

# NAWQA Liaison Committee Update

## Briefing for Advisory Committee on Water Information

**July 13, 2011**

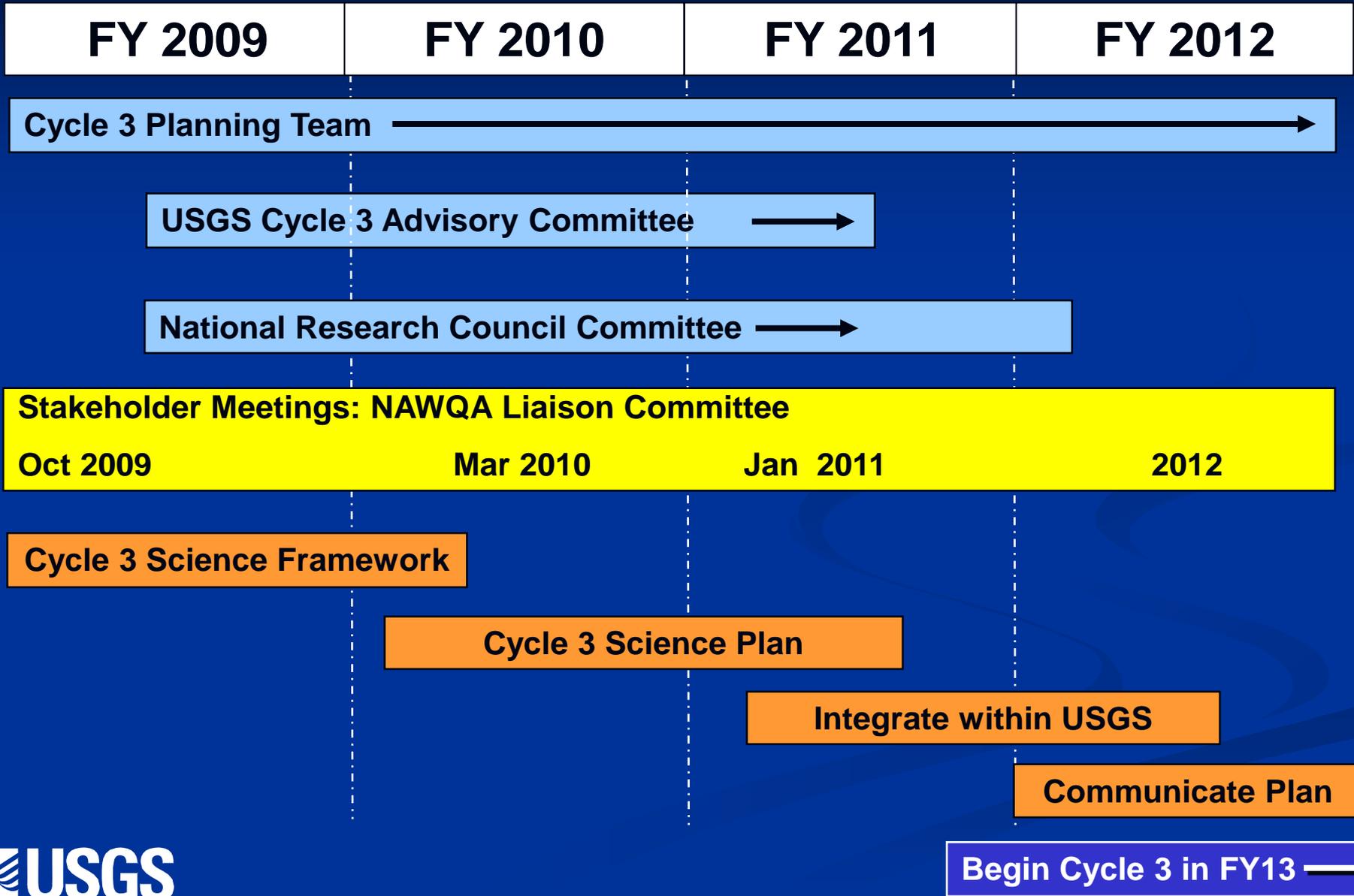
Donna Myers  
Chief, Office of Water Quality  
Reston, VA

# Purpose of today's briefing:

- ✓ Update ACWI on NAWQA Liaison activities
- ✓ Provide short refresher on the plans for the Program's third decade (Cycle 3)
- ✓ Highlight assessment activities, products, and outcomes that are coming out soon
- ✓ Answer any questions on the Science Plan and discuss next steps

# Overview of Planning Effort and Cycle 3 Science Plan

# Planning Timeline



# Cycle 3 Vision

*Science-based strategies can protect and improve water quality for people and ecosystems even as population and threats to water quality continue to grow, demand for water increases, and climate changes*

# Critical Issues

**Excess nutrients**

**Contaminants**

**Sediment**

**Streamflow Alteration**



# Elements of NAWQA

- **Decadal-scale national program—**
  - Cycle 1 (1991-2001)**
  - Cycle 2 (2002-2012)**
  - Cycle 3 (2013-2023)**
- **Consistent sampling and analytical methods**
- **Targeted design (based on land and water use)**
- **Multiple scales**
- **Multidisciplinary—hydrology, chemistry, ecology**
- **Multi-level communication strategy**

