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# Measurable Progress

Draft Definition  
Presentation to SRRTTF  
March 26, 2014

# Measurable Progress Draft Definition

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- Introduction
- How the Definition was Developed
- Adaptive Management
- Inputs, Outputs, Outcomes
- Implementation Timeframes



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# Background

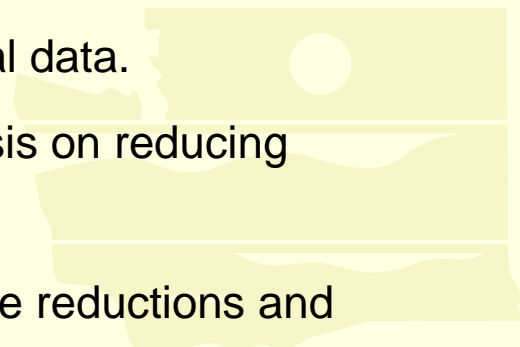
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## ■ What is a Total Maximum Daily Load?

- A calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards
- $TMDL = \text{Waste Load Allocations (permits)} + \text{Load Allocations (other sources)}$
- Ecology has flexibility in how a TMDL is developed

## ■ TMDL Process

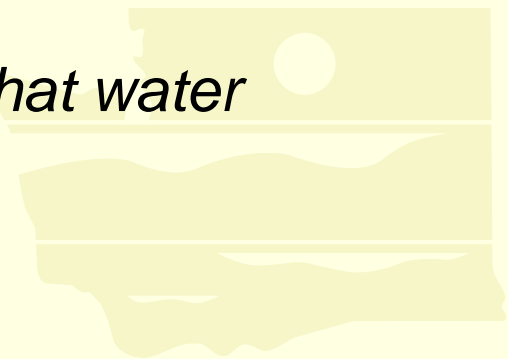
- A traditional TMDL calculation requires environmental data.
- It can take many years to complete with little emphasis on reducing pollution.
- An alternative approach focuses on immediate source reductions and concurrent data collection.



# Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force

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- The Task Force vision is to identify and implement actions needed to achieve the WQS
- If the Task Force fails to make measurable progress then:
  - Ecology is obligated to
    - *Proceed with the development of a TMDL in the Spokane River for PCBs, or*
    - *Determine an alternative to ensure that water quality standards are met.”*



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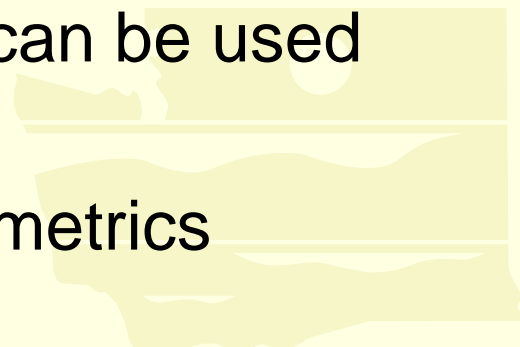
# How the Definition Was Developed

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- As a result of a series of listening sessions,

Ecology concluded:

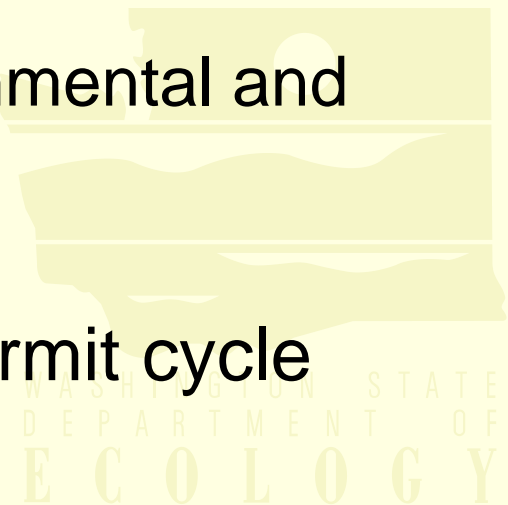
1. Timeliness and use in the next permit cycle
2. Achieving the goal may take several permit cycles
3. There is a variety of metrics that can be used
  - Inputs, Outputs, Outcomes
4. The relative importance of these metrics changes over time



# Adaptive Management

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- Focuses on reductions
- Fosters collaboration towards the goal
  - Inputs (organizing and working together) and
  - Outputs (work products) must exist to achieve
  - Outcomes (reductions, and environmental and health goals)
- Implemented at the end of each permit cycle



# Three Fundamental Questions

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1. Is the Task Force still working together in a collaborative manner?
2. Is the Task Force still moving forward on activities that will lead to
  - Reduction of toxics in the river
  - Development of Best Management Practices
  - A plan for achieving Water Quality Standards?
3. Is there environmental evidence that progress is being made towards achieving WQS?

