



Bay RMP Technical Review Committee Meeting

16 September 2026

Zoom Stuff

This meeting is being
recorded and AI-transcribed





1. Introductions and Review Goals for the Meeting (10 min)

Today's Agenda Highlights



Information/Discussion: RMP Planning Update



Information/Discussion: S&T Monitoring Update and Planning



Information/Discussion: Rainfall Metrics & Stormwater Database Proposal



Information: PFAS Synthesis & Strategy



Information: PCB TMDL Studies 2027



Information: RMP Data Uploads and the RMP Dashboard



Discussion: Multi Year Planning Workshop Priorities



Discussion: Communications Update



2. **Decision:** Approve Meeting Summary from June 23, 2026 Review/Confirm/Set Dates for Future Meetings, Confirm TRC representatives, and discuss chair selection process for 2027 (20 min)



Desired Outcomes:

- Approve meeting summary
- Confirm meeting dates
- Confirm WB TRC representative and alternate

Meeting Schedules

- Technical Review Committee Meetings
 - Thursday December 10, 2026
 - March 2027 - TBD (3/17 or 3/24?)
- Scheduled Steering Committee Meetings
 - Monday November 16, 2026 (MYP Workshop + SC)
 - Monday January 25, 2027
- RMP Annual Meeting
 - Wednesday October 21, 2026



3. Information: Steering Committee Meeting Summary from August 24, 2026 (15 min)

Desired Outcome:

- Informed Committee

August SC Agenda Highlights



**Information/Decision: RMP Financial
Update for 2026 Q2**

**Information/Discussion: RMP Planning
Update**

**Decision: Approve Special Studies in
2027**

**Decision: Sediment Transport Modeling
2027 Proposals**

Information: S&T Monitoring Update

**Discussion: MYP Planning Workshop
Agenda**

**Discussion/Decision: Communications
Update**



4. Information/Discussion: RMP Planning Update (30 min)



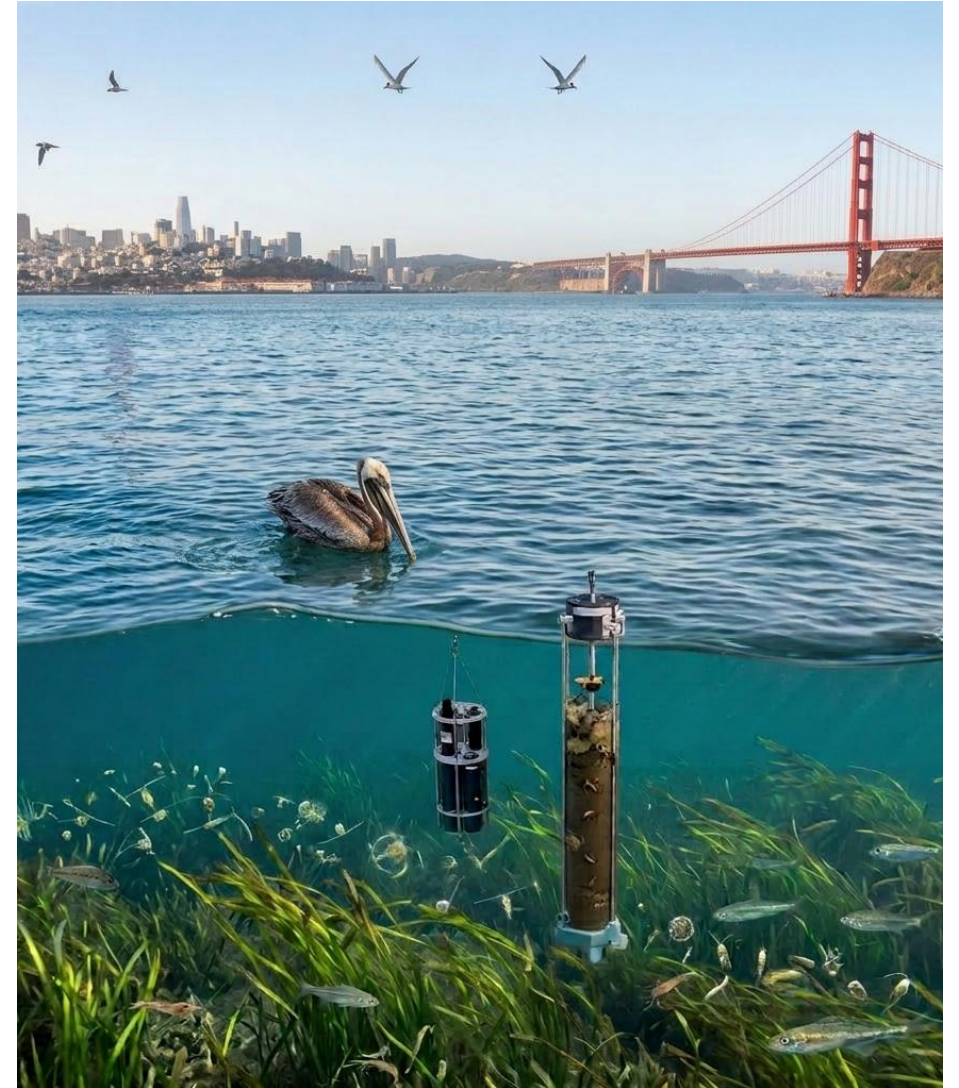
Desired Outcome:

- Informed Committee

Tracking Bay Health Update

What's Next:

- Allocate funds through the end of the grant period (Program management, S&T, allocations for Special Studies)
- RFP/Q for Modeling, Field Support, New Lab Analyses
- Review and submit an updated QAPP
- Semi-Annual Progress Report - due end of October



Bay RMP Future Planning

- Environmental Scientist - starting October 1
- Environmental Analysts positions - starting in early October
- Deputy Program Manager - starting in October
- WDM modeling staff - will be starting the search soon
- Additional project management staff - TBD



Stormwater Monitoring Planning



Stormwater Monitoring - 2027 Studies

- CECs manual
- Fixed Monitoring Station Network
- PCBs sampling to support modeling
- Green Stormwater Facilities Bioretention study*
- GSI by and for Communities*
- CECs small automated samplers
- Microplastics & TRWPs
- Discharge rating curves
- PFAS in rain
- Sediment trap jars
- Near field and in-Bay CECs sampling
- Event-based monitoring ?

*Other EPA funded studies, not RMP

Stormwater Monitoring 2027 Field Leads



Jennifer Dougherty
Environmental Scientist



Sasha Mariniuk
Environmental Analyst



Kayli Paterson
Associate Environmental Scientist



Ezra Miller
Senior Scientist



Kyle Stark
Environmental Scientist



Emma Sevier
Associate Environmental Scientist



Jennifer Sun
Senior Scientist



David Peterson
Environmental Scientist



Noah Rudko
Environmental Scientist



Environmental Scientist



Donald Yee
Senior Environmental Scientist

Stormwater Monitoring Sites and Permits

- 36 sites this year
- Chosen for project-specific goals
- Sampling many sites for multiple projects
- Adding two larger watersheds in North Bay - sampling for PCBs, Hg, SSC, CECs
- Permits/permission given for 30 so far



Fall Conference Participation

- Restoring America's Estuaries Summit
 - Sept 22-25, San Francisco
- Bay Delta Science Conference
 - Sept 28-30, Sacramento
- California Stormwater Quality Association
 - Oct 26-28, Sacramento
- SETAC North America
 - Nov 1-5, Montreal
- American Geophysical Union Annual Conference
 - Dec 7-11, San Francisco





Short Break





5. Information/Discussion: S&T Monitoring Program Update and Planning (1 hr)

Desired Outcomes:

- Informed Committee
- Guidance on planning for future S&T monitoring

2024-2025 Monitoring Data Update



- 2024 Sport Fish - Draft report expected in October
- 2024 Bird Eggs - Prioritized behind Sport Fish report
- 2024 Lab IC - PFAS in archived tissue, study plan in development
- 2025 Water Cruise - In QA review
- 2025 Lab IC - bisphenols and OPEs in Bay water

2026 Monitoring Update



- Toxic Contaminants in Water - wet season
 - All wet season samples are collected and awaiting QA review
 - Dry season comparison samples will be collected 9/15 & 9/17
- North Bay Selenium in Water, Clams, and Sturgeon
 - 60+ sturgeon muscle plug samples were collected this spring, currently being prepped for analysis at USGS
 - Dry season water and clam samples have all been collected. Last cruise was on 8/18.
 - Fall sturgeon sampling started this month with CDFW
 - Water and clam sampling will resume in December

2027 Monitoring Plans



- USGS Moored Sensor Network for Suspended Sediment
- USGS Monthly Cruises for Nutrients and Phytoplankton
- Toxic Contaminants in Bay Water - Dry Season
- Toxic Contaminants in Bird Egg Tissue
- Protecting Bay Fishers monitoring
 - (additional DTSC \$)

2027 Water Cruise Analytes



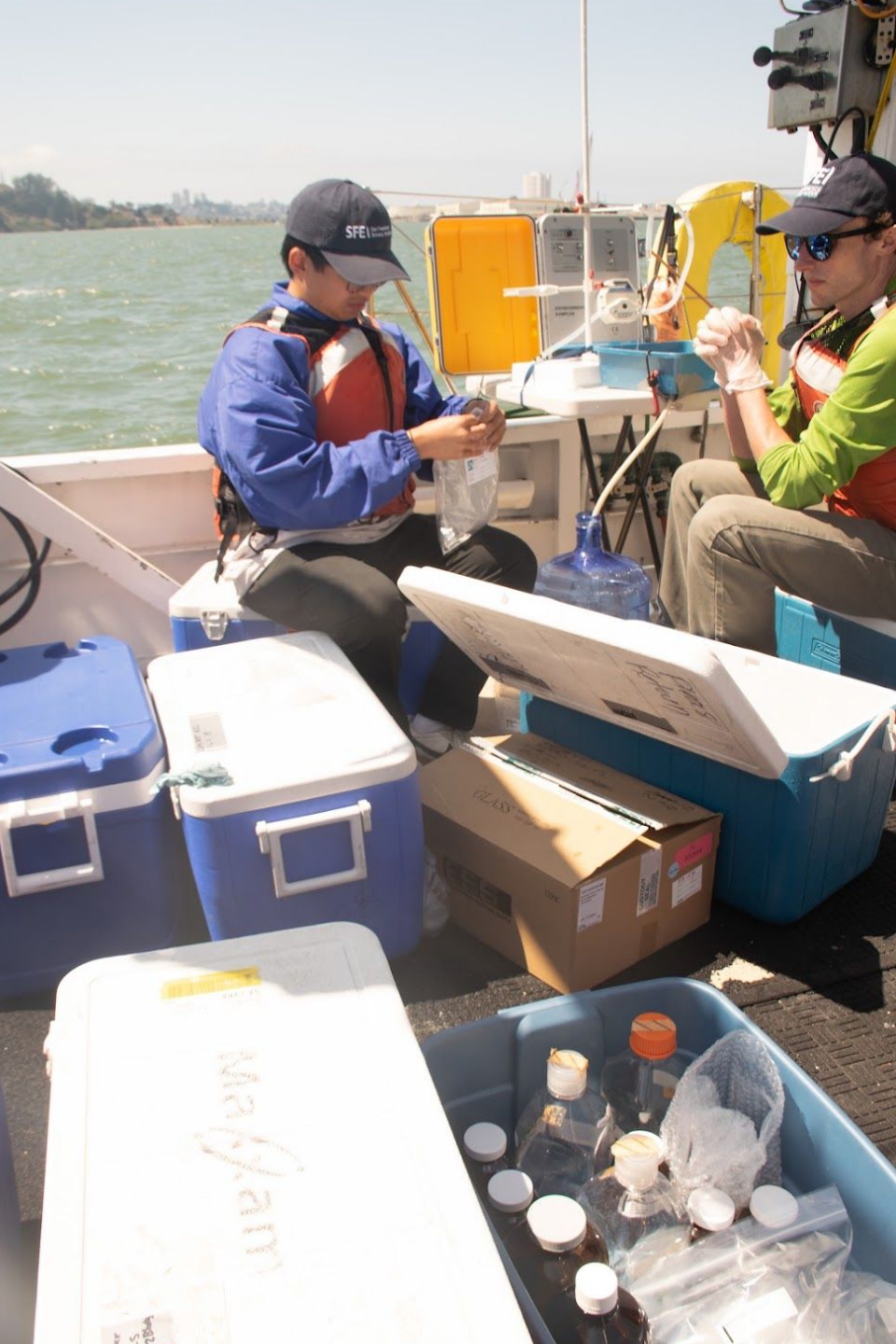
- PFAS
- OPEs
- Cu (dissolved and particulate)
- CN, Hardness, SSC, DOC, POC?
- Chl-a
- *Ultra-Short Chain and extended PFAS list*
- *Carbendazim*

2027 Bird Egg Analytes



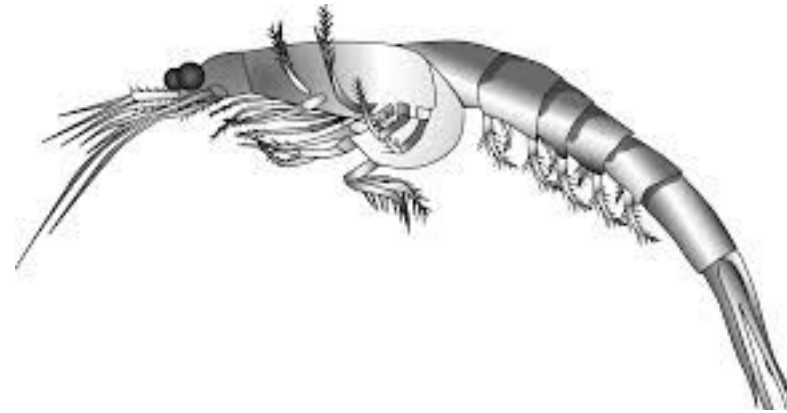
- Mercury
- Selenium
- PCBs (209)
- PBDEs
- Pesticides
- Dioxins/Furans
- *Additional archiving for future analysis of OPEs and NTA*

Future S&T Toxicity Monitoring?



