UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION III
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2029

Decision Rationale
Total Maximum Daily Loads
Anacostia River Watershed and Kingman Lake
For Oil and Grease

Approved

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Decision Rationale
Total Maximum Daily Loads
Anacostia River Watershed
For Oil and grease
Executive Summary
October 31, 2003

I. Introduction

The Clean Water Act requires that Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) be developed for those water bodies that will not attain water quality standards after application of technology-based and other required controls. A TMDL sets the quantity of a pollutant that may be introduced into a waterbody without exceeding the applicable water quality standard. EPA's regulations define a TMDL as the sum of the wasteload allocations (WLAs) assigned to point sources, the load allocations (LAs) assigned to nonpoint sources and natural background loadings, and a margin of safety (MOS). The TMDL is commonly expressed as:

$$TMDL = WLAs + LAs + MOS$$

This document sets forth the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) rationale for approving the TMDLs for oil and grease on the tidal Anacostia River and Kingman Lake. The following TMDL Summary table is discussed in Section V.2. of the Decision Rationale. Maryland oil and grease contributions are represented by load allocations and are based on meeting water quality standards. Wasteload allocations are characterized as those storm sewer overflows and combined sewer overflows within the District of Columbia.

TMDL Calculations for Kingman Lake

TMDL (lbs/Day)	LA (lbs/day)	WLA (lbs/day)	MOS (lbs/day)
1035.3	123.5	901.3	10.5

II. Background

The Anacostia River Watershed covers 176 square miles in the District of Columbia and Maryland. The Basin is highly urbanized, with a population of 804,500 and a population density of 4,570 per square mile in 1990[1]. Only 25 percent of the watershed is forested and another

[1]Warner, A., D. Shepp, K. Corish, and J. Galli, 1997, *An Existing Source Assessment of Pollutants to the Anacostia Watershed.* Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Washington, DC.

three percent is wetlands. The Anacostia River is formed by the confluence of the Northeast Branch and the Northwest Branch at Bladensburg, MD.

The length of the tidal portion of the Anacostia River is 8.4 miles. The average tidal variation in water surface elevation is 2.9 feet all along the tidal river. The average depth at Bladensburg is six feet, while the average depth at the Anacostia's confluence with the Potomac River is 20 feet. The average width of the river increases from 375 feet at Bladensburg to 1,300 feet at the mouth. Only 17 percent of the watershed lies within the District; much of this drainage is controlled by storm sewers or combined (storm and sanitary) sewers. Combined sewer overflows (CSOs) drain approximately 11 square miles of the basin in the District of Columbia, and 17 CSO outfalls drain directly into the tidal Anacostia River.

As the Anacostia River watershed is heavily urbanized, it can be expected to have the water quality problems associated with urban streams. The District is also a signatory to the Chesapeake Bay Agreement, pledging to reduce nutrient loads to the Bay, pledging to reduce nutrient loads to the Bay to achieve and maintain the water quality necessary to support the aquatic living resources of the Bay and its tributaries and to protect human health. While not specifically addressing oil and grease, the agreement's *Priority Urban Waters* section does call for reducing pollution loads to the Anacostia River in order to eliminate public health concerns.

Kingman Lake was created by the Army Corps of Engineers from the 1920s - 1940s during a massive dredging and channelization project on the Anacostia River. During this project the river was straightened and a former river bend was left (Kingman Lake) as a pseudo oxbow lake. Kingman Lake is still hydraulicly connected to the Anacostia River. Kingman Lake's watershed is approximately 367 square acres. The watershed is made up of parklands and golf courses (50%), residential lands (25%), and RFK stadium and parking lot (25%).

Kingman Lake is open to the Anacostia River at two points and like the river it is tidally influenced. The lake was originally 94 acres in size however 44 acres were converted into wetlands and just 50 acres of open lake remain. The tidal amplitude within the lake is three feet. The total lake volume at low tide is 5,662,000 cubic feet and 7,623,000 cubic feet at high tide.

III. Discussions of Regulatory Requirements

EPA has determined that the TMDLs are consistent with statutory and regulatory requirements and EPA's policy and guidance. Based on this review, EPA determined that the following eight regulatory requirements have been met:

1. The TMDLs are designed to implement the applicable water quality standards,
2. The TMDLs include a total allowable load as well as individual waste load allocations and load allocations,
3. The TMDLs consider the impacts of background pollutant contributions,
4. The TMDLs consider critical environmental conditions,
5. The TMDLs consider seasonal environmental variations,
6. The TMDLs include a margin of safety,

7. There is reasonable assurance that the proposed TMDLs can be met, and
8. The TMDLs have been subject to public participation.