# The Answers (in Reverse Order)

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3. If the river meets Water Quality Standards, then the Task Force has achieved its vision!
2. If there is little or no environmental progress, then Ecology will:
  - Reevaluate Task Force activities and results
  - Identify actions and changes needed to achieve WQS
1. If at any time the Task Force is not working together or is not moving forward on activities:
  - The Task Force is not achieving its stated purpose
  - Ecology will proceed with a TMDL



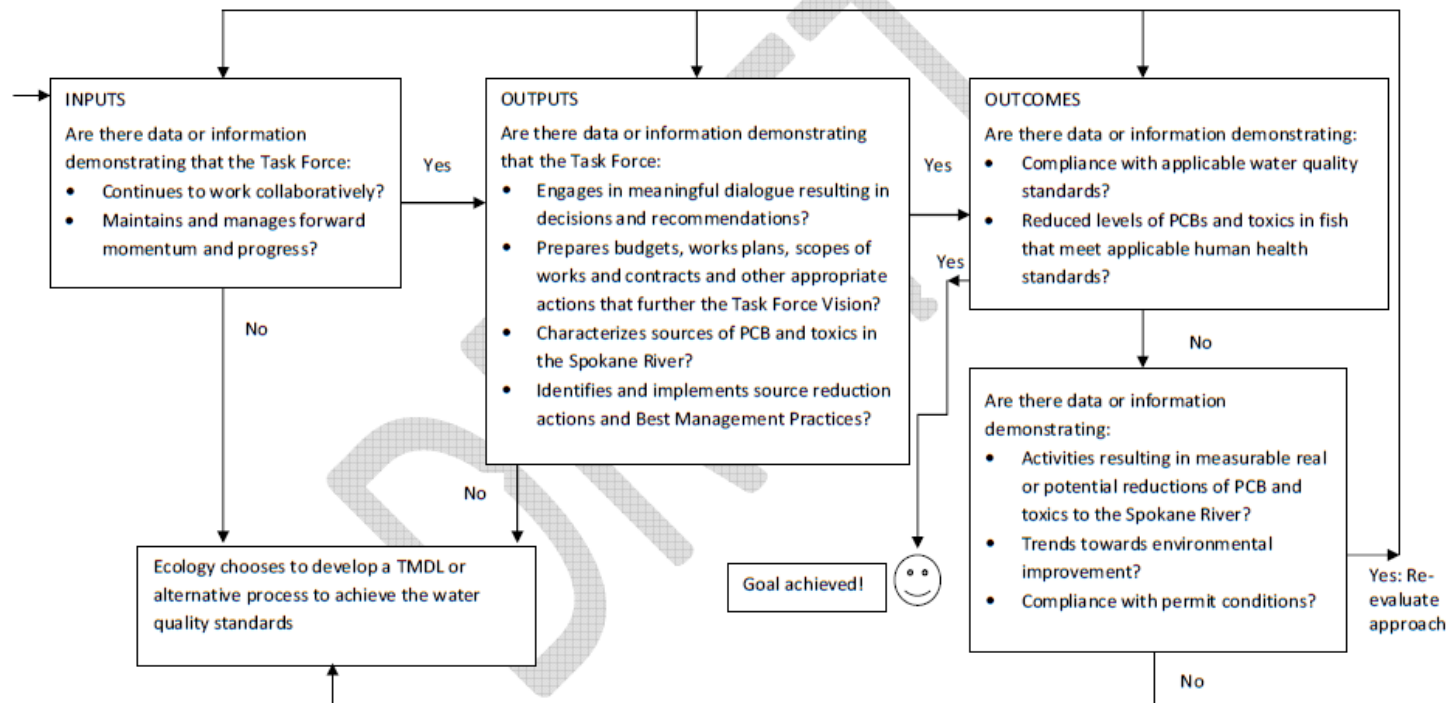
# Flow Chart

## Preliminary Discussion Draft

Figure 1

### Task Force Vision Statement

The Regional Toxics Task Force will **work collaboratively** to **characterize the sources of toxics** in the Spokane River and **identify and implement appropriate actions** needed to make **measurable progress** towards meeting **applicable water quality standards** for the **State of Washington, State of Idaho, and The Spokane Tribe of Indians** and in the **interests of public and environmental health**.



# Criteria Relating to Inputs

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- Was the Task Force created?
- Did the Signatories to the MOA
  - Participate
  - Work Collaboratively and Cooperatively
  - Organize
  - Work towards achieving specific goals?
- Is there a
  - Forum for review of toxics issues?
  - Clearinghouse for data and reports?
  - Participation with the public?
  - An independent community technical advisor?
- Are funding mechanisms identified & established?