# Transition from Cycle 1 to Cycle 2

**Study units to....**

**Regional assessments**

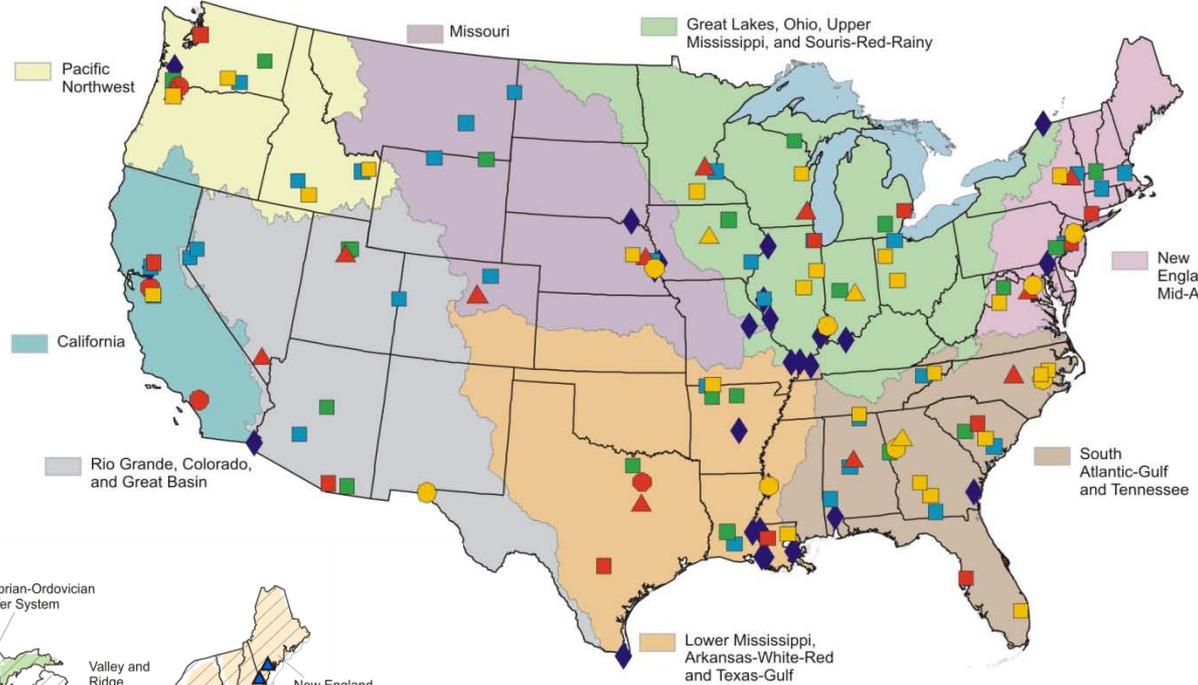
**Status to....**

**Trends and Understanding**

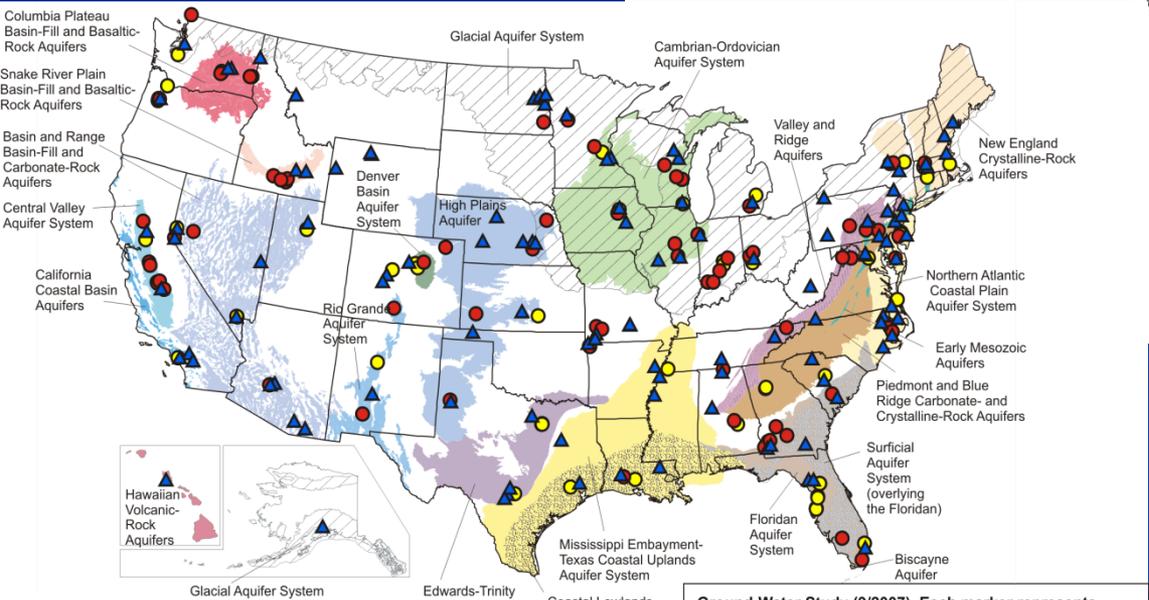
**Monitoring to....**

**Monitoring and Modeling**

# From study units to....



**Major River Basins**



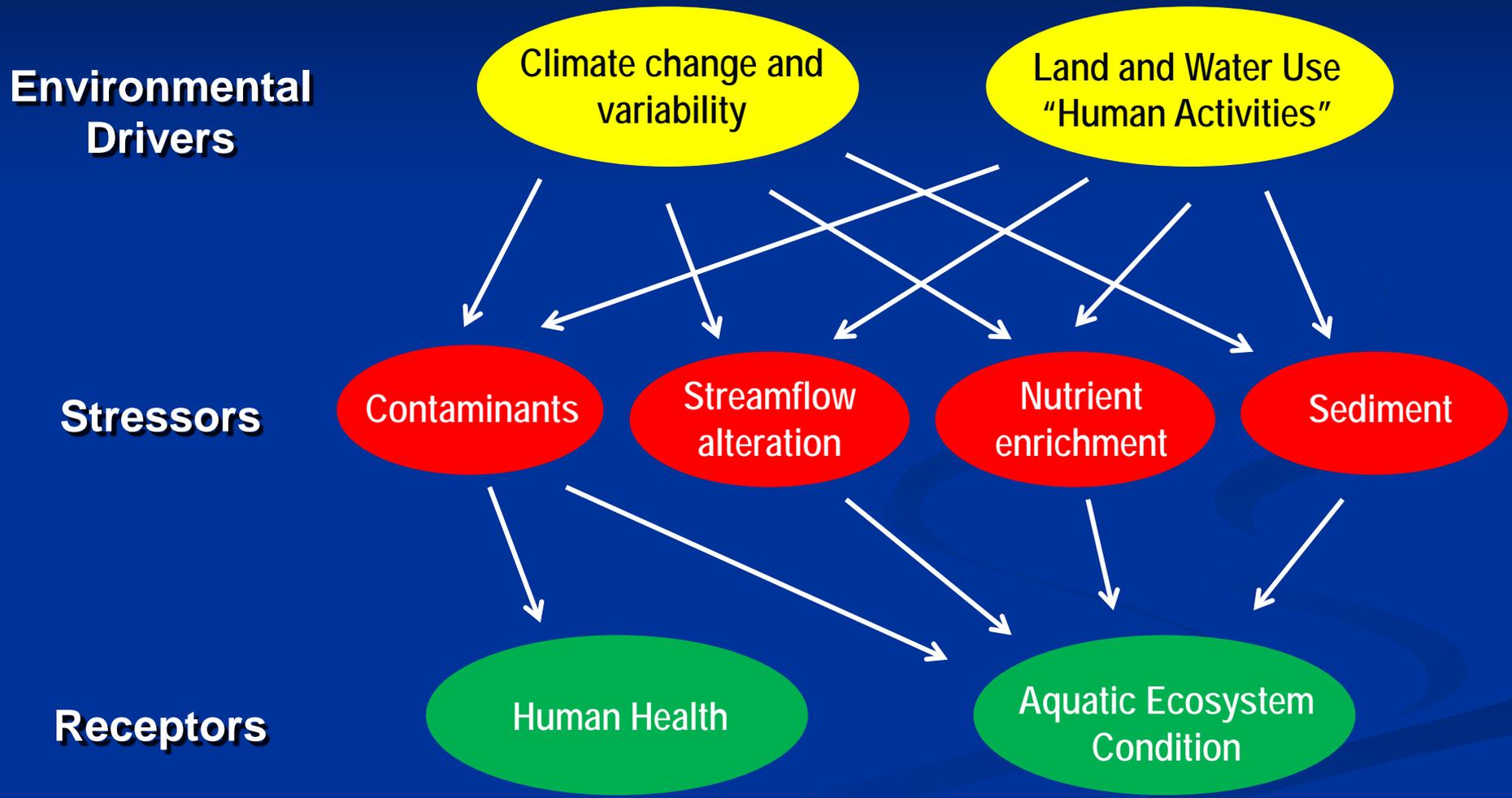
