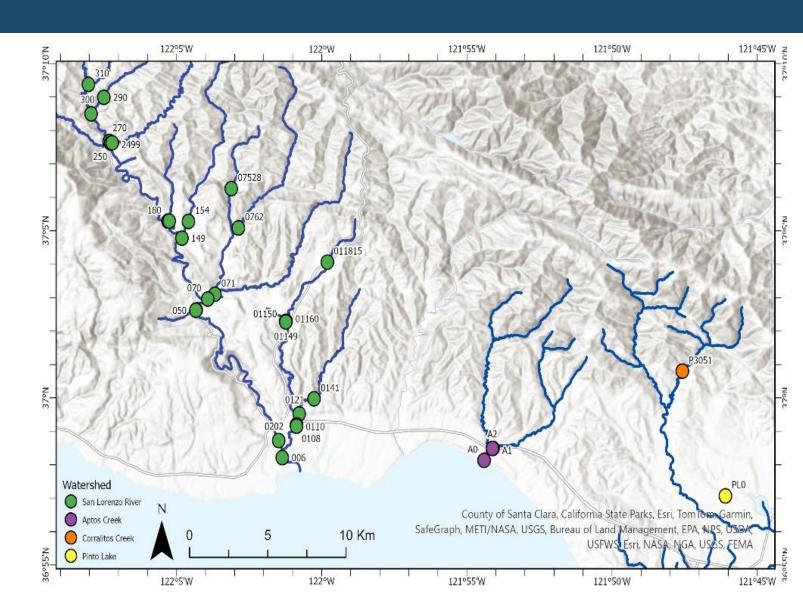




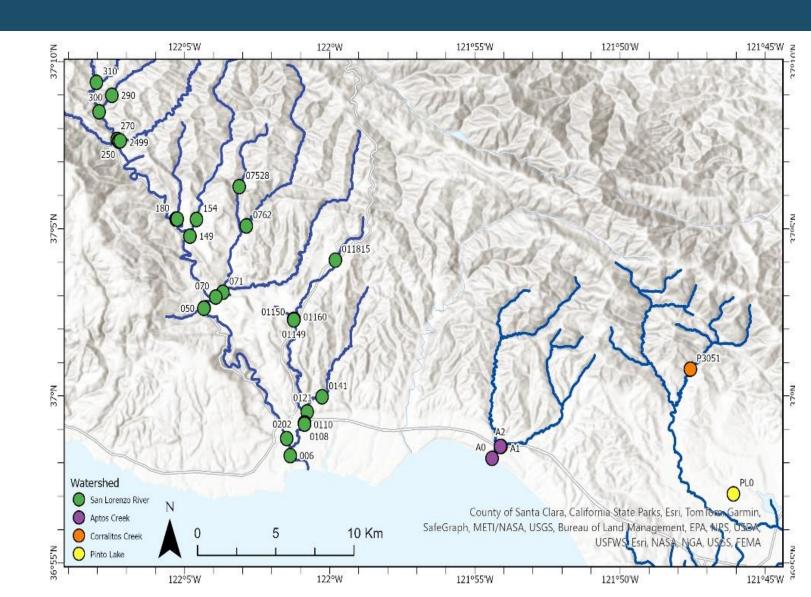
# LAMP water quality monitoring trends

Dr. Emily Donham, Supervising Water Quality Specialist

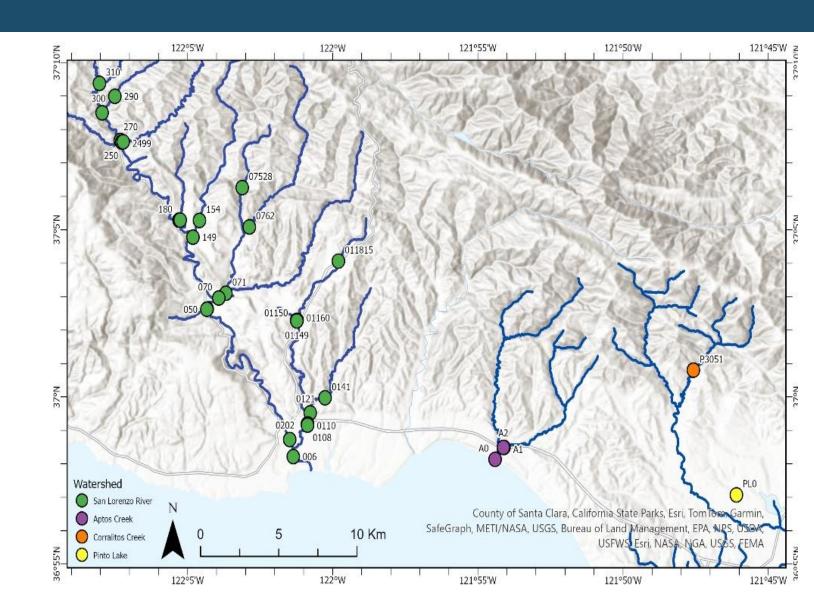
• 26 sites in LAMP assessment



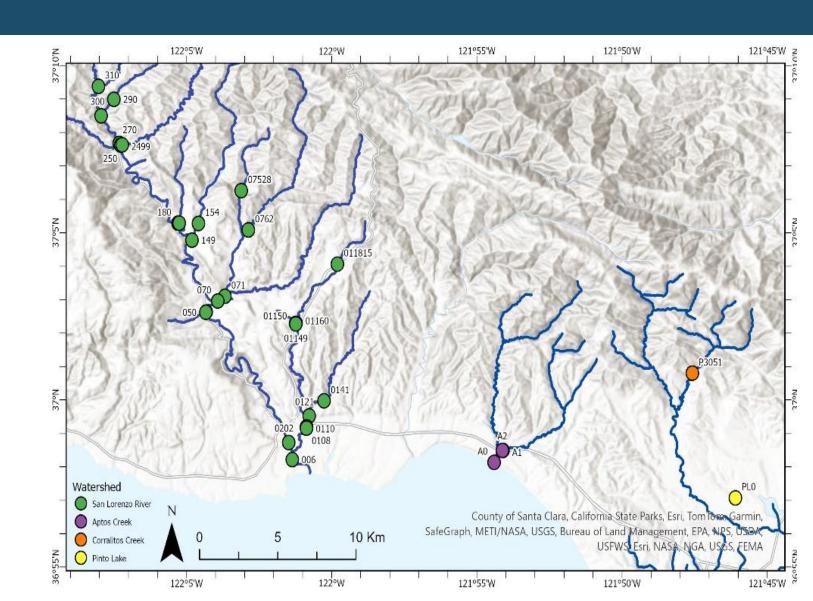
- 26 sites in LAMP assessment
- Grab samples collected several times most years



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- Analytes measured include:
  - Pathogens (e.g., E. Coli)
  - Geochemistry (e.g. pH, dissolved minerals, dissolved ions)
  - Nutrients (e.g., nitrate, ortho-phosphate)



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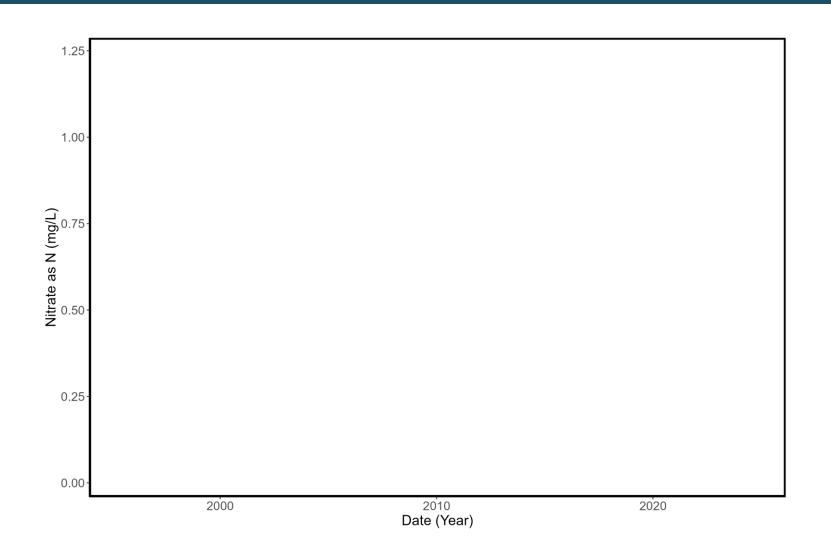
### Nitrate trends

#### Nitrate data

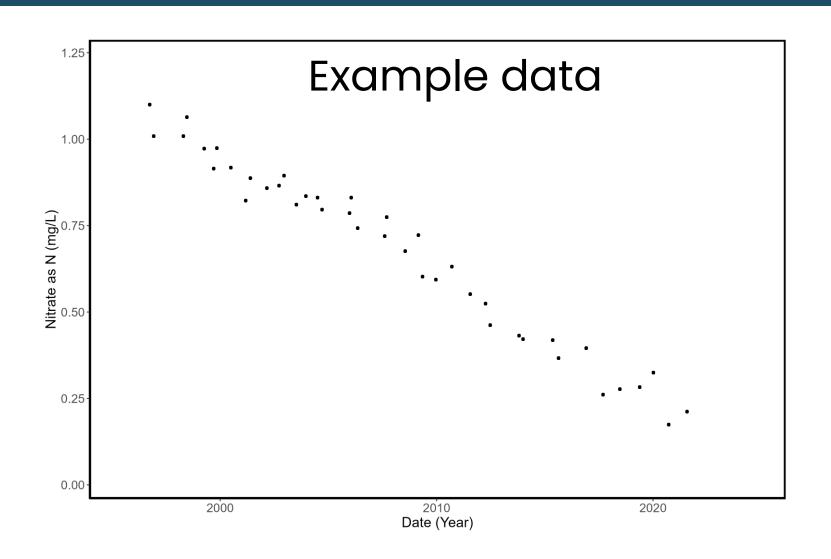
- TMDL target concentration 
  0.33 mg/L nitrate as nitrogen
- 6-30 years of nitrate data
- Water years 1994-2024
- San Lorenzo River time series
  ~30 years
- Aptos and Pinto Lake watersheds 6-20 year time series



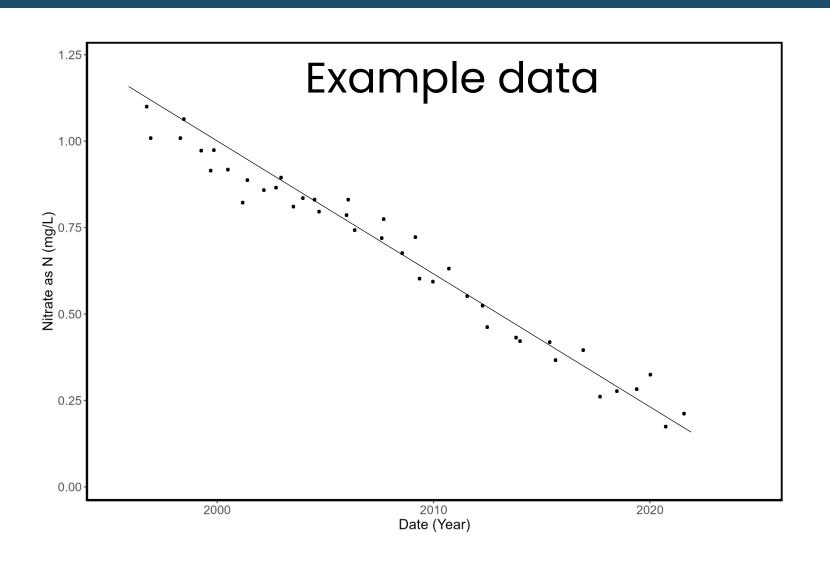
### Are nitrate concentrations declining over time?



