



NATIONAL WATER QUALITY MONITORING COUNCIL

Working Together for Clean Water

The National Water Quality Monitoring Network
for
U.S. Coastal Waters and Their Tributary Rivers
**Recommendations for
Future Directions**

http://water.usgs.gov/wicp/acwi_intranet/monitoring/network/design/
Advisory Committee on Water Information
January 10, 2009

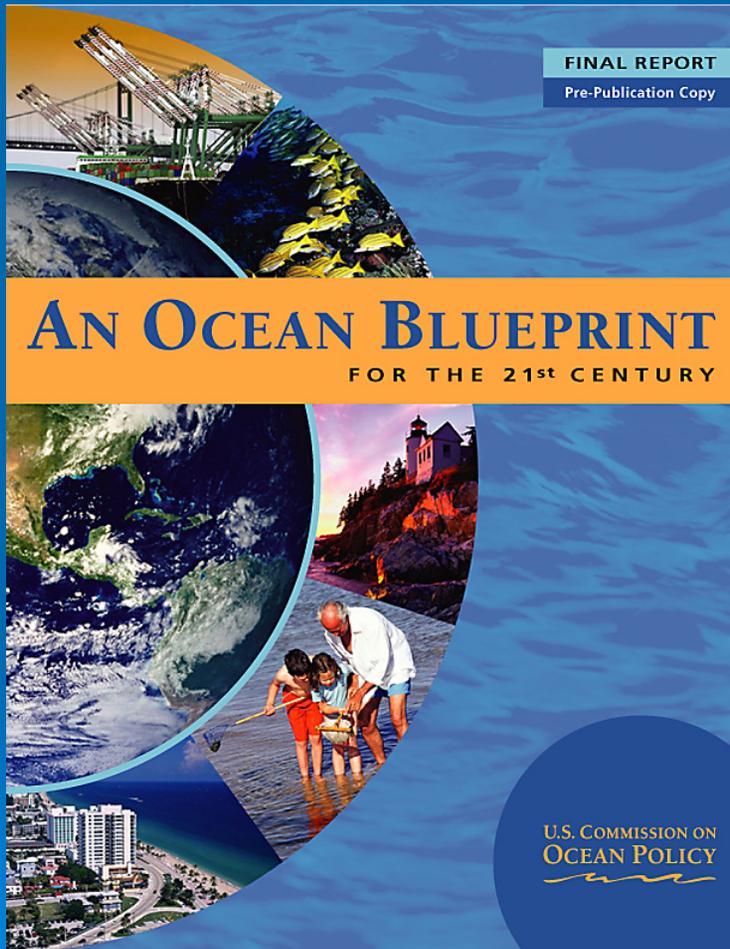


National Water Quality Monitoring Network for U.S. Coastal Waters and Their Tributaries

Background:

- The Network was recommended by the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy
- ACWI Charged by the:
 - Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)
 - National Science and Technology Council (NSTC)
 - Subcommittee on Water Availability and Quality (SWAQ)
 - Joint Subcommittee on Oceans Science and Technology (JSOST)
- To design a national water quality monitoring “Network”

U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy



31 Chapters

**200 + specific
recommendations**

Chapter 15

*Creating a National
Monitoring Network*



Chapter 15: Recommendations for “Creating a National Monitoring Network”

- 15-1: Develop a national monitoring network that coordinates and expands existing efforts, including monitoring of atmospheric deposition
- 15-2: Ensure that the national monitoring network includes adequate coverage in both coastal areas and the upland areas that affect them, and ... linked to the IOOS
- 15-3: Ensure that the monitoring network has clear goals, specific core variables and an appropriate sampling framework



Network Design Features

- Clear objectives linked to management questions
- Specified 149 estuaries and their tributaries
- Linked monitoring of linked resources
- Includes
 - metadata,
 - quality assurance, and
 - data management system that provides accessible data
- Flexibility over time



Structure of the Design

- Nine Resource compartments
- Sample framework: Fixed station and probabilistic designs
- Stations, parameters, and sampling frequencies specified
- Provisions for data comparability, management & access

A continuum of Observations

- Estuaries
- Nearshore
- Offshore and EEZ
- Great Lakes
- Coastal Beaches (BEACH Act)
- Wetlands

With Flow and Flux from

- Rivers
- Atmosphere
- Groundwater



Network Design Did Not:

- Provide data on all water resources
 - Small rivers
 - Lakes and Reservoirs
 - Local aquifers

- Replace State Clean Water Act use attainments monitoring
 - 305 (b)
 - 303 (d)

- Deal with compliance monitoring



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Components & Concepts

➤ Concepts

- Water exists in a variety of linked components
- A variety of monitoring approaches are needed
- Data management is a Network function
- Network will need to rely on existing efforts to extent possible
- The Network needs to be flexible and to adapt over time
- Network data needs to be visible to ensure the Network's utility