**Principal Aquifers**

**Ground-Water Study (9/2007)—Each marker represents a group of approximately 30 wells**

- ▲ Major Aquifer Study--Drinking Water
- Effects of Agricultural Land-Use on Shallow Ground Water
- Effects of Urban Land-Use on Shallow Ground Water

# Regional Assessments

# Cycle 3 Design Framework



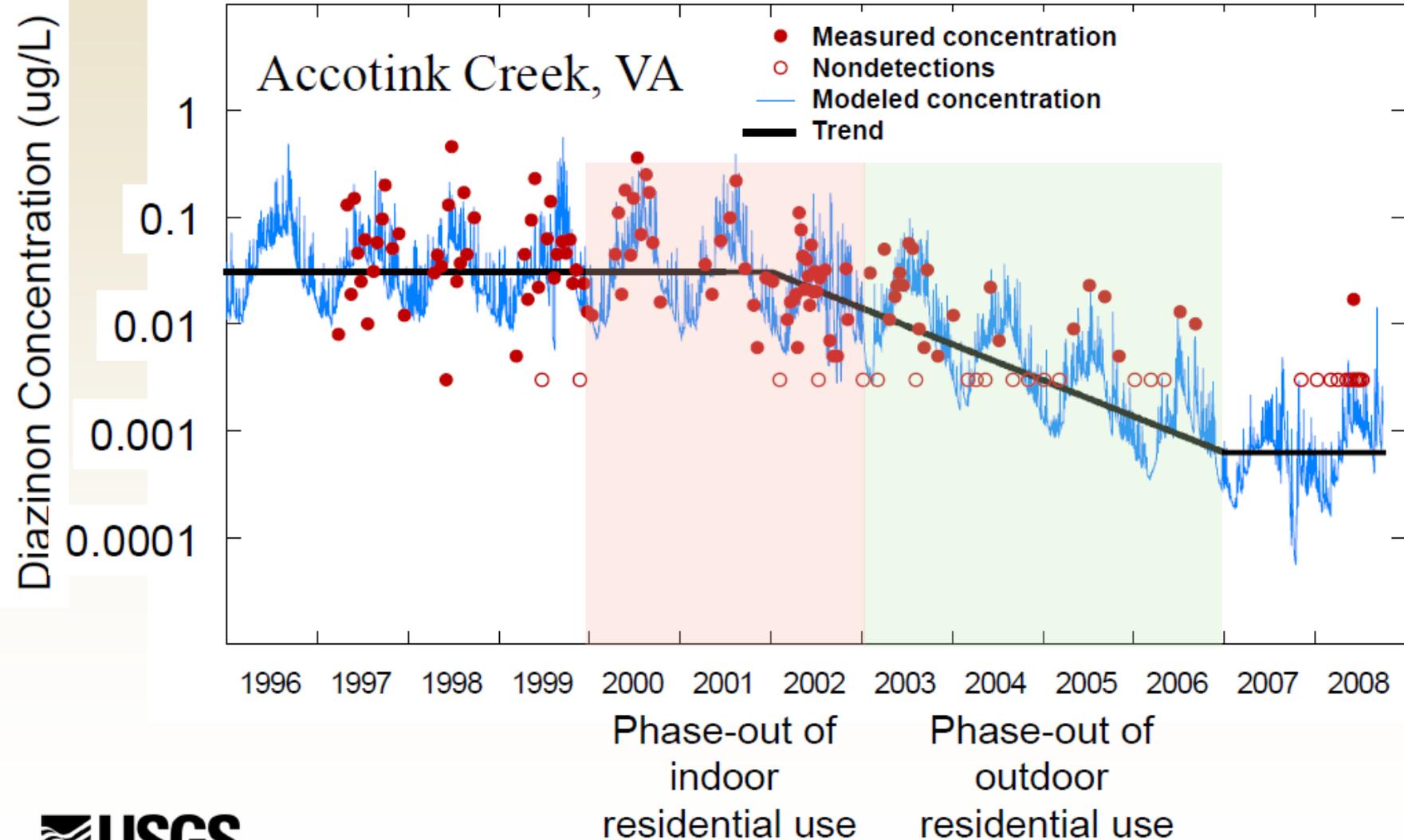
# Cycle 3 Goals -an extension of existing goals

