



Responding to the PSC Request to Improve the CBP Monitoring Networks

Peter Tango, Scott Phillips, Lee
McDonnell, Breck Sullivan

DIWG Presentation 1 of 2

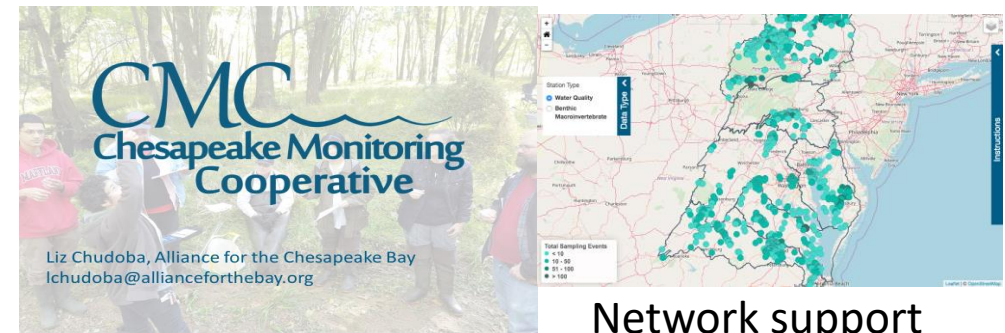
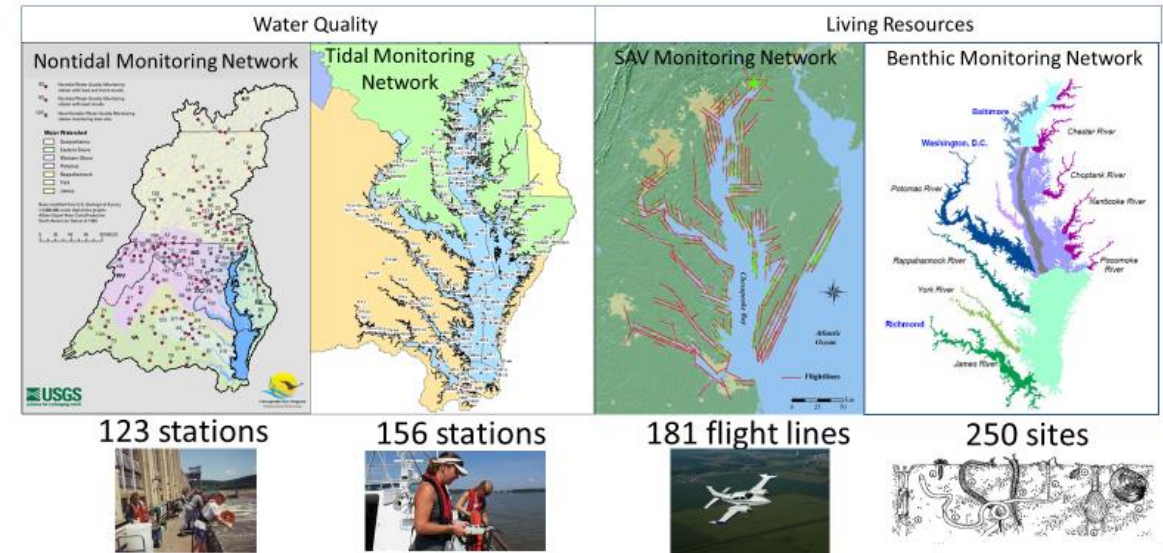
April 13, 2021

March 2021: Monitoring Presentation to the Principal Staff Committee



- Lee McDonnell provided monitoring presentation on March 2
- Help them better understand CBP budget and funding for monitoring
- *CBP World Class Monitoring Networks:*
 - Tidal water quality
 - Nontidal nutrients and sediment
 - SAV
 - Tidal Benthic organisms
 - Citizen Monitoring
- Current Funding:
 - CBP \$5M and partners >\$7M

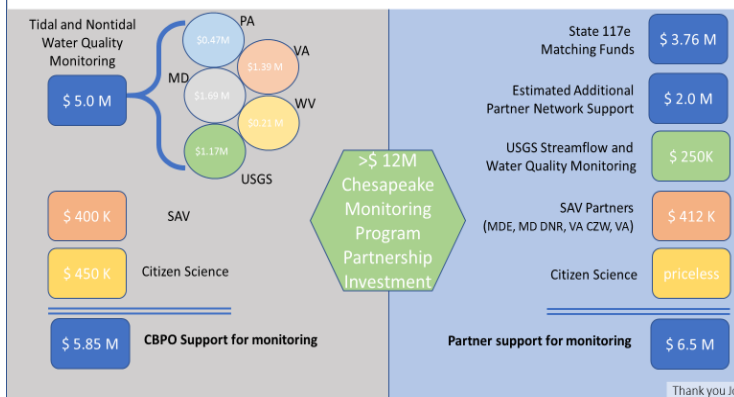
CBP Partnership Monitoring Networks: Annual Monitoring



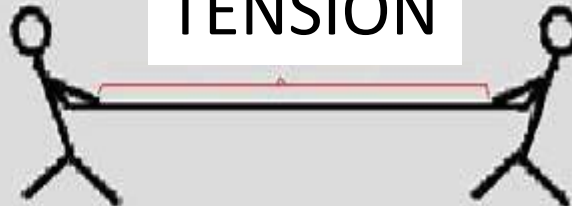
Overcoming the tension

Traditional Resources

Integrated partner contributions: It takes a village.