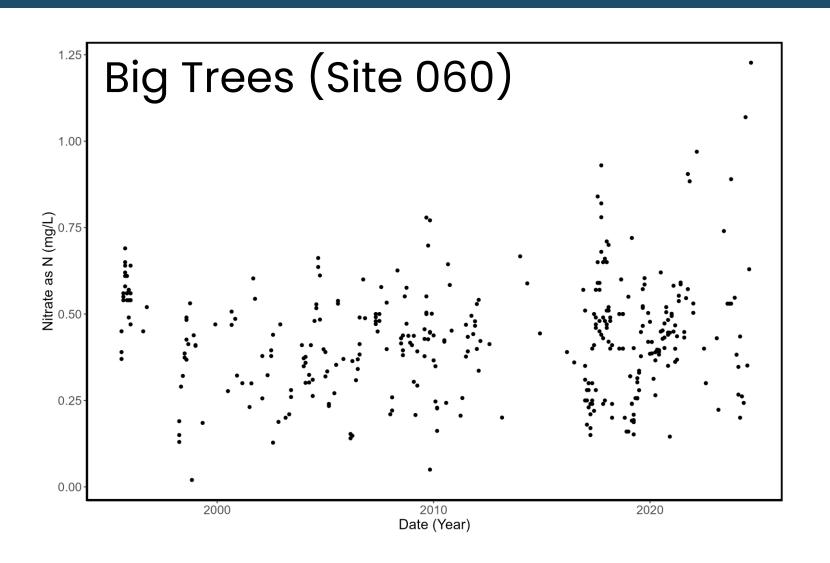
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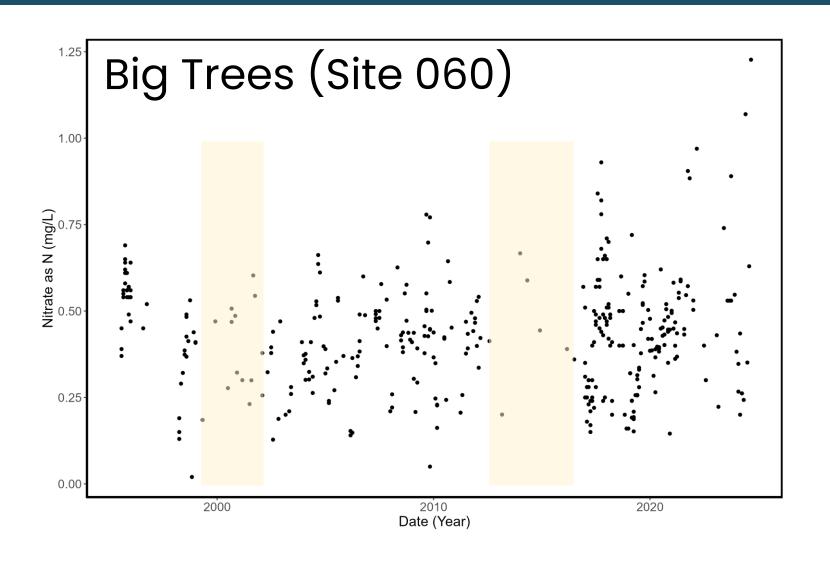
### Are nitrate concentrations declining over time?



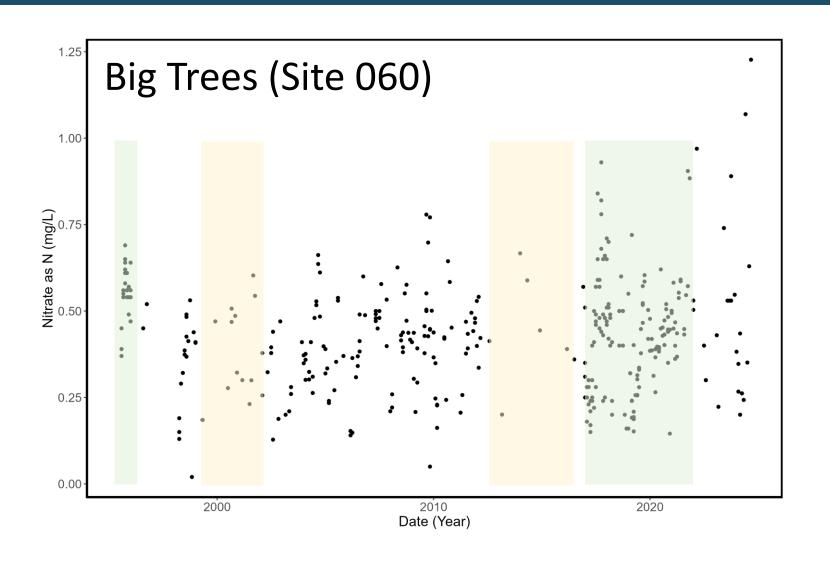
### Time series are highly dynamic



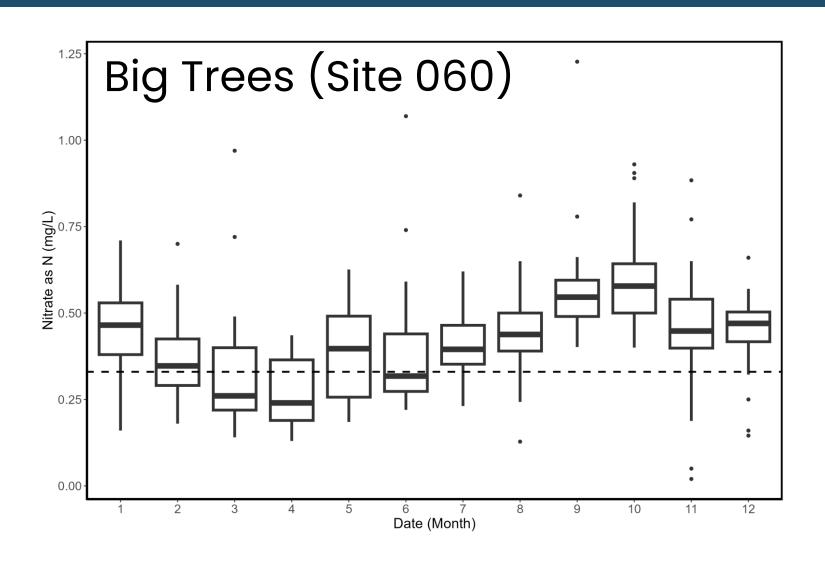
## Differences in sampling effort over time creates challenges for trend analysis



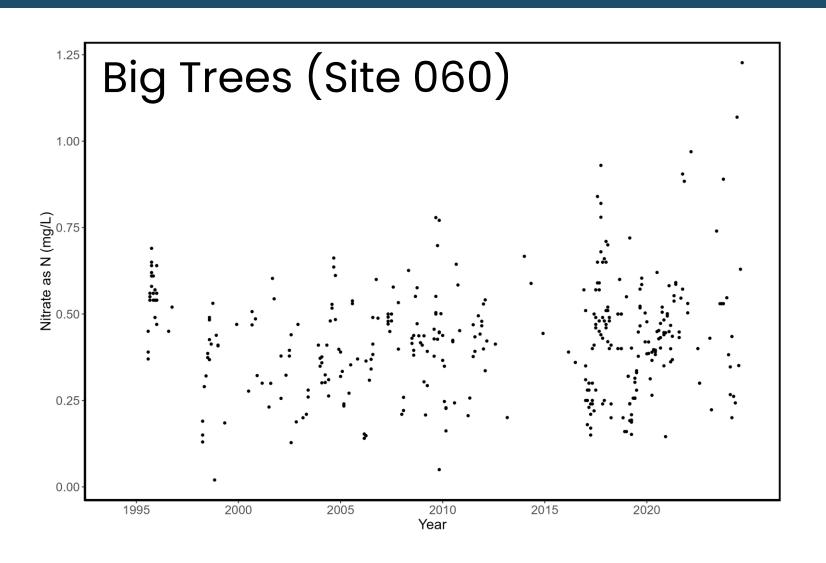
## Differences in sampling effort over time creates challenges for trend analysis



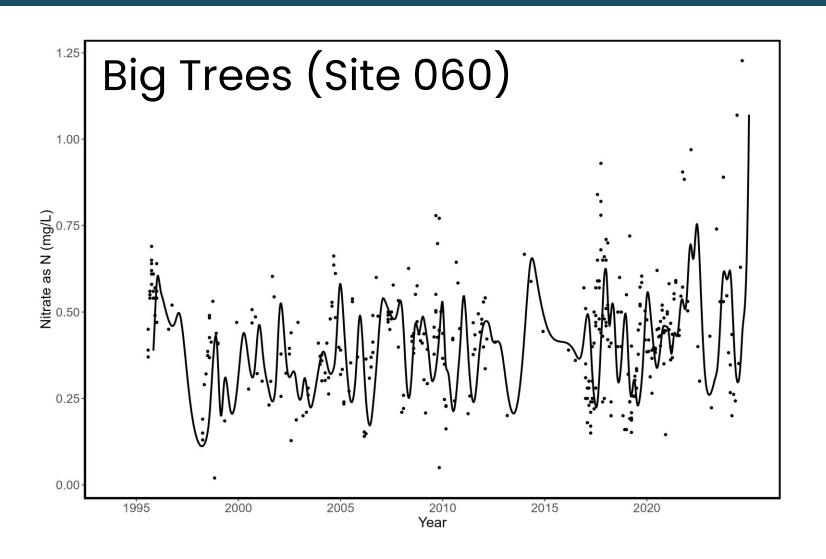
### Different scales of variability creates challenges for trend analysis