Decision Rationale
District of Columbia
Total Maximum Daily Loads
Anacostia River Watershed
For Oil and Grease
October 31, 2003

I. Introduction

The Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) be developed for those water bodies that will not attain water quality standards after application of technology-based and other required controls. A TMDL sets the quantity of a pollutant that may be introduced into a waterbody without exceeding the applicable water quality standard. EPA's regulations define a TMDL as the sum of the wasteload allocations (WLAs) assigned to point sources, the load allocations (LAs) assigned to nonpoint sources and natural background loadings, and a margin of safety (MOS).

This document sets forth the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) rationale for approving the TMDLs for oil and grease in the tidal mainstem Anacostia River and Kingman Lake. These TMDLs were established to address impairments of water quality as identified in the District of Columbia's (DC) 1998 Section 303(d) list of impaired waters. The DC Department of Health, Environmental Health Administration, Bureau of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Divistion, submitted the *Total Maximum Daily Loads, for Oil and Grease in the Anacostia River,* and the *Total Maximum Daily Loads for Total Suspended Solids, Oil and Grease, Biochemical Oxygen Demand in Kingman Lake,* both dated October 2003 to EPA for final review.

Based on this review, EPA determined that the following eight regulatory requirements have been met:

1. The TMDLs are designed to implement the applicable water quality standards,
2. The TMDLs include a total allowable load as well as individual waste load allocations and load allocations,
3. The TMDLs consider the impacts of background pollutant contributions,
4. The TMDLs consider critical environmental conditions,
5. The TMDLs consider seasonal environmental variations,
6. The TMDLs include a margin of safety,
7. There is reasonable assurance that the proposed TMDLs can be met, and
8. The TMDLs have been subject to public participation.

II. Summary

Table 1 presents the 1998 Section 303(d) listing information for the water quality-limited waters of the Anacostia River and tributaries in effect at the time the consent decree was filed.

Table 1 - Section 303(d) Listing Information

1998 Section 303(d) list					
Segment No.	Waterbody	Pollutants of Concern	Priority	Ranking	Action Needed
1.	Lower Anacostia (below Pennsylvania Ave Bridge)	BOD, bacteria, organics, metals, total suspended solids, and oil & grease	High	1	Control CSO, Point and Nonpoint Source (NPS) pollution
2.	Upper Anacostia (above Pennsylvania Ave Bridge)	BOD, bacteria, organics, metals, total suspended solids, and oil & grease	High	2	Control CSO, Point and Nonpoint Source (NPS) pollution

Maryland's 1998 Section 303(d) list of impaired waters included the Anacostia River for nutrients, as included in the Chesapeake Bay Tributary Strategies, and suspended sediment attributed to nonpoint sources and natural conditions. Maryland's 2002 Section 303(d) list of impaired waters adds bacteria, biological, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and heptachlor epoxide as impairing substances to the Anacostia River.

The TMDL is a written plan and analysis established to ensure that a waterbody will attain and maintain water quality standards. The TMDL is a scientifically-based strategy which considers current and foreseeable conditions, the best available data, and accounts for uncertainty with the inclusion of a margin of safety value. TMDLs may be revised in order to address new water quality data, better understanding of natural processes, refined modeling assumptions or analysis and/or reallocation.

III. Background

Anacostia River Watershed

The Anacostia River Watershed covers 176 square miles in the District of Columbia and Maryland.[2] The watershed lies in two physiographic provinces, the Atlantic Coastal Plain and the Piedmont. The division between the provinces lies roughly along the boundary between Prince George's County and Montgomery County, both located in Maryland. The Basin is highly urbanized, with a population of 804,500 and a population density of 4,570 per square mile in 1990[3]. Only 25 percent of the watershed is forested and another three percent is wetlands. The Anacostia River is formed by the confluence of two branches, the Northeast Branch and the Northwest Branch at Bladensburg, MD. For all practical purposes the tidal portion of the Anacostia River can be considered to begin at their confluence, although the Northeast and Northwest Branches are tidally-influenced up to the location of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) gages on each branch: Station 01649500 at Riverdale Road on the Northeast Branch and Station 01651000 at Queens Chapel Road on the Northwest Branch.