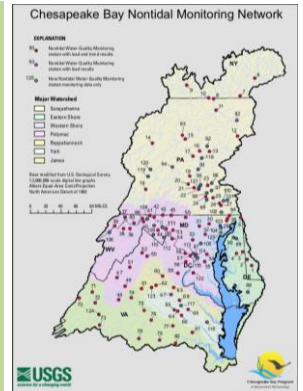


TENSION



Assessment and Reporting Expectations

Designated Use	Dissolved oxygen Criteria Concentration/Duration	Temporal Application	Criteria Assessment Coverage
Migratory fish spawning and nursery use	7-day mean ≥ 6 mg/L tidal habitats with 0-0.5ppt salinity Instantaneous min ≥ 5 mg/L Open water fish & shellfish designated use criteria apply	February 1 – May 31 June 1 – January 31	U.S. EPA 2003 U.S. EPA 2004 and more...
Shallow water Bay grass use	Open water fish & shellfish designated use criteria apply	Year-round	Umbrella Criterion – Summer Season assumption
Open water fish and shellfish use	30-day mean ≥ 5.5 mg/L Salinity: (0-0.5ppt) ≥ 5 mg/L Salinity: ≥ 0.5 ppt 7-day mean ≥ 4 mg/L Instantaneous min ≥ 3.2 mg/L	Year-round	Umbrella Criterion or measure it.
Deep-water seasonal fish and shellfish use	30 day mean > 3 mg/L 1-day mean > 2.3 mg/L Instantaneous min ≥ 1.7 mg/L Open water Fish and shellfish designated use criteria apply	June 1 – September 30 October 1-May 31	Umbrella Criterion - testing (or measure it). TMDL basis: Meet summer and protect other seasons.
Deep channel seasonal refuge use	Instantaneous min > 1 mg/L Open water F & S applies	June 1 – September 30 October 1 – May 31	



- We have long standing gaps in criteria assessment, watershed load and trend assessments
- We recognize a history of resources stresses to sustain and grow the monitoring program
- Coincidentally, research developments and innovations are providing options to address capacity gaps

PSC request:

- In response to the status report, they requested information be provided on what is needed to improve the CBP monitoring networks, including:
 - (1) an overview of current status and threats to the networks, and
 - (2) what is needed to address the monitoring networks capacity shortfalls.

Process

9 months start to
finish

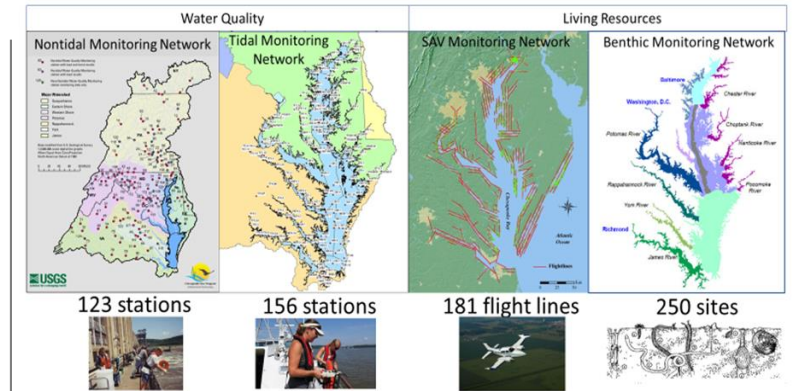
8 questions to
answer

Provide a short
synthesis to address
the questions, vision
going forward.

8 Questions to address in this 9-month review

- **NETWORK STATUS?**
- **VULNERABILITIES?**
- **PROGRAMMING STRATEGY?**
- **INFORMATION GAPS TO FILL?**
- **MONITORING PROGRAM
OPTIONS TO FILL GAPS?**
- **WHAT INNOVATIONS ARE
AVAILABLE?**
- **WHO - PARTNERS FOR
ADDRESSING INFORMATION
GAP DATA & PROODUCTS?**
- **DETAIL ON FINANCIALS FOR
SUSTAINING AND GROWING
NETWORK TO MEET
INFORMATION NEEDS?**

CBP Partnership Monitoring Networks: Annual Monitoring



8 Questions to address in this 9-month review

- NETWORK STATUS?
- VULNERABILITIES?
- PROGRAMMING STRATEGY?
- INFORMATION GAPS TO FILL?
- MONITORING PROGRAM OPTIONS TO FILL GAPS?
- WHAT INNOVATIONS ARE AVAILABLE?
- WHO - PARTNERS FOR ADDRESSING INFORMATION GAP DATA & PROODUCTS?
- DETAIL ON FINANCIALS FOR SUSTAINING AND GROWING NETWORK TO MEET INFORMATION NEEDS?

- What is the status of the network (including number of stations, sampling frequency, funding partners for tidal assessment and nontidal stream flow and water-quality monitoring at stations) and current assessment methodologies as it pertains to its stated purpose?
- How have the networks and assessment needs of the CBP partnership changed over time past 5-10 years and what are future threats?
- What needs to be done to sustain the current networks (i.e., stop the loss of stations and number of stations to inflation over the past 5-10 years, address infrastructure challenges, manage the program databases), and what are the future benefits of doing so?
- What gaps need to be filled to improve the CBP monitoring network to meet the current information and decision-support needs?
- How can existing monitoring data and information be used to address these gaps?
- What are some of the approaches that can be considered to improve the networks to address current and future management relevant data analysis products?
- How can other partners can help expand the monitoring capacity through adoption of existing data analyses beyond the traditional Clean Water Act 117e grant funded monitoring programs?
- Assign a financial need if necessary to each recommendation that addresses sustaining and growing the networks

See PSC-request white paper for question details

Actions: 8 Questions to address in this 9-month review

- **EXISTING NETWORK STATUS?**
- **Action** – Edit available summaries.

Example:

Chesapeake Bay Benthos Monitoring. The current Bay-wide benthic monitoring program, initiated in Maryland in 1984 and in Virginia in 1985, now consists of fixed and random site components (Weisberg et al. 1997; Dauer and Llansó 2003; Llansó et al 2003). The fixed site monitoring program has 53 stations traditionally sampled annually **in spring and summer** to monitor changes over time (trends). All fixed sites in Maryland and Virginia are sampled using three replicate bottom grabs. The probability-based, random strata sampling was initiated in Maryland in 1994. Since 1996, the probability-based sampling program has become the standardized approach in Virginia as well, providing for a Bay-wide regulatory assessment estimating impaired habitat conditions. The impairment assessment relies on approximately 200 sites sampled between July 15 and September 30 each year

Actions: 8 Questions to address in this 9-month review

- **VULNERABILITIES?**
- **Action** - States/USGS – use the already generally identified understanding on near term challenges provided annually in grants/IAGs. Add insights.

Example:

We just spent 3+ years addressing long-term funding needs to continue NTN operations at Conocheague Creek. New EPA support has been developed.

Example:

SAV program risks due to contractor ownership and unusual weather conditions promoted evaluations of alternative image sourcing.