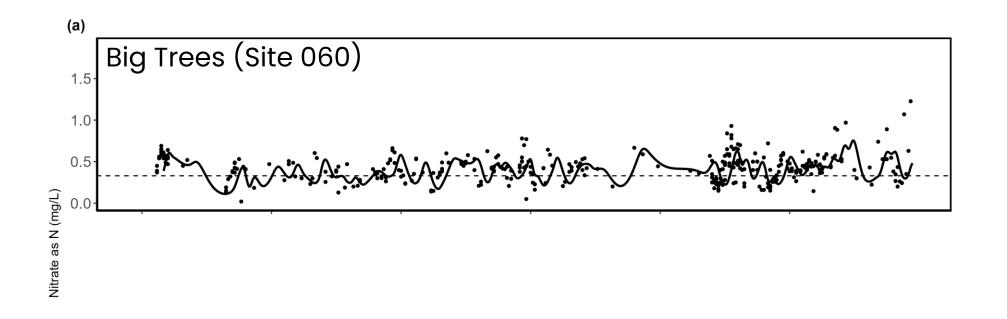
## General additive models can fill in gaps in unevenly sampled data and quantify uncertainty



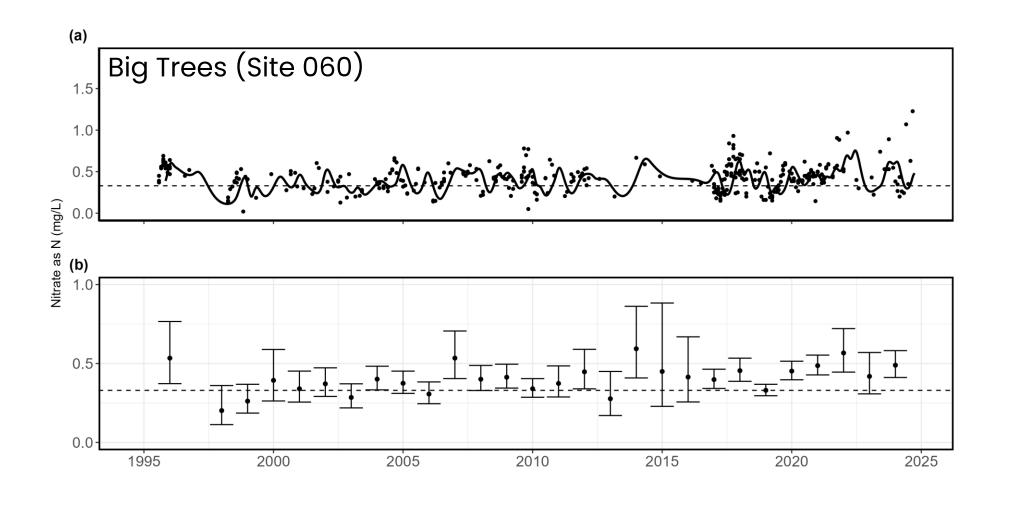
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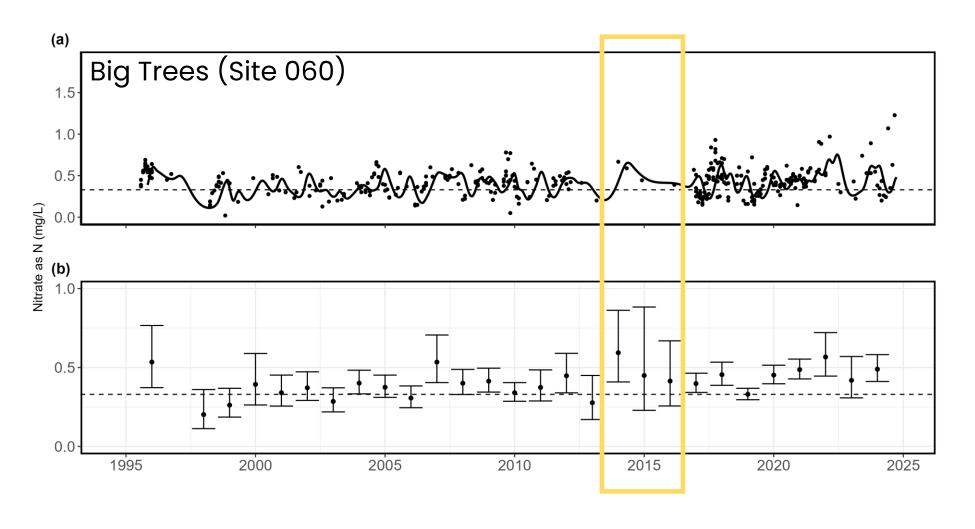
### Means and uncertainty from GAMs can be extracted for statistical trend analysis

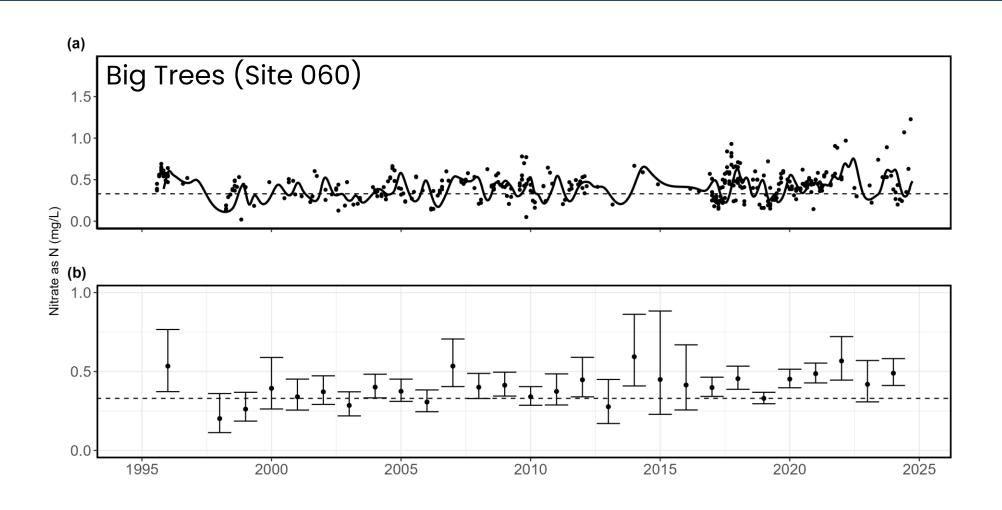


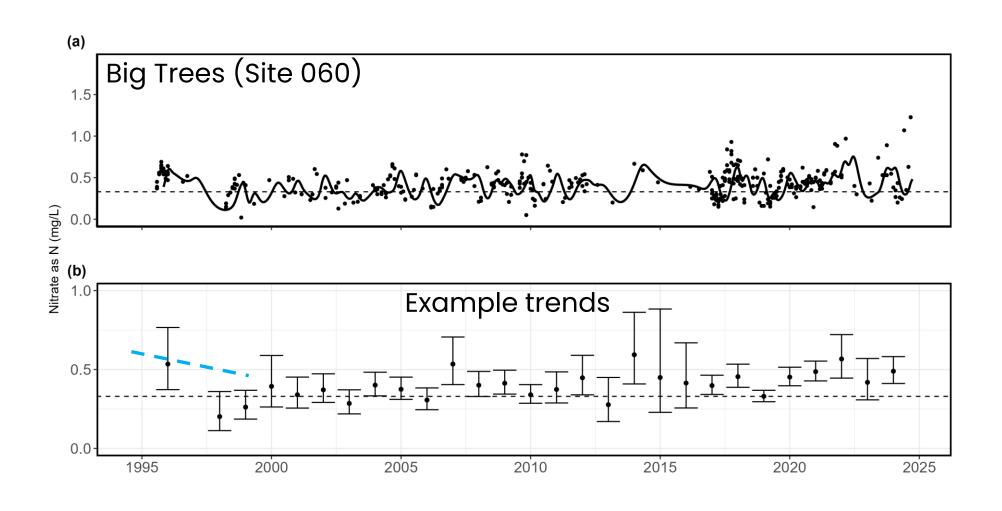
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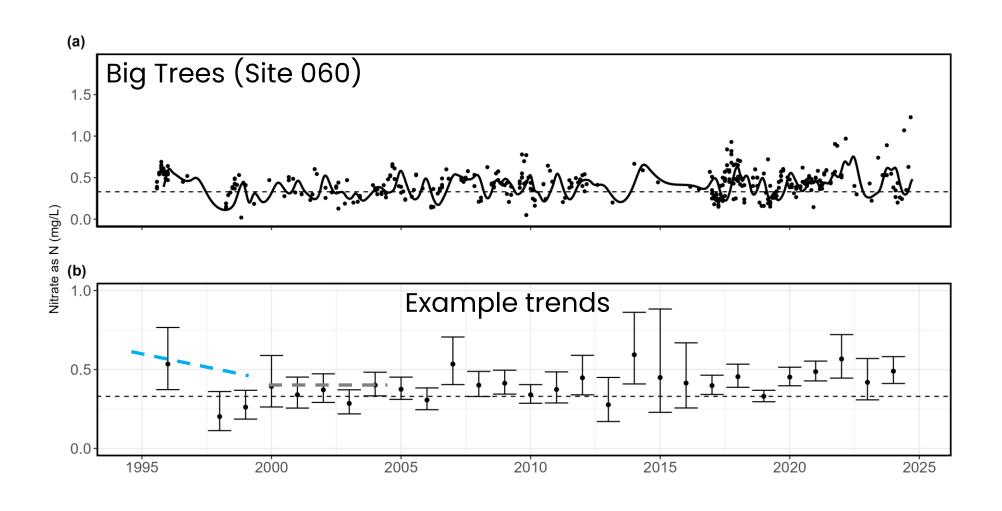