Background

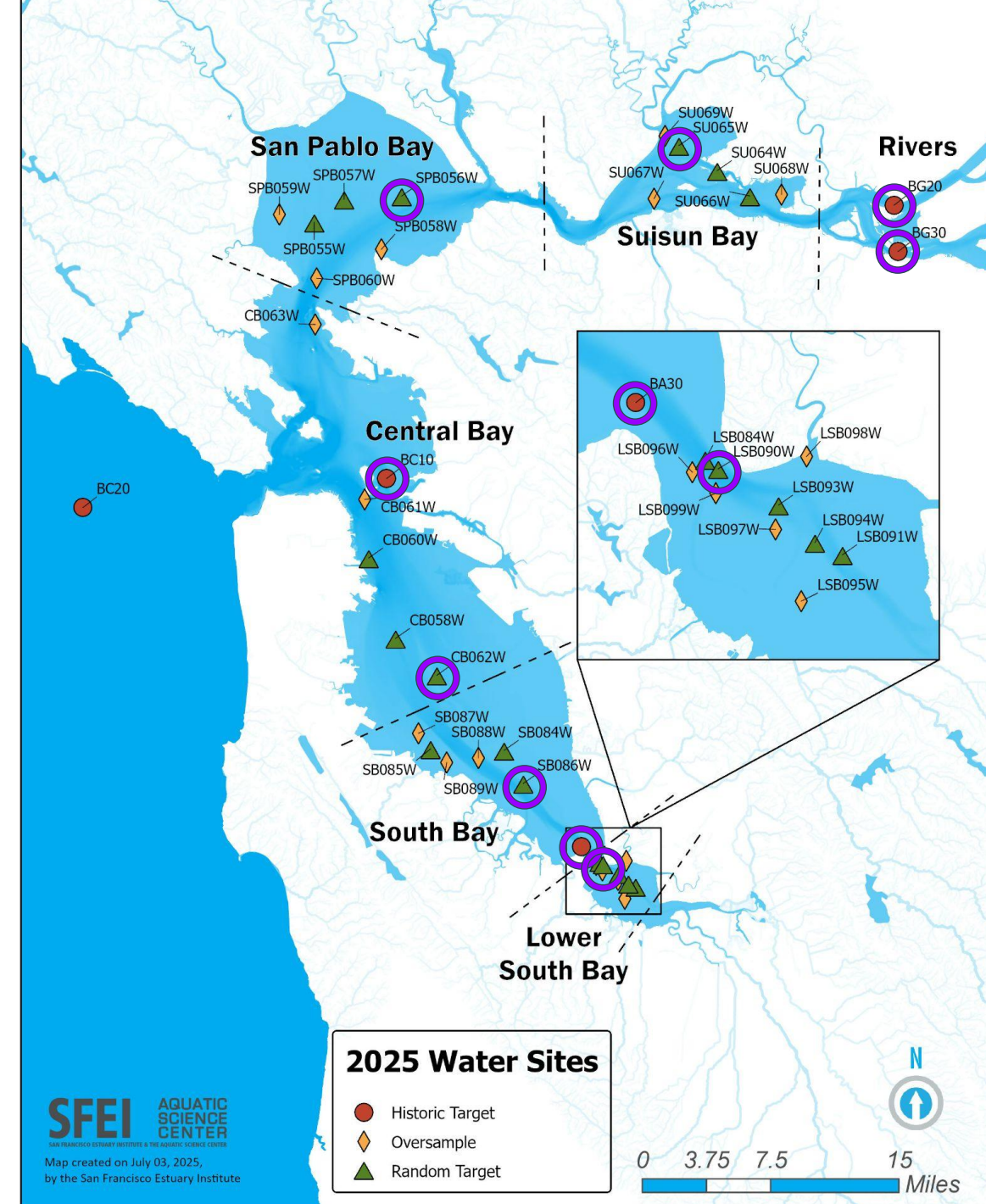
- RMP did aquatic toxicity testing every 6 years (most recent = 2025)
- Mysid shrimp (*Americamysis bahia*) chronic (7 day) survival and growth tests



PACIFIC ECORISK

Background: Sampling Methods

- 9 stations ○
 - No replicates or blanks
- 5 gallons collected at each station
 - Double volume collected at river stations for potential TIE analysis
- Maximum hold time of 36 hours



March TRC Meeting Discussion Recap

- Did not want to continue current monitoring design
- No clear agreement about what to do instead
- Any regulatory drivers?

Management Questions to Guide Study Design

Management Question	Study Idea	Relative Cost
None (tox questions can be answered with existing RMP and discharger monitoring)	Do nothing (use money elsewhere)	0

Management Questions to Guide Study Design

Management Question	Study Idea	Relative Cost
None (tox questions can be answered with existing RMP and discharger monitoring)	Do nothing (use money elsewhere)	0
Is there potential that X species of high interest in the Bay is experiencing toxicity?	Tox testing using X single species of high interest (using Bay water and/or sediment, depending on species)	\$

Variables to consider:

- What species?
 - What contaminant(s) may drive toxicity?
- How frequently would we need to sample to get useful (actionable) info?

Management Questions to Guide Study Design

Management Question	Study Idea	Relative Cost
None (tox questions can be answered with existing RMP and discharger monitoring)	Do nothing (use money elsewhere)	0
Is there potential that X species of high interest in the Bay is experiencing toxicity?	Tox testing using X single species of high interest (using Bay water and/or sediment, depending on species)	\$
Is the Bay ecosystem likely experiencing toxicity in that moment?	Water tox testing with a suite of species representing different Bay trophic levels	\$\$\$
Is the Bay ecosystem likely experiencing toxicity in that season?	Sediment tox testing with a suite of species representing different Bay trophic levels	\$\$\$

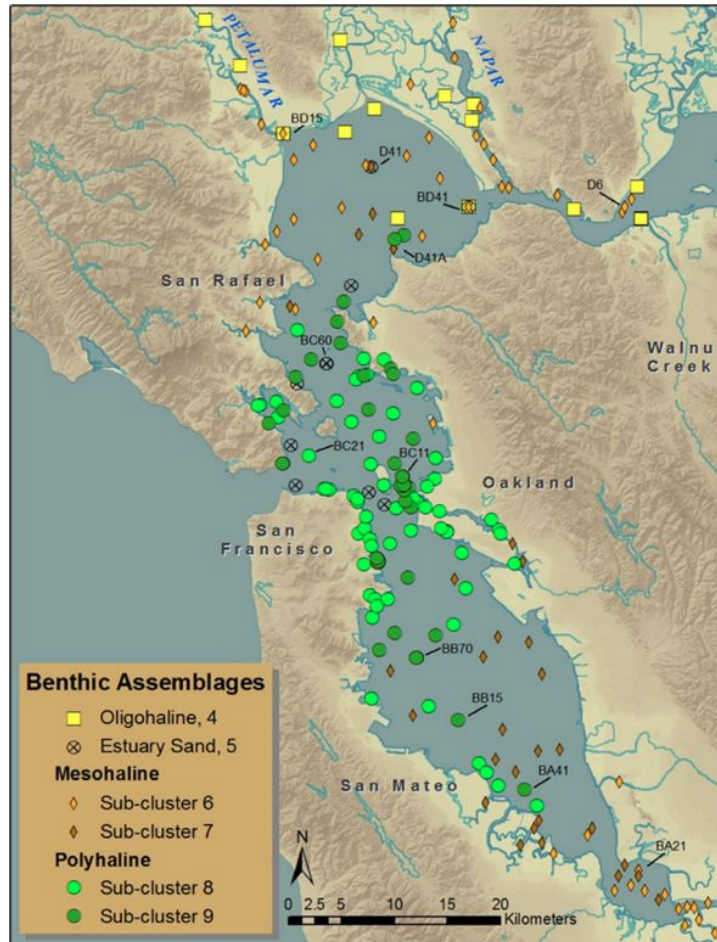
Same questions on species, contaminant(s), and frequency

Management Questions to Guide Study Design

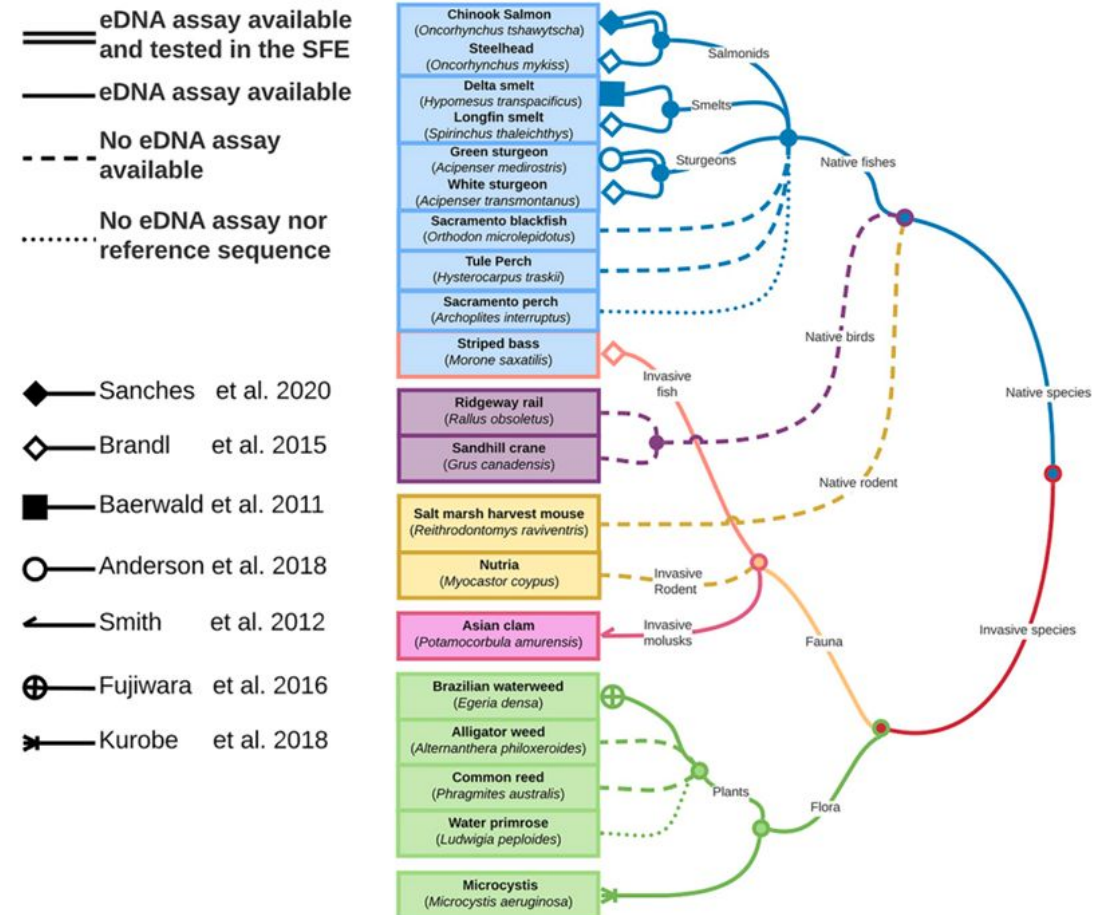
Management Question	Study Idea	Relative Cost
None (tox questions can be answered with existing RMP and discharger monitoring)	Do nothing (use money elsewhere)	0
Is there potential that X species of high interest in the Bay is experiencing toxicity?	Tox testing using X single species of high interest (using Bay water and/or sediment, depending on species)	\$
Is the Bay ecosystem likely experiencing toxicity in that moment?	Water tox testing with a suite of species representing different Bay trophic levels	\$\$\$
Is the Bay ecosystem likely experiencing toxicity in that season?	Sediment tox testing with a suite of species representing different Bay trophic levels	\$\$\$
Is the Bay ecosystem likely experiencing toxicity over time? Who is being affected?	Periodic species inventories (traditional or eDNA metabarcoding)	\$ (?)

Species Inventories: lots of available Bay data!

Traditional (figure from Thompson et al., 2012)



eDNA (figure from Nagarajan et al. 2022)



Ezra's Recommendations

Management Question	Study Idea	Relative Cost
None (tox questions can be answered with existing RMP and discharger monitoring)	Do nothing (use money elsewhere)	0
Is the Bay ecosystem likely experiencing toxicity over time? Who is being affected?	Periodic species inventories (traditional or eDNA metabarcoding)	\$ (?)

