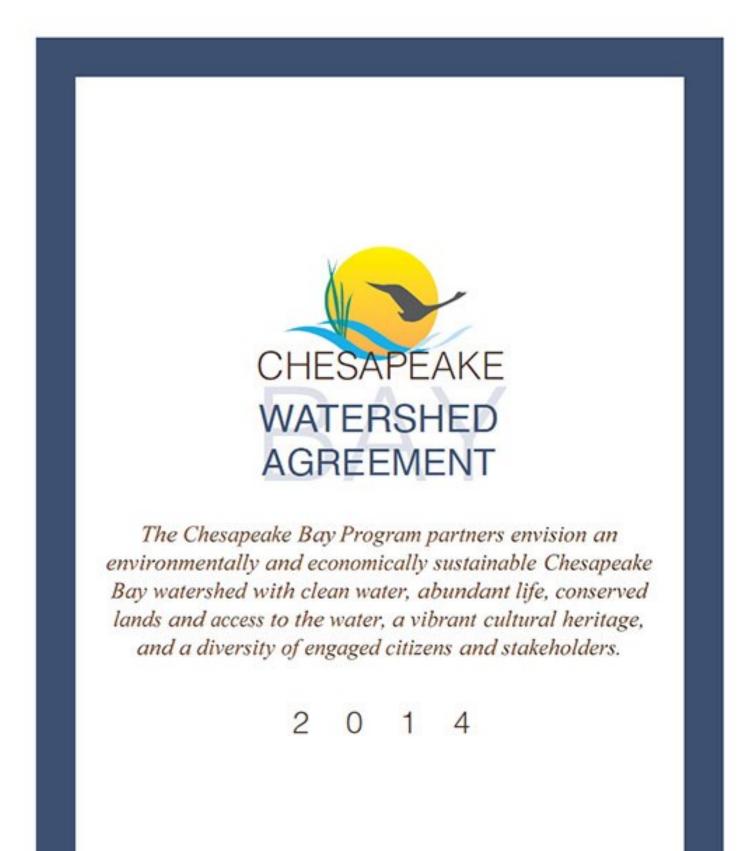
The 2014 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement:

On June 16, 2014, the Chesapeake Bay Program (CBP) Partners signed a new Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement.

This new Agreement is the most inclusive, collaborative, and goal-oriented agreement for any watershed in the nation. Signatories include representatives from the entire Chesapeake watershed, including: the original signatory partners of MD, VA, PA, DC, the Chesapeake Bay Commission and the U.S. EPA (representing the federal government). For the first time, the Bay's headwater states of Delaware, New York, and West Virginia (DE, NY and WV) are now full partners in the Chesapeake Bay Program.

The new Agreement reflects improvements in our scientific knowledge, changes in laws, regulations and policies over the past decade and evolutions that have taken place within the Partnership, including the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and jurisdiction's Watershed Implementation Plans. The new Agreement identifies the Partnership's collective commitments for restoring and protecting the watershed through 10 goals and 29 outcomes.



An Integrated and Adaptive Ecosystem Approach to Protecting and Restoring a National Treasure

The CBP Partners recognize that all aspects of the ecosystem are connected and that this Agreement's Goals and Outcomes support the health and the protection of the entire Bay watershed.

Sustainable Fisheries Goal



- · Blue Crab Abundance Outcome
- . Blue Crab Management Outcome
- Oyster Outcome
- Forage Fish Outcome
- Fish Habitat Outcome

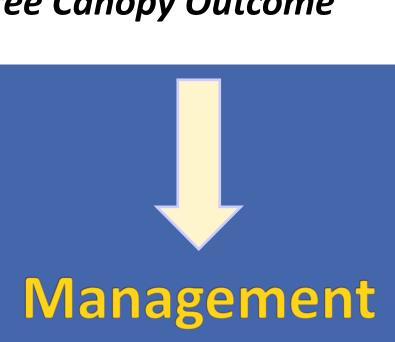


Management Strategy Workplan

Vital Habitats Goal



- Wetlands Outcome
- Black Duck Stream Health Outcome
- Brook Trout Fish Passage Outcome
- SAV Outcome Forest Buffer Outcome
- . Tree Canopy Outcome