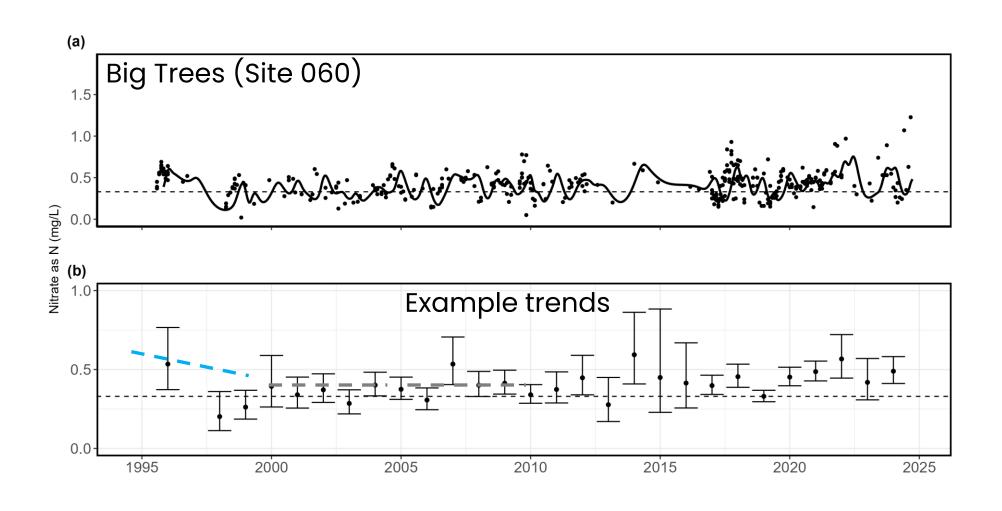
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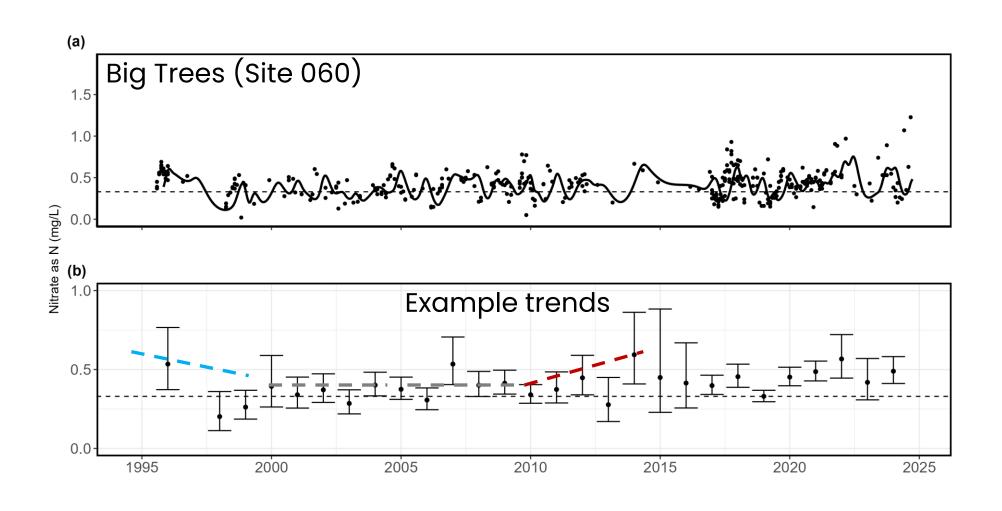