Actions: 8 Questions to address in this 9- month review

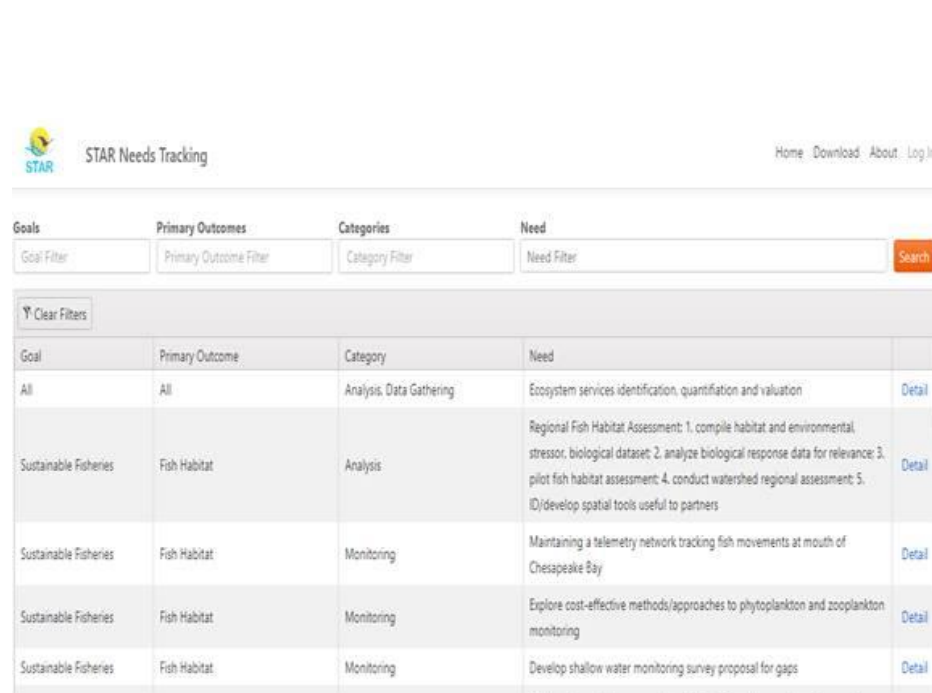
- **PROGRAMMING STRATEGY?**
- **Action** - What is the cost of sustaining existing operations the next 5 years – some insights already available.

Example:

117e grant/IAG 5-year cost projections often provide adaptations/reductions for working with level Federal and State funding as a resource for estimating costs to maintain existing operations.

Actions: 8 Questions to address in this 9-month review

- **INFORMATION GAPS TO FILL?**
- **Actions** – extract gaps highlighted in the CBP Strategic Science and Research Framework database



The screenshot shows the STAR Needs Tracking website. At the top, there is a logo for STAR and the title "STAR Needs Tracking". Navigation links for Home, Download, About, and Log In are visible. Below the header, there are four filter boxes: Goal Filter, Primary Outcome Filter, Category Filter, and Need Filter, with a Search button. A "Clear Filters" button is also present. The main content is a table with four columns: Goal, Primary Outcome, Category, and Need. The table lists several needs related to Sustainable Fisheries, Fish Habitat, and Monitoring, with a "Detail" link for each row.

Goal	Primary Outcome	Category	Need	
All	All	Analysis, Data Gathering	Ecosystem services identification, quantification and valuation	Detail
Sustainable Fisheries	Fish Habitat	Analysis	Regional Fish Habitat Assessment: 1. compile habitat and environmental stressor, biological dataset; 2. analyze biological response data for relevance; 3. pilot fish habitat assessment; 4. conduct watershed regional assessment; 5. ID/develop spatial tools useful to partners	Detail
Sustainable Fisheries	Fish Habitat	Monitoring	Maintaining a telemetry network tracking fish movements at mouth of Chesapeake Bay	Detail
Sustainable Fisheries	Fish Habitat	Monitoring	Explore cost-effective methods/approaches to phytoplankton and zooplankton monitoring	Detail
Sustainable Fisheries	Fish Habitat	Monitoring	Develop shallow water monitoring survey proposal for gaps	Detail

Actions:
8 Questions to
address in this
9-month
review

- **MONITORING PROGRAM OPTIONS TO
FILL GAPS?**
- **Action** - Healthy discussions planned in many forums these next 6 months including STAC Workshop.

Example:

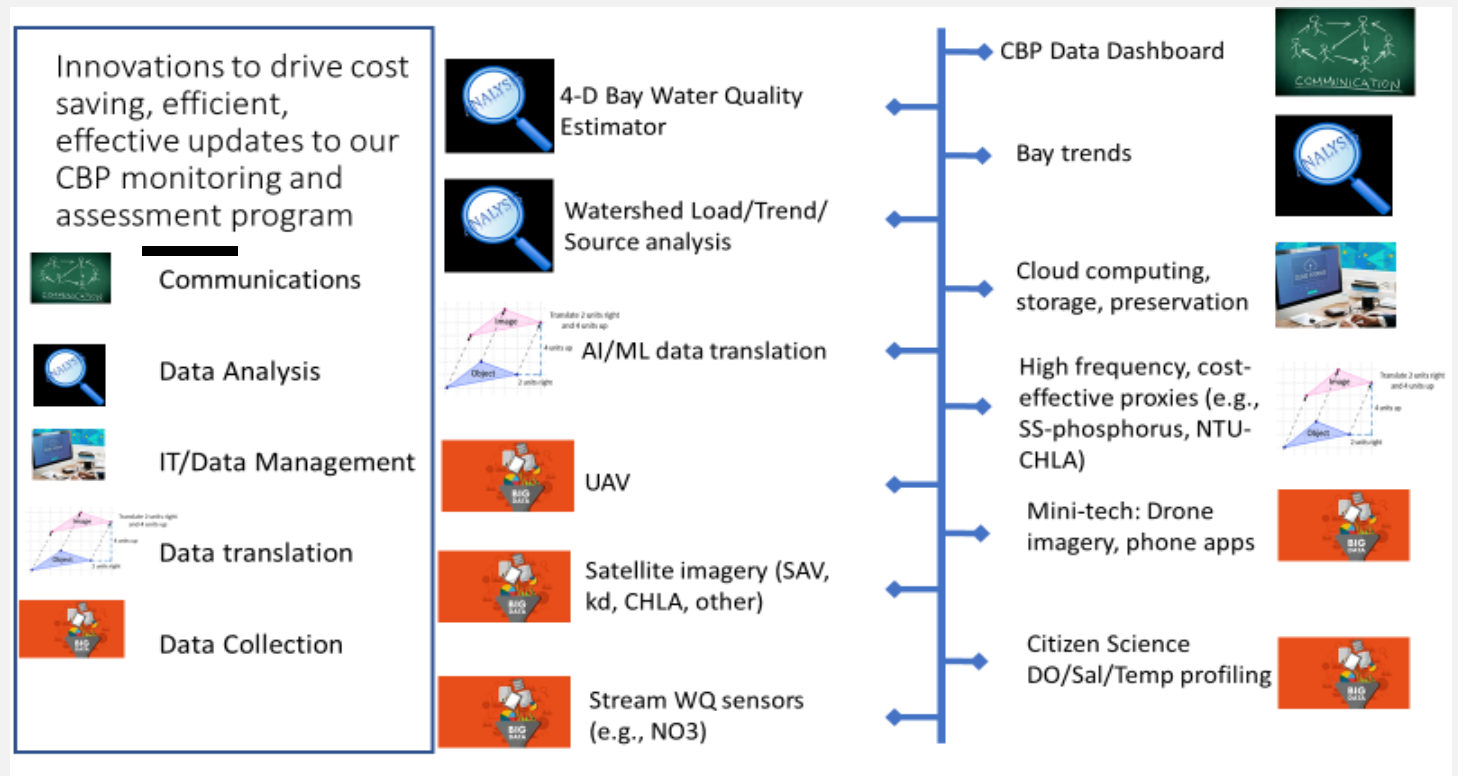
NTN considerations with NRCS-EPA-USGS partnership work

