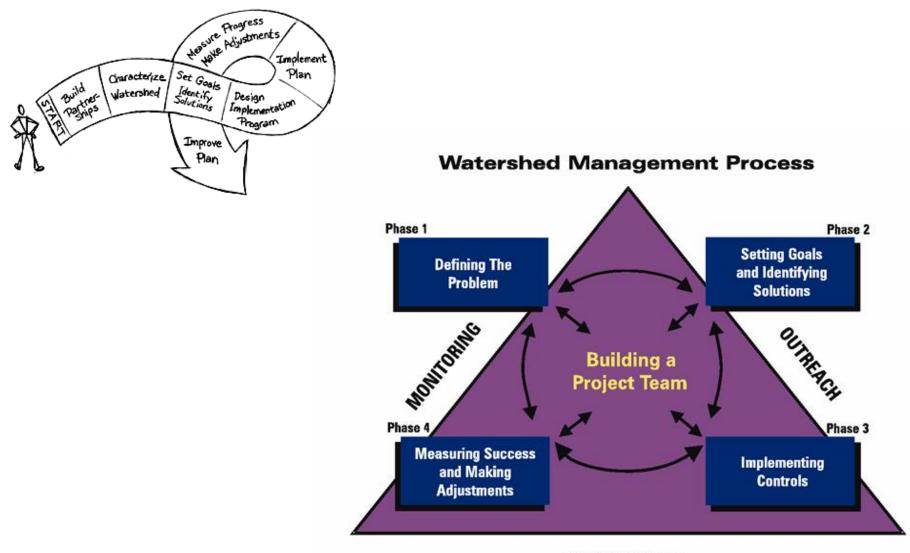
Watershed Management Planning and TMDLs

What's the Difference?

Dean Maraldo, Chief Watersheds Section U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5 maraldo.dean@epa.gov



Watershed Management Planning



Context for planning & management

- We have problems
 - Polluted waters
 - Cultural disconnects
 - Limited authority
 - Few resources
- We have solutions
 - Interested people
 - Improving science & technology
 - Excellent relationships among public/private sectors

RESOLUTION OF MUTUAL INTENT BETWEEN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PARTNERS

PARTNERSHIP FOR STATEWIDE WATERSHIPD MANAGEMENT

WHEREAS the Statusticky Watershed Management Framework is a voluntary partnership for effectively and efficiency protecting make resources and does not also for materiary or regulatory authority of period parting approximation.

WHEREAS the evenestions master for this Watershed Management Franzewerk is coordinating and integrating the programs, tools, and rescurss of reached before to better protect, maintain, and reached the coological structure and function of watersheds and support the seatimable uses of notewhere in the proprior of the Commonwealth of Rainfachy and

WHERE/AS do benefits of this coordinated effort include enhancement of public health and safety, support of notainable incourse and, indexing an provintion of watersheet publication and detents, preservation and enhancement of enhancement and recounting, and matersanatics of an adopting water imply; and

WHEREAS toy is the suscess of the starsweds management approach is for partners to build out and compute their planning and researce management efforts, jointly working toward common goals.

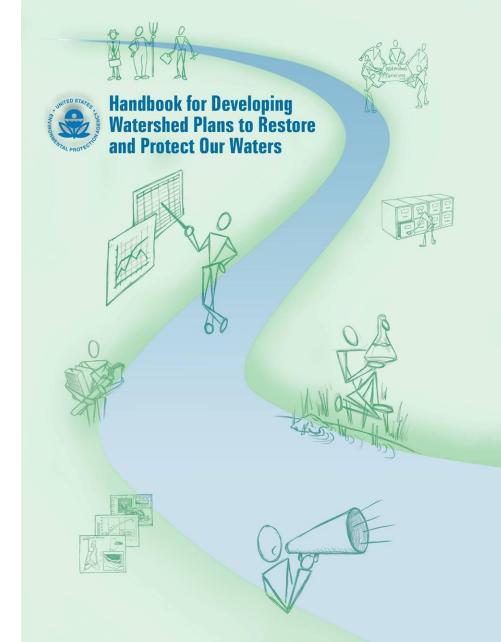
BL IT THEREFORE AS SOLVED that the undersigned permonsistent to work in a comparative spirit in implementing Statewide Watersted Management, and

FIG 11 FURTHER RESOLUTE-base to be reveal for solved, the undercaped partners intend to encourse and incredinate their tests and responsibilities entitlened in the Annotate's Hearthout Langement Francescol, including appointing representatives from participating programs to the Statework Waterburg Strength Committee, and intend to report the Presentative state participation participation.

Postages in designing and implementing this Wannehol Managament Planework NY.