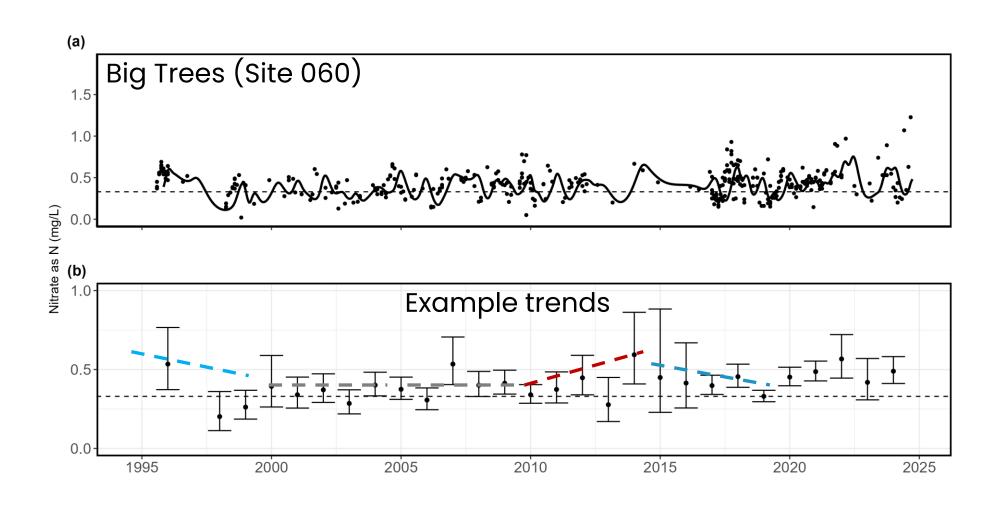


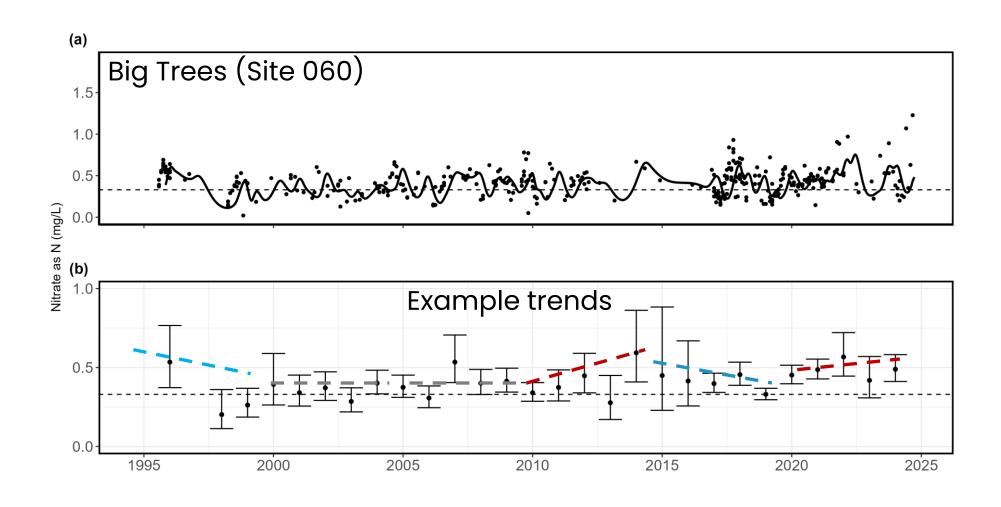


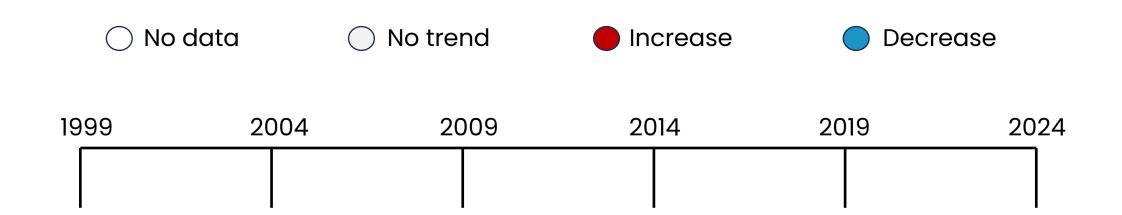


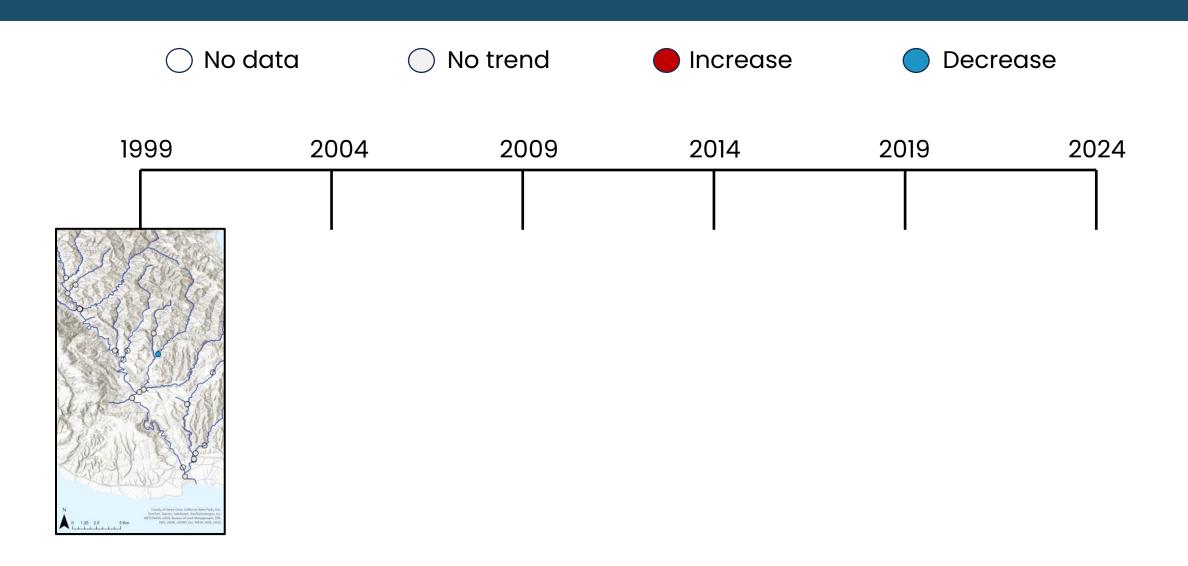


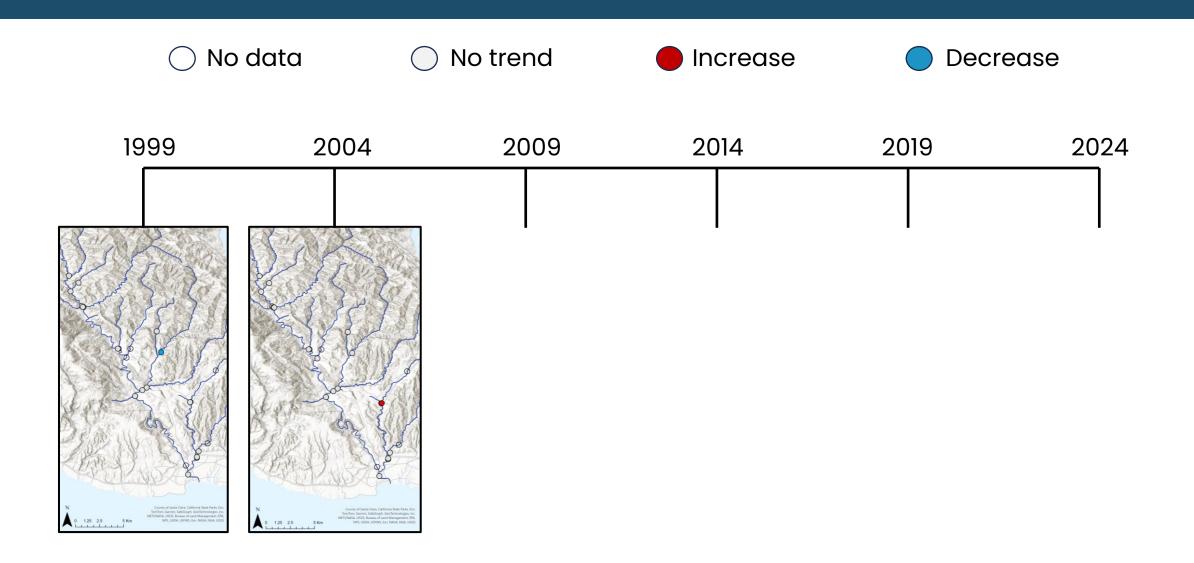


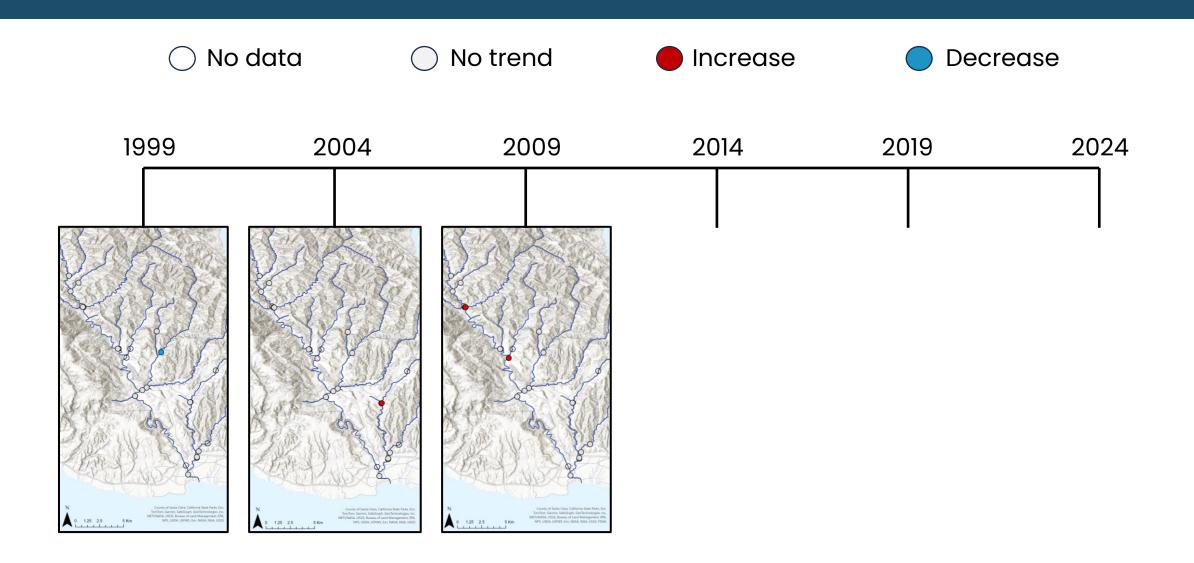


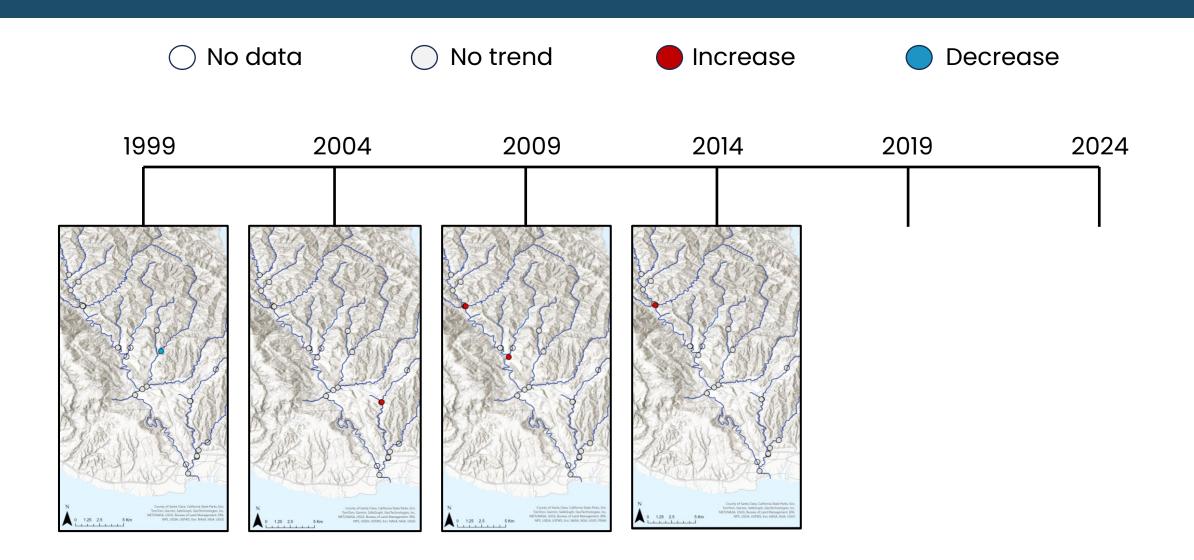


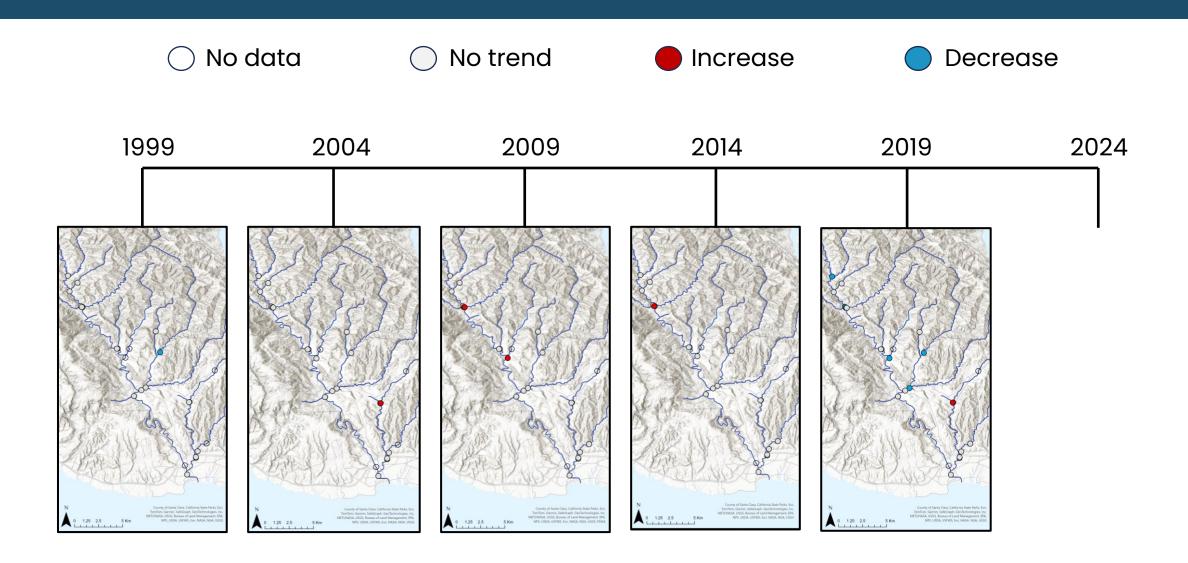


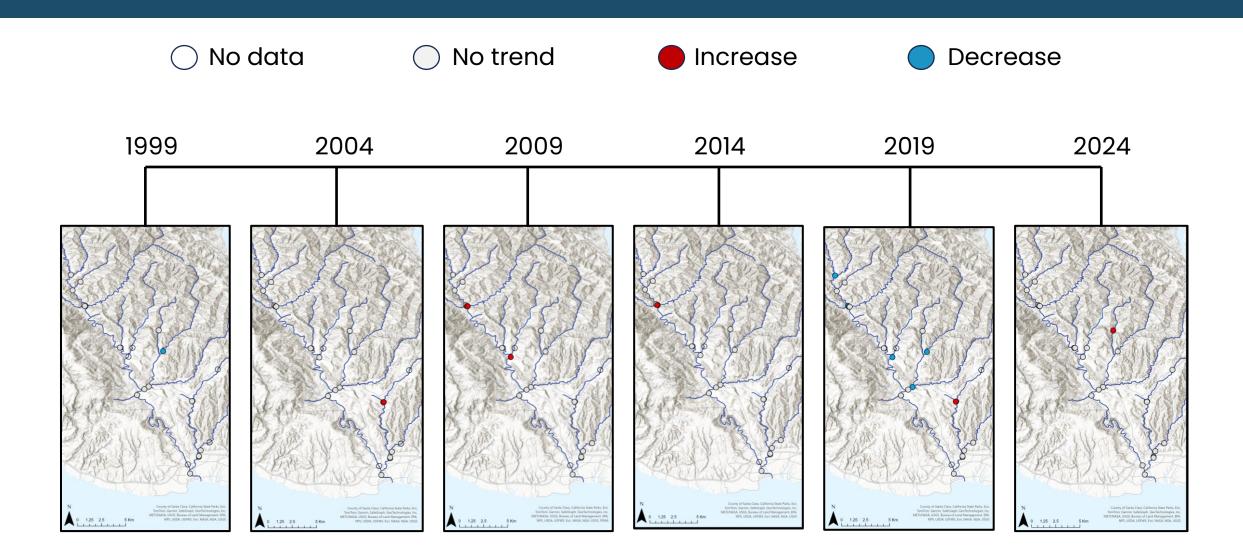




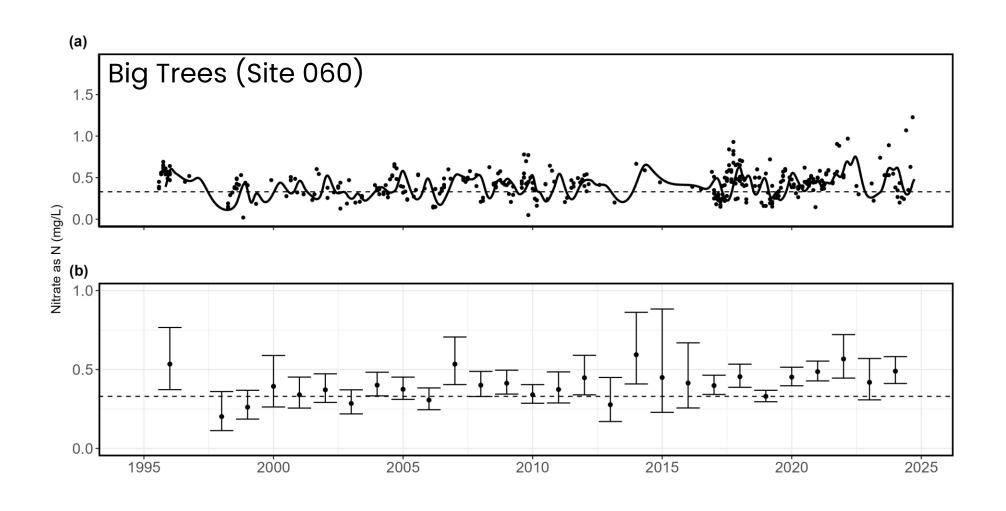




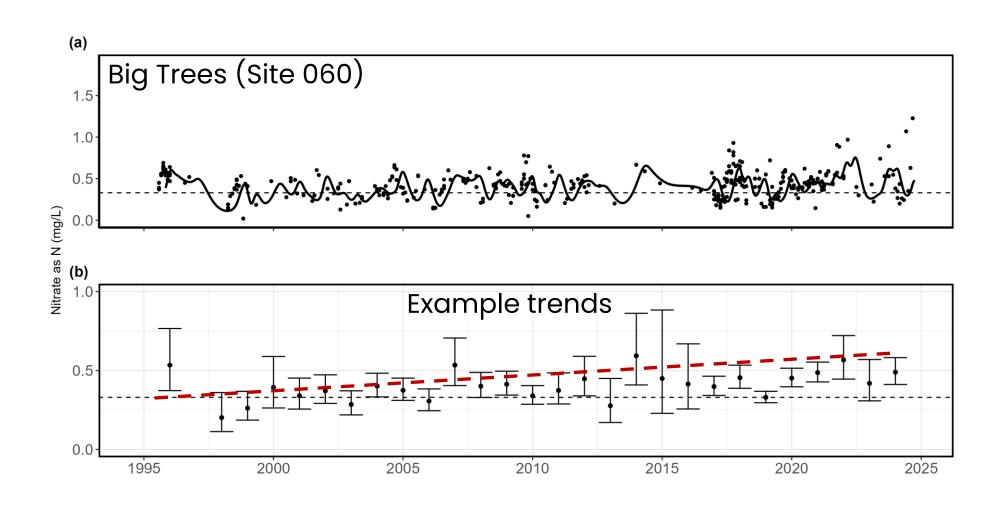




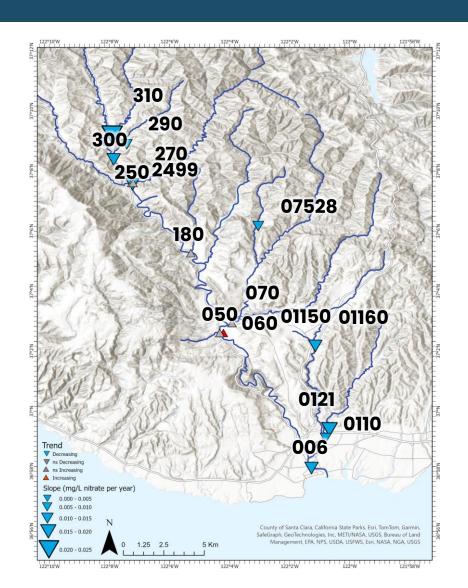
#### Do long-term trends differ from short-term trends?



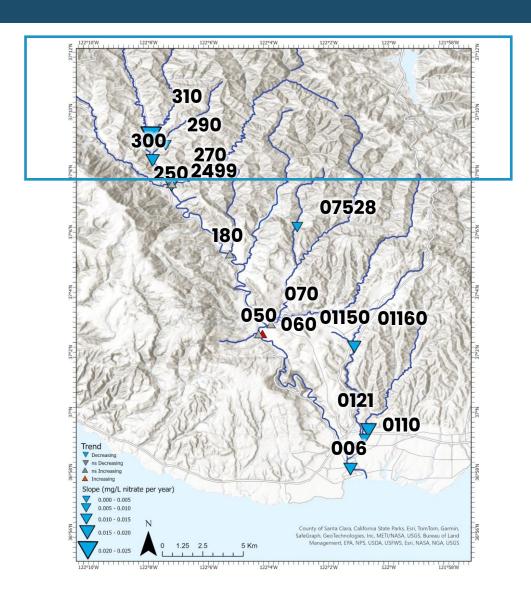
#### Do long-term trends differ from short-term trends?



#### Trends in nitrate differ across watershed

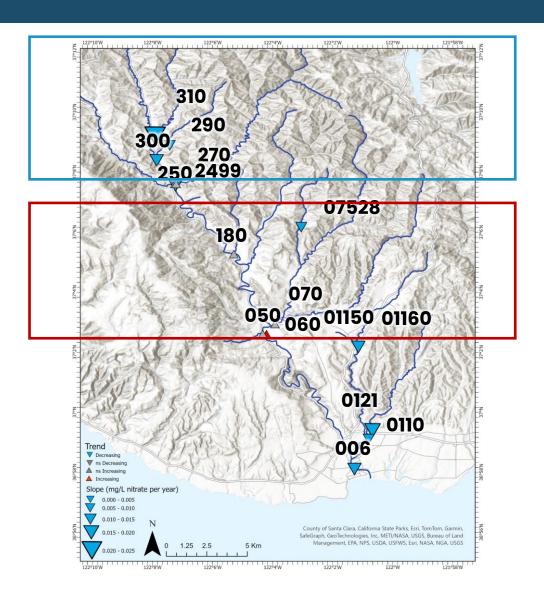


#### Trends in nitrate differ across watershed



Declining nitrate concentrations

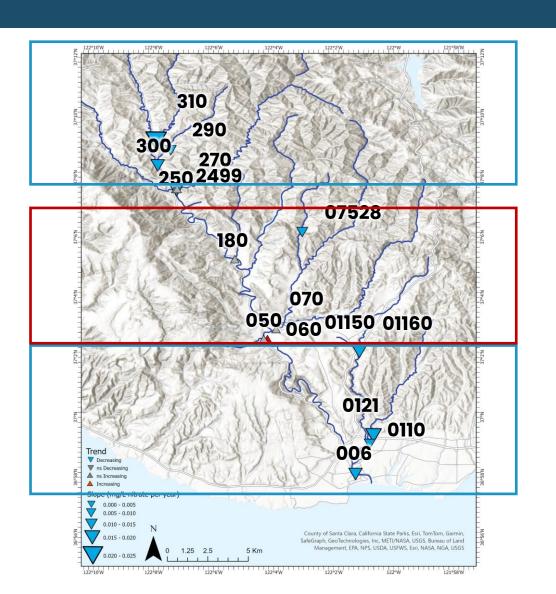