Potential species inventory leveraging opportunities:

- USGS SF Bay Benthic Macroinvertebrate Atlas
- Others doing traditional species inventories (?)
- NMS eDNA sampling/analysis for HAB species (every 2 weeks)
- USGS and academics doing eDNA work in SF Bay

Discussion

- What are the (regulatory) management drivers?
- What management questions most interest stakeholders?
- How can we leverage other monitoring work happening in SF Bay?



6. Information/Discussion: Rainfall Metrics & Stormwater Database Proposal (20 min)

Desired Outcomes:

- Informed Committee
- Recommendation to the Steering Committee for funding the proposal to develop a stormwater database in 2027

**Stormwater
Systems**



**Stormwater
Database**

Under the hood of the stormwater program data and information:



- Years of slim budgets = data organization lower priority
- Data distributed in individual project folders dating back 25 years
- Field sheets dispersed
- QA info dispersed
- Reports and presentations dispersed
- Tables/Figures/Maps/Pictures repeatedly generated, taking a lot of labor, and resulting in *similar outputs, but not the same*

Commonly reported information

Table 5. Laboratory analysis methods for WY 2014 samples.

Water Year	Analyte	Method	Field Filtration	Field Acidification	Laboratory
WY2012	Carbaryl	EPA 632M	No	No	DFG W
WY2013	Carbaryl	EPA 632M	No	No	DFG W
WY2014	Carbaryl	EPA 632M	No	No	DFG W
WY2012	Copper ¹	EPA 1638M	No	No	Brooks Rand
WY2013	Copper ¹	EPA 1638M	No	No	Caltest Analytica

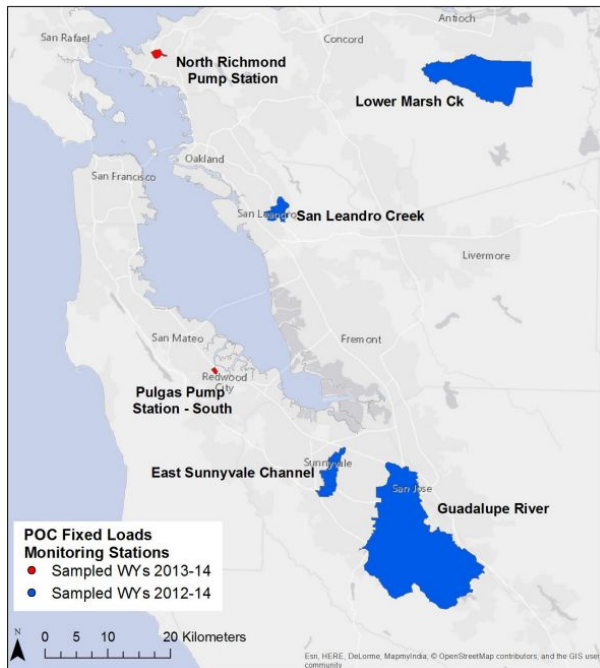
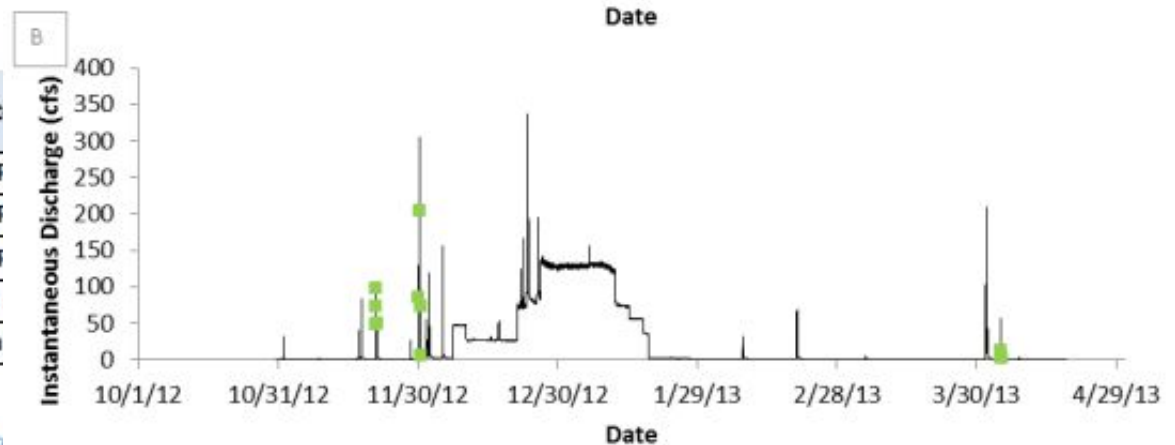
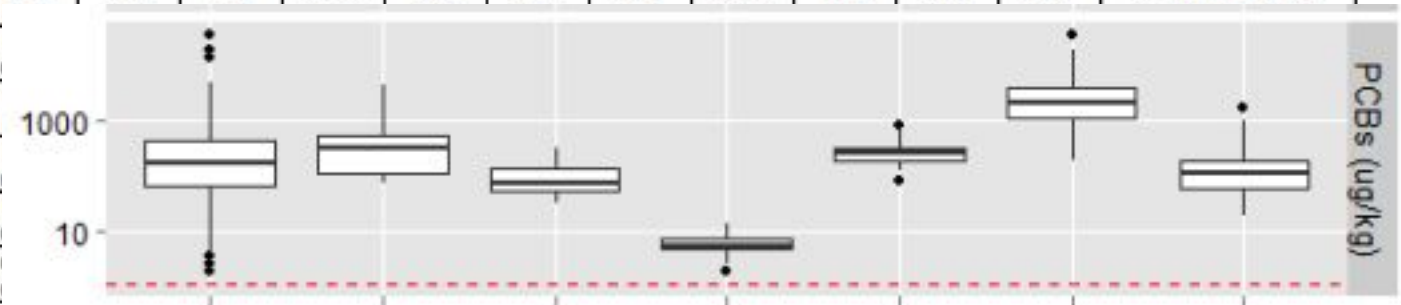


Table 8. Synthesis of concentrations of pollutants of concern. This table summarizes the concentrations of pollutants of concern (POC) for the following page.

			Lower Marsh Creek		Richmond Pump Station		San Leandro Creek		Guadalupe River		East Sunnyvale Channel		Pulgas Creek		Water Quality Benchmark
Analyte Name	Unit	Reporting Limit	Number (% detect)	Mean (std.error)	Number (% detect)	Mean (std.error)	Number (% detect)	Mean (std.error)	Number (% detect)	Mean (std.error)	Number (% detect)	Mean (std.error)	Number (% detect)	Mean (std.error)	
SSC	mg/L	3	101 (94%)	204 (23.5)	108 (97%)	56.8 (5.57)	117 (95%)	115 (13.8)	136 (100%)	157 (12.3)	137 (98%)	232 (31.4)	96 (99%)	56.5 (6.27)	NA
2PCB	ng/L	NA	22 (100%)	1.25 (0.258)	32 (100%)	13.8 (1.57)	44 (100%)	8.01 (1.16)	39 (100%)	14.3 (2.4)	40 (100%)	104 (27.5)	29 (100%)	505 (261)	14 ng/L (a); 0.17 ng/L (b) 1 ug/kg * SF Bay TMDL
Total Hg	ng/L	0.526	31 (100%)	38.4	32	39.6	44	106	39	212	40	47.6	31	18.2	2400 ng/L (c)
Total MeHg	ng/L	0.0401	20 (90%)												
TOC	mg/L	0.481	30 (100%)												
NO3	mg/L	0.0488	28 (96%)												
Total P	mg/L	0.01	30 (100%)												
PO4	mg/L	0.0112	30 (100%)												



Rainfall Automation Demo

Rainfall Automation Map Current Location Rainfall Metrics ▾ Batch Processing

Choose a location:

GilmanStOF ▾

GHCND (Daily):

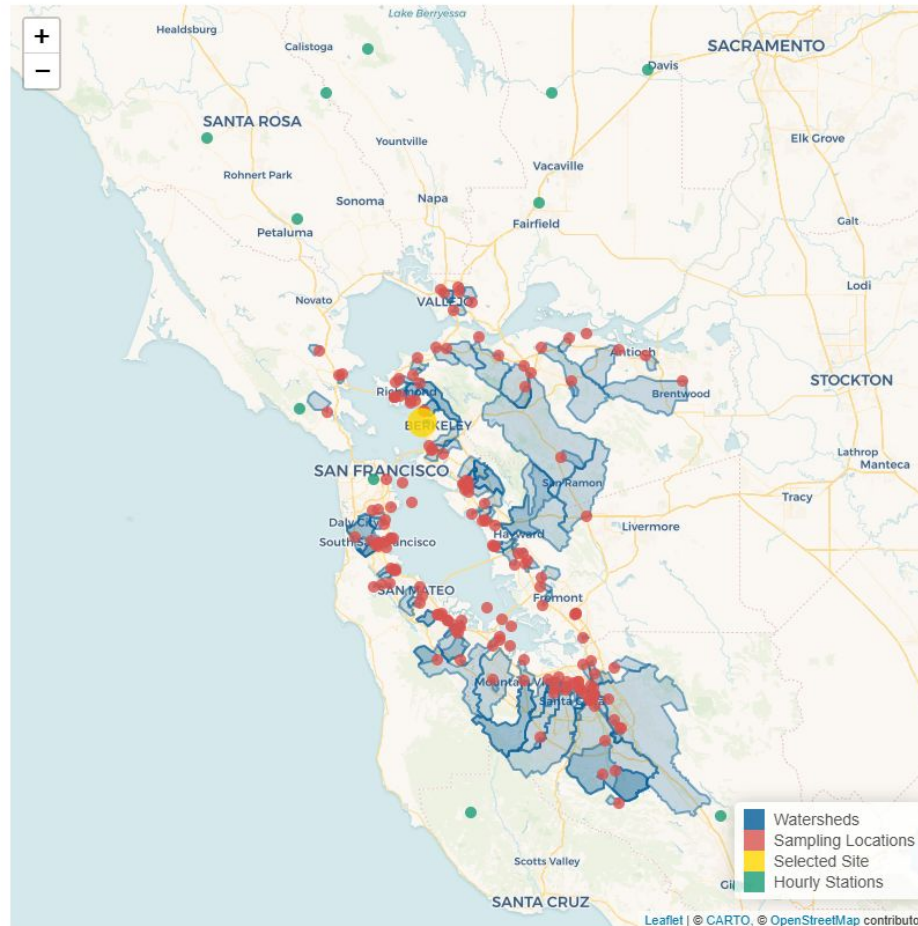
BERKELEY 1.1 NE, CA US

Daily Precip Search Radius
(miles):



Text size:

24



One-Stop-Shop for Stormwater Data Analysis



*Develop a simple online platform to allow SFEI staff to interact with various datasets. This database will enhance the accessibility of **critical stormwater data** to support **efficient, consistent, and rigorous data analysis***



Integration with Existing Systems

Integrate with an existing workflow of stormwater data generation. Link stormwater data with field activities



Data Standardization

Standardize SFEI stormwater data across water years; organize site- and sample-level meta-data for each site and storm event



Support Data Interpretation

Inform storm-driven variability analysis and examine relationships with landscape features.



Modeling Support

Provide data for robust watershed model calibration and predictive analysis.

