

Chesapeake and Atlantic Coastal Bays Trust Fund



Physical and Nutrient Monitoring Training

2015





Introduction

- The Chesapeake and Atlantic Coastal Bays Trust Fund
- Started in 2007
- Goal Accelerate restoration of the Chesapeake Bay
- Focuses financial resources on the most effective nonpoint source pollution control projects.







Chesapeake and Atlantic Coastal Bays Trust Fund

Urban, Flashy Streams

At Baseflow

During Rain Event





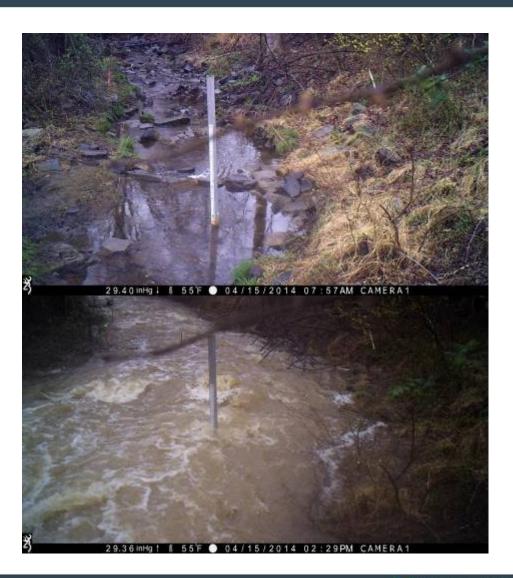


Chesapeake and Atlantic Coastal Bays Trust Fund

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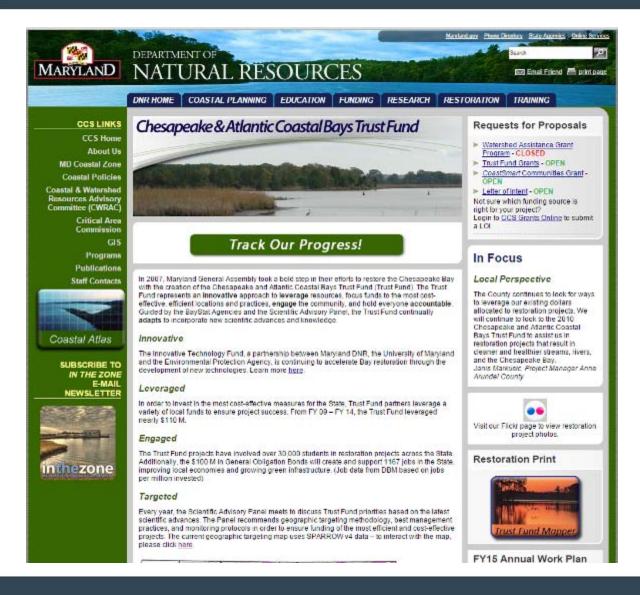
Source of Funding

Money for the Trust Fund (TF) is generated through motor fuel and rental car taxes. When fully-funded, the TF was to generate approximately 50M annually.

