Umbrella Criteria Report: Outline and key findings

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Chapter 1: Introduction. Reviews the basis of the umbrella criterion assumption.

- Chesapeake Bay Water Quality Criteria and The "Umbrella Criterion" Assumption
- How are Chesapeake Bay Dissolved Oxygen Criteria Assessed?
- History: Prior Insights on Comparative Criteria Protections
- 2010 Umbrella Criteria Workshop & Report Proposal

Chapter 2. The Umbrella Criteria Analyses

•	The Data
•	Approaches Used to Evaluate the Umbrella Criterion Assumption
•	Catalog of analyses approaches used for the Umbrella
•	Criteria assessment
•	Results
•	Focus method Update: Spectral Casting
•	Focus method: Simulation
•	Comparison of Water Quality Sediment Transport Model Output to High Frequency Vertical Profiles of Water Quality Monitoring Data
•	Open Water: Comparisons of the 30-day mean to the 7-day mean
•	Open Water: Comparisons of the 30-day mean to the instantaneous
•	Minimum
•	Deep Water: 30-day Compared to 1-day mean
•	Deep Water: 30-day Compared to instantaneous minimum
•	Discussion and Recommendations
•	Conditions for which the Umbrella Criteria Assumption appears to hold
•	Conditions for which the Umbrella Criteria Assumption may be violated .
•	For what conditions do currently available data not allow us to test this assumption?
•	What are the data needed to test this assumption for all conditions?
•	Recommendations and Next Steps Emerging from Workshop

Chapter 3. Related Questions and Topics of Importance Beyond Umbrella Criteria – Insights, Lessons Learned

 Combining versus Separating Shallow-Water and Mid-Channel Assessments

• Duration of Hypoxic Events

Eutrophication Gradients and DO Variability .

Boiling it all down...

USEPA 2004:

30-day mean DO criterion protects the 7-day mean DO criterion.

30-day mean DO criterion protects the instantaneous minimum sometime (85% cases in OW, 57% cases in DW)

No 30-day mean DO criterion as an Umbrella Criterion suggested here.

CBPO WQSTM output analysis:

Umbrella Criterion exists within OW and DW designated uses.

Umbrella Criteria Assessment Team 2010-11:

Findings closely parallel USEPA 2004 assessment of criteria protections.

For March TMAW Decisions needed to take to the WQGIT:

- Does TMAW agree the weight of evidence supports the 30-day mean DO protection of the 7-day mean criterion?
- Policy & Water Quality standards implications:
 Does TMAW recommend that we do or do not need to assess the 7-day mean if we are assessing the 30-day mean?

Additional March decisions for the WQGIT to consider

- Instantaneous minimum what is the plan to make any adjustments to it's definition for assessment given all our findings?
- Then do we have time to do a Baywide assessment with Conditional Probability Analysis to assess where and when the instantaneous minimum is protected/not protected by the 30-day mean DO criterion (alla Olson in USEPA 2004).
 - If we have time set timeline for completion
 - If we do not have time, we need to recommend an approach to any changes in assessment to deal with the instantaneous minimum.

Boiling it all down...

- Recommended support of Spectral casting for 7day mean DO criterion assessments (if needed).
- Conditional Probability analysis could be applied to make criteria protection comparisons in other Bay segments.
- Recommended Shallow water as a separate assessment unit due to statistically different DO dynamics compared to offshore habitat.
 - Decision needed confirming this recommendation and its implications as we take it to the WQGIT.

Hypoxia Event Duration

- EPA 2003 acknowledges that with Bay recovery "occurrences of extreme changes in concentrations over a short period of time (e.g. dissolved oxygen changes from 6 mg/L to 2 mg/L in a matter of hours) will be greatly reduced. Even if the CB ecosystem is fully restored it is unlikely that a circumstance of 'zero violation' of these criteria will ever be observed..."
- The Umbrella Criteria report supports and reiterates these points and illustrates the issues with analyses of the high frequency water quality measurements.
 - Recommendation that event duration assessment can be better developed to index site status and track changes in Bay health.

Further analyses

- We recognize analyses were not exhaustive of Bay segments. With time and resources, workshop participants suggest all areas could be evaluated for comparisons of criteria protection.
- Recommended better declarations of uncertainty with measurement outputs to assist managers with understanding decision error.
- Recommended we capture the findings in a new technical addendum to USEPA regional criteria guidance.
 - In March We will lay out a timeline and outline of what is specifically needed for the jurisdictions in this document to get everyone through the 2017 Re-evaluation.