Motivation

- Improve SFEI's digital stormwater infrastructure as stormwater monitoring program matures
- Pulling together multiple datasets repeatedly in different ways takes time, especially as the number of stormwater projects increases annually
- Datasets are in different formats and spatial aggregations

The Stormwater Scale

- 62 PFAS stormwater sampling sites (2018 - 2026)
 - 1– 4 storms per site
- >150 stormwater sites
 - Some sites sampled multiple times
 - Many contaminants, multiple projects

Approach

- Integrate with existing stormwater management systems
- Standardize stormwater data across water years, using PFAS as a pilot
- Organize site- and sample-level meta-data for each location and storm event
- Develop a simple online platform to allow internal users to interact with data

Approach – Phase 1 (\$53k)

- Data Design and Scoping
 - Help inform primary datasets, objectives, and outputs for the stormwater database
 - Planning and testing
 - Must-Haves and Nice-to-Haves
- Key outcomes:
 - Identify datasets (e.g., precipitation data sources)
 - Key figures/tables/analyses the application will perform
 - How it will integrate with existing SFEI systems (e.g., CEDEN, CD3, Survey123)
 - Cost to add other contaminants
 - Annual maintenance cost

Approach – Phase 2 (~\$100k)

- Project Implementation + Feature Development
- Stormwater + site-level metadata organized (e.g., land-use, meteorological data)
 - Sampling event information attached to each storm event (e.g., photos, flow from a nearby gauge, flows measured by staff, or estimated by a model)
- All results accessible via an R Shiny App
 - Visualize time-series data
 - Generate summary statistics, perform statistical analysis
 - Generate maps
 - ***Continuously updated as new data is generated***
 - ***Allow users to download and query data into machine-readable formats***

Budget & Deliverables

Expense	Hours	Cost
Phase 1 - Project Design		
Project Management	20	\$4,400
Acquiring existing site information, determining secondary spatial datasets	50	\$8,300
Project Work Plan and Study Design	210	\$35,340
10% Contingency		\$4,804
PHASE 1 TOTAL:		\$53K

- Ancillary datasets determined
- Database features identified

Budget & Deliverables

Expense	Hours	Cost
Phase 2 - Project Implementation		
Project Management	32	\$7,040
Downloading organizing datasets	50	\$8,300
Standardizing datasets	50	\$8,300
R script development to handle analyses for reports	200	\$33,200
Integration with existing services	50	\$10,000
R Shiny app Development	100	\$16,660
Technical Manual	50	\$8,300
Presentation	10	\$1,660
Database hosted on SFEI internal website	10	\$1,660
10% Contingency		\$9,506
PHASE 2 TOTAL:		\$105K

- Technical Manual
- Database hosted on internal website



7. Information: PFAS Synthesis & Strategy (20 min)



Desired Outcome:

- Informed Committee

Project Timeline



PFAS in San Francisco Bay:
Synthesis and Monitoring Strategy

2026 Revision

Miguel Méndez, Ezra Miller, Kayli Paterson, Jennifer Sun,
Jennifer Dougherty, Martin Trinh, Adam Wong, Sierra
Garcia, Rebecca Sutton, and Diana Lin

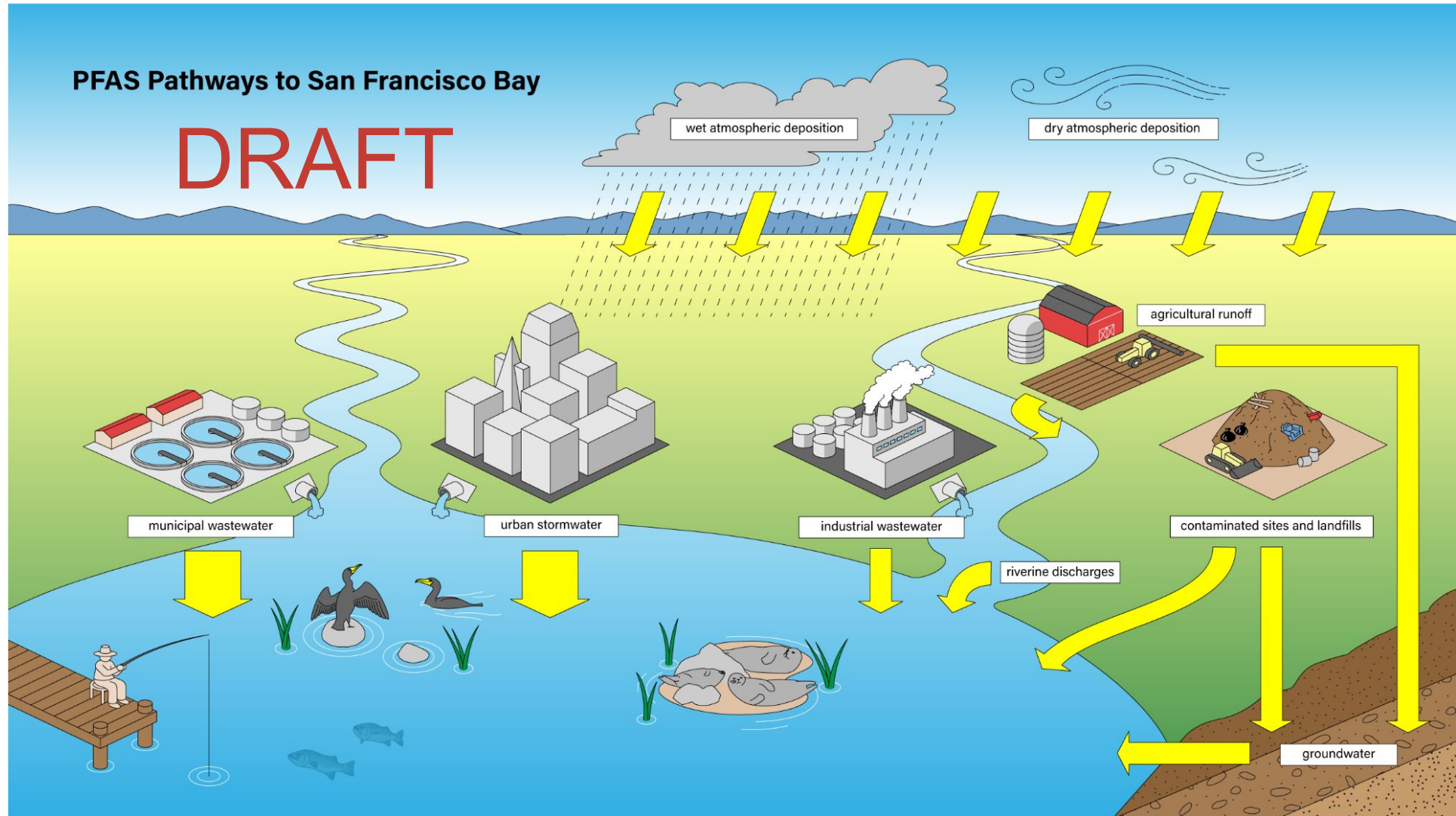
San Francisco Estuary Institute

CONTRIBUTION No. 1299 / October 2026

San Francisco Estuary Institute • 4911 Central Ave., Richmond, CA • www.sfei.org

- April 2026: Draft shared with RMP for review
- Sep. 23: Final Draft for RMP review
- Oct. 21: Annual Meeting presentation
- é

PFAS Synthesis (2012–2025)



Wastewater and Stormwater

PFAS Analytes	Effluent (ng/L)	Stormwater (ng/L)
PFPeA	7.7 (2.7–30)	5.7 (<0.4–41)
PFHxA	16 (<0.3–30)	7.4 (<0.4–180)
PFOA	6.0 (3.5–12)	6.9 (<0.4–110)
PFOS	4.5 (<0.3–13)	6.6 (<0.4–81)
sumPFAS	57 (26–112)	46 (4.1–574)

Wastewater and Stormwater

PFAS Analytes	Effluent (ng/L)	Stormwater (ng/L)
PFPeA	7.7 (2.7–30)	5.7 (<0.4–41)
PFHxA	16 (<0.3–30)	7.4 (<0.4–180)
PFOA	6.0 (3.5–12)	6.9 (<0.4–110)
PFOS	4.5 (<0.3–13)	6.6 (<0.4–81)
sumPFAS	57 (26–112)	46 (4.1–574)

Wastewater and Stormwater

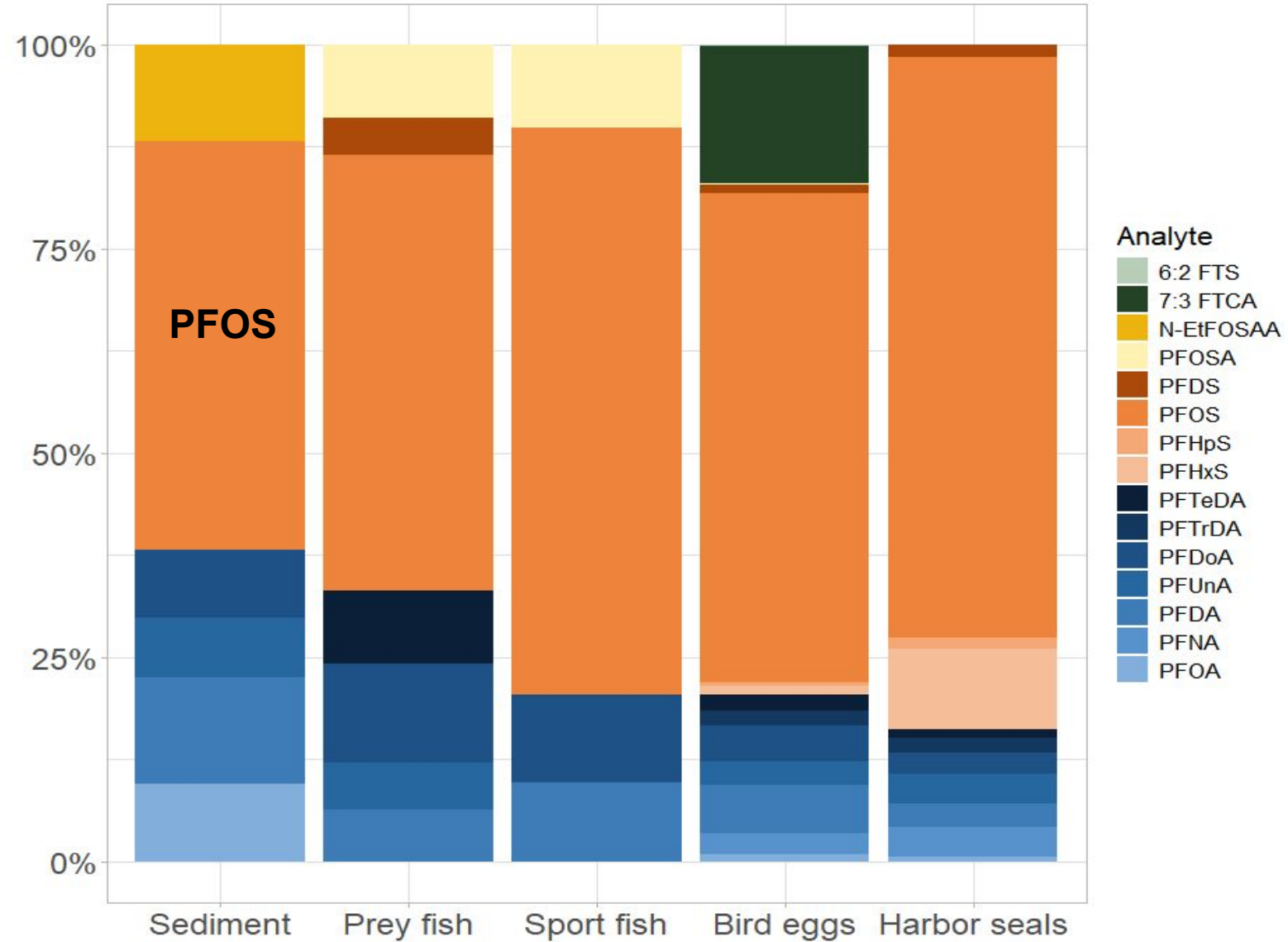
PFAS Analytes	Effluent (ng/L)	Stormwater (ng/L)
PFPeA	7.7 (2.7–30)	5.7 (<0.4–41)
PFHxA	16 (<0.3–30)	7.4 (<0.4–180)
PFOA	6.0 (3.5–12)	6.9 (<0.4–110)
PFOS	4.5 (<0.3–13)	6.6 (<0.4–81)
sumPFAS	57 (26–112)	46 (4.1–574)

Wastewater and Stormwater

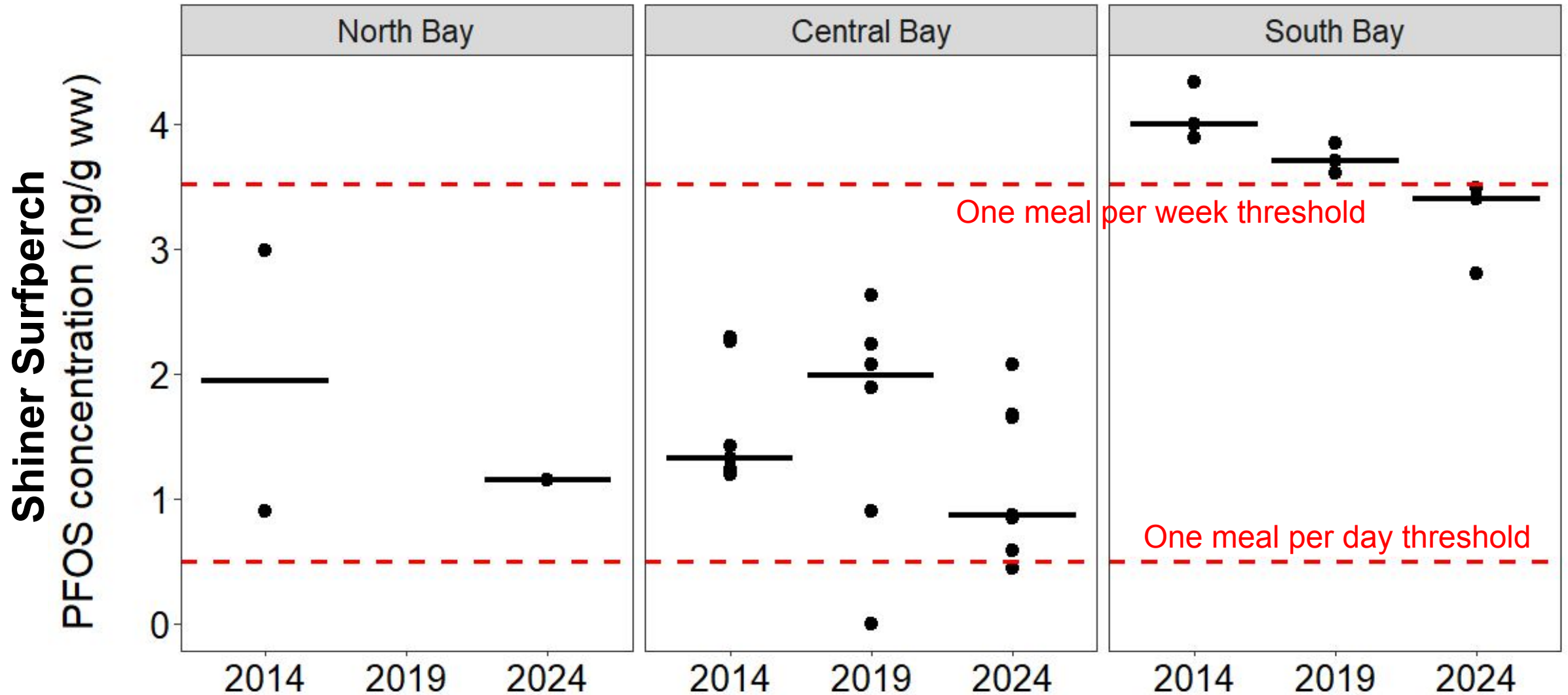
PFAS Analytes	Effluent (ng/L)	Stormwater (ng/L)
PFPeA	7.7 (2.7–30)	5.7 (<0.4–41)
PFHxA	16 (<0.3–30)	7.4 (<0.4–180)
PFOA	6.0 (3.5–12)	6.9 (<0.4–110)
PFOS	4.5 (<0.3–13)	6.6 (<0.4–81)
sumPFAS	57 (26–112)	46 (4.1–574)