Named B Damage USDS-NRCS, Annow West White days live high Jel Barly - USFOS and Thinky was suited Ke General Constan Rosden B San USGS K Code. My Marine allin Hagh M. archer KRA The Berneth KDFUR TORIA DOL W & Y Martin Ky Dept Vet Roma aluli al. FOC

Watershed Planning Handbook



http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/watershed_handbook/

The Process:

Watershed Planning Steps



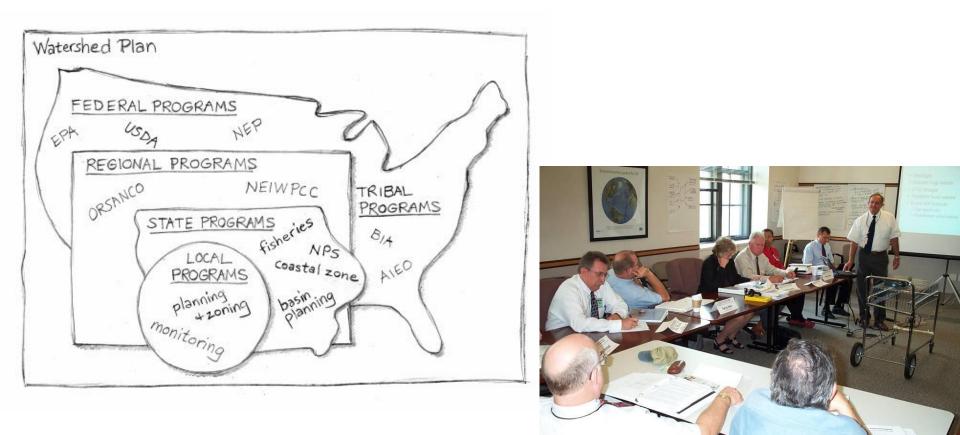
STEP 1 BUILD PARTNERSHIPS

ID stakeholders & issues of concernID scope of effort & planning areaSet preliminary goals

Waukegan Harbor, Illinois August 7, 2009

Keys to Team Success

For best results, coordinate the watershed planning effort with other federal, state, and local activities





STEP 2 CHARACTERIZE WATERSHED

- -Gather existing data
- I –ID data gaps
- ke –Collect additional data, if needed
 - –ID causes and sources
 - -Estimate pollutant loads

STEP 2 CHARACTE –Gather exis –Create dat –ID data gaj –Collect adc –Analyze da –ID causes

STEP 1

BUILD PA

-ID stakeh

-ID issues

-Set prelin

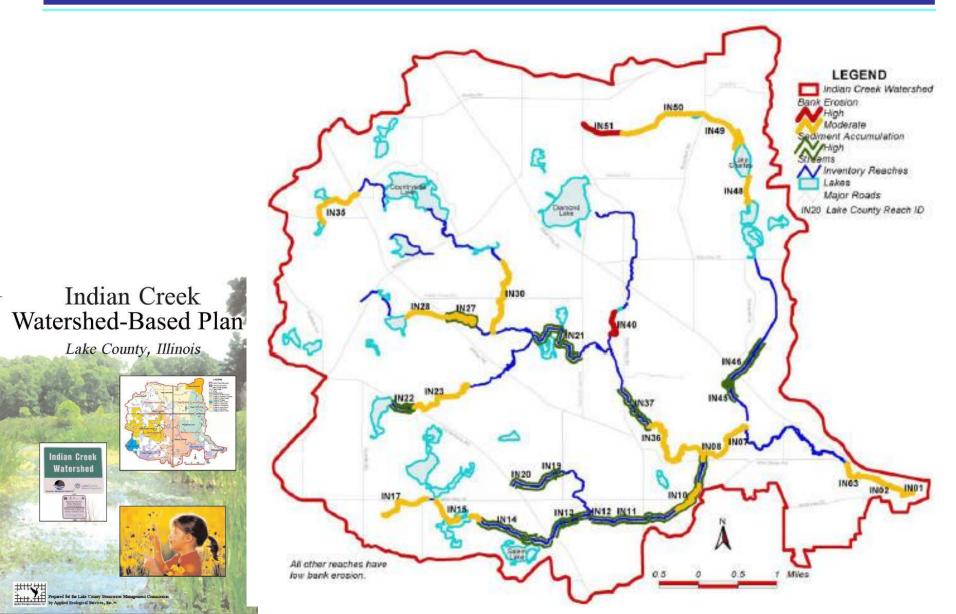
-Develop i

–Estimate p

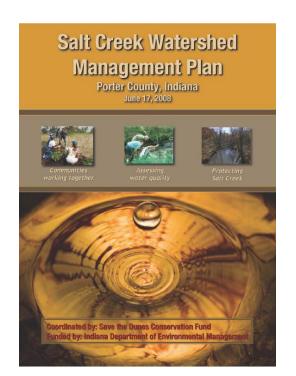
STEP 3 FINALIZE GOALS AND IDENTIFY SOLUTIONS