FY15 – 61M for Special and Capital Funds combined, FY16 – 39.4M, SF only

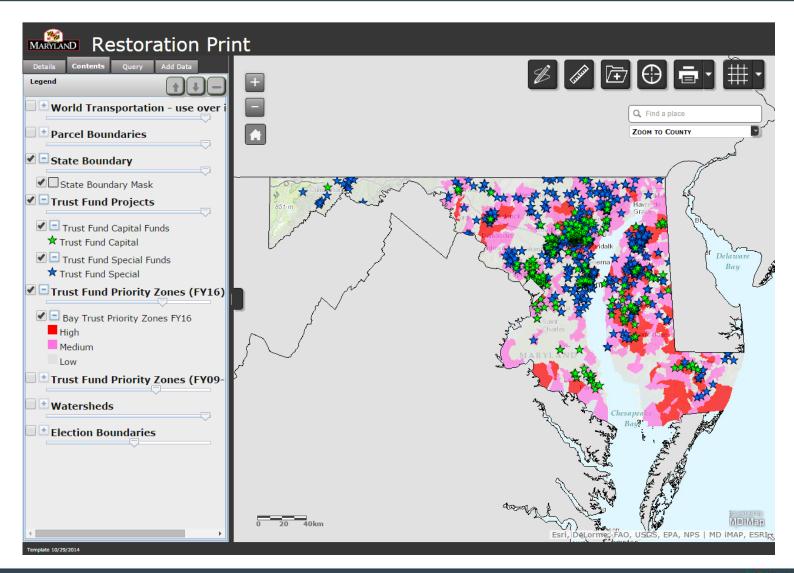






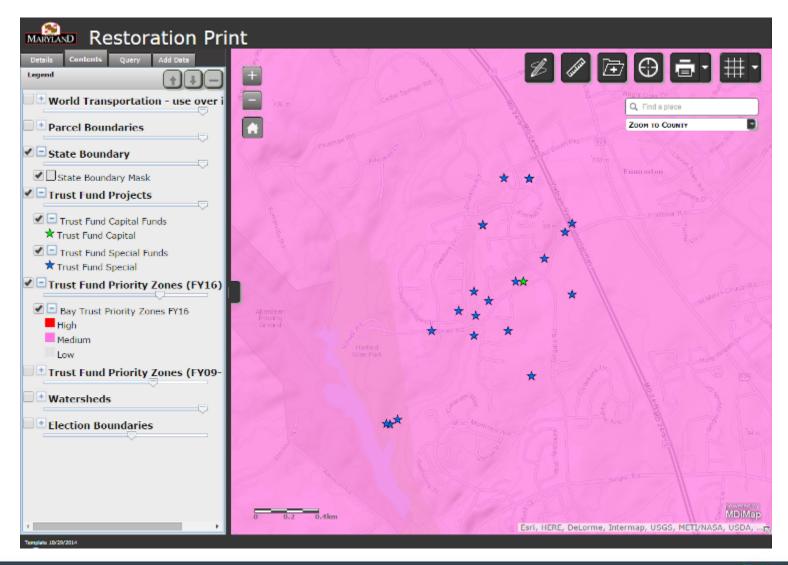






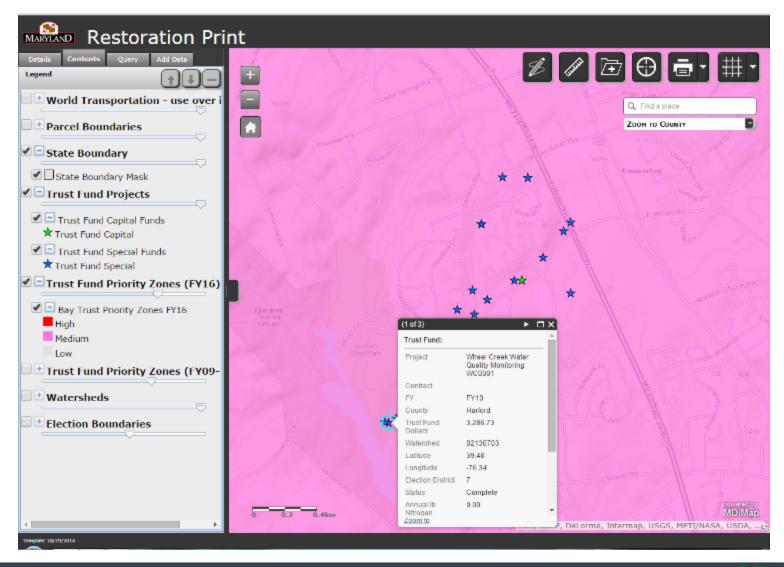






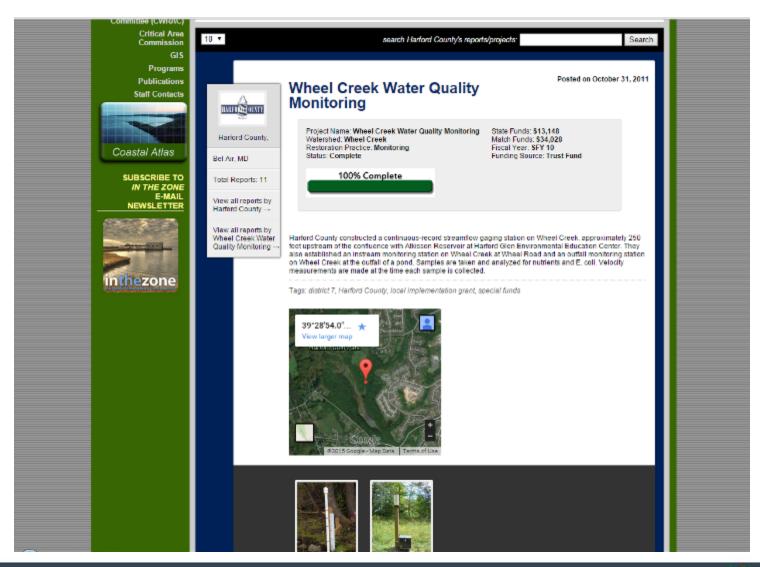






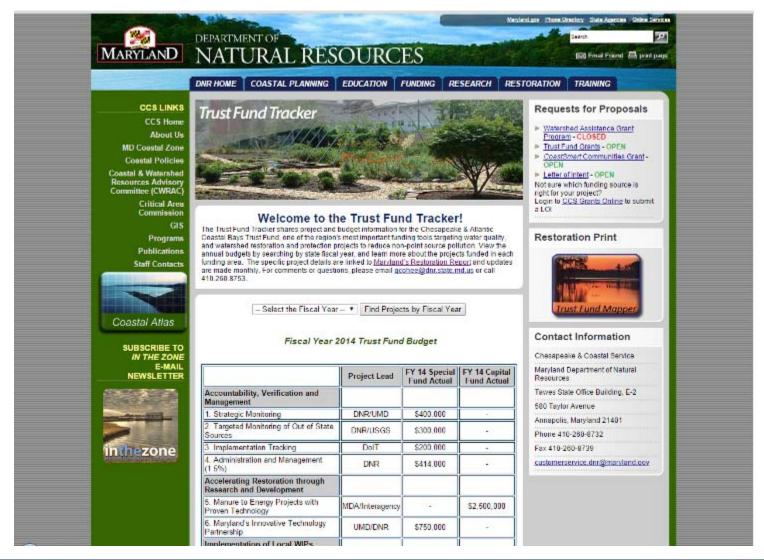
















Why Monitor BMPs?

- Assess efficiency of installed BMPs to evaluate monetary investment
- Compare BMPs and how well they work in different installations
- Compare BMP nutrient and sediment measured/expected reduction values
- Use results to improve future project selection





Monitoring has Provided Good Data, but...

- Improvements to comparability:
 - Consistent protocols
 - List of Water Quality parameters
 - Minimum detection limits
- As the Trust Fund has grown, more people collecting more data, using different methods





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Evaluating the Trust Fund



energy componentian projects.

MORES

effective finance expendse to systems require lang-term care rural communities and farm and maintenance. The aperations to Emprove their Statem-weer Financing and understanding, development Outreach Unit was created to and implementation of address a community's strategies to resolve problems stormwater financing questions and issues of environmenta. and help craft a strategy that protection and restoration ber meers laral needs Special areas of focus induces more + nutrient and sed ment. management, water quality, sustainability and renewable.

Dan Nees
 (Environmental
 Finance Center, UMD)

Recommendations

- Use monitoring to establish a pay for performance model
- More resources to establish baselines
- Accurate comparable data allow prioritization of cost effective projects





Trust Fund Monitoring Strategy

- You don't need to monitor everything
