Reaching 2025 Group

4/27/2023 Meeting Summary

In attendance:

1. Karl Blankenship
2. Tim Wheeler
3. Lara Lutz
4. Carin Bisland
5. Dave Montali
6. Alisha Mulkey
7. Rachel Felver
8. Julie Lawson
9. Lucinda Power
10. Mark Hoffman
11. Gia Rich
12. Chris Guy
13. Kevin McLean
14. Evan Isaacson
15. Sarah Brzezinski
16. Sean Corson
17. Dinorah Dalmasy

Action Items/Decisions:

- Action: 15 Outcome attainability documents will be sent out to Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) today, with the remainder templates going out by COB tomorrow (Amended: Outcome attainability documents will continue to be distributed the week of May 1st).
- Action: Lucinda Power will be included on the email for the Bay TMDL/2025 WIP outcome template
- Action: Coordinators and staffers will be cc-ed on emails to SMEs so they can conduct additional follow-up to help SMEs understand what is being asked of them and to ensure SMEs are able to meet deadlines
- Action: Over the next month, the drafting team will meet with the Bay TMDL/water quality experts and will develop a 2-5 page draft that aims to address the notes from the 4/21 meeting (see bullets included in the Meeting Agenda). The drafting team will seek to highlight challenges as well as successes.
- Action: The drafting team will consult with the Modeling Workgroup to identify and consider the new technology and tools they are rolling out for potential inclusion in the New Science and Monitoring section

Highlights from the New Science and Monitoring Brainstorm:

Examples of new science and monitoring developments that have or will emerge prior to 2025, include:

- Expansion of continuous, real-time hypoxia monitoring (would like to have up to 10-11 buoys out to monitor).
- BIL and other funding sources provide new opportunities to accelerate progress on some of the monitoring needs
- High-resolution land use/land cover data will help us see trends much better then in the past and has the potential accelerate our work to better account for growth, project trends and more
- Ongoing emissions and atmospheric deposition work (benefit climate change work)
- Tools to help improve land use targeting (e.g., particularly in regard to animal production – Where is the best place places to put BMPs that could maximize bang-for-buck?)
- Recommendation: Consult with the modeling team on Phase 7 and other modeling tools to help develop this section of the report
- Updating wastewater effluent guidelines (EPA)--can help reduce pollution from various source sectors.
- Manureshed management. Ramp up funding for manure transport and management
    - Study: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0921344922004657
- Bills passed, as well as policies and practices being implemented by the States that can accelerate progress, particularly where things are already underway.
- STAC report on ammonia deposition, loading and source attribution
    - Numbers are similar in scope to Conowingo and climate change
    - Properly attributing loading to a source and determining what we can do about it
- Artificial intelligence
- Artificial intelligence--mainly habitat-based, GIT funded work, could be and extremely powerful tools. Pilots include:
    - Vegetative cover in marshes (under black duck) – can we discern rates of marsh loss in real time
    - Can we train AI to do real-time mapping of wetlands

Scope of the New Science and Monitoring section was discussed in the context of balancing work between the Reaching 2025 and Beyond 2025 groups. Some questions to be considered by the Reaching 2025 group in this section of the document include:

- What strategies can we harness to accelerate progress up to 2025?
- What investments should we be making in science/technology/new tools/data now to prep for moving beyond 2025?)
    - Ex: With new hypoxia monitoring, we create an opportunity for more options in the future
- Seek to inform the Beyond 2025 Group and set them up for success in their work
- Recommendations for the development of significant new funding sources likely fall beyond the scope of the Reaching 2025 group, as accelerations in progress would likely be seen beyond 2025. In contrast, funding sources that are established or were recently established, and could be leveraged to advance science and monitoring developments prior to 2025, could be addressed here.