- ✓ **Status and Trends** What is current status of Nation's water quality and how is it changing over time?
- ✓ **Understanding**
  - How do natural and human factors affect water quality and the key stressors that drive water quality?
  - How do key stressors (contaminants, excess nutrients, sediment, and streamflow alteration) affect aquatic ecosystems?
- ✓ **Forecasting** -How will water quality and aquatic ecosystems respond to changes in human activities, management practices, and climate

# Trend Assessment at Time Scales and Sensitivities Needed to Support Management

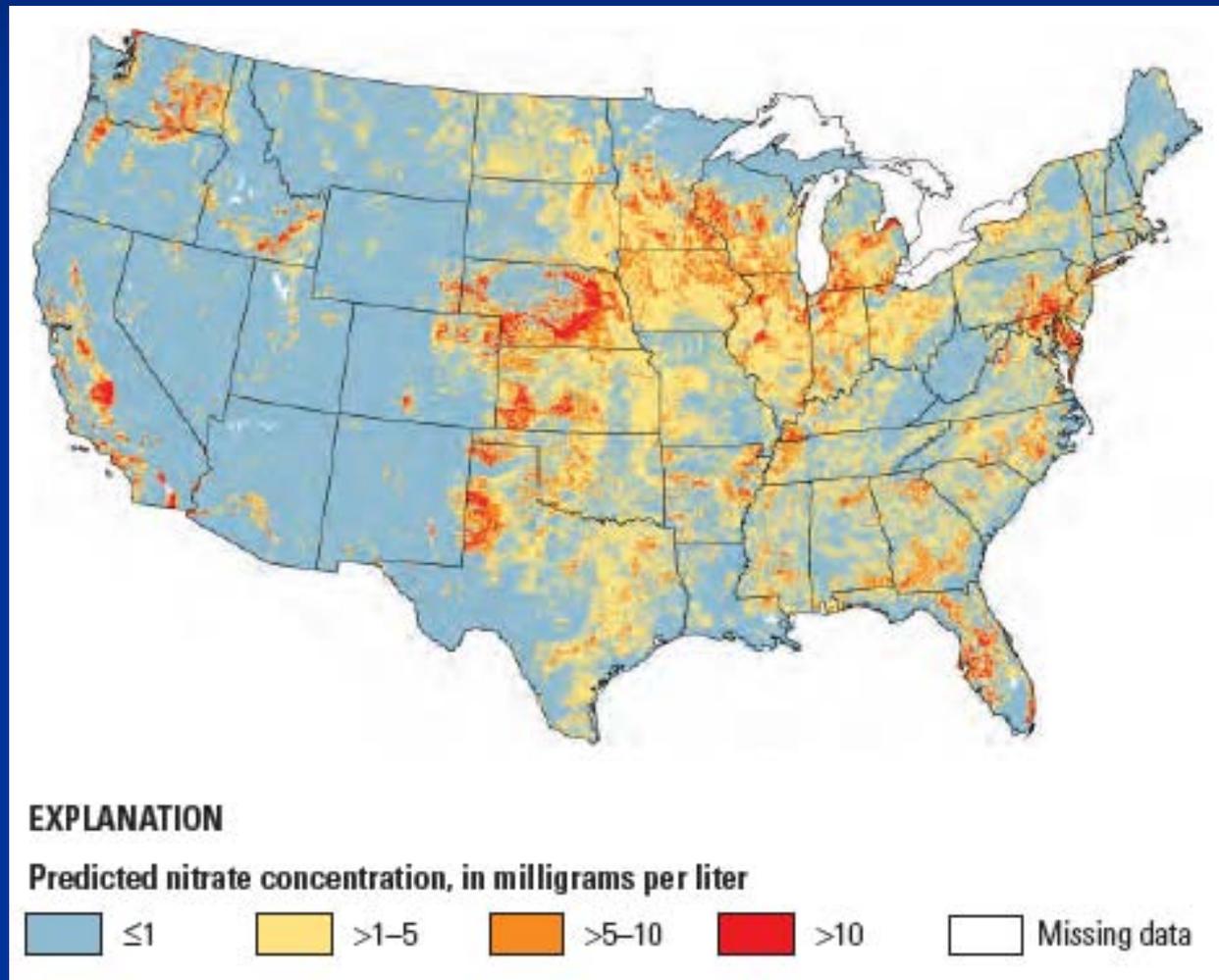
- **Trends in Stressors:** contaminants, nutrients, sediment, and streamflow alteration
- **Trends in effects of stressors on ecological conditions**