The length of the tidal portion of the Anacostia River is 8.4 miles. The average tidal variation in water surface elevation is 2.9 feet along the tidal river. The average depth at Bladensburg is six feet, while the average depth at the Anacostia's confluence with the Potomac River is 20 feet. The average width of the river increases from 375 feet at Bladensburg to 1,300 feet at the mouth. Average discharge to the tidal river from the Northeast and Northwest Branches is 133 cubic feet per second (cfs). Under average flow conditions, the mean volume of the tidal river is approximately 415 million cubic feet. Detention time in the tidal Anacostia under average conditions is thus over 36 days and longer detention times can be expected under low-flow conditions in summer months.

Just over 25 percent of the Anacostia Basin drains into the tidal river below the confluence of the Northwest and Northeast Branches. Much of this drainage is controlled by storm sewers or combined (storm and sanitary) sewers. The two largest tributaries are Lower Beaverdam Creek (15.7 sq. mi.), and the Watts Branch (3.8 sq. mi.). Table 2 documents the breakdown of land uses in the drainage areas of the Northwest Branch, Northeast Branch, Lower Beaverdam Creek, and Watts Branch.

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[2]Much of the background information is taken from *The TAM/WASP Model: A Modeling Framework for the Total Maximum Daily Load Allocation in the Tidal Anacostia River Final Report*, ICPRB, October 6, 2000.

[3]Warner, A., D. Shepp, K. Corish, and J. Galli, *An Existing Source Assessment of Pollutants to the Anacostia Watershed.* Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (MWCOG), Washington, DC., 1997.

Table 2 - Landuse in the Anacostia River Basin (acres)

Watershed	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Parks	Forest	Agriculture	Other
NW Branch	14,044	1,437	117	2,155	6,592	2,428	1,908
NE Branch	16,086	2,333	1,391	1,393	14,445	4,978	5,897
Lower Beaverdam Creek	4,374	314	314	314	2,296	429	364
Watts Branch	1,691	116	23	190	289	0	96

(ICPRB, 2000)

Table 2 shows, the Anacostia River Watershed is heavily urbanized and can be expected to have the water quality problems associated with urban streams. The District has several programs in place to control the effects of storm water runoff and promote nonpoint source pollution prevention and control. Because nonpoint source pollution problems are best addressed on a watershed-wide basis, the District also has joined with the State of Maryland, Prince George's and Montgomery Counties, the Army Corps of Engineers, and other federal agencies to form the Anacostia Watershed Restoration Committee, whose goal is to coordinate efforts to improve water quality in the Anacostia Watershed. The District is also a signatory to the Chesapeake Bay Agreement, pledging to reduce nutrient loads to the Bay by 40 percent by the year 2010. While not specifically addressing oil and grease, the agreement's *Priority Urban Waters* section does call for reducing pollutant loads to the Anacostia River in order to eliminate public health concerns.

In the tidal portion of the river, combined sewer overflows (CSOs) are a contributor of oil and grease to the river. CSOs drain approximately 11 square miles of the District of Columbia with 17 CSO outfalls draining directly into the tidal Anacostia River. The two largest CSO outfalls are the Northeast Boundary CSO, which drains into the Anacostia near RFK Stadium (East Capital Street), and the "O" Street Pump Station, just below the Navy Yard.

The management of CSOs is the responsibility of the Washington Water and Sewer Authority (WASA), an independent agency of the District of Columbia which is responsible for the District's combined sanitary and storm sewers, sanitary sewers, and the waste water treatment plant at Blue Plains. WASA developed a Long-Term Control Plan (LTCP) for the District's CSOs, dated July 2002, and submitted it to EPA for review. WASA recommended LTCP consolidates CSOs and limits discharges to an annual average of two discharges per year during the representative three years of modeling described in the LTCP (page 11-36).

Kingman Lake was created by the Army Corps of Engineers from the 1920s - 1940s during a massive dredging and channelization project on the Anacostia River. During this project the river was straightened and a former river bend was left (Kingman Lake) as a pseudo oxbow lake. Kingman Lake is still hydraulicly connected to the Anacostia River. Kingman

Lake's watershed is approximately 367 square acres. The watershed is made up of parklands and golf courses (50%), residential lands (25%), and RFK stadium and parking lot (25%).