Wastewater and Stormwater

PFAS Analytes	Effluent (ng/L)	Stormwater (ng/L)	Bay Water (ng/L)
PFPeA	7.7 (2.7–30)	5.7 (<0.4–41)	2.0 (<0.8–28)
PFHxA	16 (<0.3–30)	7.4 (<0.4–180)	2.5 (<0.4–25)
PFOA	6.0 (3.5–12)	6.9 (<0.4–110)	1.8 (<0.4–20)
PFOS	4.5 (<0.3–13)	6.6 (<0.4–81)	2.6 (<0.4–20)
sumPFAS	57 (26–112)	46 (4.1–574)	15 (<MDL–179)



Elevated PFOS concentrations in South Bay



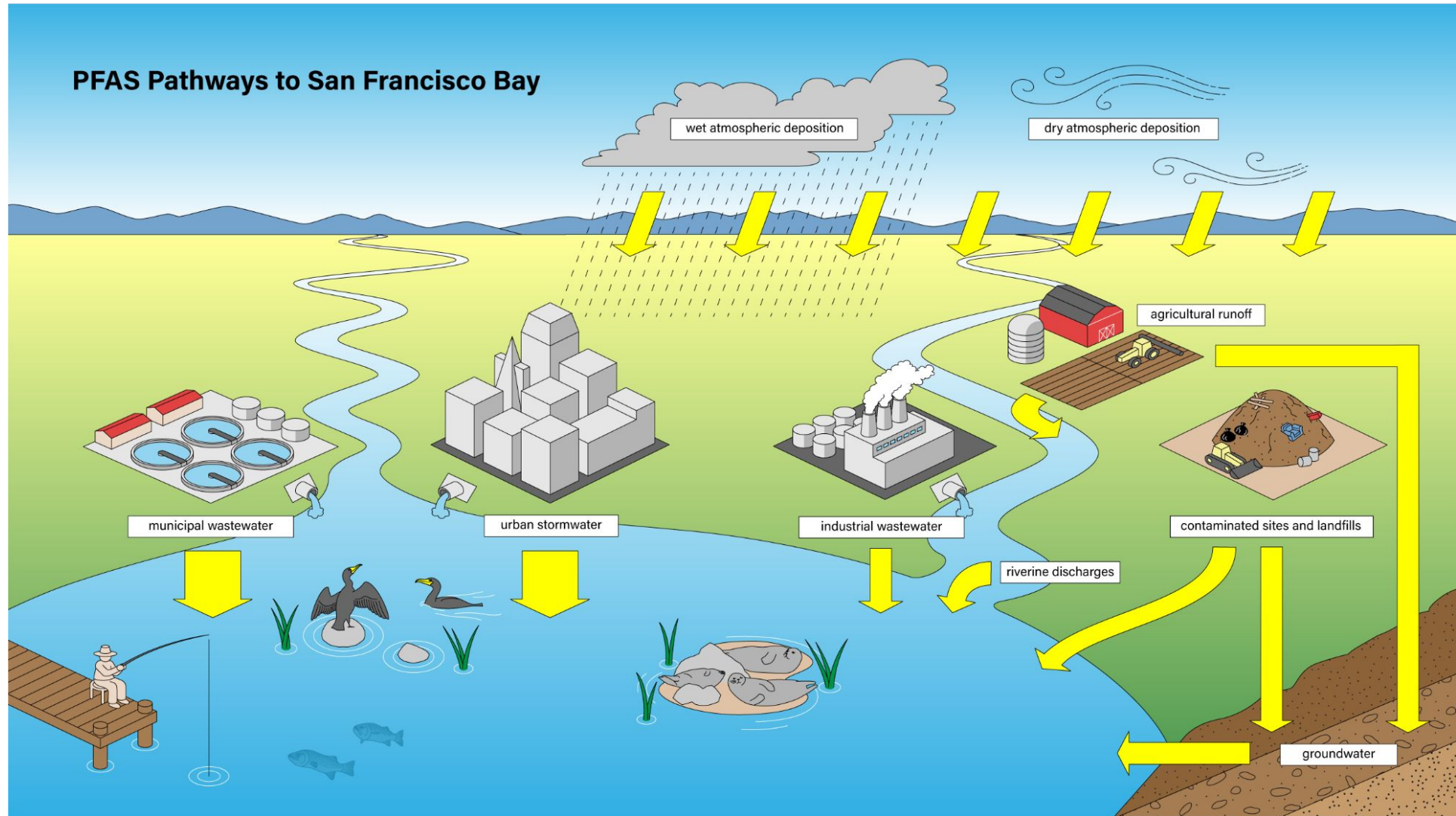
Potential Ecotoxicity Concerns

Ecotoxicity Thresholds	PFOA (ng/L)	PFOS (ng/L)
USEPA chronic freshwater aquatic life water quality criteria	100,000	250
SF Bay Water Board environmental screening levels	3,200	17
EU annual average environmental quality standard sum of 25 PFAS	4.4 (PFOA equivalents)	

Potential Ecotoxicity Concerns

Ecotoxicity Thresholds	PFOA (ng/L)	PFOS (ng/L)
USEPA chronic freshwater aquatic life water quality criteria	100,000	250
SF Bay Water Board environmental screening levels	3,200	17
Bay Water Combined	1.8 (<0.4–20)	2.6 (<0.4–20)
Bay Near Field	Median = 3.8 90th = 8.3	4.6 12.7
Bay Open Water	Median = 1.3 90th = 2.5	1.5 4.2
EU annual average environmental quality standard sum of 25 PFAS	4.4 (PFOA equivalents)	

Strategy (~5 years)



1. Utilize both standardized and complementary analytical methods

- EPA method 1633
- Ongoing pilot of Total Oxidizable Precursors assay, diPAPs, FTOHs, ultra-short chain PFAS, ^{19}F -NMR
- Non-target analysis

2. Continue evaluating temporal and geographic trends

- Increase sport fish monitoring to every 3 years
- Increase prey fish monitoring in S&T
- Coordinate co-located fish, sediment, and water monitoring to improve understanding of bioaccumulation

3. Continue pathways monitoring

- Wastewater and stormwater monitoring and loads estimate incorporated in PFAS Sources to Solutions
- Wet and dry deposition
- Coordination with WB for data analysis of contaminated sites

4. Develop models to evaluate in-Bay recovery scenarios

- In-Bay mass balance
- Bioaccumulation
- Stormwater loads

Project Timeline



PFAS in San Francisco Bay:
Synthesis and Monitoring Strategy

2026 Revision

Miguel Méndez, Ezra Miller, Kayli Paterson, Jennifer Sun,
Jennifer Dougherty, Martin Trinh, Adam Wong, Sierra
Garcia, Rebecca Sutton, and Diana Lin

San Francisco Estuary Institute

CONTRIBUTION No. 1299 / October 2026

San Francisco Estuary Institute • 4911 Central Ave., Richmond, CA • www.sfei.org

- Sep. 23: Final Draft for RMP review
- Oct. 7: Final comments due
- Oct. 14: Final report
- Oct. 21: Annual Meeting presentation



Lunch





8. Information: Progress on RMP Data Uploads and the RMP Dashboard (30 min)

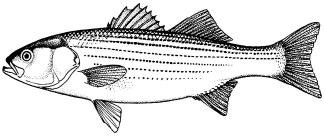
Desired Outcomes:

- Informed Committee
- Committee approval to proceed with plans for the RMP dashboard

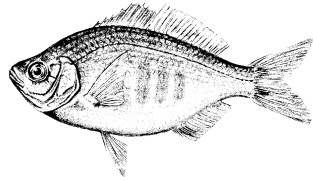
Recently Completed RMP Data Uploads

- 😊 WY22 Stormwater CEC - 6PPD-Q
- 😊 2023 S&T Sediment Cruise - PFAS & Hg
- 😊 2022 S&T Bird Eggs - PBDEs, PFAS, Se, Hg
- 😊 2023 S&T Water Cruise
- 😊 2021 S&T Water Cruise
- 😊 2023 S&T Wet Season Water - 6PPD-Q
- 😊 WY20-24 STLS PCBs

RMP Data Dashboard



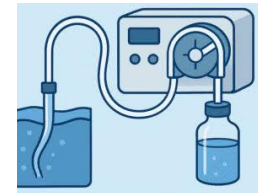
Mercury



PCBs



PFOS



Copper



Safe to Swim



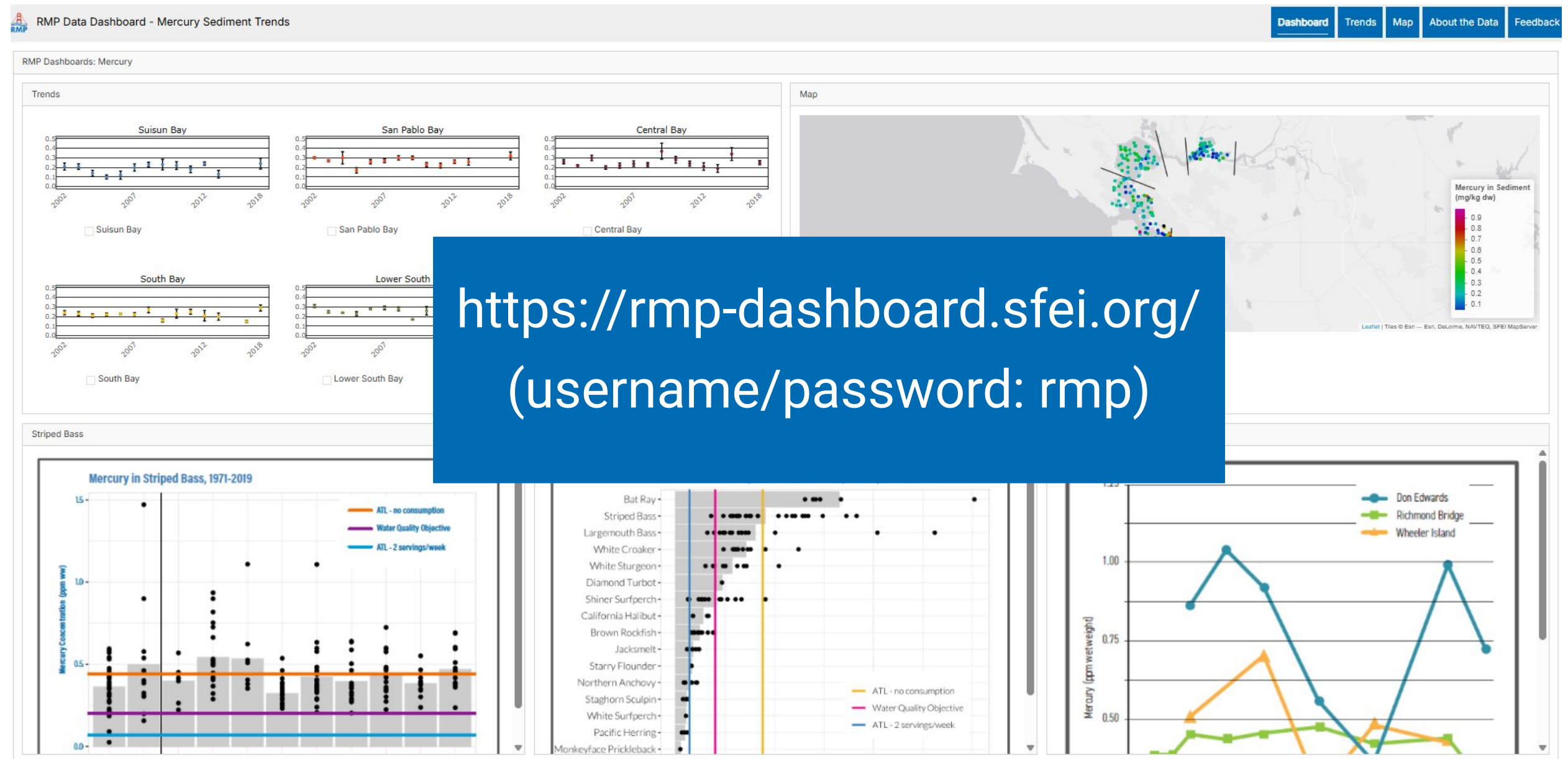
Safe to Eat



Noteworthy
Trends

TBD

Dashboard Demo - Mercury



Discussion Questions

- How are you feeling about the overall direction of the dashboard?
- How do you envision using the dashboard?
- Do you see yourself checking this on mobile, or primarily on desktop/tablet?