# Criteria Relating to Outputs

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- Did the Task Force Advance the understanding of toxics in the river:
  - Increase region-wide understanding of toxics
  - Identify data gaps and collect necessary data on PCB and other toxics
  - Engage in technical studies and analyze data?
- Did the Task Force develop:
  - Toxics and Source Management Plans
  - Best Management Practices
  - A comprehensive toxics reduction plan?
- Did the Task Force provide information to the public?

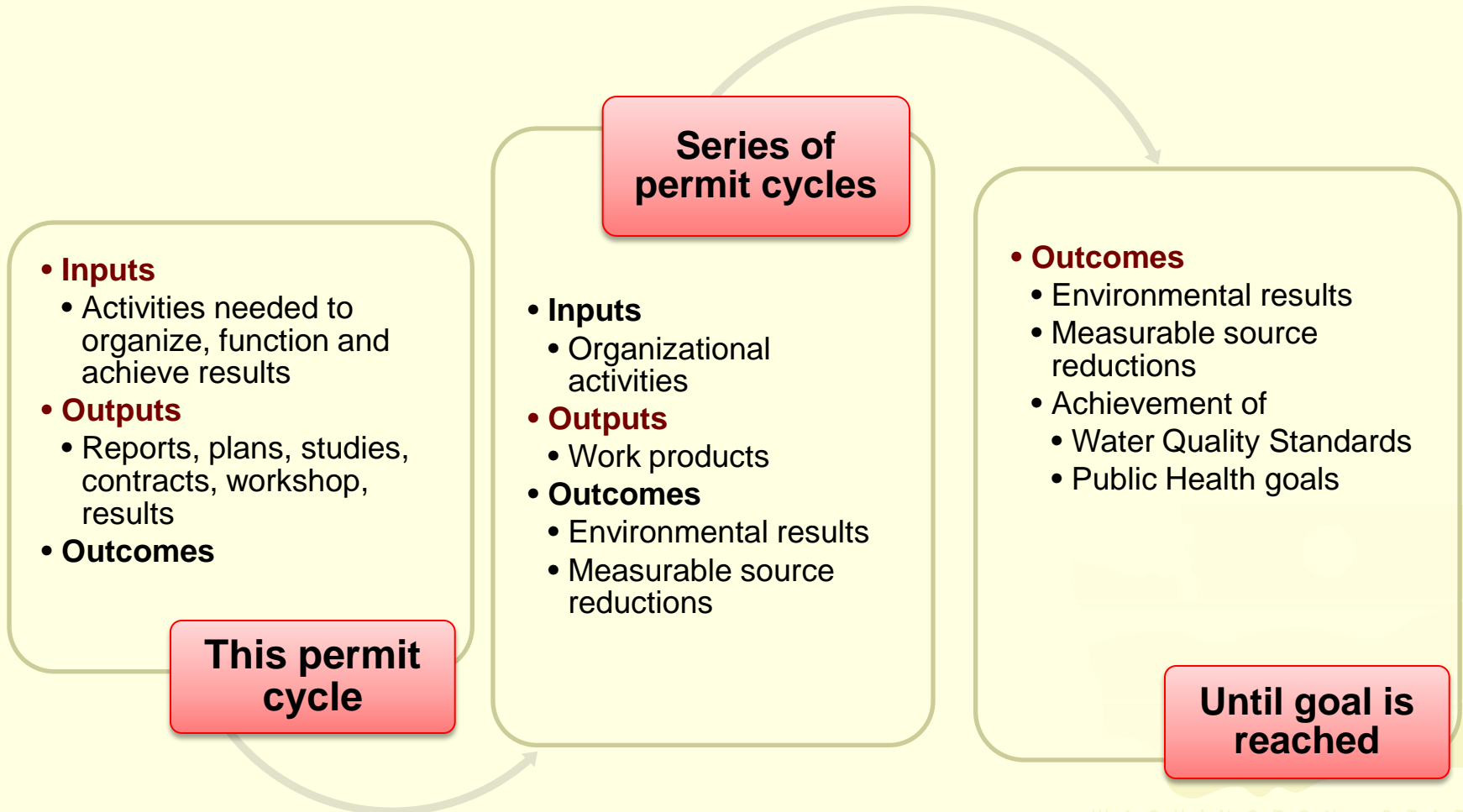


# Criteria Relating to Outcomes

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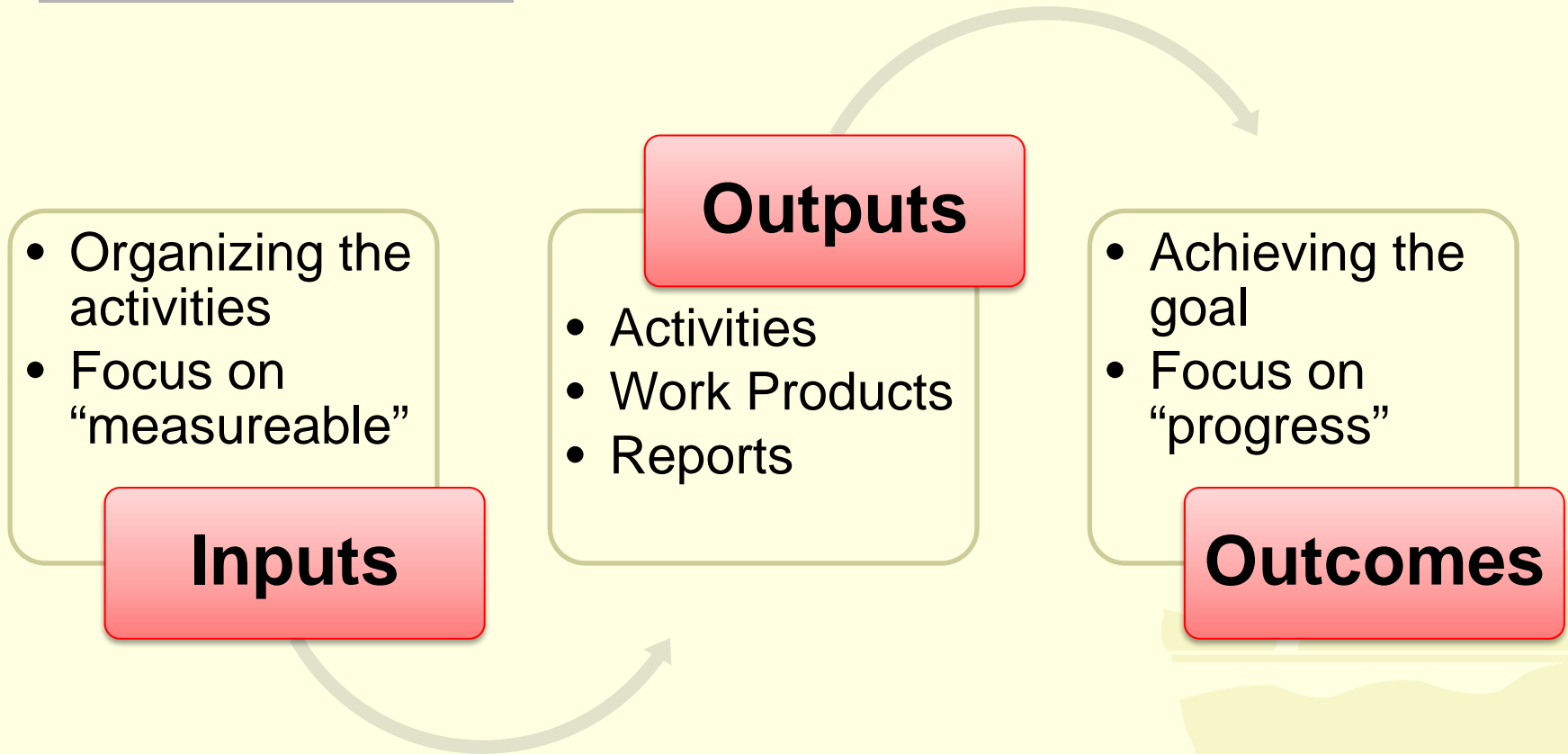
- Was there effectiveness monitoring and assessment?
- Were the applicable WQS achieved?
- Were public and environmental health standards achieved?
- Did the implemented actions
  - Eliminate, remove, or isolate sources of PCB to the river?
- Were the recommended actions of the comprehensive toxics reduction plan implemented?
- Were the identified Best Management Practices implemented?

# Implementation Timeframes



# Measurable Progress

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**We want to answer honestly the question, “Did we make measurable progress?”**

# Schedule

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## ■ December 2013

- Ecology internal discussion with AGO

## ■ January 2014

- Ecology discussion with sovereigns

## ■ March 2014

- Draft definition at SRRTTF meeting

## ■ April 2014

- Comments accepted on draft definition

## ■ May 2014

- Definition finalized



# Best Case Scenario

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- The current way of doing things is a better use of resources and results in fewer lawsuits.
- Have consensus about what “measurable progress” is and how it is determined.
- Every year we can look back at the work that has been done and say that it has been effective.
- Recognize that some things may not result in direct or immediate impact but there is value in figuring this out.
- Participation results in watershed-wide improvements.
- Build on successes.