➤ Components

- Nine resource compartments; a continuum of observations
- Network components: fixed stations, probability samples, and continuous sensors are included and integrated
- Design places major emphasis on
 - Data comparability
 - Data storage and access
- A Network of Networks
 - Coordination With IOOS
 - Inclusion of other local monitoring
- Flexible: Additions and enhancements are expected
- The Network data needs to be used to provide information and be routinely analyzed and reported



Progress in Monitoring

- The ACWI approved the Network design and presented it to CEQ and the requesting organizations on April 5, 2006
- Next steps were defined as:



- At CEQ request, it undertook three pilot studies to examine the concepts and components of the design
 - San Francisco Bay
 - Delaware Bay
 - Lake Michigan
- Pilot Studies and Network refinements were reported to ACWI in 2008



Progress in Monitoring

Five important events were foreseen in the Network's design

- **Joint Web Services:** Water-quality data from NWIS and in STORET can be produced in a common format
- **Additional Data Elements:** At ACWI's request, the Methods Board has added to ACWI's list of recommended data
- **NASQAN:** 5 stations added to the USGS National Monitoring Network, following protocols used for monitoring large rivers and the quality of water at the terminus of large watersheds
- **National Aquatic Resource Surveys:** These EPA/State surveys now cover estuaries, lakes, streams and rivers.
- **The State of the Nation's Ecosystems – 2008** just released



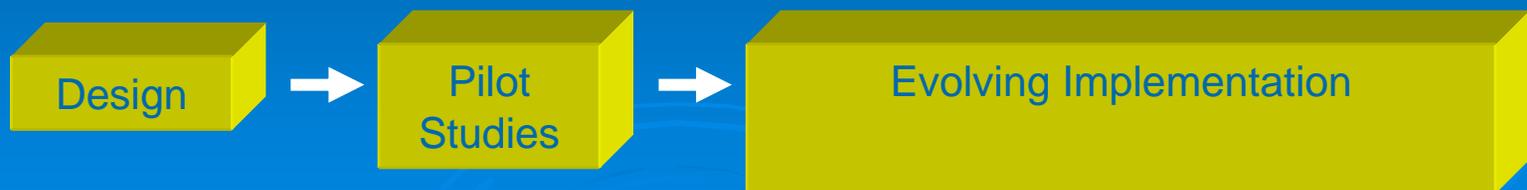
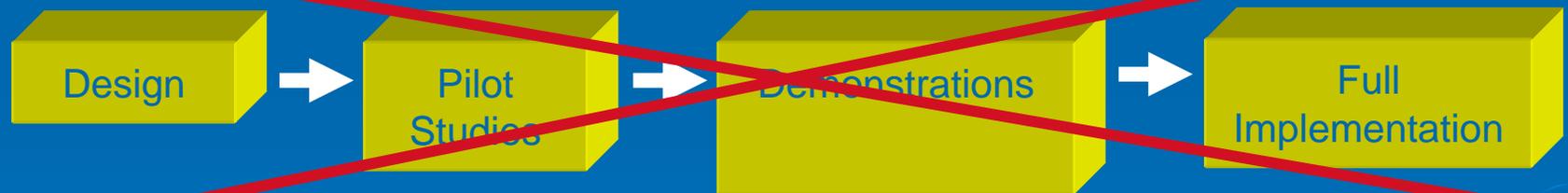
Expected Progress

- **National Ground Water Monitoring Network:**
May embrace certain of the concepts and components of the Network
- **National Environmental Status and Trends:**
Indicators for the Nation
- **Water Data Portal:**
To the USGS and EPA Web services
- **Wetlands Assessment:**
Wetland surveys are being designed for the year 2011
- **Advancing Sensors:**
The Methods Board's Sensor Workgroup
- **Regional Ocean Observing Associations**
Increasingly active
- **GEOSS**
Increasingly recognized



Next Steps

- Monitoring Council Recommendations:
 - That ACWI adopt the implementation of the Network as a policy goal
 - Espouse “Evolving Implementation”





Next Steps

- Further explore whether the Network can be the roadmap for the adoption of the concepts and components of monitoring and information sharing

ACWI can do this by:

- Leading a continuing discussions of the components and concepts of the Network
- Identifying specific Federal and State programs that should be examined for their future contributions to the Network's evolving implementation
- Examining the degree to which elements of the proposed NGWMN embrace the *concepts and components* and the degree to which it may be incorporated (by reference) into the Network.



Next Steps

- That ACWI Communicate progress in the
 - pilot studies,
 - in the evolution of the Network,
 - and other monitoring programsto CEQ and the other requesting agencies

- The Council further recommends that ACWI add streams, lakes and rivers to the Network design and include all areas of the U.S.

You Have A Draft Resolution Adopting These New Directions

Questions ?

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