

EVENT TYPE	OBJECTIVE(s)	OPTION CHOICES	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
<b>STORM EVENT TRIGGER FOR MONITORING</b>				
	To evaluate the effects resulting from irrigated agriculture practices on water quality that may occur as a result of storm water runoff. To identify the cause/source of the impact in order to be able to implement effective management practices.	Monitor two storm events	in Tentative MRP, Oct. 2005, so requires no additional language. Addresses persistence of the problem.	does not necessarily address storms that will have the greatest impact
		Monitoring the first storm after dormant spray	More likely to capture orchard crop pesticides	There may be no storm events after dormant spraying. In a large coalition, it will be difficult to identify when this occurs for all monitoring sites.
		Monitor at first storm event after other agriculture practices occur (eg: field tilling, row-crop pre-emergent, etc.)	More likely to capture pesticides or increases in sedimentation caused by tillage	Difficult to identify when this occurs for all sites. It will be difficult to identify when this occurs for all monitoring sites.
		Monitor after first flush rain event.	More likely to capture higher concentrations of toxicant residuals	Difficult to identify for all sites, and to relate to any agriculture management practices.
		Based on 'x' inches of rainfall at site	Weather stations can be monitored on-line at the office	This option will miss first flush events. It will be difficult to relate to any ag management practices at all. Not all monitoring sites are near to weather stations.
			Provides more consistency of data accumulation across coalitions, which will facilitate a more effective program evaluation.	With a pre-determined schedule, the chances of characterizing the impact of a storm event on water quality in irrigated agriculture is minimized.

		Eliminate seasonal variable and monitoring based on storm events by developing a year-round strategy with a pre-determined monitoring schedule. (eg: monthly monitoring for specific water quality variables, nutrients, solids and a less-frequent approach [6-8 weeks?] for metals, pesticides, and toxicity.	The predetermined schedule for monitoring is easier formula for coalitions, laboratories and consultants to follow	
			The predetermined schedule for monitoring is easier to track, evaluate and assess for Water Board staff.	
			Eliminates the potential for having no data, when a pre-determined trigger for sufficient storm event monitoring proves invalid.	
			Eliminates the failure to predict sufficient runoff events based on rainfall total or other criteria.	
			There is a precedent for utilizing a pre-determined monitoring design.	
		Coalitions Develop a plan that addresses the objectives and options listed above.	Allows for site-specific considerations in monitoring rationale	Requires pre-planning for each site prior to monitoring season
		Photo-monitoring at all scheduled monitoring events, esp. when samples not collected	Validates the hydrology of the particular monitoring site, and serves as documentation about high level or insufficient flow.	