- Sampling on a larger scale should only be done when estimates suggest more than a 30% reduction in nutrient or sediment loads will be achieved in a basin due to BMP installation.
- BMPs and their estimated nutrient and sediment reduction efficiencies.
- Helps applicants decide whether or not to monitor, and this training describes how to accomplish monitoring goals through standardized techniques.





Goals of Physical/Nutrient Training

- To provide specific guidance for monitoring techniques with a focus on nutrients and sediments, but not enough time for all the details
- To educate monitoring personnel on a standard protocol for WQ, geomorphology, and stream discharge data collection
- Accomplishes goals set in the Monitoring Strategy Document
- Although the manuals provide details, this training will be more of an overview of three monitoring protocols





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The Big Four

- Stream Discharge (Flow)
- Water Quality
- Geomorphology
- Biology (not covered here)
- Minimum Level of Monitoring







Water Quality

- Provides concentrations
 - Combined with discharge to calculate loads
- Designed with small, flashy urban streams in mind
- Required parameters are set by the protocol, as well as recommended minimum detection limits for Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorus concentration
 - Recommended minimum detection limits set at values determined by Ray Morgan (UMCES)
 - Set using data collected at MBSS reference sites
 - Total Nitrogen 1.6 mg/L
 - Total Phosphorus 0.010 mg/L





Stream Discharge

- Essential to calculate nutrient and sediment loading, a primary goal of the TF
- Consistent, accurate protocols are mandatory in order to collect usable data

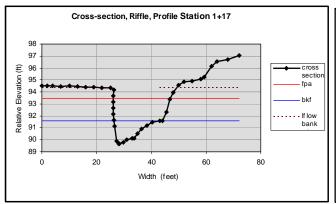


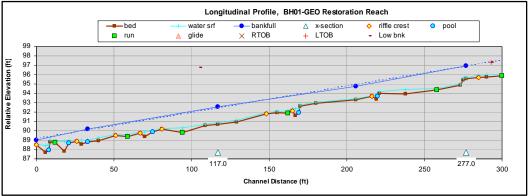




Geomorphology

- Provides additional data on sediment inputs via erosion
- Provides an assessment of physical stream restoration effectiveness