# Cycle 3 Sampling Design Will Support Management-Relevant Trend Analysis

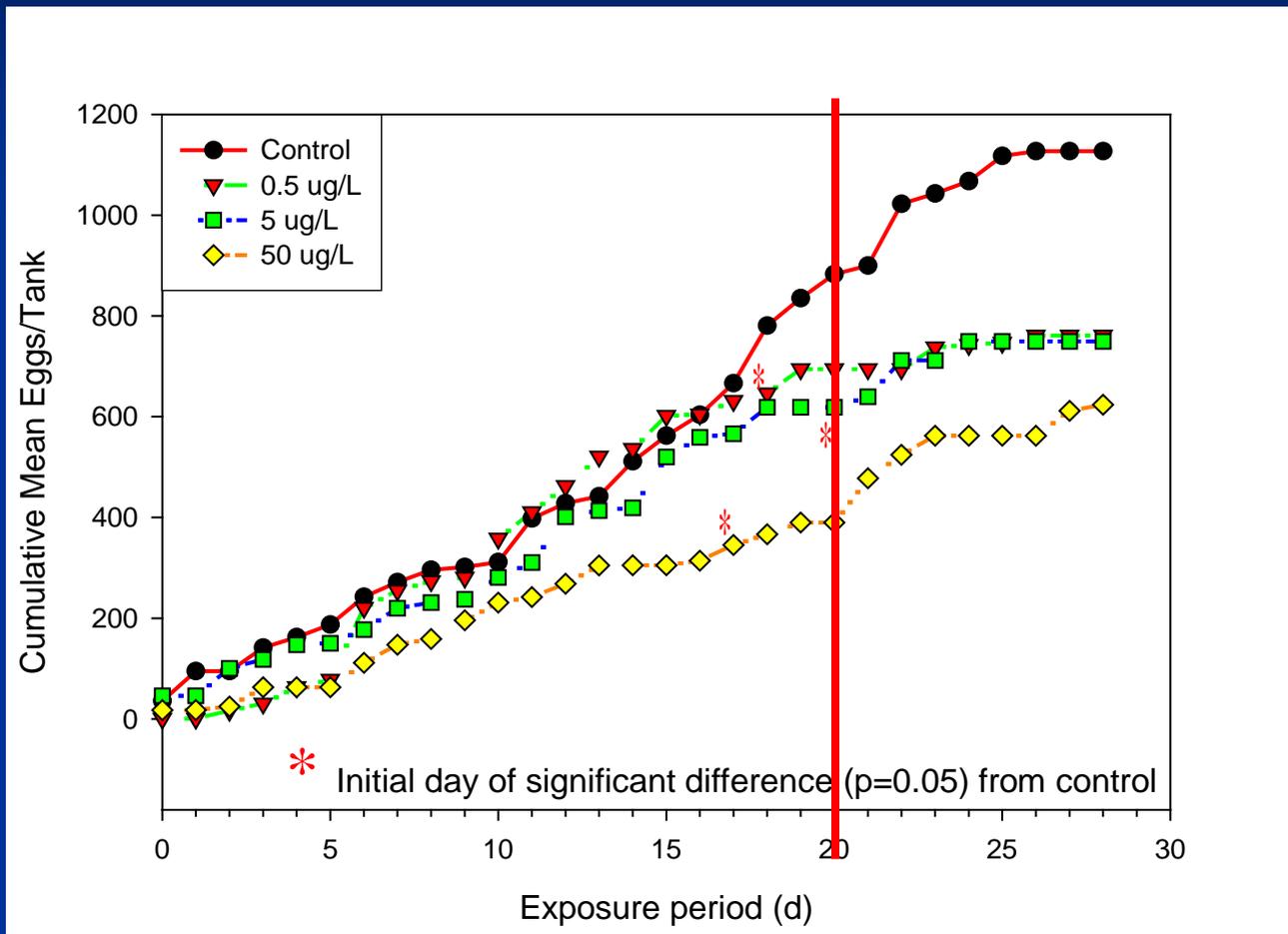


Models and decision-support  
tools that link sources and  
management to water-quality  
benefits.

# A model of nitrate in shallow groundwater provides a starting point for modeling transport to deeper water-supply aquifers