Example:

Strategic collaborations with Citizen Science engagements

Actions: 8 Questions to address in this 9- month review

- **WHAT INNOVATIONS ARE AVAILABLE?:**
- **Actions:** Discussion in many forums these next 6 months including STAC Workshop to discuss utility and readiness of innovations, their data, and their products.



Actions:
8 Questions to
address in this
9-month
review

- **WHO - PARTNERS FOR ADDRESSING INFORMATION GAP DATA & PROODUCTS:**
- **Action:** List. That should be obvious from answers from the previous question. Self explanatory.

Actions:
8 Questions to
address in this
9-month
review

- **DETAIL ON FINANCIALS FOR SUSTAINING AND GROWING NETWORKS TO MEET INFORMATION NEEDS?**
- **Action:** Reflect costs to address COLAs, new partners with available products, build out and maintenance of new networks, data management, QA, analysis, reporting.



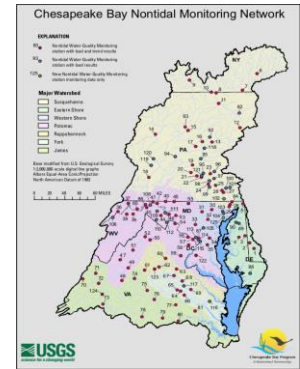
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Watershed loads

Nontidal Network

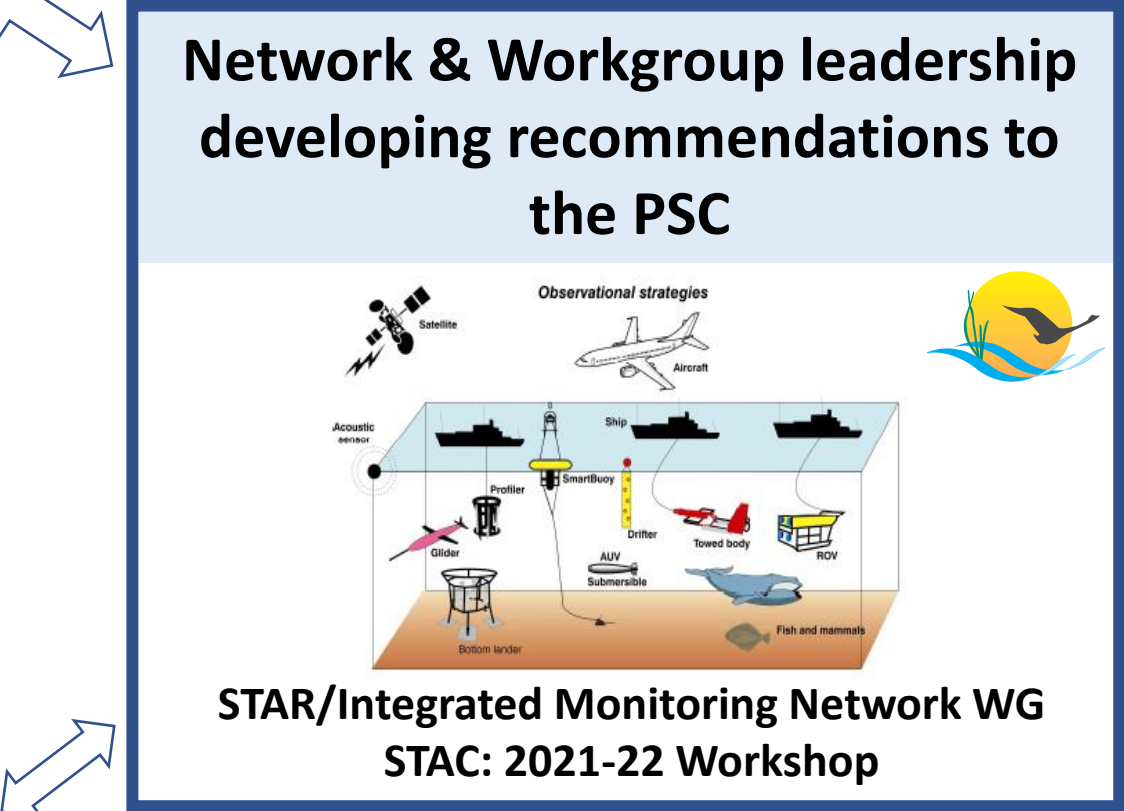
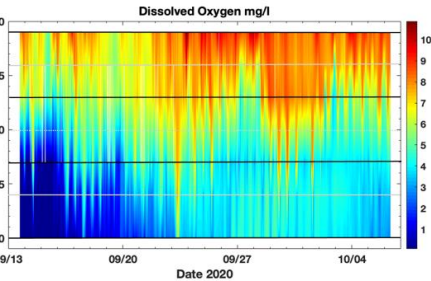
Lead – NTN WG
(Coordinator: Peter Tango)