Kingman Lake is open to the Anacostia River at two points and like the river it is tidally influenced. The lake was originally 94 acres in size however 44 acres were converted into wetlands and just 50 acres of open lake remain. The tidal amplitude within the lake is three feet. The total lake volume at low tide is 5,662,000 cubic feet and 7,623,000 cubic feet at high tide.

Four storm sewers discharge to Kingman Lake. Land-use can be used to estimate stormwater runoff. Residential lands are 72.5% impervious and represent 25% of the watershed area, RFK stadium is 100% impervious and represents 25% of the watershed area, and golf courses and parks are 25% impervious and roughly 50% of the watershed area.

Consent Decree

These oil and grease TMDLs were completed by the District to partially meet the third-year TMDL milestone commitments under the requirements of the 2000 TMDL lawsuit settlement of *Kingman Park Civic Association et al. v. EPA*, Civil Action No. 98-758 (D.D.C.), effective June 13, 2000, as modified March 25, 2003. Third-year requirements also include TMDLs for various combinations of the Anacostia River and tributaries for fecal coliform bacteria, total suspended solids, biochemical oxygen demand, and organics and metals.

IV. Technical Approach

When models are used to develop TMDLs, the model selection depends on many factors, including but not limited to, the complexity of the system being modeled, available data, and impact of the pollutant loading. The District chose to use less complex models to develop the TMDLs because of the relative lack of data. Overall, EPA finds that the District's use of an assimilative capacity calculation for the Anacostia River and Kingman Lake watersheds for oil and grease to be reasonable and appropriate as described in the following sections.

Assimilative Load Capacity Calculation

The assimilative capacity is the amount of a pollutant a waterbody can assimilate without violating the applicable numeric criteria. For the Anacostia River TMDL the assimilative capacity was determined by multiplying the numeric criteria for oil and grease by the average daily stormwater flows exhibited within the Anacostia River watershed. The average stormwater flow data was obtained from the TAM/WASP model used in previous Anacostia River TMDLs and looked at stormwater flows over a three year time period (1988, 1989, and 1990).

Kingman Lake's assimilative capacity was modeled by determining the lake volume during low tide conditions and multiplying this value by the numeric criteria for oil and grease. This provided the modeler with the total allowable load. The current load was then subtracted from the total allowable load. It was determined that the current load to the lake was 5 mg/L, the detection limit for oil and grease sampling. The remaining load was set as the TMDL.

V. Discussions of Regulatory Requirements

EPA has determined that these TMDLs are consistent with statutory and regulatory requirements and EPA's policy and guidance. EPA's rationale for approval is set forth according to the regulatory requirements listed below.

The TMDL is the sum of the individual WLAs for point sources, the LAs for nonpoint sources and natural background loadings, and an MOS. The TMDL is commonly expressed as:

$$TMDL = \sum WLAs + \sum LAs + MOS$$

where

WLA = waste load allocation
LA = load allocation
MOS = margin of safety

1. The TMDLs are designed to implement the applicable water quality standards.

The TMDL Report states that the Anacostia River and Kingman Lake are on the District's 1998 Section 303(d) list of impaired waters for oil and grease because of observed sheens of oil on Hickey Run, a tributary to the Anacostia River. Oil from Hickey Run would enter the Anacostia River and cause exceedances of the criteria. The same rationale was used for the listing of Kingman Lake for oil and grease since the Lake's entrance is located 300 feet from Hickey Run's confluence with the Anacostia. It is reported that an oil sheen is associated with an oil and grease concentration of 10 mg/L.

The TMDL Reports document the beneficial water uses as well as the general and specific water quality criteria designed to protect those uses for the Anacostia River and Kingman Lake. The District of Columbia identifies the designated uses for the Anacostia River and Kingman Lake as:

A. Primary contact recreation,
B. Secondary contact recreation and aesthetic enjoyment,
C. Protection and propagation of fish, shellfish and wildlife,
D. Protection of human health related to consumption of fish and shellfish, and
E. Navigation.

The majority of the Anacostia River Watershed lies in Maryland. Therefore, consistent with the Clean Water Act, the Anacostia River waters crossing the DC/Maryland border must meet the District's water quality standards at the border.