Next Steps

- Email feedback to: rmp-dashboards@sfei.org
- Phase 1: Release at the RMP Annual Meeting
- Phase 2:
 - Updates to Landing Page
 - Additional dashboards



9. Discussion: Communications Update (30 min)

Desired Outcome:

- Feedback and input from the Committee
- Finalize Annual Meeting agenda and select moderators

Pulse 2026 - Nutrients in the Bay



Pulse 2026: Timeline Highlights

- January: line up authors
- February
 - Article outlines developed and shared
 - Hire illustrator(s)
- May 1: draft articles (Word) to Jay
- May 11: draft articles (Word) to SC/TRC - 3 wks for review
- **Aug 10: laid-out draft to SC/TRC - 3 wks for review**
- Aug 28: deadline to submit comments to Jay
- ~~Sep 15~~: finalize report and send to printer
- Oct 21: distribute reports at Annual Meeting!

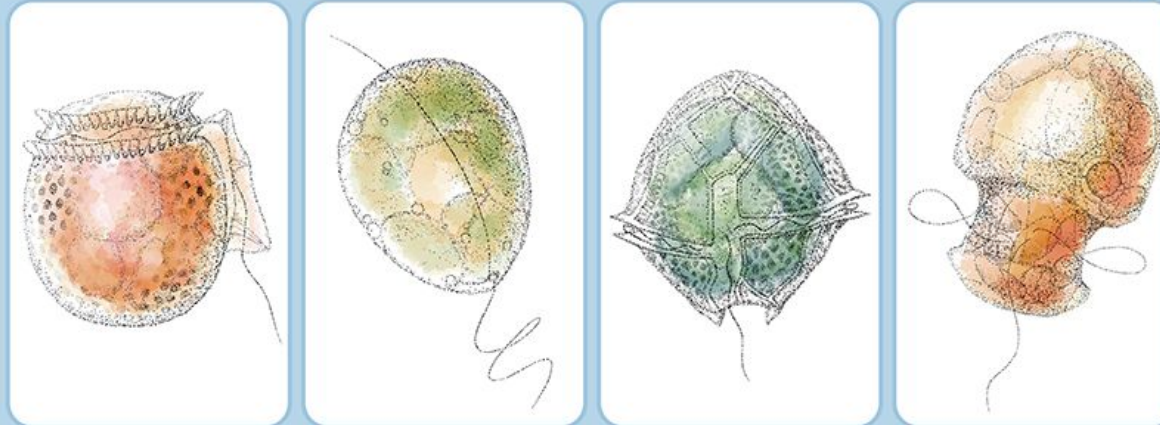
Additional Items

- Overview, Mike Connor tribute, and Status of Pollutants of Concern will be distributed this week with a one week review period
- Water Quality Updates will be presented online (RMP Dashboard)

Annual Meeting

Register at <https://events.humanitix.com/2026-rmp-annual-meeting>

RMP ANNUAL MEETING: Nutrients in San Francisco Bay



You're Invited!

October 21, 2026 • 9:00 AM - 4:30 PM

[www.sfei.org/projects/
rmp-annual-meeting](http://www.sfei.org/projects/rmp-annual-meeting)

Session 1: Nutrients

1. Keynote: ~~Jim Hagy, USEPA~~ Jeremy Testa, Univ of Maryland?
2. Aidan Cecchetti, Water Board
3. Lorien Fono, BACWA
4. Discussion

Moderator: Kevin Lunde, Water Board

Session 2: Nutrients

1. NMS Science Update: Ian Wren, San Francisco Estuary Institute
2. HAB Update: Dave Senn
3. Accessing NMS Data: Dan Killam
4. Discussion

Moderator: Ari Chelsky, SFEI

Session 3: Legacy Contaminants and Sediment

1. Keynote: Bay sediment science - Dave Schoellhamer
2. Watershed modeling: Pedro Avellaneda
3. In-Bay modeling: Craig Jones, Integral
4. Discussion

Moderator: xx

Session 4: General

1. RMP Sport Fish: Jennifer Sun
2. Mercury Synthesis: Jay Davis
3. PFAS Synthesis and Strategy: Diana Lin
4. Discussion

Moderator: xx

Other keynote ideas: Ed Sherwood, lead in Tampa Bay. Mark Tedesco, led Long Island Sound Partnership for 40 years and retired from EPA - good speaker with nice long-term perspective.

Backups: Ari: program expansion?; Jordyn

Plain Language Summaries

**RMP**
REGIONAL MONITORING
PROGRAM FOR WATER QUALITY
IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY
rmp.sfei.org

**Plain
Language
Summary**

**Benefits of Wastewater Treatment
Upgrades for Removing Emerging
Contaminants**

Wastewater treatment plant upgrades to remove more nitrogen can also help remove under-regulated and under-studied contaminants (known as emerging contaminants). The RMP summarized existing research on how well three types of technologies perform for emerging contaminant removal: conventional activated sludge, which is a common wastewater treatment, as well as membrane bioreactors and other advanced biological nutrient treatments. RMP scientists screened over 600 papers and reviewed 34 studies in full to compare the technologies.

Chemical Class/Tier	Conventional Activated Sludge	Biological Nutrient Removal	Membrane Bioreactor
OPR	14.5%	15.8%	19.6%
PFAS	42.4%*	54.3%*	
Biophenols	79.4%		
Microplastics			
Enoxylated L			
Personal Care I			
Pharmaceuticals			
Other Plastic Additiv			
Tire- and Vehicle Derived			

*Data from a single study.

Estimated average reduction in concentration for each contaminant type and treatment technology. Darker blue represents higher reduction.

Implications and Future Directions

Wastewater treatment upgrades from conventional activated sludge to membrane bioreactors and other advanced biological nutrient treatments could be a small improvement for removing emerging contaminants. This is true for antibiotics and pharmaceuticals in particular, which the RMP considers a low concern in the Bay at this time. A key data gap is how wastewater treatment upgrades might affect removal of high-concern contaminants for San Francisco Bay.

Full report: Rudko, N.; Méndez, M.; Sutton, R. 2026. Benefits of Wastewater Nutrient Treatment Upgrades for Removing Contaminants of Emerging Concern: A Systematic Review. SFEI Contribution # 1332. San Francisco Estuary Institute, Richmond, CA.

One draft ready for TRC review

Several others in progress for upcoming reports; dedicated webpage pending critical mass

Deadline flexible



Restore America's Estuaries 2026 Coastal & Estuarine Summit



September 22 - 25, 2026 | San Francisco, CA

OCEAN HOPTIMISM

THE URBAN UPSTREAM TRACKING COASTAL POLLUTION TO ITS SOURCES

WITH
SIERRA GARCIA
CLEAN WATER PROGRAM



FACTION  BREWING
ALAMEDA CALIFORNIA

SFEI San Francisco
Estuary Institute

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27TH | 7-8PM

Comms Homework: Stakeholder Feedback



Share [survey](#) with your stakeholder networks

Suggest stakeholder professional groups/settings to connect with the “less engaged” group (email sierrag@sfei.org)

Stakeholder Feedback



Fact sheets were most selected comms product in survey, followed by *Pulse*

Third of respondents hadn't heard of CD3

This survey is helpful. Helpful to have a resource to show the why behind permit requirements and the impact on larger scale.

Website Addition



Lists >40 laws, regulations, phase-outs, and agency decisions influenced by the RMP

www.sfei.org/programs/rmp/policy-impacts

e-Updates



RMP eUpdate: June 2026

Were you forwarded this email? [Subscribe to quarterly RMP eUpdates.](#)



Sturgeon monitoring in San Pablo Bay in May 2026. The RMP collaborates with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to monitor selenium levels in North Bay

50 new subscribers this year

Aiming to send Q3 in September

How much do you all value timeliness?

Planning to reach out to people who often forward to expand list

PFAS Fact Sheet



PFAS in San Francisco Bay: Synthesis and Monitoring Strategy

2026 Revision

Miguel Méndez, Ezra Miller, Kayli Paterson, Jennifer Sun,
Jennifer Dougherty, Martin Trinh, Adam Wong, Sierra
Garcia, Rebecca Sutton, and Diana Lin

San Francisco Estuary Institute

CONTRIBUTION No. 1299 / October 2026

San Francisco Estuary Institute • 4911 Central Ave., Richmond, CA • www.sfei.org



PFAS FOREVER CHEMICALS

HIGH CONCERN

FULL NAME:
*Per- and polyfluoroalkyl
substances*

PFAS
contamination
of water, fish,
and wildlife
is among the
most pressing
pollution
problems in our
region

Key Points

PFAS do not degrade in the environment, and build up in people and wildlife over time. Exposure to trace amounts of PFAS can cause serious human health problems, including cancer, infertility, developmental delays in children, hormone disruption, high cholesterol, and immune system problems. Despite these risks, this class of thousands of synthetic compounds remains in wide use in a broad variety of consumer and industrial products. PFAS contamination of water, fish, and wildlife is among the most pressing pollution problems in our region. The RMP develops essential PFAS data to inform decision-making to reduce pollution and protect the Bay ecosystem and impacted fishing communities.

What Are PFAS?

PFAS are fluorine-rich compounds defined by their extreme stability and resistance to environmental degradation, hence the name "forever chemicals."

- ▶ Many PFAS are mobile in the environment with detections even in remote locations, such as the Arctic.
- ▶ PFAS are toxic to multiple organ systems in people and wildlife, and exposure to minute concentrations can harm reproduction, growth, and development.
- ▶ Long-chain PFAS can build up (or "bioaccumulate") in animals, including humans. Unlike many other synthetic contaminants that accumulate in fatty tissues, PFAS bind to cell membranes and proteins, and are most frequently detected in the blood and liver.
- ▶ The most well-studied PFAS, perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), are long-chain PFAS. These two compounds are no longer manufactured in the US.
- ▶ Alternative short-chain PFAS like perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) and perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) do not tend to bioaccumulate in animals, so chemical companies claimed they would be safer. Unfortunately, short-chain compounds are also toxic and are now recognized as a regrettable substitute.
- ▶ Other alternatives known as polyfluoroalkyl substances were also advertised as safer. Many are referred to as PFAS "precursors" because they degrade to persistent PFAS in the environment, another example of a regrettable substitute.
- ▶ Now, chemical companies claim that PFAS polymers are also safe. Unfortunately, some polymers can shed PFAS precursors and others contain non-polymeric PFAS impurities.

Feature & News Articles

Recent & Upcoming

Rain Gardens*

ABC7, KneeDeep
Times, Governance
Magazine, Maven's
Notebook



ECWG 20 Years

Maven's Notebook



Tires Study

Coming soon



El Niño

Coming soon



Miscellaneous Updates



SFEI recently onboarded part-time social media assistance

Additional work pending staff capacity:

- Mini fact sheets for CECs
- More plain language summaries

Coffee Chats



Opportunity to gain more insight than survey allows

Option of \$10 courtesy for less engaged stakeholders taking the time to share thoughts on the RMP

Help by distributing feedback form to stakeholder groups



10. Discussion: Multi-Year Planning Workshop Priorities (15 min)



Desired Outcome:

- Priority agenda items for MYP workshop

Goals



Photo Sierra Garcia

- Review Program priorities
- Identify RMP priority information needs for 2028-2031
- Discuss Program elements (PM, S&T, and Special Studies) planning and governance based on Program priorities and the increased funding from EPA
- Discuss 2027 workgroups and special study funding based on Program priorities
- Anything else?

2026 Agenda = initial strawman plan for this year

2. Information: Setting the Stage - Planning for 2027 and Beyond (10 min)

3. Discussion: Management Drivers (10 min)

4. Discussion: Information Priorities for 2027-2030 (30 min)

5. Discussion: Program Management Planning and Governance (1 hour)

6. Discussion: Status & Trends Planning and Governance (30 min)

7. Discussion: Special Studies Planning and Governance (1 hour)

Considerations for 2027



- Future core budget and potential fee increase
- Will there be a competitive solicitation from EPA?
- RMP support for Bay modeling
- Sport Fish Strategy Team
- Continue Hg strategy team meetings?
- Multi-year allocations of special studies funding
- Anything else?