Fish Habitat

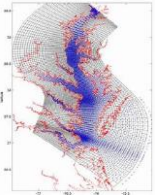
Tidal Network

Lead – Hypoxia Collaborative
(Coordinators: Bruce Vogt, Peter Tango)



Tidal Water Quality Standards/Habitat Analysis

4-D Water Quality Estimator Team



4D BORG
(Coordinators – Peter Tango, Rebecca Murphy)



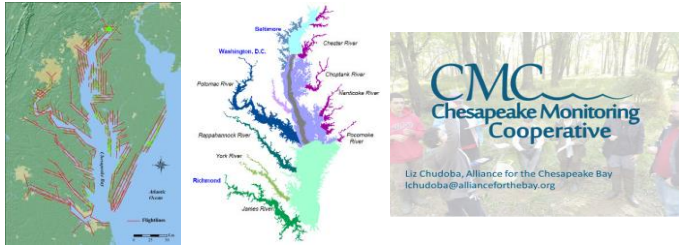
Living Resources - Tidal

SAV Network

Lead – SAV WG
(Chair – Brooke Landry)
Support by Citizen Science Network

Benthic network

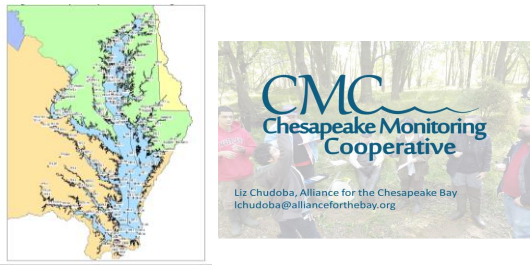
Lead – CAP WG
(Chair – Peter Tango)



Water Quality Standards

Tidal Network

Lead – CAP WG
(Chair – Peter Tango)
Support: Citizen Science Network



Supporting group consultations

Data Integrity WG – All
Network update
considerations

Climate Resiliency WG
– All networks

Fish Habitat Action
Team – Tidal network,
Hypoxia Collaborative,
4D BORG links

Forage Fish Team –
Benthic Network

Black Duck Team –
Benthic Network

Healthy Habitats –
outputs of 4-D analysis

Modeling WG – 4D
water quality estimator

Water Quality GIT

STAR

STAC

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DIWG guidance during the review process and beyond




- Status on Citizen monitoring and labs collecting citizen samples
- Review and guidance on existing data sources feeding the new 4-dimensional interpolator
 - E.g., Fisheries-based data collections that are already being used in fish habitat-climate interaction analyses
- New innovations and new data sources to bring into the program
 - E.g., Direction on QA, calibration needs (e.g., satellite-based k_d evaluation was tuned to mainstem measures, we would need to consider tributary k_d calibration needs)
 - E.g., Data integrity for vertical water quality profiler data – support for QA and data management program development of this network

In closing:
9 Months to a concise issue and
recommendation summary with financials.
(December 2021).

- Over a decade since the last CBP monitoring evaluation
- Address CBP Outcome: Standards Attainment and Monitoring Outcome
- Address selected monitoring needs of other CBP outcomes
- Consider new technologies and innovation
- Identify priority improvements and gaps

Through the 2014 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement, the Chesapeake Bay Program has committed to...



Goal: Water Quality
Outcome:
Continually improve the capacity to monitor and assess the effects of management actions being undertaken to implement the Bay TMDL and improve water quality. Use the monitoring results to report annually to the public on progress made in attaining established Bay water-quality standards and trends in reducing nutrients and sediment in the watershed.



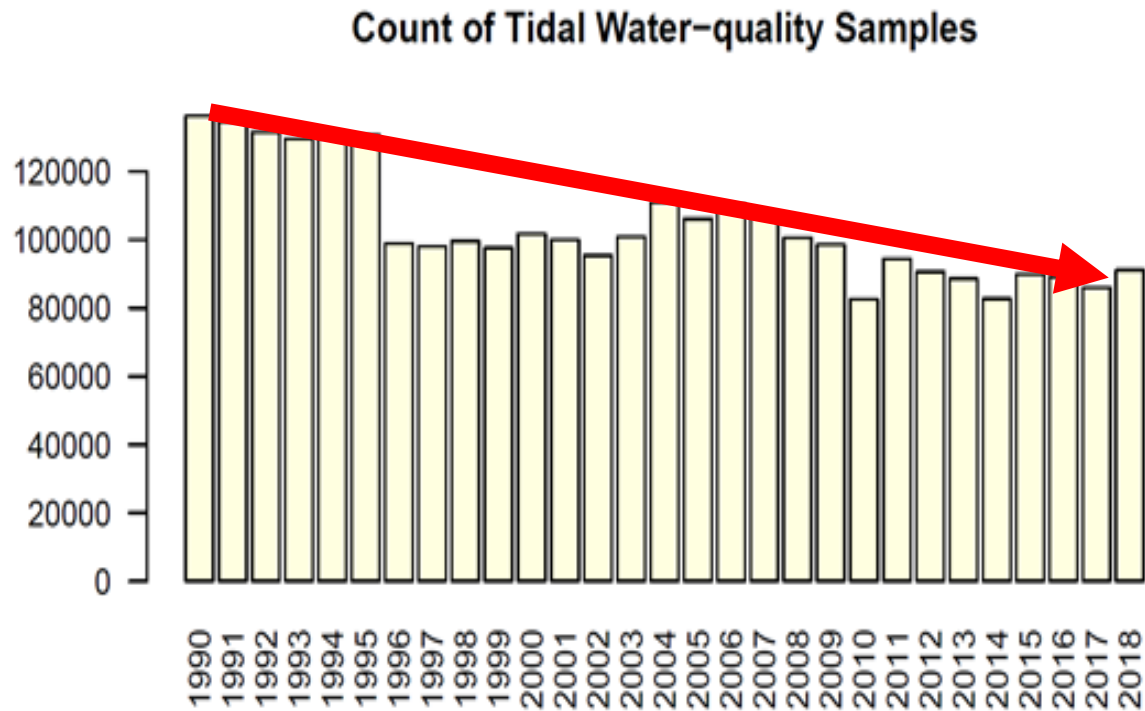
2021-22 STAC Workshop on Advanced Monitoring Options and Recommendations

STAC
ACCEPTED
😊



Peter Tango
USGS@CBPO
IMN WG Coordinator
DIWG Presentation 2 of 2
April 13, 2021

Chesapeake Bay Monitoring Program Capacity Status?