Class C waters must not exceed 10.0 mg/l of oil and grease. This is the approximate amount of oil that will cause a visible sheen on a water surface. This criteria does not apply at flows less than the average seven day low flow which has the probability of occurrence once in ten years.

2. The TMDLs include a total allowable load as well as individual waste load allocations and load allocations.

The TMDL Report broke down the loadings into the upper and lower Anacostia River as well as by point and nonpoint sources. The assimilative capacity calculations are based on the TAM/WASP model which was developed for previous Anacostia River TMDLs. The model provided the District of Columbia with the daily storm water flow values over a three year period (1988, 1989, and 1990). The stormwater flows for this period were averaged and then converted into a daily average storm flow. The daily average storm flow was then multiplied by the oil and grease criteria and then converted into pounds. This process was completed for both the CSO and SSO flows. Table 3 documents the allowable oil and grease loads.

Table - 3 Allowable Oil and Grease Loads

Waterbody	Stormwater Source (lbs/day)	CSO Source (lbs/day)	Total (lbs/day)
Upper Anacostia	370.0	201.8	571.8
Lower Anacostia	202.4	137.6	340.0
Upstream (MD)	123.5	N/A	123.5
Total	695.9	338.4	1,035.3

EPA guidance memorandum clarifies existing EPA regulatory requirements for establishing wasteload allocations (WLAs) for storm water discharges in TMDLs approved or established by EPA.[4] The TMDL load has been broken down into a MOS, LA, and WLA in Table - 4. The entire load from Maryland has been placed in the LA, where as the entire SSO and CSO flows within the District of Columbia minus the MOS have been placed in the WLA. It is felt that this is appropriate since municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4) permits cover the portions of the watershed where one would expect to find oil and grease mixed with the stormwater runoff. Areas still subject to stormwater runoff that are not covered by the MS-4 such as forested areas would not be expected as sources of this pollutant. This document identifies WLAs for storm water discharges subject to NPDES permitting.

Table 4 - TMDL Summary for the Anacostia River

TMDL (lbs/Day)	LA (lbs/day)	WLA (lbs/day)	MOS (lbs/day)
1035.3	123.5	901.3	10.5

[4]Memorandum *Establishing Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Wasteload Allocations (WLAs) for Storm Water Sources and NPDES Permit Requirements Based on Those WLAs*, from Robert H. Wayland, III, Director, Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds, and James A. Hanlon, Director, Office of Wastewater Management, to Water Division Directors, Regions 1 - 10, dated November 22, 2002.

The key points established in the memorandum are:

- NPDES-regulated storm water discharges must be addressed by the wasteload allocation component of a TMDL.
- NPDES-regulated storm water discharges may not be addressed by the load allocation (LA) component of a TMDL.
- Storm water discharges from sources that are not currently subject to NPDES regulation may be addressed by the load allocation component of a TMDL.
- It may be reasonable to express allocations for NPDES-regulated storm water discharges from multiple point sources as a single categorical wasteload allocation when data and information are insufficient to assign each source or outfall individual WLAs.
- The wasteload allocations for NPDES-regulated municipal storm water discharge effluent limits should be expressed as best management practices.

Except for Watts Branch and Hickey Run, the tributaries discharge to the Anacostia River via storm sewers. The TMDL Report presents the loadings necessary to insure attainment of water quality standards.

Although the Section 303(d) list of impaired waters divides the Anacostia River into upper and lower segments, the water quality standards do not divide the river into segments but specify water quality standard attainment over the entire length. The TMDL is for the Anacostia River as a whole but written with loadings to both the upper and lower Anacostia River. Water quality standards are attained for the entire length of the river.

In order to meet the TMDL, loading reductions of oil and grease will be required. However, with the limited data available it was not possible to quantify the oil and grease loading to the Anacostia River. The Anacostia River was listed due to the observation of oil sheens emanating from Hickey Run. To EPA Region III's knowledge, there is no numeric data documenting an oil and grease impairment. The TMDL simply documents the oil and grease loadings that would allow for the attainment of criteria. Table 3 documents the TMDL loadings.

