Table 2. The Conceptual Tiered Risk and Management Action Framework for San Francisco Bay. The framework is based on the framework proposed by a statewide work group in 2009 for prioritizing and monitoring CECs (California Ocean Protection Council et al. 2009).

Risk Level Description	Monitoring Strategy	Water Quality Management Actions
Tier I (Possible Concern) –Potential for concerns or uncertainty in measured or predicted Bay concentrations or toxicity thresholds suggest uncertainty in the level of effect on Bay wildlife.	Screening level monitoring to determine presence in water, sediment, or biota. Screening level monitoring for presence in wastewater or runoff.	Maintain (ongoing/periodic) effort to identify and prioritize emerging contaminants of potential concern. Track international and national efforts to identify high priority CECs. Develop biological screening methods and identify available analytical methods.
Tier II (Low Concern) – Bay occurrence data or predicted environmental concentrations suggest a high probability of no effect on Bay wildlife.	Discontinue or conduct periodic screening level monitoring in water, sediment, or biota. Periodic screening level monitoring for chemical(s) detected in wastewater or runoff to track trends.	Low-cost source identification and control. Low-level pollution prevention. Track product use and market trends.
Tier III (Moderate Concern) – Bay occurrence data suggest a high probability of a low level effect on Bay wildlife.	Consider including in Status and Trends Monitoring. Special studies of fate, effects, and sources, pathways, and loadings.	Action plan/strategy. Aggressive pollution prevention. Low-cost control/treatment actions.
Tier IV (High Concern) – Bay occurrence data suggest a high probability of a moderate or high level effect on Bay wildlife.	Studies to support TMDL or alternative management plan.	303(d) listing. TMDL or alternative management plan. Aggressive control/treatment actions for all controllable sources.