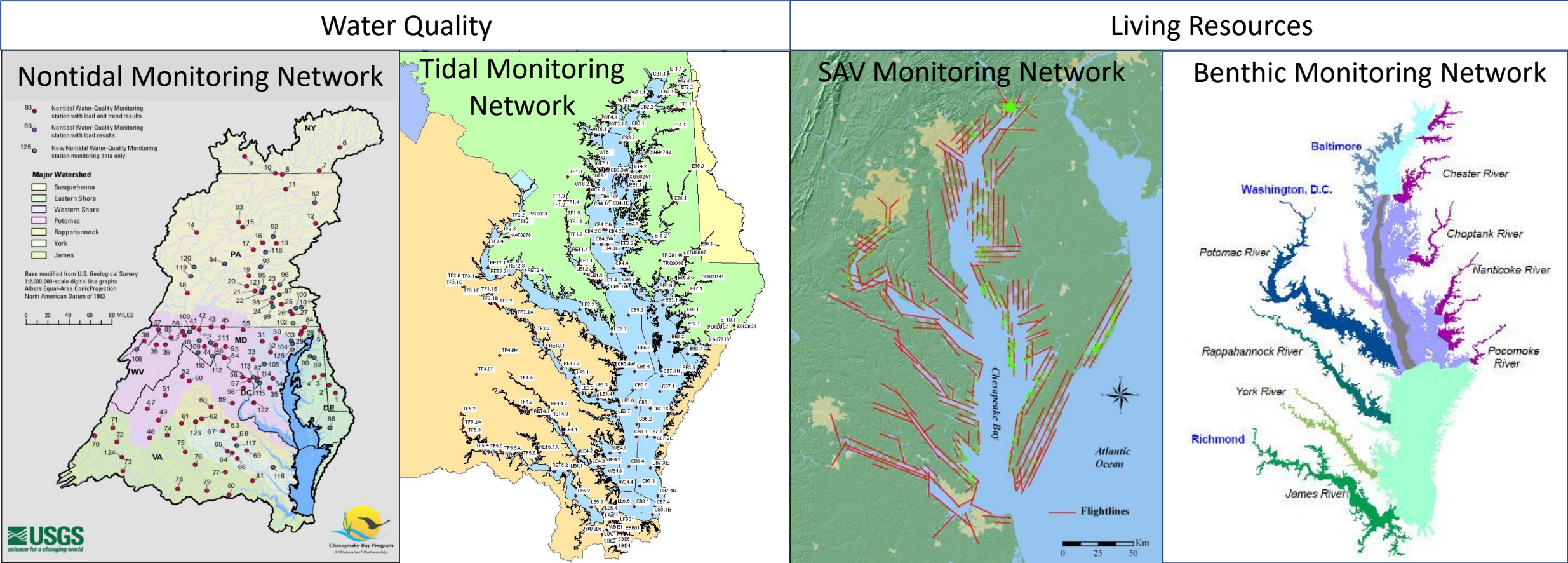


Traditional Monitoring Program Capacity: Good/Fair/Poor



- Traditional capacity is highly stressed and declining
- ~20 years: Tidal data monitoring remains “marginal” to address management needs
- Nontidal data collection “adequate” for the watershed load estimates, station losses ahead
- Flat funding ignores inflation/COLAs translating to station and data losses.
- Impending SAV program cost increases may challenge program after 2021

