Assessment Goal and Early Lessons in *Effectiveness Monitoring*

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Assessment Goal Elements

Goal Statement

 "By 2020, States identify the extent of healthy and CWA Section 303(d) impaired waters in each State's priority watersheds or waters through sitespecific assessment"

Milestones and Proposed Timeline

- 3. States develop plans to complete "baseline" monitoring to gather needed data to assess pre-implementation conditions in priority areas. (2018)
- 4. States develop plans to complete "effectiveness" monitoring to gather needed data to assess post-implementation conditions in priority areas. (2018)

2015 Workshop Working Definitions Three Bins

Baseline Monitoring

 Monitoring performed to allow initial or ongoing assessment of waterbody-specific ambient conditions.

Supplemental/Planning Monitoring (not explicit in Vision)

 Monitoring performed, if needed, to support development of planning documents.

Effectiveness Monitoring

• Monitoring performed to assess waterbody-specific *ambient* conditions post implementation activities.

Lesson 1: Effectiveness monitoring doesn't mean the same thing to everyone

• There is no one size fits all approach to effectiveness monitoring.







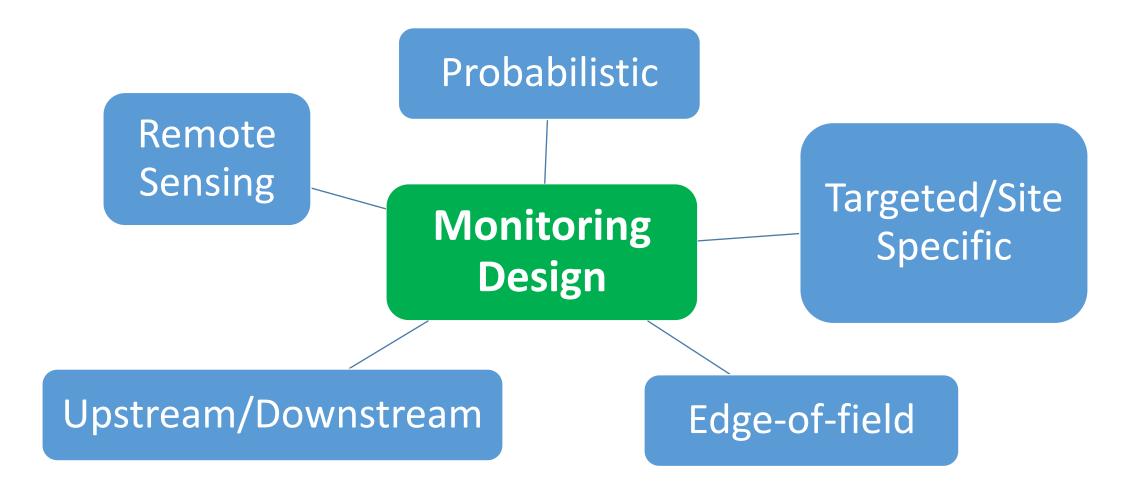
Lesson 2: It's all relative - What is it that you will be measuring the effectiveness of?

- Specific Best Management Practices
- Combination of practices in a watershed
- Upstream/downstream changes

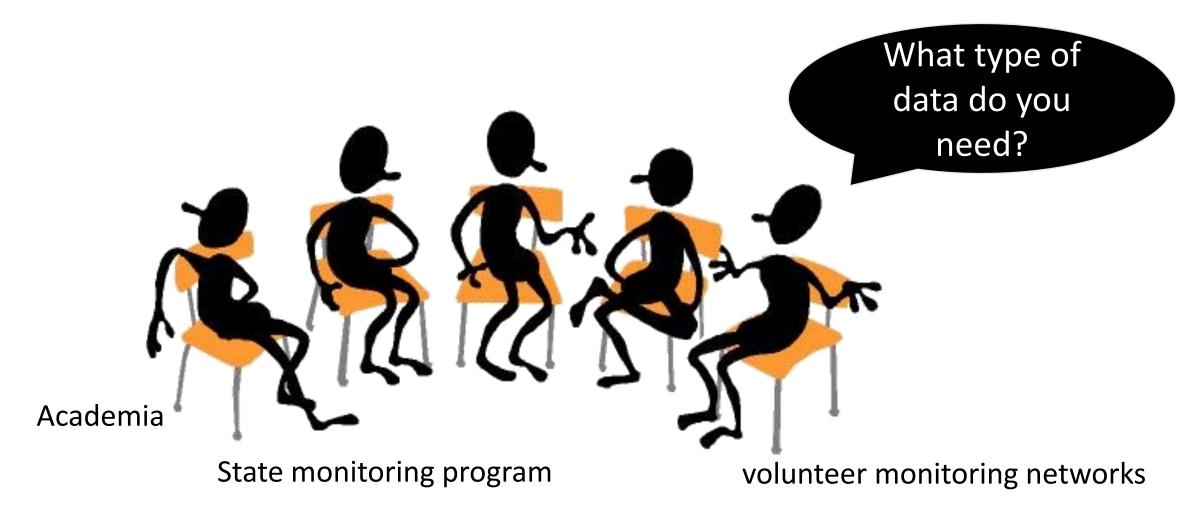
Factors to consider:

- At what scale are you looking to measure changes?
- Is there a specific pollutant of concern that you are tracking?
- Are you trying to measure the effectiveness of specific controls?
- What is your timeframe for data collection?

Lesson 3: You can use a combination of approaches depending on your needs



Lesson 4: Work with Partners



other federal and state agencies

Table 1. Elements of Systematic Planning

Elements

Organization: Identification and involvement of the project manager, sponsoring organization and responsible official, project personnel, stakeholders, scientific experts, etc. (e.g., all customers and suppliers).

Project Goal: Description of the project goal, objectives, and study questions and issues.

Schedule: Identification of project schedule, resources (including budget), milestones, and any applicable requirements (e.g., regulatory requirements, contractual requirements).

Data Needs: Identification of the type of data needed and how the data will be used to support the project's objectives.

Criteria: Determination of the quantity of data needed and specification of performance criteria for measuring quality.

Data Collection: Description of how and where the data will be obtained (including existing data) and identification of any constraints on data collection.

Quality Assurance (QA): Specification of needed QA and quality control (QC) activities to assess the quality performance criteria (e.g., QC samples for both field and laboratory, audits, technical assessments, performance evaluations, etc.).

Analysis: Description of how the acquired data will be analyzed (either in the field or the laboratory), evaluated (i.e., QA review/verification/validation), and assessed against its intended use and the quality performance criteria.

State Examples

 Using Probabilistic Monitoring to Assess the Effectiveness of Stream Management Efforts (Larry Willis, VA)

 Integration of NY's Monitoring Program into NY's Vision Approach (Ken Kosinski, NY)

Discussion Questions

- In what other ways have your programs conducted effectiveness monitoring, and with what success?
- In order to track and document success, what is the greater need: more data faster or more controls and a longer timeframe?
- How do you achieve and demonstrate outcomes?
- How do you determine when, after implementation has started, effectiveness monitoring should occur?