#### Trends in nitrate differ across watershed



Declining nitrate concentrations

No change/increasing nitrate concentrations

#### Trends in nitrate differ across watershed



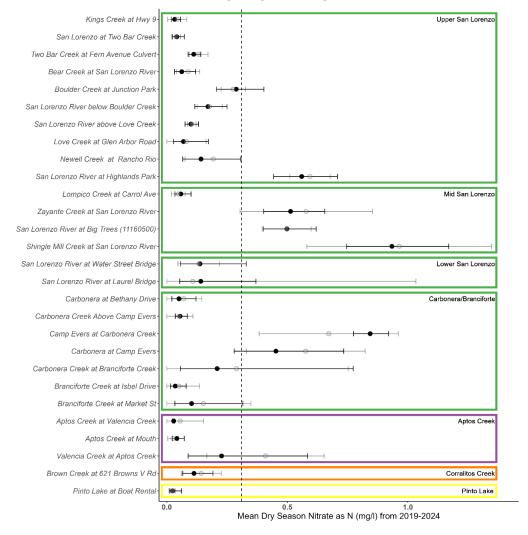
Declining nitrate concentrations

No change/increasing nitrate concentrations

Declining nitrate concentrations

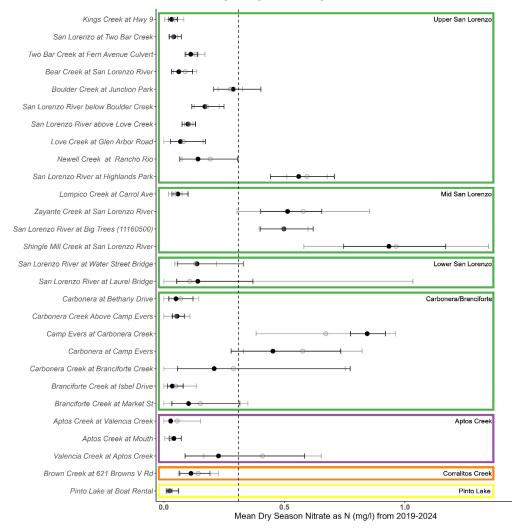
# Mean concentrations differ greatly across watershed; not always in line with trends

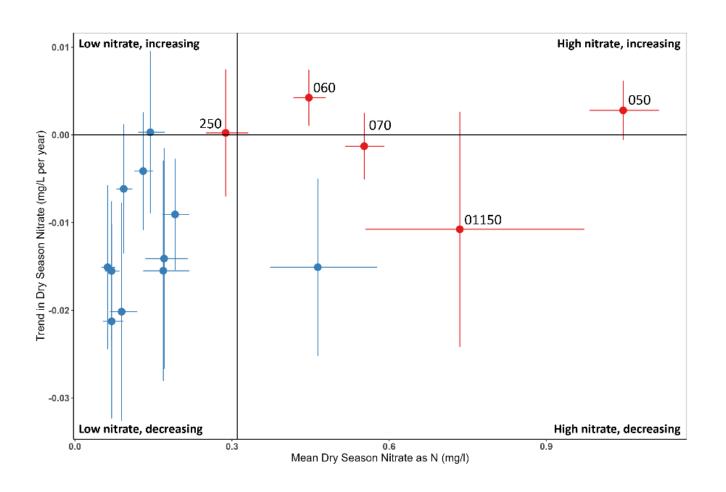
#### TMDL attainment



# High nitrate concentrations and increasing trends should be the focus of future work

#### TMDL attainment





#### Take-aways

- Natural variability is high, making it difficult to detect small magnitude trends over short time scales
- Some areas of the watershed show declining nitrate concentrations, while other show no change/increase. Likely due to differential impacts of LAMP management across regions.