CBP Partnership Monitoring Networks: Annual Monitoring



123 stations



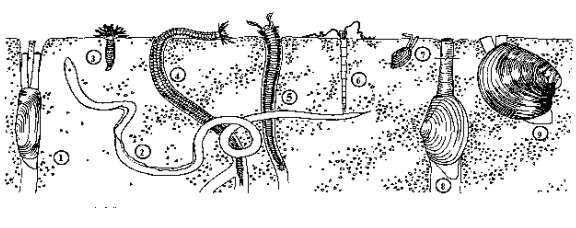
156 stations



181 flight lines

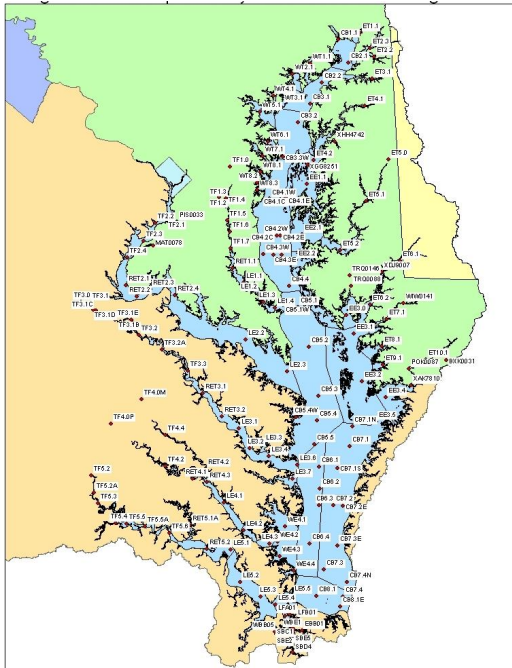


250 sites

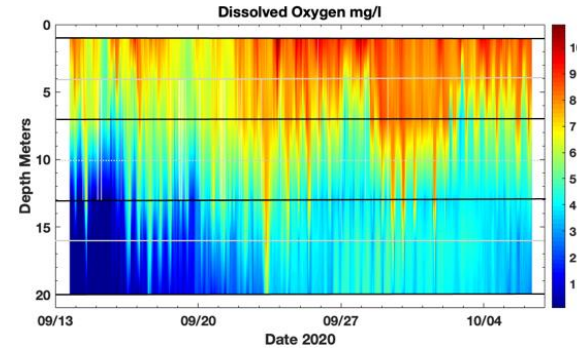


The future of water quality standards assessment is here

Dissolved oxygen measures
Supporting assessment at all criteria scales



Fixed station network:
Dissolved oxygen criteria
Nutrient/sediment factors



Vertical profiler network
Short duration DO criteria



Nearshore
Con-Mon
Sentinel
Site
Network

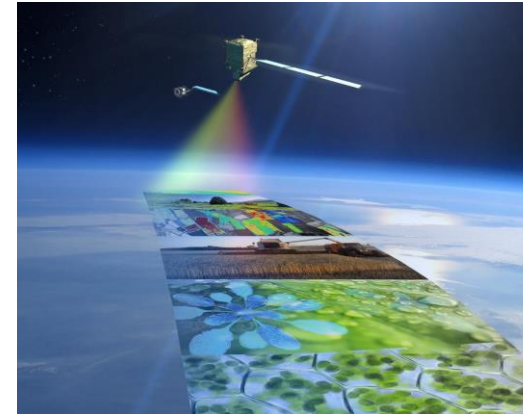


Fisheries-based
DO profiles



Volunteer network
Enhanced spatial detail

SAV, kd, Chlorophyll
Satellite-based assessment
Intra-annual detail

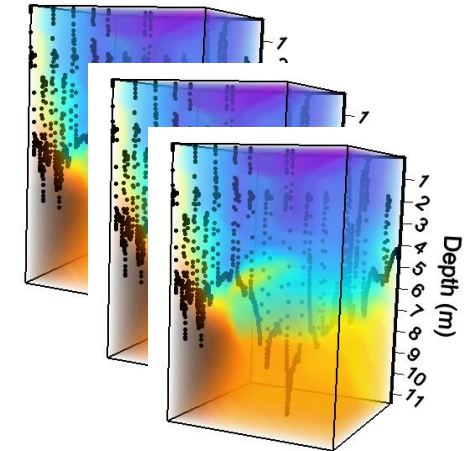


Fixed station
network:
CHLA calibration
CHLA verification



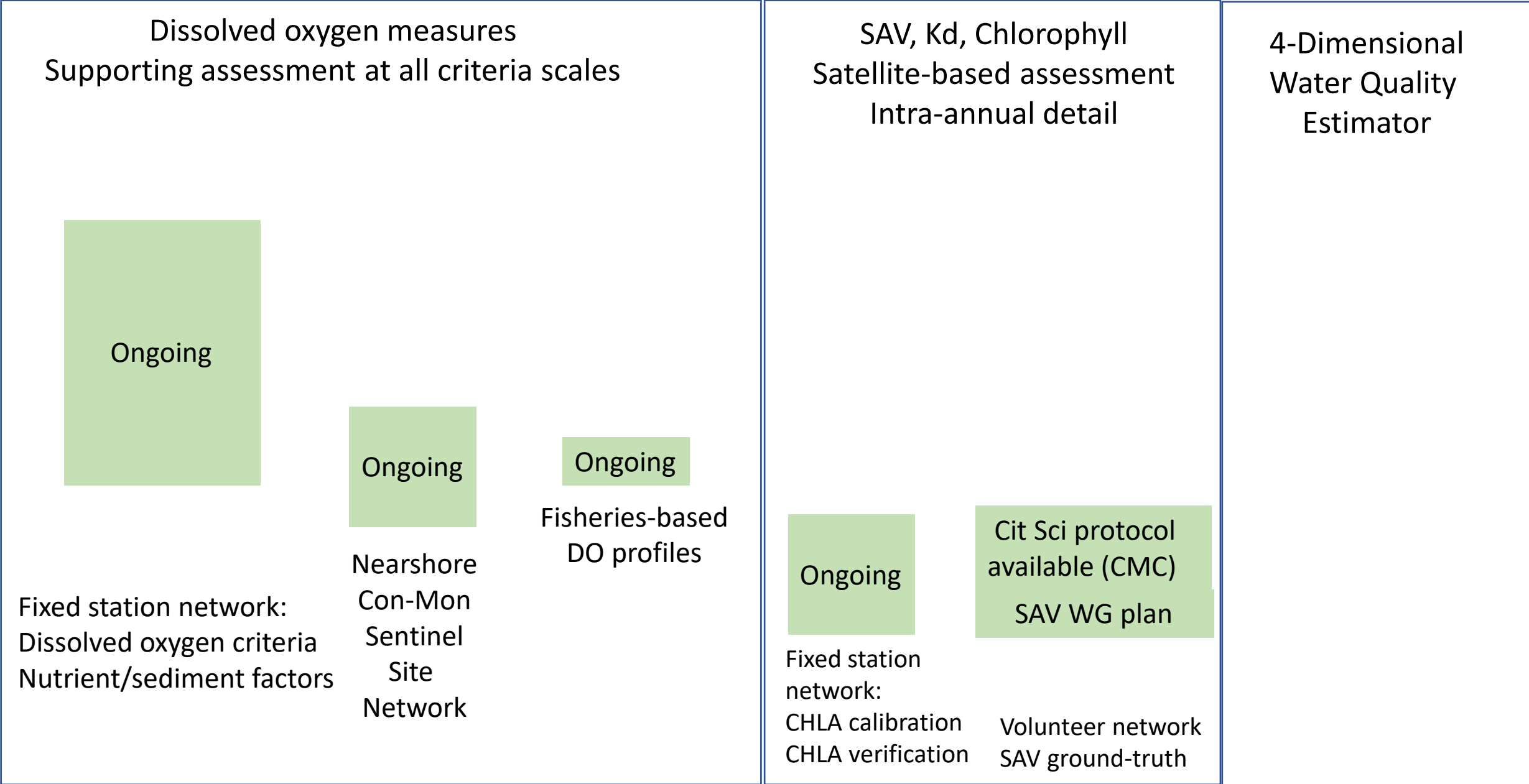
Volunteer network
SAV ground-truth

4-Dimensional
Water Quality
Estimator

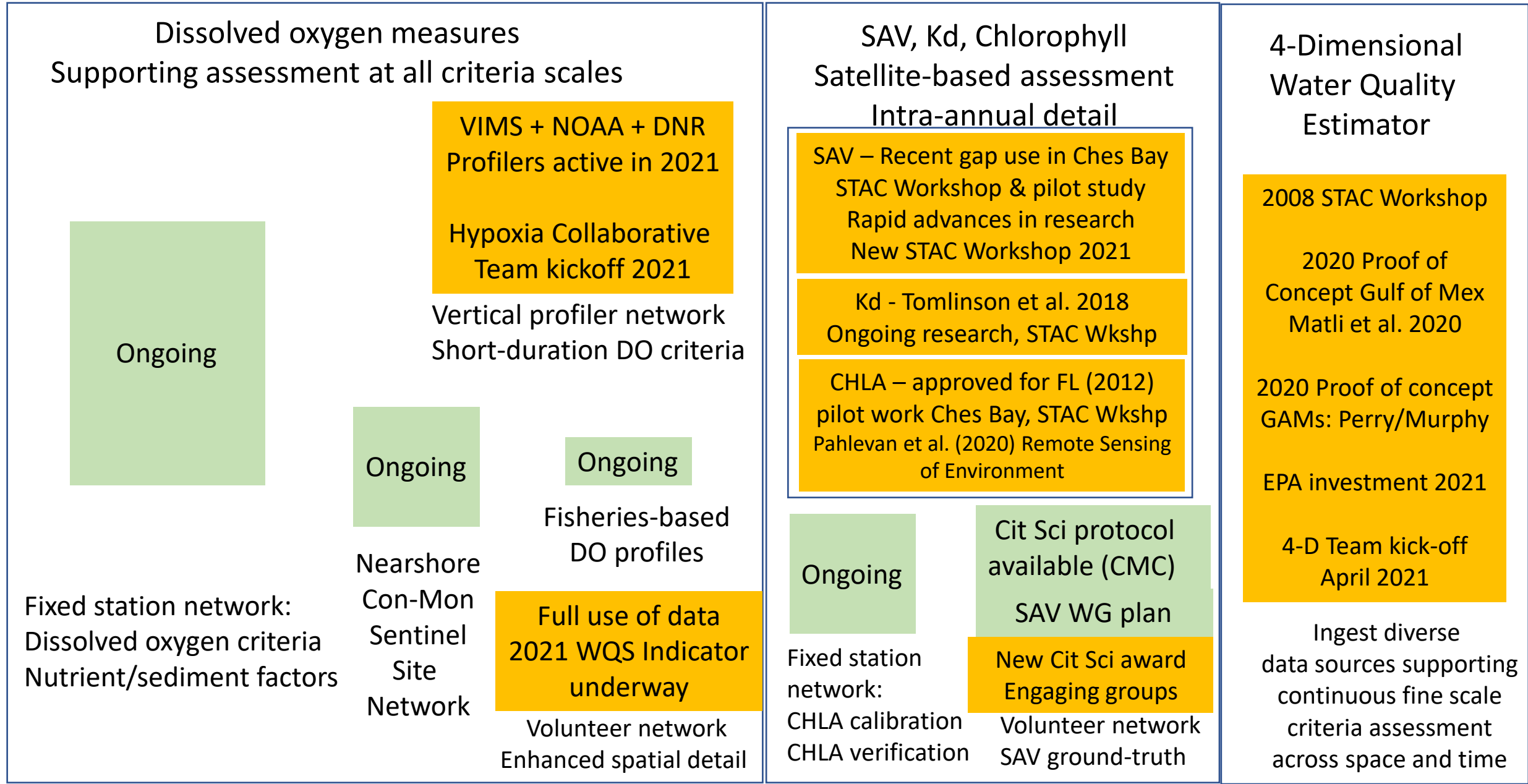


Ingest diverse
data sources supporting
continuous fine scale
criteria assessment
across space and time