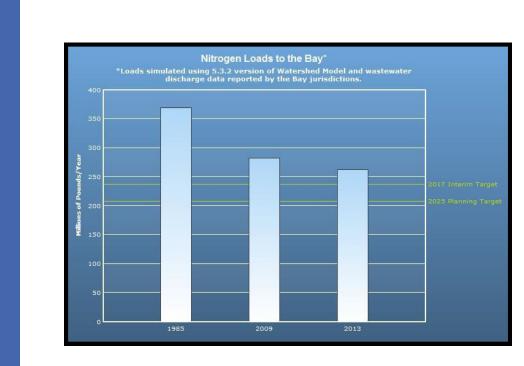


Strategy

Outcomes

Workplan

Water Quality



Goal

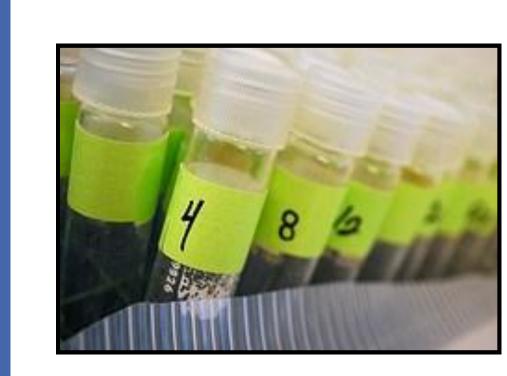
- 2017 Watershed Implementation Plans
- (WIP) Outcome 2025 WIP Outcome

Water Quality Standards **Attainment** and Monitoring Outcome

> Management Strategy

Workplan

Toxic Contaminants Goal



- **Toxic Contaminants** Research Outcome
- **Toxic Contaminants Policy** and Prevention Outcome

sheds Goal

Healthy Water-



Healthy Waters Outcome

Stewardship



- Citizen Stewardship Outcome
- Local Leadership Outcome Diversity Outcome

Land Conserva-



Protected Lands Outcome Land Use Methods and Metrics Development Outcome

Outcome

Land Use Options Evaluation

Goal

Public Access



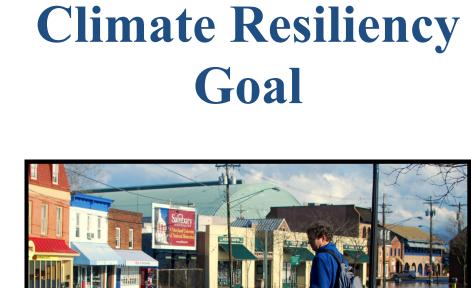
· Public Access Site Development Outcome