The Kingman Lake TMDL was developed by multiplying the numeric criteria for oil and grease by the low tide lake volume. This figure was then reduced by the current load to the stream, which was determined by multiplying the low tide lake volume by the sampling detection limit of 5 mg/L. The remaining loading was left for the TMDL and allocated to stormwater. Table 5 and 6 document the TMDL calculations and equation respectively. Similar to the Anacostia River TMDL for oil and grease the entire stormwater load was placed in the WLA.

Table 5 - TMDL Calculations for Kingman Lake

Volume (Cubic Feet)	Conversion Factor	Criteria (mg/Liter)	Assimilative Capacity
5,662,800	62.4	10	3535.17

Table 6 - TMDL Summary for Kingman Lake

TMDL (lbs/day)	LA (lbs/day)	WLA (lbs/day)	MOS (lbs/day)
1,291.26	0	1278.35	12.91

3. The TMDLs consider the impacts of background pollutant contributions.

All of Maryland's pollutant loads are "background" to the District's portion of the Anacostia River. Maryland's allocation to the TMDL has been quantified by multiplying the applicable criteria by the flow originating in Maryland.

4. The TMDLs consider critical environmental conditions.

The TMDLs for the Anacostia River and Kingman Lake were calculated by multiplying the average stormwater flow for each source (stormwater and CSO) for each section of the waterbody by the numeric criteria. Oil and grease are derived from stormwater sources and this modeling approach assures that the water is attaining its criteria during this critical condition.

5. The TMDLs consider seasonal environmental variations.

The TMDL is based on average annual flows and loads, it was felt that this was appropriate since the loadings of ubiquitous pollutants like oil and grease should be constant throughout the year and not vary with seasonality. Since the loadings are precipitation based and the TMDLs are calculated using average stormwater flows, any seasonal variations in loading due to precipitation is accounted for.

6. The TMDLs include a margin of safety.

The Clean Water Act and federal regulations require TMDLs to include a margin of safety (MOS) to take into account any lack of knowledge concerning the relationship between effluent limitations and water quality. EPA guidance suggest two approaches to satisfy the MOS requirement. First, it can be met implicitly by using conservative modeling assumptions to develop the allocations. Alternately, it can be met explicitly by allocating a portion of the allowable load to the MOS. The District has chosen to use an explicit margin of safety equal to one percent of the TMDL load for both TMDLs. There were also some conservative assumptions in each TMDL, the oil and grease TMDL for Kingman Lake assumed an instream concentration of 5 mg/L even though stormwater samples taken from a discharge to Kingman Lake were all below the detection limit of 5 mg/L.

7. There is reasonable assurance that the proposed TMDLs can be met.

The MS4 permit and the NPDES storm water permits both provide regulatory authority to require storm water load reductions, providing reasonable assurance that the TMDLs will be implemented.

The Anacostia River has received a lot of attention for the past several years from many groups, *e.g.*, the Anacostia Watershed Society, which, among other things, teaches children the

value of the river and wetlands. Another group is the Anacostia Watershed Toxics Alliance (AWTA), a public/private partnership. AWTA seeks to draw all interested parties together and has funded intensive investigations of the contaminated sediment.

The TMDL Report, Section 7, Source Control Measures, lists remediation projects and programs undertaken by the District to improve water quality.

8. The TMDLs have been subject to public participation.

DC public noticed the Anacostia River Oil and Grease TMDL on March 21, 2003. The TMDL was open to a 30-day public comment period which closed on April 21, 2003. The oil and grease TMDL for Kingman Lake was public noticed on February 7, 2003 with the comment period closing on February 28, 2003. Both TMDLs were placed in the Martin Luther King Jr. Library. Although the public notices were published in the D.C. Register, a subscription is required to access the Register on line. In an effort to provide wider distribution of the TMDLs, EPA posted the public notice and TMDL Report on the Region III web site. In addition, EPA requested the District to use their e-mail list for the TMDL meetings to notify the interested parties of public comment period extensions and future postings on the Region III web site. EPA believes all interested parties have had adequate time to comment on these TMDLs.

The District and WASA held monthly technical (modeling) meetings where interested parties were briefed on the technical progress toward the District's TMDLs and WASA's LTCP.

The Fish and Wildlife Service's March 18, 2003, letter to EPA identified the threatened bald eagle as nesting approximately three-quarters of a mile from the Lower Anacostia River and recommended that EPA prepare a Biological Evaluation analyzing potential impacts to bald eagles. EPA prepared and sent the Biological Evaluation on June 17, 2003.