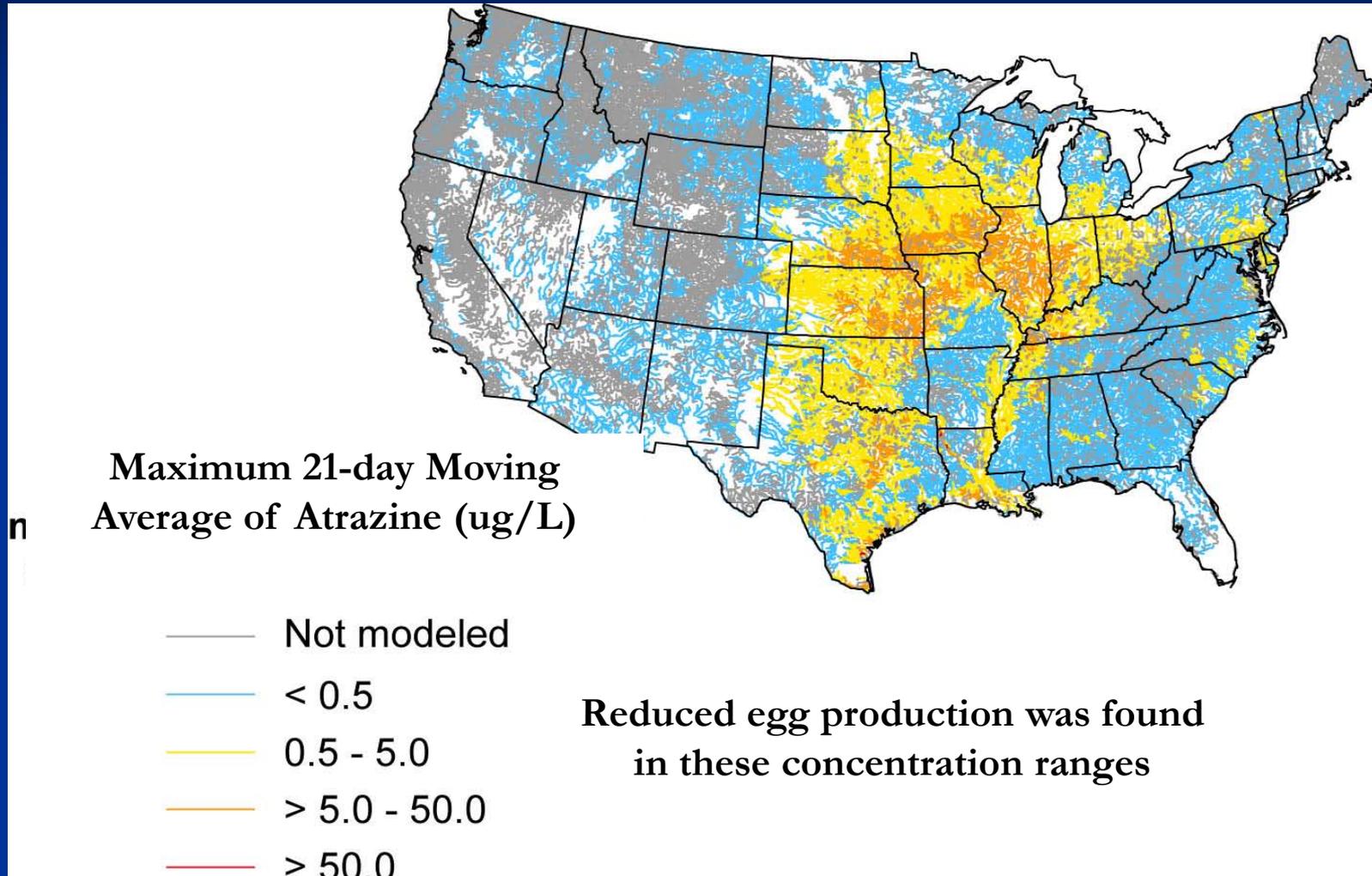


# Lab studies showed that fish egg production was reduced by atrazine as low as 0.5 ug/L



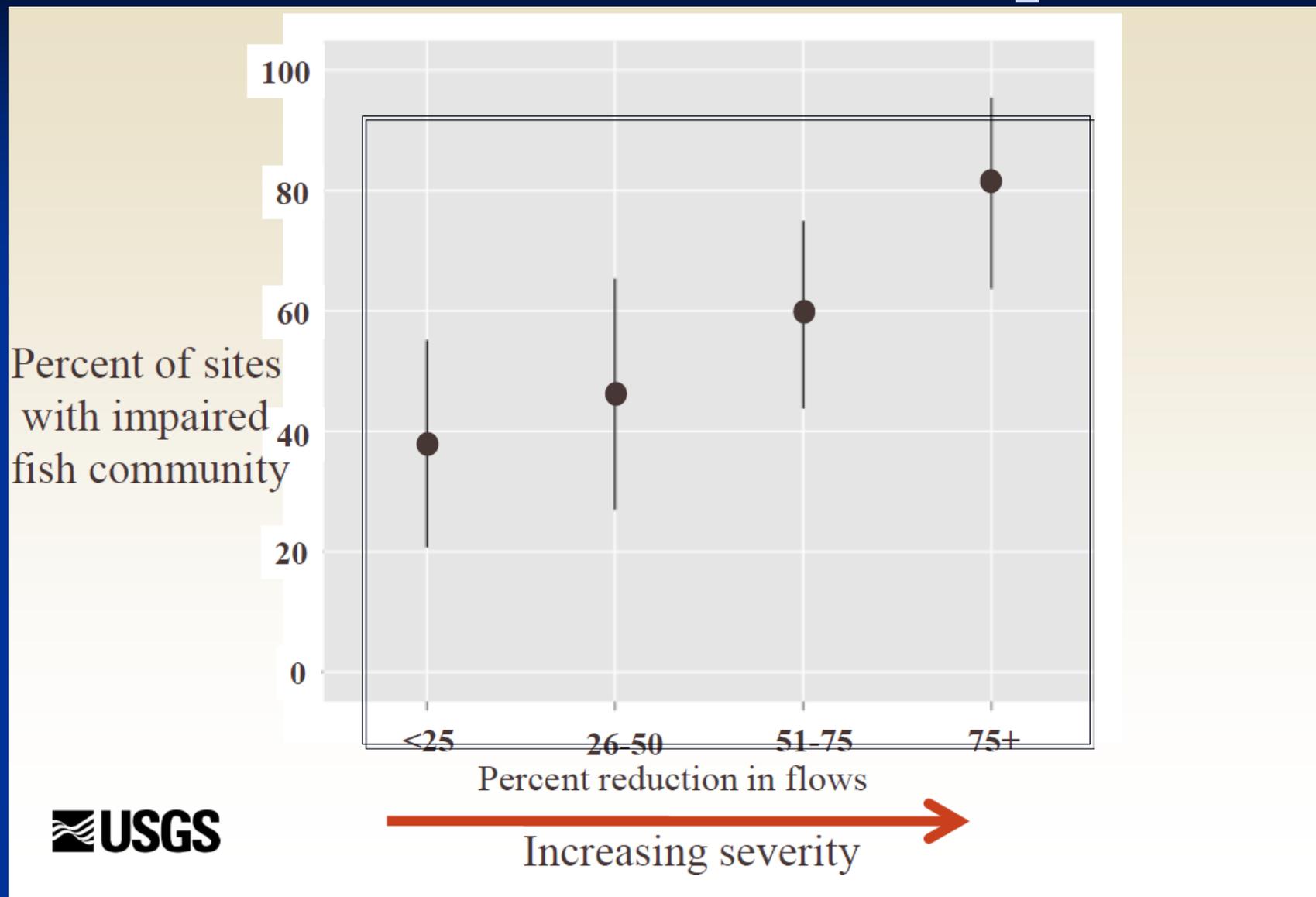
By 21 days, all test levels showed effects