Student Outcome

Sustainable Schools

Outcome • Environmental Literacy Planning Outcome



Monitoring and Assessment Outcome

Adaptation Outcome

Identify factors

influencing ability

to meet goal

Identify current

efforts and gaps

Management Strategy

Workplan

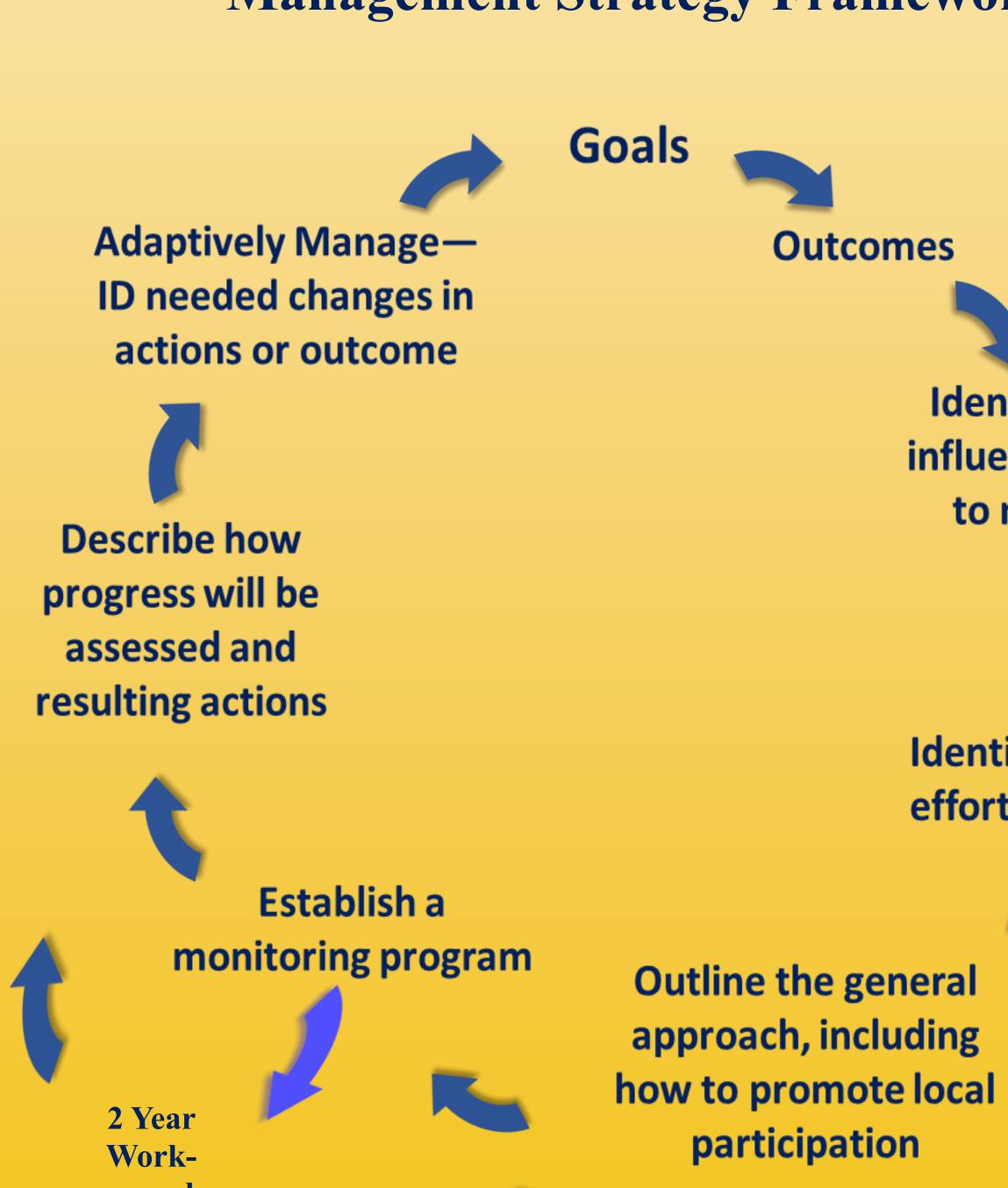


Workplan

Management Strategy

Workplan

Management Strategy Framework



The 2014 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement allows for greater flexibility through the adoption of an adaptive management decision-making process one based on the application of scientific process and continual analysis of monitoring data.

- . Goals articulate the high level aspects of the partners' vision.
- Outcomes express specific, time-bound, measureable targets that directly contribute to achieving each goal.
- . Management Strategies are individual documents that summarize the management process and the collective thinking of the Partnership for each outcome or related group of outcomes. They will articulate the overarching and specific actions necessary to achieve the goals and outcomes by 2025.
- . A *two-year workplan* will be included in each strategy and will succinctly summarize the specific commitments, actions and resources each Partner and stakeholder will do individually and collectively to reach the two-year target for that outcome. Workplans will be developed every two years and will identify the timeline for completion, evaluation methodology, and estimated costs.



Cross-team Collaboration and Multiple Benefits

The CBP's Goal Implementation Goal Implementation Teams (GITs) are developing the first set of management strategies between now and June 2015. Development of each management strategy is assigned to a specific GIT or workgroup, comprised of self-identified state, federal, NGO, local and other stakeholders.

Historically, these teams worked independently, however, a new adaptive management framework adopted by the Partnership now provides a structure that supports working across CBP's ecosystembased teams.

Working together in "cross-GIT collaboration sessions," team members can help brainstorm possible solutions and joint opportunities. This type of collaboration can help each team address factors outside their purview or area of expertise and also has the potential to identify actions that contribute multiple benefits, both environmental and social, to one or more other outcomes.