The water quality standards assessment future is now



The water quality standards assessment future is now



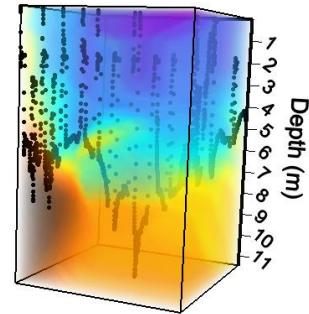
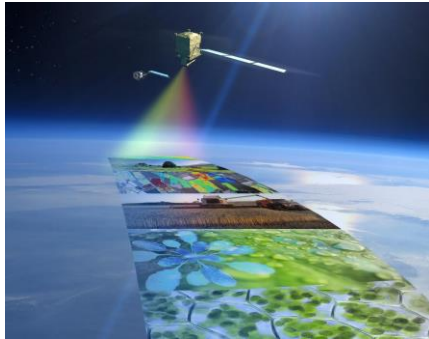
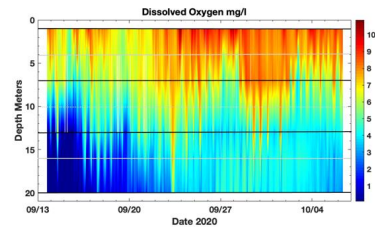
STAC Workshop Autumn 2021/Winter 2021-22

- Deeper dive on the assessment of options, their readiness for assessment support, identification of what questions/research needs might be required before adoption
- Tune recommendations on adoption of innovations and alternatives to address long-standing gaps in our assessment efforts
- Mini-meetings targeting topics build from our summer/autumn workgroup meetings:
 - E.g., AI algorithms for SAV assessment
 - E.g., Protocol for acquiring different satellite-based data
 - E.g., status and progress on satellite-based CHLA
 - E.g., 4-D interpolator development support needs
 - E.g., data interpretation options to address assessment

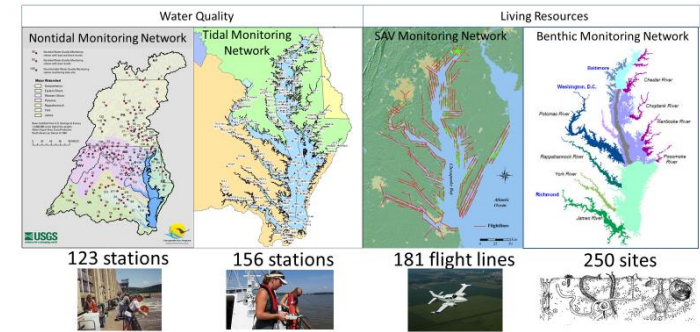
STAC Workshop

Autumn 2021/Winter 2021-22





CBP Partnership Monitoring Networks: Annual Monitoring



Thank you!

Q&A



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