

OPTIONS FOR FOLLOW-UP TO EXCEEDANCES DURING IRRIGATION SEASON

EVENT TYPE	OBJECTIVES	SOME OPTIONS	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
IRRIGATION SEASON				
Toxicity Exceedance	To evaluate the effects of irrigated agriculture practices on water quality when water is being applied to fields irrigation season. This includes the impact in terms of duration (persistence) on water quality caused by runoff from fields during irrigation activities. To identify the cause/source of the impact in order to be able to implement effective management practices.	Monitor at two sites up-stream	in Tentative MRP, Oct. 2005, so requires no additional language.	Ambiguity in locations for 2 sites, does not have a 'stop point' for repeat monitoring. Is not meaningful for toxicity that is caused by known sources.
		Prepare a plan for follow-up based on site-specific criteria such as upstream sources, branching of water body, historical information.	Allows for site-specific considerations in monitoring rationale	Requires pre-planning for each site prior to monitoring season.
		Communicate with Landowners and Ag commissioners	Could help to address pesticide management practices at the farm level. Provides another set of diagnostic information.	does not address toxicity caused by non-registered pesticides, or other causes of toxicity such as metals
		Resample at same site	in Tentative MRP, Oct. 2005, so requires no additional language. Addresses persistence of the problem.	
Field Data Exceedances	To evaluate the effects of irrigated agriculture practices on water quality when water is being applied to fields irrigation season. This includes the impact on water quality caused by runoff from fields during irrigation activities. To identify the cause/source of the impact in order to be able to implement effective management practices.	Monitor at two sites up-stream	in Tentative MRP, Oct. 2005, so requires no additional language.	Ambiguity in locations for 2 sites. Does not have a 'stop point' for repeat monitoring.
		Resample at same site	in Tentative MRP, Oct. 2005, so requires no additional language. Addresses persistence of the problem.	extends time that monitoring crew will need to be out - greater expense
		Move upstream to identify source on the same day	greater possibility of identifying source if done on same day - possible for field monitoring	extends time that monitoring crew will need to be out - greater expense
				Does not allow for temporal scale of information
		Move upstream to identify source on the same day	greater possibility of identifying source if done on same day - possible for field monitoring	
Chemistry Data Exceedances	To evaluate the effects of irrigated agriculture practices on water quality when water is being applied to fields irrigation season. This includes the impact on water quality caused by runoff from fields during irrigation activities. To identify the cause/source of the impact in order to be able to implement effective management practices.	Monitor at two sites up-stream	in Tentative MRP, Oct. 2005	Ambiguity in locations for 2 sites. Does not have a 'stop point' for repeat monitoring. Some results take several weeks for laboratory to provide to Coalition, making value of upstream monitoring questionable.
		Resample at same site	in Tentative MRP, Oct. 2005, so requires no additional language. Provides persistence information.	

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		Evaluate Source Water (prior to entering coalition boundaries)	Will indicate any pre-existing water quality problems prior to entering coalition boundaries	Results in more testing and more cost. Difficulties in drawing conclusions based on limited number of samples.
		Move upstream to identify source on the same day	greater possibility of identifying source if done on same day - possible for field monitoring	extends time that monitoring crew will need to be out - greater expense. Does not allow for temporal scale of information (persistence).
		Communicate with Landowners and Ag commissioners	Could help to address pesticide management practices at the farm level.	Does not address toxicity caused by non-registered pesticides, or other causes of toxicity such as metals
			Provides another set of diagnostic information	
		Prepare a plan for follow-up based on site-specific criteria such as upstream sources, branching of water body, historical information.	Allows for site-specific considerations in monitoring rationale	Requires pre-planning for each site prior to monitoring season.