Decisions Table

Current and anticipated management decisions, policies, and actions by the regulatory agencies that manage water quality in San Francisco Bay

Decisions, Policies, and Actions	Timing
BAY WATERSHED PERMITS (NEXT REISSUANCE)	
Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit	2027
Mercury and PCBs Watershed Permit for Municipal and Industrial Wastewater (Implement mercury and PCB TMDLs)	2028
Nutrient Watershed Permit for Municipal Wastewater (Implement Nutrient Management Strategy)	2029
CURRENT HIGH PRIORITY DRIVERS BY TOPIC	
<i>303(d) List and 305(b) Report</i> Current listings and next cycle	2026*/2030
<i>Beneficial Reuse of Dredged Sediment</i> Review sediment guidelines ⁺ and testing criteria Impacts on marshes from sediment exchange between local watersheds, nearshore and deep water environments	Ongoing Ongoing
<i>Contaminants of Emerging Concern</i> Updates to CEC Tiered Risk-Based Framework Opportunities to inform regional actions and state and federal regulations	Annual Ongoing
<i>Determination of Wastewater Permit Limits</i> California Toxics Rule	Ongoing
<i>PCBs</i> Review existing TMDL and inform revisions	Complete by 2028
<i>Mercury</i> Review existing TMDL and inform revisions	Complete by July 2026
<i>Nutrients</i> Inform the Nutrient Management Strategy	Ongoing
OTHER DRIVERS BY TOPIC	
<i>Beneficial uses</i> Fish exposure (PCBs, Hg, and PFAS), subsistence fishing, and tribal uses	Ongoing
<i>Current Use Pesticides</i> EPA Registration Review of fipronil and imidacloprid DPR fipronil mitigation measures	Ongoing

Decisions, Policies, and Actions	Timing
OTHER DRIVERS BY TOPIC	
<i>Copper</i> Site specific objectives triggers ⁺	Ongoing
<i>Cyanide</i> Site specific objectives triggers ⁺	Ongoing
<i>Dioxins</i> Review 303(d) listings and establish TMDL development plan or alternative	Ongoing
<i>Dredging Permits</i> Bioaccumulation testing triggers and in-Bay disposal thresholds ⁺	Ongoing
<i>Legacy Pesticides (DDT, Dieldrin, Chlordane)</i> Monitoring recovery (biota)	Ongoing
<i>Sediment Hot Spots</i> Review 303(d) listings and establish TMDL development plan or alternative	Ongoing
<i>Wetland restoration permits and regional monitoring</i>	Ongoing
POTENTIAL FUTURE DRIVERS	
<i>Specific CECs, e.g., PFAS</i>	TBD
<i>Effects of reduced wastewater and stormwater inputs to the Bay</i>	TBD
<i>Effects of reverse osmosis concentrate discharge to the Bay</i>	TBD
<i>South Bay standards-related selenium assessment</i>	TBD
<i>Sea level rise adaptation and changes in salinity, pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen due to climate change</i>	TBD
<i>Effects of recycled water discharges to shallow baylands</i>	TBD
<i>Trash and Microplastics</i>	TBD

+ Comparisons to triggers updated every 5 years for sediment and every 2 years for water; *Data for 2030 Integrated Report needed by October 2026

Next Steps

- Annual stakeholder meetings
- Convene agenda planning subcommittee



11. Information: Status of Deliverables and Action Items (15 min)

Desired Outcomes:

- Informed Committee
- Feedback on progress and due dates

Deliverables - completed!

- 😊 Microplastics, Emerging Contaminants, and SPL Workgroup Meeting Summaries posted
- 😊 WDM Maintenance - Update model development log
- 😊 WDM Maintenance - Webpage to share results of PCB and Hg modeling
- 😊 Q2 RMP eUpdate
- 😊 PCB Analysis of Archived Bay Sediment Samples

Deliverables – Overdue...

- 2023 S&T Nearfield and Margins sediment & prey fish - Data Mgmt
- 2023 S&T Wet Season Water - Data Mgmt.
- 2023 S&T Bay Sediment - Data Management
- 2024 S&T Wet Season Water - Data Mgmt.
- PFAS Stormwater depth monitoring pilot - Data management
- 2025 SW CECs Add-On - Data Management & CEDEN Upload
- STLS WY21 POC Recon Monit. - Final Report
- 2026 S&T Lab IC - Study Design
- Mercury Synthesis Report
- Mapping Mudflat Morphodynamics - Maps posted on website
- Investigating HABs in SF Bay - Technical Report

Deliverables – delayed

- STLS WY21 POC Recon Monit - Advanced Data Analysis Update & Final Report
- 2024 S&T Lab IC Study design and contracting
- OPEs, BPs, and Other Plastic Additives in WW - Data mgmt. & reporting
- NTA and Target Analysis of Fibers in SW - Lab Analysis
- SF Bay Sediment Transport and Fate Modeling - Technical Report

Requesting Review Comments

- ★ Mapping Mudflat Morphodynamics - Draft Technical Report - comments requested by 9/18

Coming Soon for review - Watch your inbox

- ★ PFAS Synthesis & Strategy (late Sept, comments due Oct 7)
- ★ WDM Phase 3 modeling report (end of September)
- ★ Co-benefits of Nitrogen Treatment Tech on CECs
- ★ S&T NB Se Monitoring through 2022/23 - Draft Report
- ★ Mercury Synthesis Report (end of September)
- ★ Sport Fish Report (draft end of September)



12. Information/Discussion: Update on PCB TMDL Studies 2027 and Proposed El Niño Hg Monitoring studies (30 min)

Desired Outcomes:

- Informed Committee
- Committee approval to proceed with 2027 study proposal

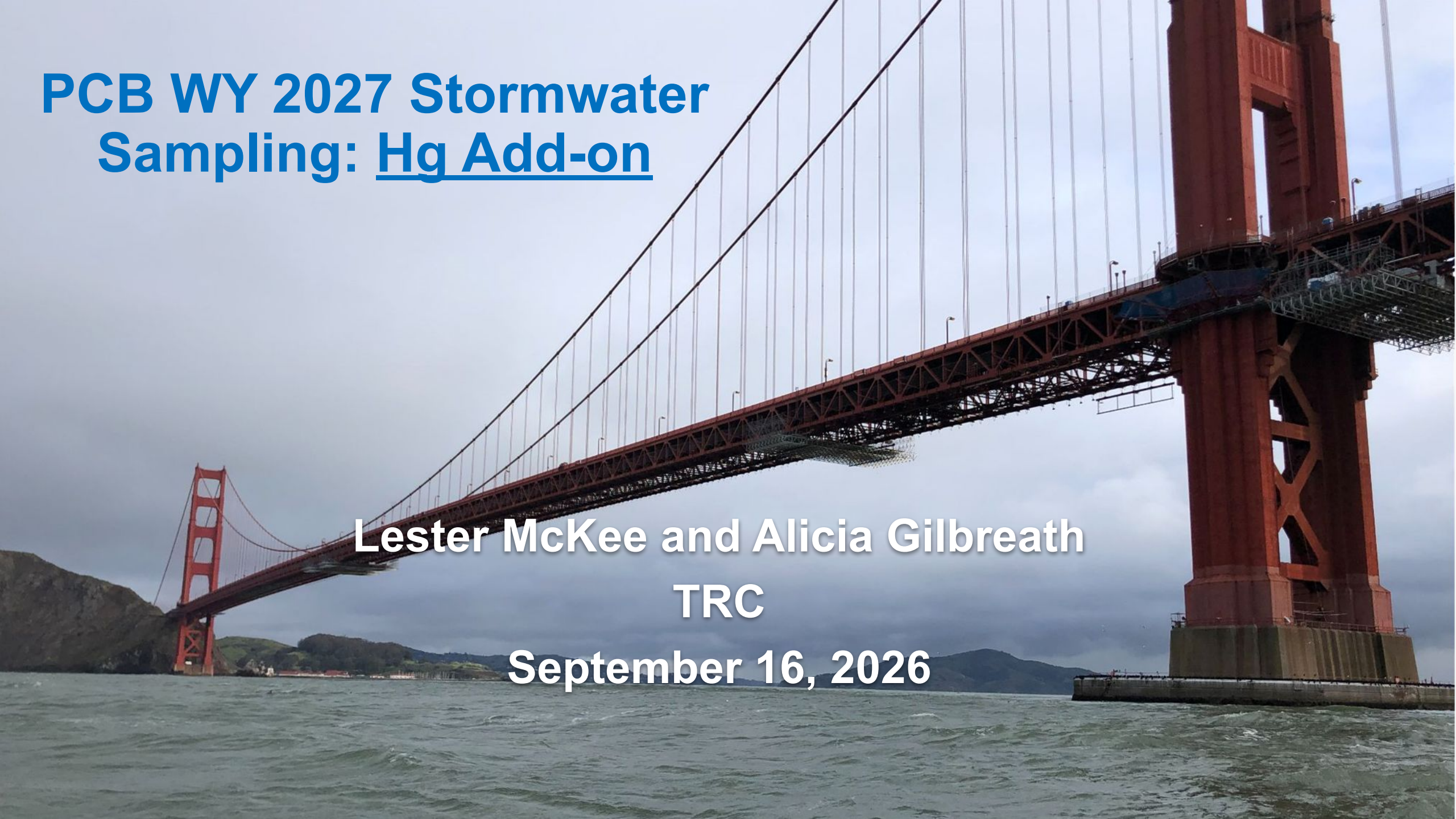
PCB Workplan Update

- The PCBWG continues to develop a workplan for the \$2M from TBH
- The WG met on July 30
- Two more elements of the workplan were approved:
 - Sediment Jar Trap Study (\$205K TBH, \$10K RMP, \$100K WB)
 - Redwood Creek Field Study to Support Modeling (\$601K)
- \$910K remains to be allocated
- Planning will continue at next meeting (probably early November)

Proposed El Niño Monitoring Studies – Summary



	Title	Management / Science Questions	Level of Endorsement	Draft Budget (\$x1,000)
#1	PCB WY 2027 Stormwater Sampling: Hg Add-on	What are the regional urban and non-urban Hg loads?	Supported by Hg strategy team High-value, minimal-cost	~\$23
#2	Guadalupe WY 2027 El Niño Hg Sampling	What is the mercury load delivered during a major water year with multiple consecutive large storm events?	Supported by Hg strategy team High-value, high-cost	\$74 (1 storm) \$189 (5 storms)
#3	Napa / Sonoma WY 2027 El Niño Sediment Sampling	What is the supply of mud and sand to the Bay from these high supply tributaries?	Discussed by SedWG since 2022 High value, lower priority	~\$160 (~\$80 / location)
#4	Mallard Island WY 2027 Hg Sampling	Given changed snow-pack hydrology and sediment loads, have Hg concentrations on sediment particles changed too?	Not discussed by Hg team Ran out of time	No recent estimates
#5	Golden Gate Cross-Section (El Niño freshet sampling)	MQ#3.2 – What is the flux of sediment through Golden Gate (needed to close sediment & pollutant budgets)?	Discussed by SedWG in 2026	~\$100

A photograph of the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, viewed from the water. The bridge's red-orange steel structure is prominent, with the suspension cables and towers visible. The water is dark and choppy, and the sky is overcast with grey clouds. The bridge spans the width of the image, with the right tower in the foreground and the left tower in the distance.

PCB WY 2027 Stormwater Sampling: Hg Add-on

Lester McKee and Alicia Gilbreath
TRC

September 16, 2026

Strategic Context

The \$210k PCB WY 2027 Foundation

2030 PCB TMDL Revision:

- Accurate load estimates are critical for modeling long-term regional recovery trajectories in San Francisco Bay.

Approved PCB Sampling:

- The PCB Workgroup recently endorsed a \$210k field study to monitor 3 to 4 priority watersheds in WY 2027.

Data uses:

- Field data to calibrate and verify Watershed Dynamic Model (WDM)
- Extend data sets for historical trends analysis

Cost Efficiency for Hg:

- Storm chasing logistics, field crews, most project management and most reporting are covered by the PCB study budget.

Mercury Rationale

New Mercury Modeling Hypothesis

Hg WDM Version 1 Output:

- Recent new regional stormwater model for mercury loads in urban and non-urban stormwater.

New Working Hypothesis:

- Model outputs indicate non-urban runoff may deliver a larger total mercury load to the Bay than urban runoff.

Overgoing improvements

- Hg TMDL information deadline is December 2027 but RMP will continue to refine regional load estimates through coordinated sampling and modeling programs

Strategic Hg Strategy Team Endorsement:

- Proposed PCB framework provides a high-value, minimal-cost opportunity to enhance Hg dataset to support continued improvement in regional Hg loads estimates

Sampling Design & Watersheds

Storm Sampling Framework

Scope

12 total storm event efforts across 4 selected watersheds (3 storms per site). Additional 2 larger North Bay Watersheds selected after.

Target Events

First flush of season, 1 major storm, plus 1 additional wet-season storm.