# The model estimates the distribution of streams with atrazine concentrations that may affect egg production

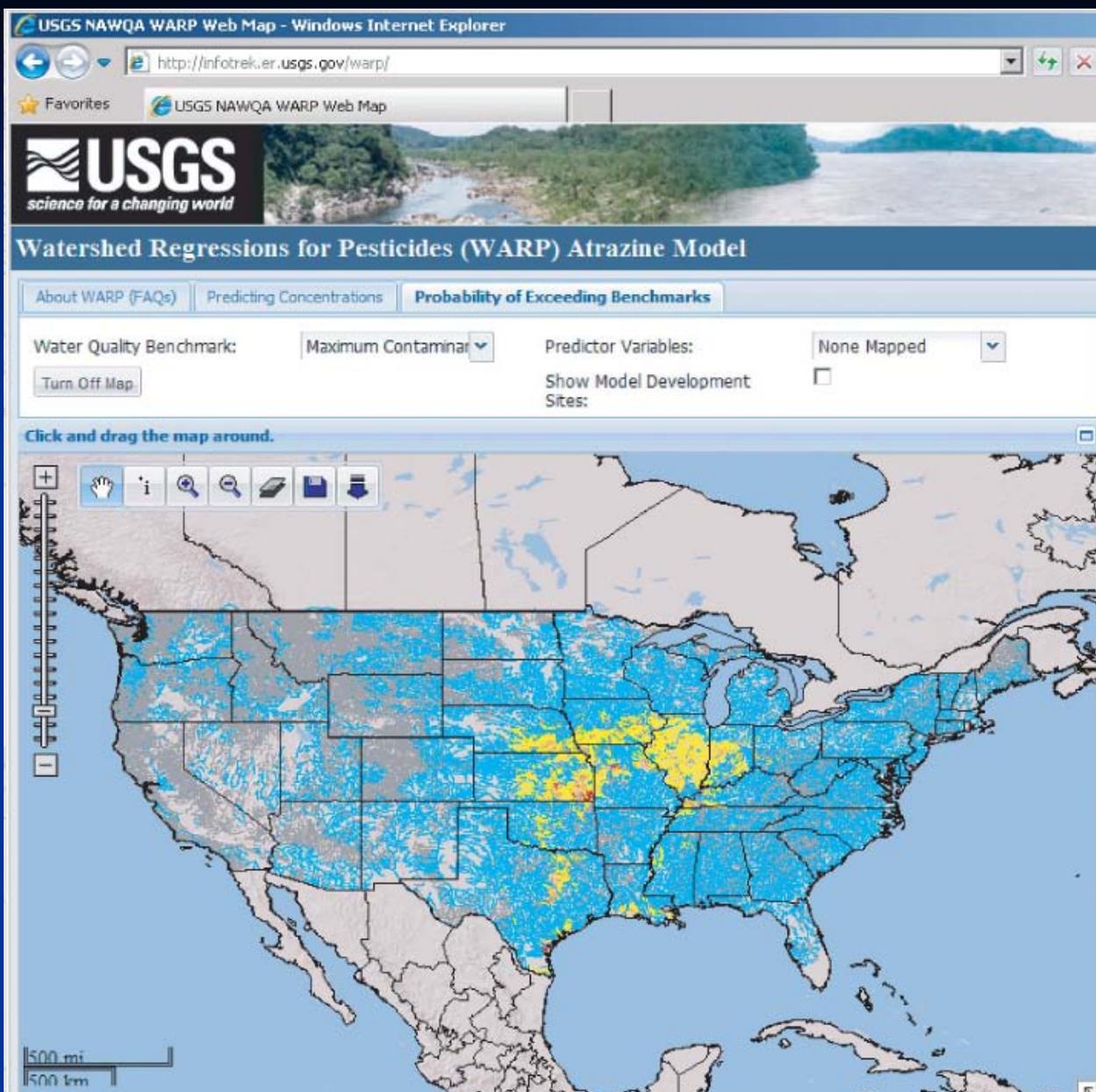


**Understand cause-and-effect relations between stressors and ecosystem impacts so that management can target the most important causes.**

# Reduced Minimum Flows Impact Fish



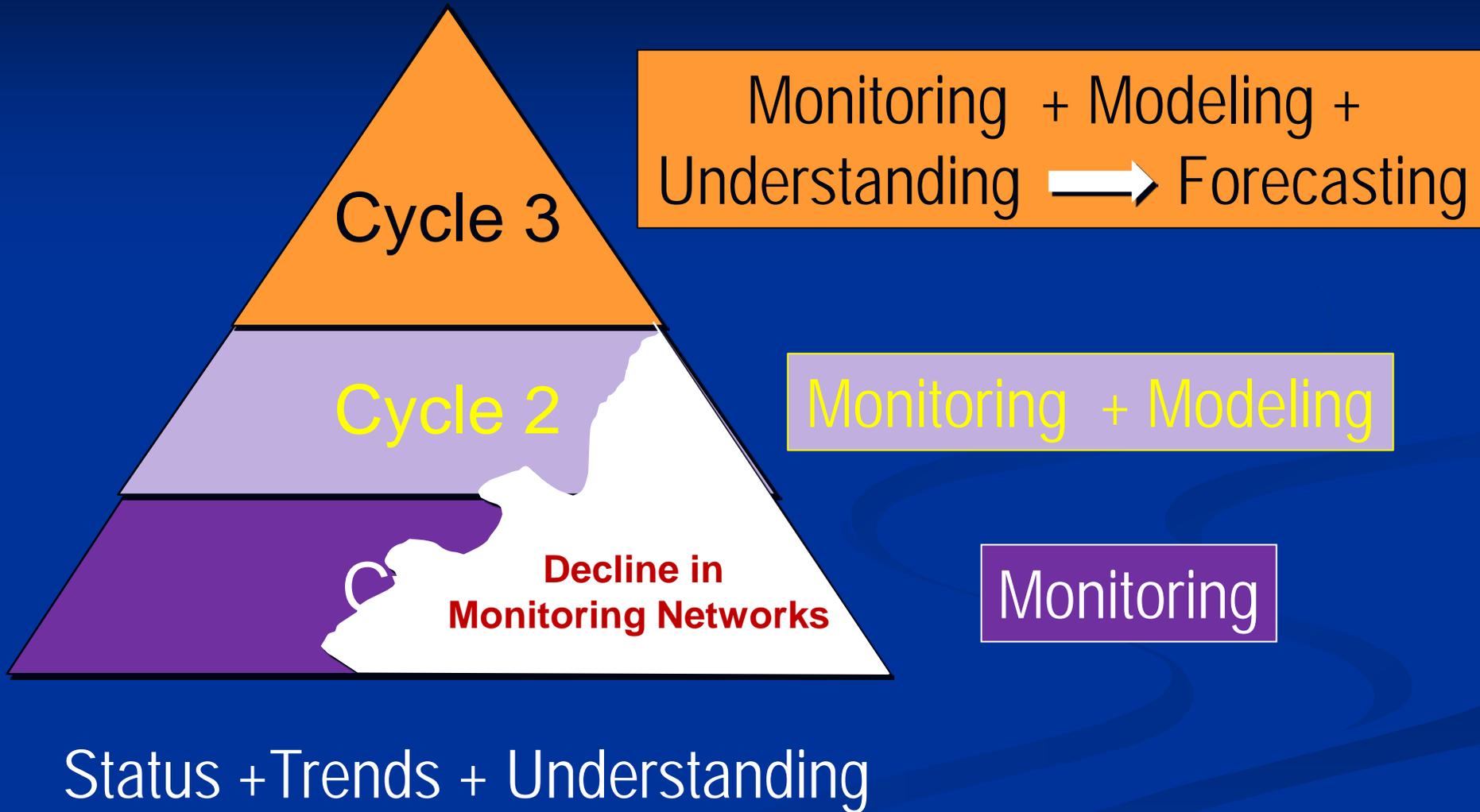
# Forecasts of the effects of future conditions of land-use, management practices, and climate



