inventory is important in knowing where/what kinds of weeds are present for a “weed diagnosis” to better understand the “weed treatment.” There are some things to consider for inventory planning:

- Define the search area
- Define search method
- Define target species
- Minimum target size (single plant or patch size that you will use to guide search intensity)
- Patch separation resolution (distance between 2 plants/ patches you consider the same patch)
- Equipment used to collect data
- Features used to collect data (point, line, polygon, or combination) and when each feature is used
- Define how you will record canopy cover/density
- How will you document areas searched

One type of weed inventory is the Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System (EDDMapS). It is a web-based mapping system developed and hosted by the Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health, which focuses on documenting both invasive noxious weeds and invasive animal species distribution across the US that can be viewed on a local, state and regional level. It combines data from multiple agencies into one source. The data entered into EDDMapS allows land managers, agencies, and others to set priorities and formulate overall invasive species management and action plans. It allows users to download maps, without using any sort of GIS, of an overall area or a particular species. It also allows users to record control treatments and progress. Finally EDDMapS can send email alerts for targeted species.

EDDMapS also has the capability for anyone to complete an online data form (Figure 1) to report an invasive species occurrence. Additionally, EDDMapS is working on an “app” for your smartphone. This app will allow you to use your current location to map the invasive species, instantly take a picture and upload to the EDDMaps database, and enter information about the data as you would using a computer.

Figure 1 - EDDMaps Online Data Form

Report an Invasive Species Occurrence
Please provide as much information about the sighting as possible.

Species:
Begin typing scientific or common name and then select species from dropdown.
If the pest is not listed or is unknown, type and choose "unlisted plant" or "unknown plant" from the list and describe the plant in the Comments section below.

Pest:

Infestation:

Observation Date: 08/10/2011 (?)

Infested Area: Select One (?)

Gross Area: Select One (?)

Habitat: Select One (?)

Canopy Closure: Select One (?)

Abundance/Density: Select One

Patch Type: Select One

Plant Description: ☐ In Flower ☐ In Fruit ☐ Seedlings/Rosettes ☐ Seeds ☐ Dormant/Dead ☐ Unknown

Location:
Specify the location where you observed the pest, by first selecting the county from the dropdown. Then move the marker on the map to the correct location. If you move across county lines the new county will be displayed. You can also enter the lat/long in the fields below and then click the "Jump to Point" button.

County: Select One

Latitude:
MUST be expressed in Decimal Degrees (00.00000) and DATUM: NAD83/WGS84

Longitude:
MUST be expressed in Decimal Degrees (000.00000) and DATUM: NAD83/WGS84

Location Description:

Site Name:

Ownership: Select One (?)
* Reporting infestation on private land, be sure to have landowner's permission.

Lat/Long Conversion Tools:

For further information, or if you would like to volunteer to become a local expert to verify EDDMapS entries, visit www.eddmaps.org.

Stormwater Webinars for Installations

In partnership with the Chesapeake Stormwater Network, the Mid-Atlantic Water Program (MAWP) has initiated a training program to build capacity and provide technical assistance to MS4 Communities. The MAWP posted archived versions of the webcasts held throughout the summer with the recordings, presentation slides, and associated resources. Take a look!

http://mawaterquality.org/capacity_building/swmanagement.htm

"Surviving your Local WIP: A Practical Guide to Nutrient Accounting for the Chesapeake Bay TMDL"

"LID Changes Everything: The New Stormwater Maintenance Paradigm"

"Stormwater Retrofits to Maximize Nutrient Reduction"



DOD/DON Chesapeake Bay Program Office
1510 Gilbert Street
Building N-26, Room 3300
Norfolk, VA 23501

Check it Out:

Partners in Environmental Technology Symposium &
Workshop, 29 NOV – 1 DEC 11, Washington, DC

Save the Dates

The workshop is a nationally recognized conference focusing on DoD priority environmental issues. Attendees span the military services, academic and research institutions, private sector technology and environmental firms, and federal/state/local regulatory and policy making organizations. This year's event will offer an opening Plenary Session (where the SERDP and ESTCP Projects of the Year will be announced), 15 technical sessions and four short courses, more than 450 technical poster presentations, and exhibitors from funding and partnering organizations. For more information, go to: <http://symposium2011.serdp-estcp.org/>.



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