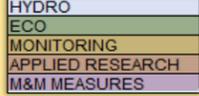


Draft Report 2 Implementation Matrix

Category	Synopsis	#	Recommendation	Workshop Input	Implementation Recommended	Compliance-oriented	Fiscally-feasible	Feasible	Implementation Strategy	Comments
Methodological Issues Associated with Water Quality Monitoring 	Additional methodological considerations should be taken into account in the WQ monitoring program.	28	If the EAA is to use Clean Rivers Program WQ data, it should co-located in sampling space and time.	· Evaluate Clean Rivers Program data on a predetermined time series analysis to identify trends that adversely affect the systems; · There is value to the NAS recommendation regarding PAHs in sediment as an impact on life-cycle of beetles and salamanders; · In regards to PAH and other nutrient concentrations in sediment, it is more important to determine source than to identify effect; Consider understanding research and monitoring data before making management decisions; · Determine what information is available regarding PAH movement and bioavailability.	No	No	No	No	1. Any changes to the monitoring programs will be considered in 2018/2019. The WQ and Biomonitoring contracts are up at the end of 2018 and will be rebid and renegotiated for implementation in 2019, creating a natural time to incorporate changes; 2. Additionally, the two monitoring programs were just modified as a result of NAS Report #1. These changes were effective for 2017 and 2018. It would be premature to modify these programs again, before realizing the new and additional data that will be generated, and having the opportunity to evaluate the programs after actual implementation.	HCP is coordinating with CRP to obtain its data. Spring systems ambient conditions are extremely constant, clean, and have rapid turnover. Finally, the HCP has no ability to influence the CRP sampling regime.
		29	All nutrient analyses be performed on the same water sample(s).		Yes	No	TBD	TBD		Feasibility and fiscal responsibility will be evaluated once changes are considered in 2018 and 2019.
		30	Frequency and extent of high concentrations of PAHs should be established by more extensive sampling in areas where elevated levels have been identified.		No	No	No	Yes		The water quality monitoring work group discussed PAHs; based on local knowledge, they were not included for increased sampling. Bioavailability being assessed through tissue sampling. Sources are being addressed by EAA, COSM, and potentially CONB.
		31	If it is not possible to substantially reduce PAH concentrations through sediment removal and source control, evaluation of bioavailability of the PAHs in the sediment should be considered.		In progress - Fish tissue sampling	No	No	Yes		
Administrative Considerations Associated with the Monitoring Program	The monitoring program would benefit from some administrative considerations taken into account.	32	The EAA should consider forming a standing working group on monitoring that would meet as needed to provide advice and outside perspective on the EAA's monitoring program.	Value in having a standing work group to evaluate cohesion between monitoring programs and effectiveness of conservation measures.	Done, and to be continued again in the future.	No	Yes	Yes	The 2016 monitoring work groups could be reconvened, if needed.	
Integration of Monitoring with Other HCP Programs	Synergies can and should be obtained through integration of monitoring efforts with other aspects of HCP's programming.	33	The eco modeling team should have been represented in the monitoring work groups.	· Integrate monitoring programs spatially and temporally: o Focus on trend analysis and make data available on website (nutrients specifically); o Focus on non-duplication of efforts in gathering data	Done	No	No	Yes	Representative from eco model team attended bio monitoring work group meetings.	

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Category	Synopsis	#	Recommendation	Workshop Input	Implementation Recommended	Compliance-oriented	Fiscally-feasible	Feasible	Implementation Strategy	Comments
		34	The monitoring program should include the long-term data required to test and inform continuous refinements of the ecological model.	(internally and externally); • Look into informal collection of information by other (non-monitoring) contractors to bolster monitoring data collection (e.g. dumping charcoal from BBQs)	TBD	No	No budget identified at this time	Yes		
		35	The EAA should consider deploying the miniDOT dissolved oxygen sensors used in the Landa Lake dissolved oxygen study as part of the routine monitoring program.		TBD	No	No	Yes		TBD through CONB DO Mgmt. Plan; will be deployed to collect data for DO Mgmt. Plan; may establish a certain threshold at which deployment occurs. If done, will be through Work Plan, not monitoring program per se.
		36	All M&M measures that are implemented as part of the HCP should be integrated into one conceptually unified monitoring program.		Yes	No	Not at this time; see Implementation Strategy	Yes		Logistics and timing likely present an obstacle to fully realizing this; more work than one contractor can likely do, however, coordination possible.
		37	The performance monitoring of M&M measures should be integrated into the existing water quality and biological monitoring programs.		Yes	No	No	Yes		Have added riparian; considering others in the future.