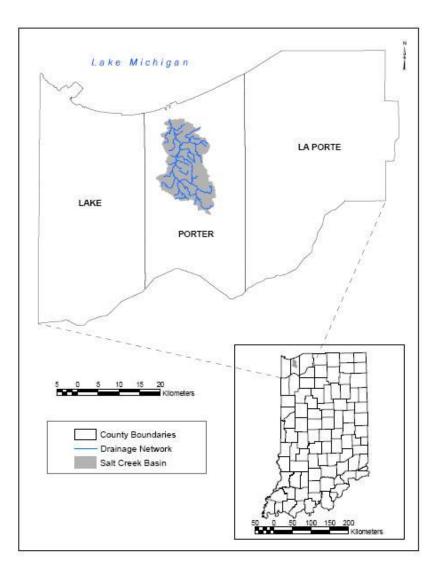
- -Set goals and management objectives
- -Develop indicators/targets
- -Determine load reductions needed
- -ID critical areas
- -ID management measures needed

Identifying Critical Areas Indian Creek Watershed, Illinois

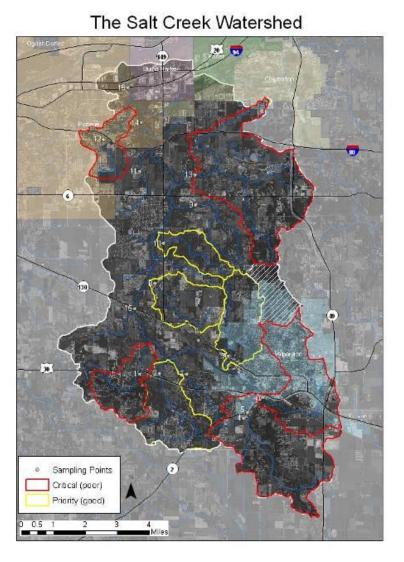


Identifying Critical Areas Salt Creek Watershed, Indiana





Identifying Critical Areas Salt Creek Watershed, Indiana



Critical Areas (Red)

•Need BPMs to improve poor water quality

Priority Areas (Yellow)

•Need to protect good water quality

Based upon:

- •water quality data
- •confirmed sources
- projected future development
- •and causes of impairment



STEP 4

DESIGN IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

- -Develop Implementation schedule
- -Develop monitoring component
- -Develop evaluation process
- -ID technical and financial assistance needed
- -Assign responsibility

STEP 2 CHARACT -Gather ex

-Collect ac

-Analyze d

-ID causes

-Estimate

STEP 3

FINALIZE GOA -Set goals and

-Develop indica

-Determine loa

-ID critical area

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- -Create da -ID data ga **BUILD PAF**
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STEP 1

- -Set prelim
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- -ID manageme

STEP 4

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 - -Determine how
 - -Develop monitc
 - -Develop evalua
 - -ID technical and
 - -Assign respons

STEP 5

IMPLEMENT WATERSHED PLAN

- Implement management strategies
- Conduct monitoring
- Conduct outreach activities

STEP 1 BUILD PAF

- –ID stakehc
- -ID issues (

STEP 2

CHARACT

-Gather ex

-Create da

-ID data ga

-Collect ac

-Analyze c

-ID causes

-Estimate

- -Set prelim
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- -ID technical and
- -Assign respons

STEP 5

- **IMPLEMENT**
 - -Implement r -Conduct mc -Conduct out

STEP 6 MEASURE PROGRESS AND MAKE ADJUSTMENTS

- -Review and evaluate
- -Share results
- -Prepare annual plans
- -Make adjustments

STEP 2 CHARACT -Gather ex

STEP 3

FINALIZE GOA

-Set goals and

-Develop indica

-Determine loa

-ID critical area

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- -Estimate
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STEP 1

BUILD P

-ID stake

-ID issue

CWA § 319 Nonpoint Source Guidelines

 Watershed plans needed to <u>restore</u> impaired waters & <u>protect</u> other waters

 Plans should be designed to meet water quality standards

 Plans must include nine elements ("a-i")



EPA's Nine Elements for Watershed Plans

- a. Identify causes & sources of pollution
- b. Estimate load reductions expected
- c. Describe mgmt measures & targeted critical areas
- d. Estimate technical and financial assistance needed
- e. Develop education component
- f. Develop project schedule
- g. Describe interim, measurable milestones
- h. Identify indicators to measure progress
- i. Develop a monitoring component

Lake Michigan Shoreline at Dawn Illinois Beach State Park August 8, 2009

Thank You!

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