

A timeline of significant events before and after the signing of the
 Potomac River Low Flow Allocation Agreement
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1853	Construction begins for Great Falls aqueduct and Dalecarlia and Georgetown reservoirs	Operations began in 1859.
1908	Federal appropriation for investigation for increasing water supply for DC	USACE reports to Congress in 1909. Mean annual water demand for Wash. Aqueduct service area is 64.9 MGD. Forecasts demand in 1940 as 70 MGD mean annual. Forecasts for 1960 is 84 MGD mean annua.
1940	Compact creating ICPRB authorized by Congress.	"for the abatement of existing pollution and control of future pollution". Signatories are DC, MD, PA, VA, WV. The U.S. is not a signatory but is a member party to the Compact with all the rights and responsibilities of the signatories.
1941-42	Federal appropriations "for the development of a plan to insure an adequate future water supply for the District of Columbia ..."	USACE reports to Congress in 1946. Wash. Aqueduct service area demand in 1940 was 110 MGD mean annual. Forecast to 1980 is 217 MGD, and for year 2000, 225 MGD.
1962	WSSC initiates withdrawals from the Potomac River	... upon completion of its Potomac intake and Potomac Water Filtration Plant.
1963	USACE Potomac River Basin Report	... proposes to build 16 dams in Potomac basin. Proposal met with widespread public opposition. Ultimately, only two reservoirs were built.
1966	Mid 60's drought	Mean daily flow at Little Falls, <u>before water supply withdrawals</u> , was 601 cfs (388 MGD) on Sep. 10. The lowest ever recorded daily flow at Little Falls, after water supply withdrawals, was 121 cfs on Sep. 9.
1967	WSSC requests permit to construct a weir and increase withdrawal	USACE studies request (no decision).
1970	Potomac River Basin Compact amended.	Adding a new purpose: "... integration and coordination of the planning for the development and use of the water and associated land resources ...", i.e. water supply. Also adding an authority to create special purpose sections whose membership may include less than the full complement of ICPRB members.

1971	USACE begins construction of Bloomington Lake, later renamed Jennings Randolph Lake	Authorized purposes: flood control, water supply, water quality control, and recreation (in-lake and below). Completed and filled in 1982.
1974	USACE and WSSC agree on a draft Low Flow Allocation Agreement	... but the Corps decides that Congressional authorization is needed and Virginia and FCWA demand to be included as parties
1974	WRDA Section 85	The Corps is directed to "make a full and complete investigation and study of the future water resources needs of the Washington metropolitan area," before Congress will authorize additional reservoirs.
1975	USACE NEWS Report, "Washington Metropolitan Area Water Supply Study"	... in response to WRDA 1974 Section 85. Reports that MWA demand in 1972 was 309 MGD mean annual and forecasts WMA demand in 2000 will be 665 MGD.
1976	WRDA Section 181	Congress consents to the construction of a water diversion structure by WSSC <u>conditional</u> on the Corps, MD, VA, WSSC, and other parties deemed desirable, reaching agreement on an allocation of water during periods of low flow.
1976	USACE initiates Metropolitan Washington D.C. Area Water Supply Study	
1970-77	Water supply withdrawals sometime exceed record low river flow	From 1970 to 1977, MWA water supply withdrawals exceed the 1966 minimum flow amount on 36 different occasions.
1978	Potomac River Low Flow Allocation Agreement (LFAA)	As required by 1976 WRDA and signed by DC, MD, VA, USACE, FCWA, WSSC. Subsequently, the Corps granted WSSC a permit to construct a 400 MGD intake adjacent to its existing intake structure on the Potomac and granted Fairfax Water a permit to construct a 200 MGD intake on the Potomac River at Lowes Island in Loudoun County.
1979	ICPRB Section for Cooperative Water Supply Operations on the Potomac (CO-OP) created	Established to provide a central cooperative technical center to assure maximum reliability of water supply and quality. Includes all ICPRB members except PA. Geographic extent includes DC and all counties in MD, VA, and WV that border nontidal Potomac R. and North Branch.

1979	District of Columbia Water Supply Hearing, Committee on Governmental Affairs, US Senate	LFAA is celebrated but testimony by MD and VA speakers provides different perspectives on access to Potomac R.
1981	Potomac River Environmental Flow-by Study	Completed by MD DNR, and "Submitted to The United States Army Corps of Engineers in Fulfillment of the Requirements of Article 2.C of The Potomac River Low Flow Allocation Agreement".
1981	New WSSC 400 MGD Potomac River intake completed	
1982	Additional upstream water supply storage secured	FCWA, WSSC, and Washington Aqueduct, together purchase storage in Bloomington (now Jennings Randolph) lake and agree to share O&M costs at Savage and capital and O&M costs for Little Seneca.
1982	Water Supply Coordination Agreement	Signed by FCWA, WSSC, USACE, DC, ICPRB. Water suppliers agree to coordinate operation of all facilities to minimize the chances that the allocation provision of the LFAA will ever need to be implemented. The ICPRB CO-OP Section is designated to provide administrative, technical, supervisory and managerial services.
1982	Fairfax Water initiates withdrawals from the Potomac River	... at the Corbalis Water Treatment Facility, with a 50 MGD capacity.
1983	Final Report USACE's Washington Metropolitan Area Water Supply Study	Concludes regional cooperation is essential to meeting WMA water needs.
1985	Maryland regulates consumptive use of surface waters in the Potomac basin upstream of Little Falls	See Consumptive Use of Surface Water in the Potomac River Basin, COMAR 26.17.07 , where reference is made to restrictions under the LFAA.
1990	CO-OP Section completes first twenty-year demand forecast	Demand forecast is repeated every five years to make sure that system resources remain adequate to meet needs
1999	First water supply release from JRL	CO-OP Section directs Baltimore District to make the release per the WSCA
2000	MWCOG adopts the "Metropolitan Washington Water Supply and Drought Awareness Response Plan"	Plan calls for uniform water use restrictions throughout the WMA during droughts

2003	Supreme Court decision, Virginia v Maryland,	... holds that "Virginia [has] sovereign authority, free from regulation by Maryland, to build improvements appurtenant to her shore and to withdraw water from the River, subject to the constraints of federal common law and the [Black-Jenkins] Award."
2007	Virginia regulates consumptive use of surface waters in the Potomac basin between the West Virginia border and Little Falls	See Code of Virginia § 62.1-44.15:5.02. Low-flow protections in Potomac River. Also see Virginia Administrative Code, 25-210-370 , which references the restriction and emergency stages of the LFAA.
2010	MOU between MDE and the DEQ Concerning Permits for Water Withdrawals from the Potomac River	MDE and DEQ agree to work amicably together on water withdrawal permits
2015	ICPRB CO-OP Section publishes "2015 Washington Metropolitan Area Water Supply Study"	"Water use in the WMA has held remarkably steady during the past two decades, averaging 466 ... MGD in recent years (2009-2013)." "Average annual demand ... is projected to increase to 545 MGD ... by 2040."
2016	West Virginia objects to Maryland permitting WV withdrawals and MD concedes.	Referencing Virginia v Maryland, WV Attorney General asserts that Maryland does not have the authority to issue water use permits to West Virginia users. Maryland Attorney General responds that Maryland will no longer review or issue permits for WV water use.