

STLS technical effort planning: 5-year timeline for discussion

| Management question | Collaborator | Program elements | Calendar Year | | | | | | Average 2015-19 % effort | Assumptions / options |
|---|--------------|---|--|---|--|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|
| | | | 2014 | % effort | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | | |
| 1. Which Bay tributaries (including stormwater conveyances) contribute the most to Bay impairment from POCs | RMP / SPLWG | Monitoring - bottom of a watershed at a fixed station during one or maybe two storms or at the outlet of "small catchments" within larger watersheds for confirming local sources | MRP 2.0 planning: 1. WY 2015 monitoring design; 2. POC synthesis report | 12 | POC stormwater characterization method (an improved design over the method completed in 2011) applied to outlets of small drainages and sub-watersheds draining industrial patches (n=~20-25/year). | | | Monitoring report?? Permit transition year?? | 67 | |
| | BASMAA | GIS and Monitoring - source area characterization and monitoring (to the extent needed) consisting of GIS land use / redevelopment analysis and/or bedded sediment monitoring on streets, storm drainage, and/or properties | MRP 2.0 planning | To be determined per MRP 2.0 requirements | | | | N/A | | |
| 2a. What are the annual loads or concentrations of POCs from (individual) tributaries to the Bay | RMP / SPLWG | Monitoring - Monitoring at catchment outlets using same monitoring technique as proposed for MQ1. Strategically dedicate one sample site/yr. to watersheds with existing USGS gauging of flow and suspended sediment | POC loads monitoring final report | 71 | POC stormwater characterization method applied strategically to outlets of selected large watersheds where there is a history of USGS flow / sediment gauging (Sonoma Ck, Napa R, Alameda Ck, San Francisquito Ck) (n=1/year). Note that rudimentary or good loads estimates for other large watersheds have already been characterized through past effort (Walnut, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Coyote, Guadalupe). Completing these last ones will provide rudimentary loads estimates for 74% of the Bay Area drainage) and answer the question, how much load is coming from areas outside of the Phase I permit area? | | | POC loads monitoring report | 9 | 1. Assumes the fixed station POC loads method will no longer be applied. 2. Assumes the RWSM tool stays in play, but the longer term focus of effort is changed from regional loadings in MRP 1.0 to identifying high leverage in MRP 2.0. Now that the RWSM has been developed, it is necessary to keep it maintained otherwise we will forget how to use it and waste all the time and money spent to develop it. That can be done by using it to estimate loads for POCs other than PCBs and Hg (e.g. dioxins or Se) or we can continue to experiment with it for PCBs and Hg, for example, experimenting with alternative spatial constraints, exploring various alternative calibration techniques, or using the uncalibrated coefficients to generate relative loading estimates. |
| 2b. What are the annual loads or concentrations of POCs from (all) tributaries to the Bay | RMP / SPLWG | Modeling | RWSM - Scope TBD through STLS discussion | 6 | RWSM - Scope TBD through STLS discussion | RWSM - PCB/ Hg loads | RWSM - V1 Se or nutrient loads? | To-be-determined | 6 | |
| 3. What are the decadal-scale loading or concentration trends of POCs from small tributaries to the Bay | RMP / SPLWG | Monitoring - methods to-be-determined | | 0 | Set aside a contingency fund each year for sampling Guadalupe during a wet year or large storm. Remaining funds in 2019 to be used to revisit one or more key watersheds where management has occurred to measure management effectiveness. | | | | 4 | |
| 4. What are the projected impacts of management actions (including control measures) on tributaries and where should these management actions be implemented to have the greatest beneficial impact | RMP / SPLWG | Modeling - method to-be-determined | SFEI had/has a number of grants (state and federal) that have and are being used to develop modeling capabilities to predict the effectiveness of management alternatives (watershed futures modeling). Prop 13 BMPs; Green Infill Clean Stormwater; GreenPlanIT are examples. | | | Use RWSM or another modeling technique to determine how much of which management measures could be implemented in next permit term to address ongoing challenges. | | | 3 | |
| | BASMAA | Modeling - Based on PCB/Hg yeild estimates | Load reduction scenarios developed via Integrated Monitoring Reports (IMRs) | To be determined per MRP 2.0 requirements and needs to demonstrate progress towards TMDL load reduction goals | | | | | N/A | |
| 5. How can efforts for RMP and stormwater programs be efficiently coordinated? | RMP / SPLWG | Program management - SPLWG | | 5 | 1 or 2 SPLWG meetings per year | | | | 5 | |
| | | Program management - STLS | | 5 | 4 face-to-face and 4 conference calls per year | | | | 5 | |
| | | External advice and review | | 1 | 5-year independent review | | | | 1 | |
| | | Additional programmatic review | | 0 | 5-year independent review | | | | 5-year independent review | |
| | | | | 100 | | | | | 100 | |