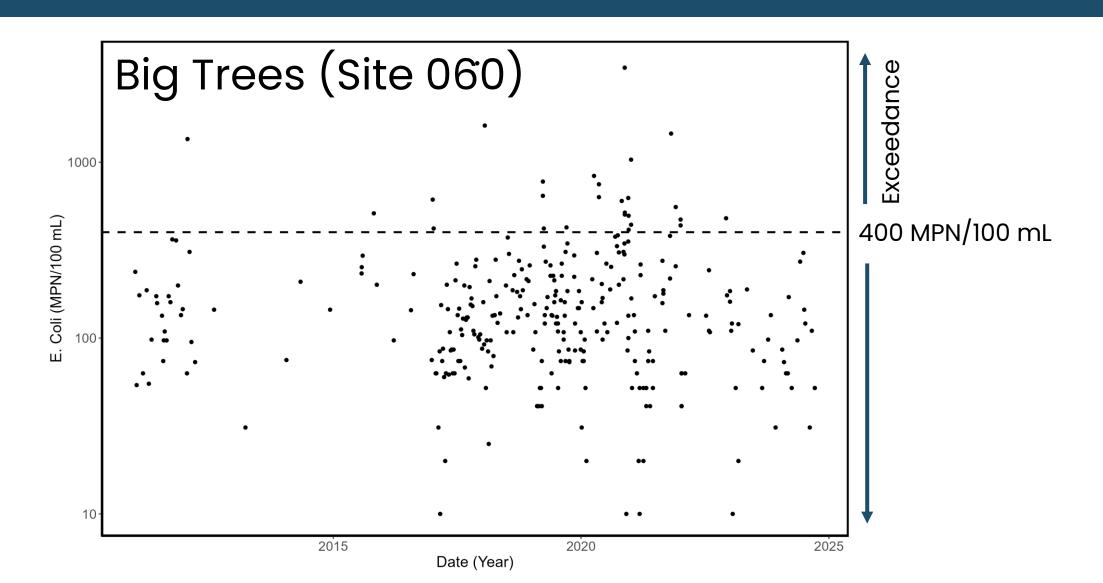
# Pathogen (E. Coli) trends

### Pathogen data

- Collect data on E. Coli, Enterococcus, and Total coliforms
- TMDL targets for E. Coli are 10% of samples < 400 MPN/100mL OR geomean over 30 days < 200 MPN/100mL
- 6-14 years of data
- Water years 2010-2024

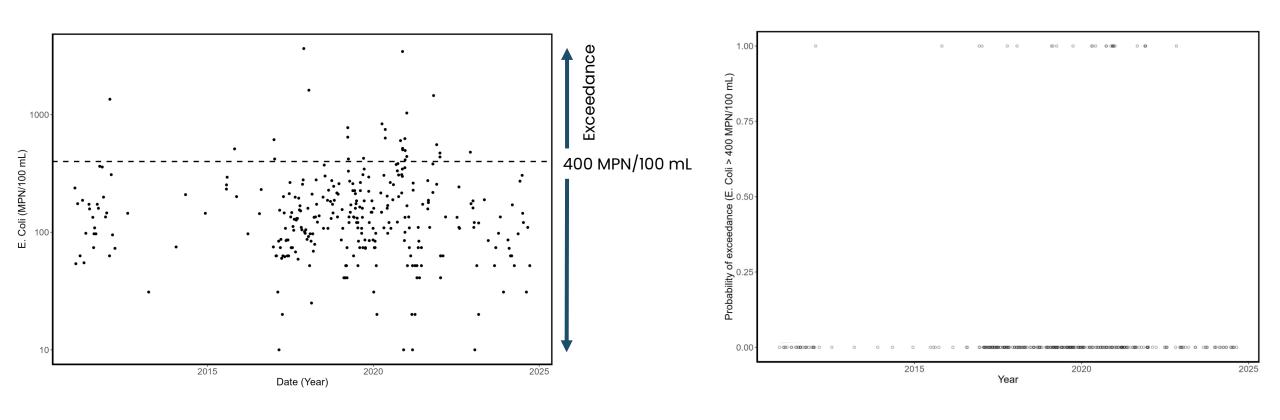


# Is there evidence that pathogens are declining over time?



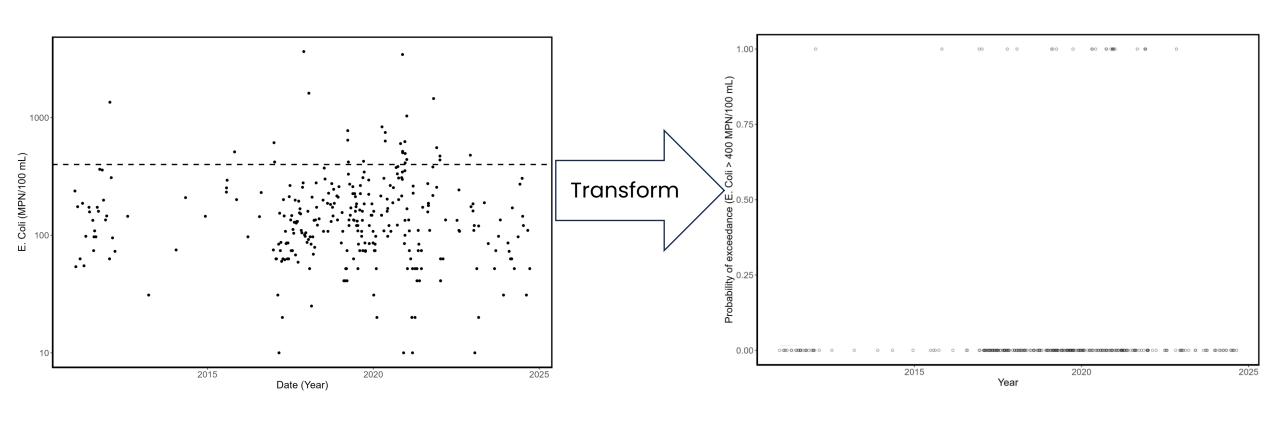
# Is the probability of exceedance declining over time?

## Big Trees (Site 060)



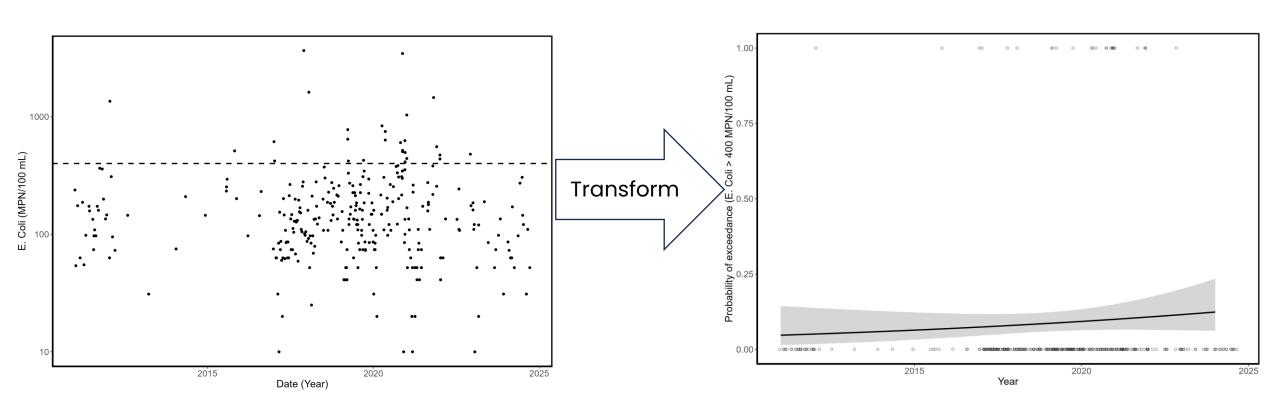
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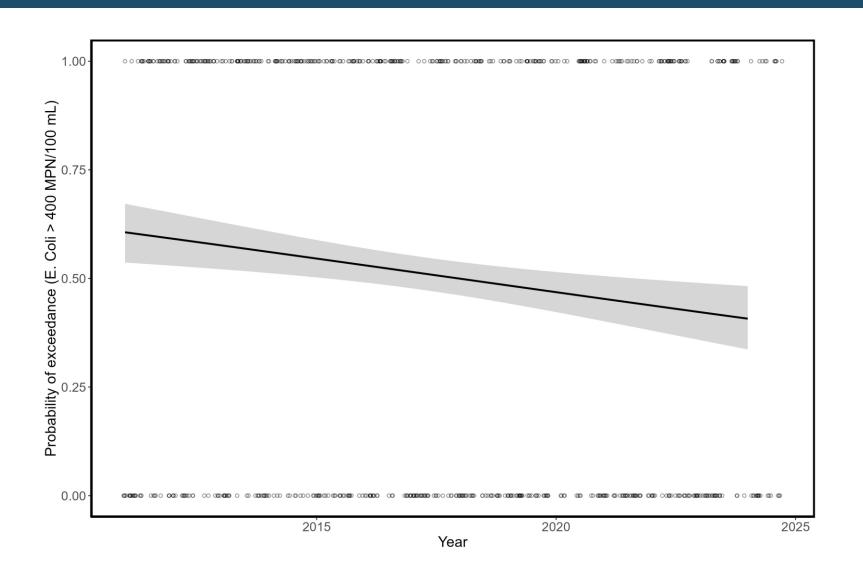