Biology

- Establishes connection between living resources in stream restoration
- Inverse relationship between nutrient levels and certain benthic macroinvertebrate health (Matt Ashton's work)
- MBSS data provide comparison to reference (sentinel site network) sites

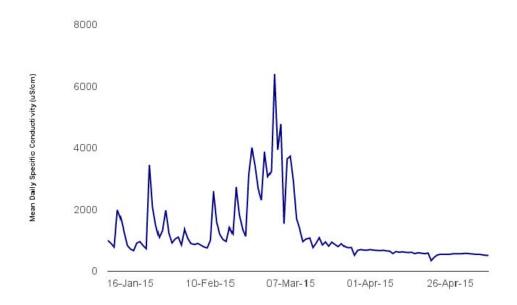






Other Data?

 If the project has additional restoration goals, please include data that would be interesting for the health of the watershed.







BACI Study Design

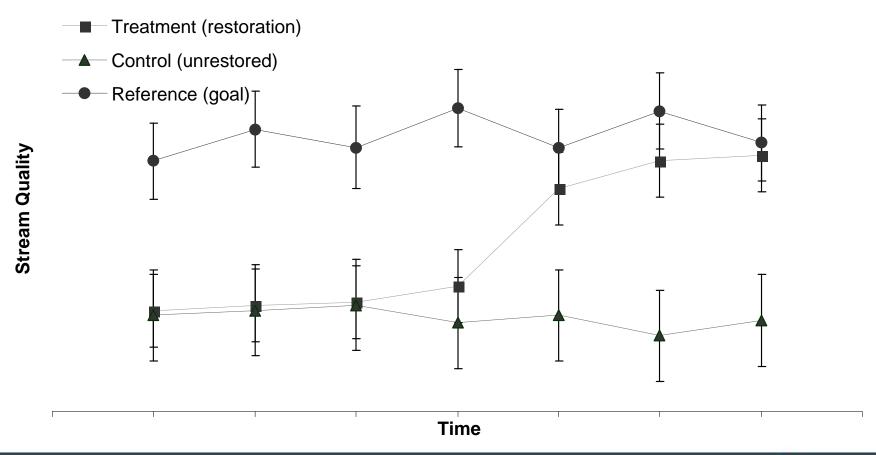
- Before collection of baseline data assesses variability
 - How much time for pre and post monitoring?
 - Baseline data are important
 - After construction data important
- 10 years recommended (Kondolf, 2006)
- We recommend 5 years as a compromise
- Control sites





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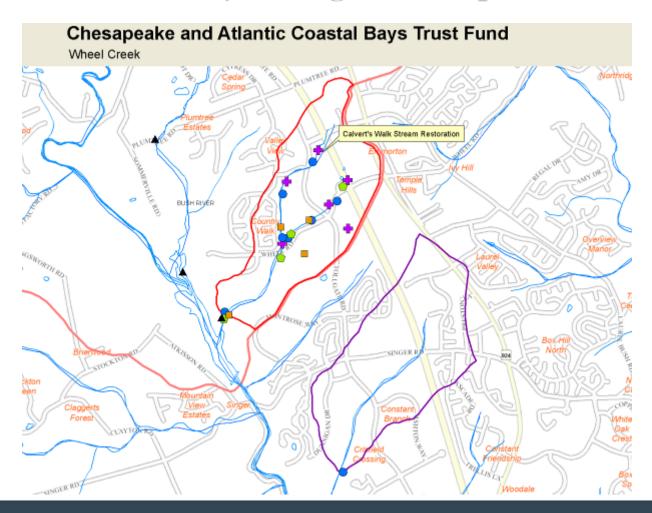
Looking for This...







Survey Design Example







Chesapealte and Atlantic Gastal Bays Trust Fund

- Tasked with compiling and comparing data from TF projects
- New RFP
 REQUIRES
 Monitoring Data
 Reports







Remember...

- The focus of the Trust Fund is reducing NUTRIENT AND SEDIMENT LOADS to the Chesapeake Bay
- All protocols are STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by the RFP
- Data Submission is REQUIRED by the RFP
- Follow the Monitoring Strategy Document to decide when/where to sample, use the protocols when you do





Thanks to our Contributors

- Scott Stranko (DNR)
- Andy Becker (DNR)
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- Tim Herb (DNR)
- Andy Watts (DNR)
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