Additional Analyte

Total Mercury (Hg)

Selected Stations

Selected in collaboration with the modeling team from historically monitored sites & FMSN candidate locations:

- Zone 4 Line A
- Sunnyvale East Channel
- Guadalupe River
- Walnut Creek

Hg Add-on Project Budget

Task / Line Item	PCBs Stormwater Project Budget	Hg Add-on Stormwater Project Budget
Task 1. Sampling Plan & Model Collaboration	\$6,000	
Task 2. Stormwater Monitoring (14 Events)	\$110,000	\$2,000
Task 3. Data Management and QA	\$20,000	\$9,320
Task 4. Technical Report (one report deliverable for both projects)	\$20,000	\$5,000
Task 5. Project Management	\$20,000	\$2,000
Shipping, Travel, Supplies & Permits	\$8,500	\$1,500
PCB & SSC Laboratory Analysis	\$25,500	
Hg Laboratory Analysis (Added)		\$3,000
Total Project Budget	\$210,000	\$22,820



Guadalupe WY 2027 El Niño Hg Sampling Proposal

Lester McKee and Alicia Gilbreath
TRC

September 16, 2026

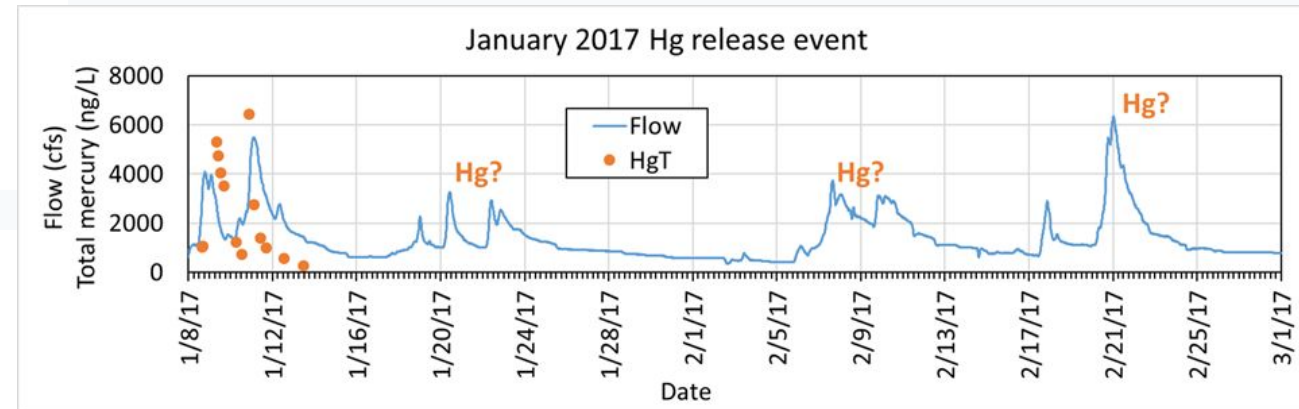
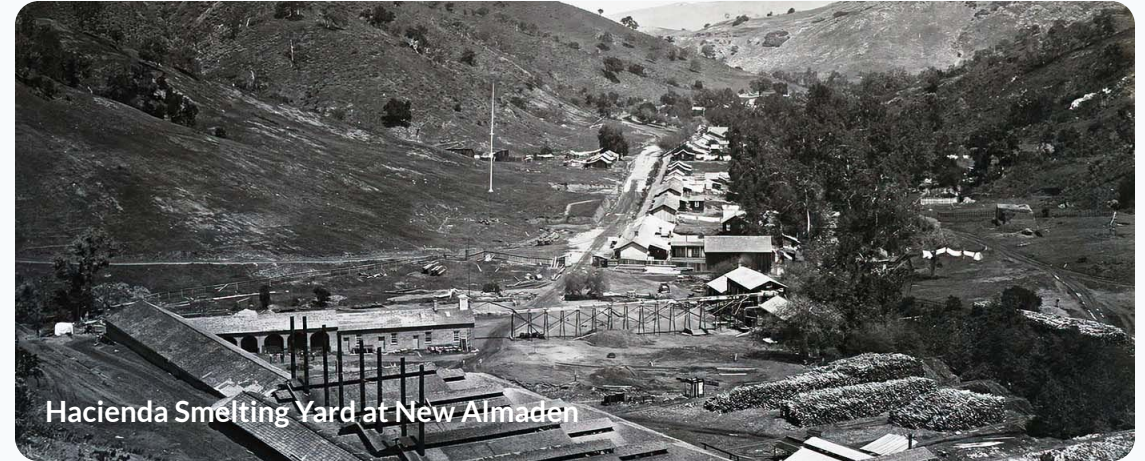
Guadalupe River Information Gaps and Scope

Major Historical Gap: The only multi-peak high-flow water year previously monitored on the Guadalupe River was WY 2003, when regional methodologies were still in early development.

Opportunity: With a potential El Niño forecasted, the Hg Strategy Team has directed RMP staff to prepare a sampling plan and budget proposal for the upcoming wet season.

WY 2017 Benchmark: That benchmark season yielded four distinct storm system series and 12 flow peaks, illustrating the effort required to capture many high-flow pulses during a single wet season

Monitoring Scope: Measure stormwater suspended sediment and mercury concentrations across consecutive peaks to resolve long-standing information gaps.



Core Management Question & Impact

5–20×

Baseline Annual Load Delivered in a
Single “El Niño” Wet Year

Core Management Question

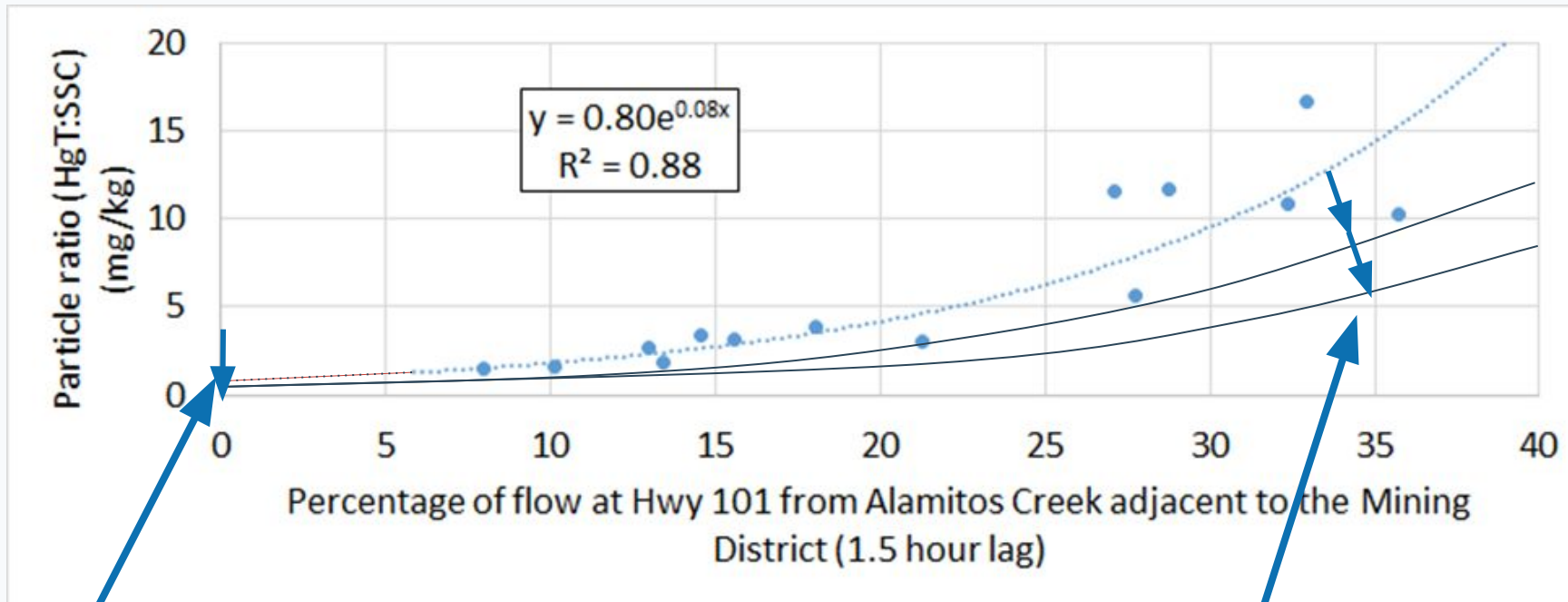
What is the mercury load delivered during a major water year with multiple consecutive large storm events?

Is it 500, 1000, or 1500 kg?

Management Impact

Large implications for Lower South Bay water quality recovery, TMDL compliance, and adaptive management decisions.

Signs of Control Measure Success



URBAN INDICATOR

Y-Intercept Lowering

Observed at **lower flow ratios**; indicates effective urban HgT control measures across lower impervious zones.

MINING INDICATOR

Curve Flattening / Lowering

Observed at **higher flow ratios**; indicates successful remediation in the Historic Mining District.

Trigger-Based Monitoring Strategy



Pre-Storm Mobilization Triggers

Dynamic indicators evaluated prior to field deployment

Seasonal Accumulation

- Watershed-wide rainfall accumulation exceeds **7 inches**.

River Hydrology

- Elevated river baseflow combined with elongated hydrograph tails.

Forecasted Storm Intensity

- Regional forecast of **6–12 inches** in upper watershed, with a 6-hr intensity **> 2 inches** in Mining District.

Reservoir State

- Almaden Reservoir is approaching full capacity and expected to spill.



Targeted Event Sampling

Replacing high-effort annual monitoring

Mobilization Scale

- Targeted only at major storms (historically ~1 per 5 years) where vast majority of transport occurs.

Hydrograph Stages

- Sampling the rising stage captures urban runoff
- Sampling the falling stage captures mining inputs

Sample Number

- 8–10 samples for primary hydrograph
- + 4 samples per subsequent peak

Post-Trigger Events

- Subsequent seasonal storms >2,000 cfs require 4 samples/storm (scaled to 6–8 if rain >2" in 6h).

Cost proposal

Task	Description	Cost
1	Field work and sample delivery	\$20,940
2	Reimbursables (Airfare/Travel/Hotel)	\$2,590
3	Laboratory	\$4,880
4	Project management, weather watching, and communications	\$9,600
5	Sampling and analysis plan (SAP)	\$3,600
6	Data management	\$14,025
7	Report (Short and PP presentations to RMP committees)	\$18,320
Options	Storm 1 total	\$73,955
	Storm 2 total	\$105,965
	Storm 3 total	\$137,975
	Storm 4 total	\$169,985
	Storm 5 total	\$188,990

A photograph of the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, viewed from the water. The bridge's red-orange steel structure, including a large tower and suspension cables, dominates the right and center of the frame. The water is dark and choppy. In the background, a hazy, overcast sky and distant hills are visible.

Napa and Sonoma WY 2027 El Niño Sediment Sampling Proposal

Lester McKee and Scott Dusterholf
TRC

September 16, 2026

Napa and Sonoma Information Gaps and Scope

15%

Bay Sediment & Sand Contribution

Estimated portion of total suspended sediment and sand provided to the Bay by these combined watersheds.

BACKGROUND & INFORMATION GAPS

Historical Monitoring Limits

Suspended sediment loads were monitored in the 1960s and 1970s, and most recently in WY 2018 (a dry year). Bed load data are even more limited.

Unverified Flow Rating Curve

The upper end of the rating curve (at moderate to high flows) remains unverified due to data gaps.

Model Calibration Need

Data are urgently required to support the calibration of the RMP Watershed Dynamic Model (WDM).

Management Decision Support

Critical applications and decisions informed by filled data gaps:

Marsh Accretion & Vertical Stability

Assessments of whether marshes can accrete vertically naturally or require direct intervention.

Strategic Dredge Reuse

Strategic planning for beneficial dredge material reuse across vulnerable shoreline zones.

Marsh Restoration & Reconnection

Restoration projects and reconnection of stream sediments directly to adjacent marshes.

Commercial Sand Extraction Limits

Establishing science-based policy limits for sustainable commercial sand extraction.

Napa and Sonoma Methods

LOGISTICS & SAFETY

USGS Cableway & Peak Flow Sampling

- Sonoma Creek field access cuts off at Schellville during high flood
- Napa gauge stone bridge is unsafe for RMP staff at high-flows
- Subcontract with USGS Ukiah

DEPLOYMENT & ANALYTES

Full El Niño Wet Season Continuous Monitoring

Analytes: Turbidity, SSC, and bedload

METHODOLOGY & CALIBRATION

Cross-Section Calibration

- Depth-integrating D-74 (SSC)
- BL-84 (bedload)
- Verify that point turbidity and pumping samplers represent whole-channel concentrations.

Field Equipment & Site Imagery

USGS cableway setup at Oaknoll Av., and depth-integrating samplers



D-74 (SSC) & BL-84 (Bedload) Samplers



Napa and Sonoma Budget and Deliverables

STUDY FUNDING

\$157,000

- Combined annual cost for both stations
- Budget for USGS and for RMP staff
- Based on budget estimates from 2024 +5% compounded
- Awaiting confirmation of USGS capacity and new cost estimates

Project Milestone	Target Schedule	Deliverable Description
USGS Contracting	Fall 2026	Execute interagency agreements; purchase, test, and install optical sensors and stage loggers.
Wet-Season Monitoring	Nov-May 30	Continuous monitoring, routine site servicing, storm sampling, and depth-integrated sediment collection.
Lab & QA Processing	Spring	Complete SSC, grain size fractions, bedload weight analyses, and secondary QA/QC verification.
NWIS Web Publication	May (Annual)	Publish validated daily mean concentrations and loads to USGS National Water Information System.
Reporting	May 2027 Jul-Aug, 2027	Present draft findings SedWG/SPLWG. Draft and final short technical report



13. Discussion: Plan Agenda Items for Future Meetings (5 min)

Desired Outcome:

- Identify future agenda items

On the Agenda for December



Holiday Treats



Review Lab IC Study Plan



Annual Report Outline for 2027



Review S&T Monitoring Design 2027-2031



Informatics Update



2027 TRC Chair Selection



Presentation of the Sport Fish Report



WRMP Presentation



14. Discussion: Plus/Delta (5 min)





Adjourn - Thank you!

Please remember to return your visitor badges