# Logistic regression models binary exceedance data over time

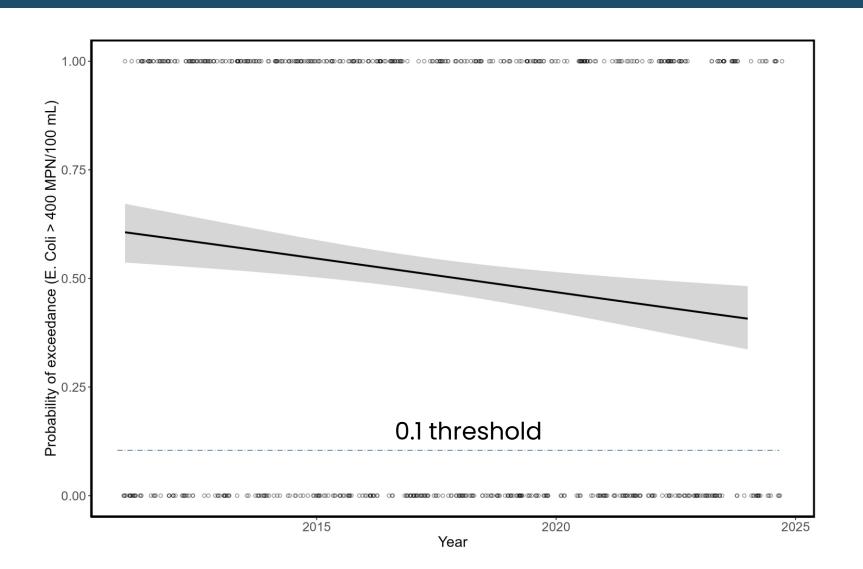
### Big Trees (Site 060)



# Aptos Lagoon shows decline in probability of exceedance over time

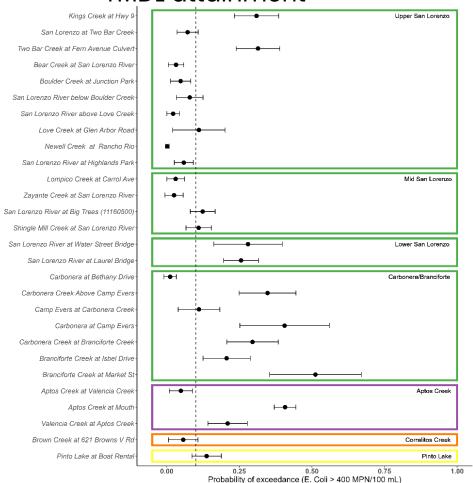


# Aptos Lagoon shows decline in probability of exceedance over time



# Many sites are already meeting TMDL criteria, others need work

#### TMDL attainment

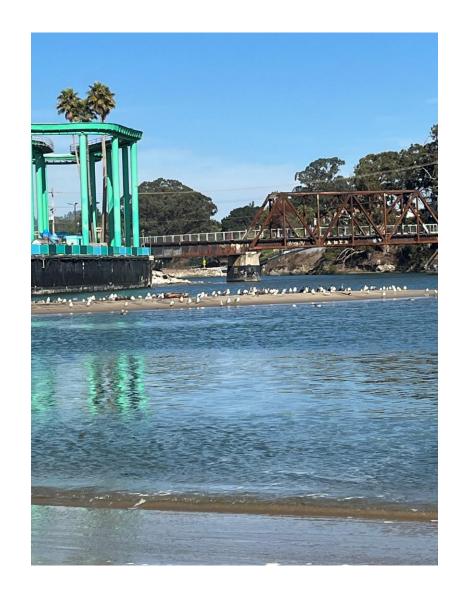






#### Take-aways

- Probability of exceedance largely unchanged over the 7—14 year time series, except for Aptos lagoon
- Further work is necessary to determine microbial sources underlying pathogen concentrations







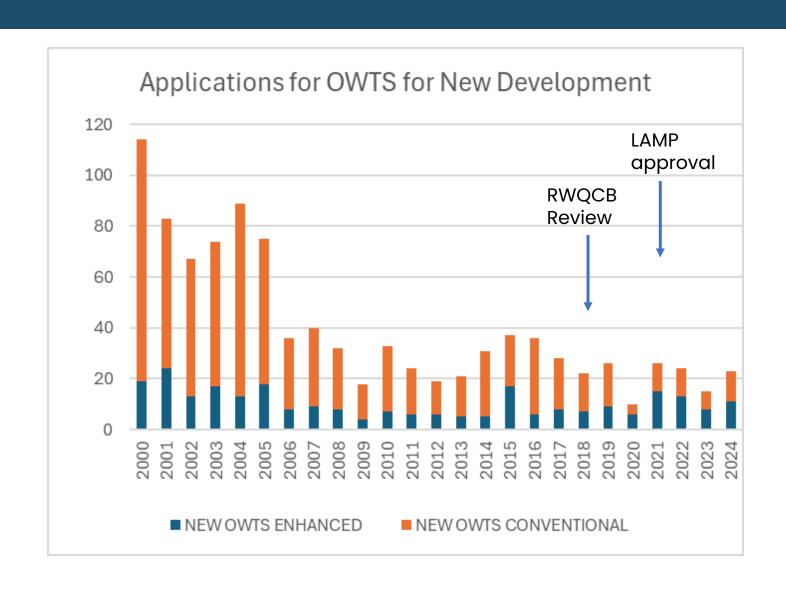
## **LAMP Permitting trends**

Sierra Ryan, John Ricker

### Permit Activity - New Development

Number of applications for new OWTS systems from 2000-2024

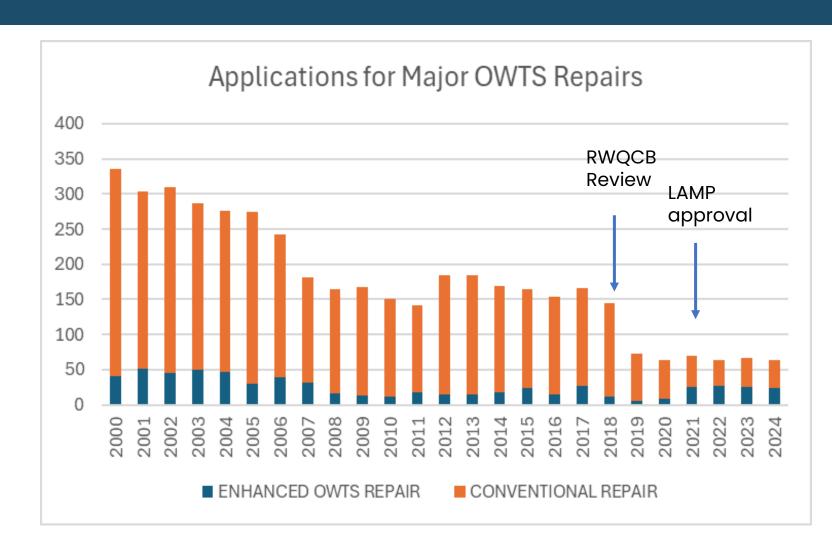
- In May 2018 the RWQCB suspended the County's ability to approve OWTS that did not meet the Tier 1 requirements of the State OWTS policy.
- This was due to delays in LAMP adoption and County staff negotiated for reasonable compromises.
- In October 2021 the LAMP was approved and permitting returned to the County.



### Permit Activity – OWTS Repairs Applications

Number of applications for OWTS repairs from 2000-2024

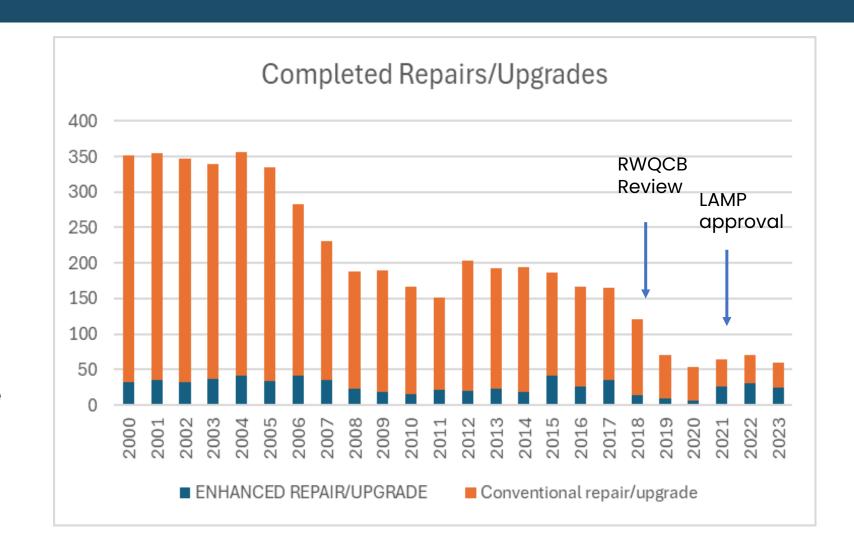
- Historically, the great majority of repairs were initiated voluntarily by property owners
- The more stringent policy often requires enhanced treatment systems likely serving as a deterrent to completing needed repairs on a timely basis.
- This has probably also led to increased failures and degraded water quality during wet periods.
- Point of Sale Requirements likely masking the extent of the problem.



### Permit Activity – Completed Repairs

number of completed repairs and upgrades to OWTS systems from 2000-2024

- Deterrent may offset the limited incremental benefit of the more stringent LAMP standards.
- It would be appropriate to revisit some of the requirements for repairs in the LAMP to see if a better balance could be established.



#### Take-aways

- As County staff feared, data suggests that homeowners are delaying repairs or doing them without permits
- County staff will be working with the Regional Board to amend the LAMP.
  - Some changes will be small and can likely be approved quickly.
  - Larger changes will be more challenging and require the Regional Board to approve, rather than just the Executive Officer.



Al dramatization – not a real photo

# Questions?

Thank You