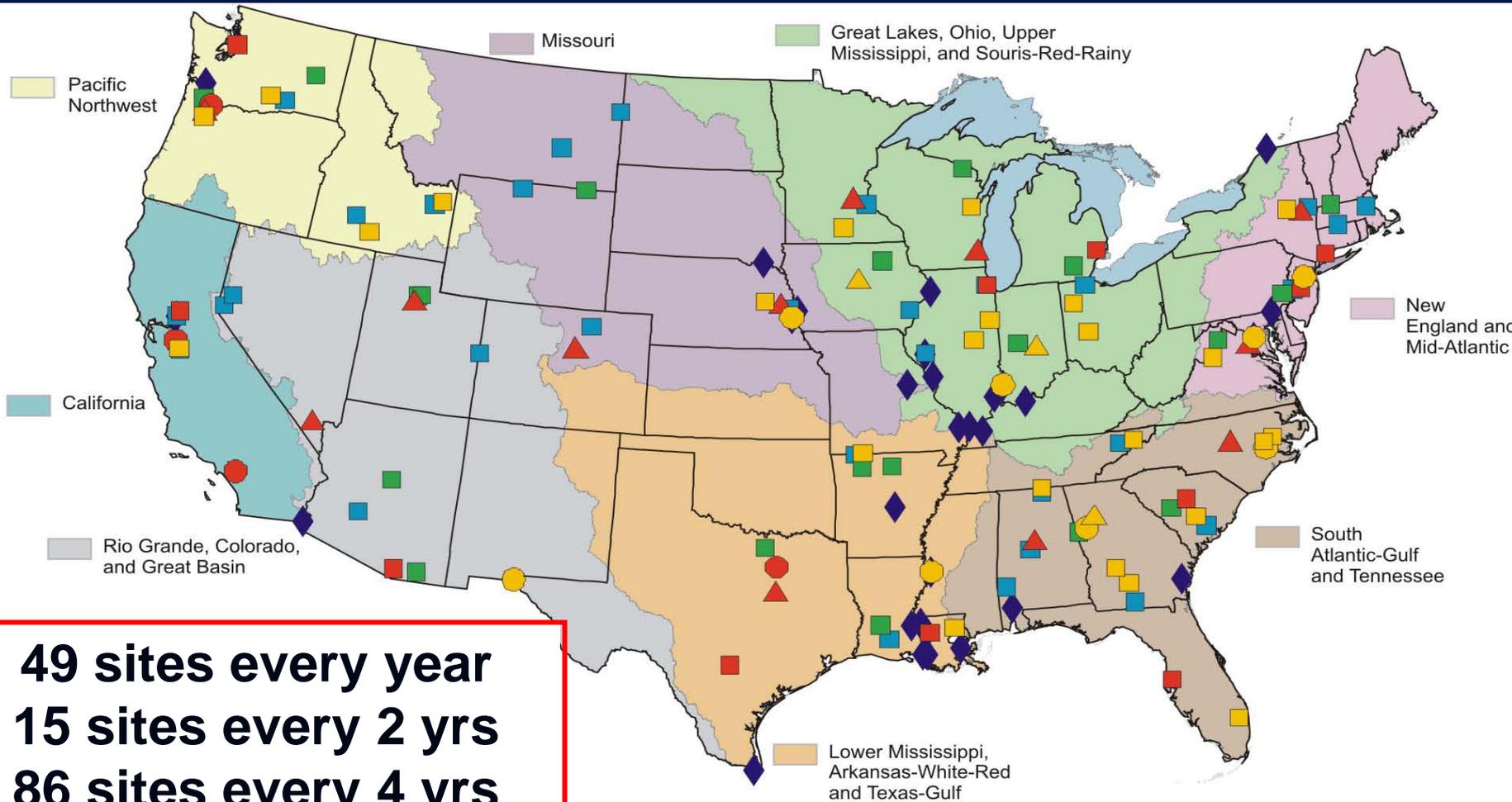
# Interactive Web-based Atrazine Model: Example of MCL Exceedance Probability

<http://infotrek.er.usgs.gov/warp/>

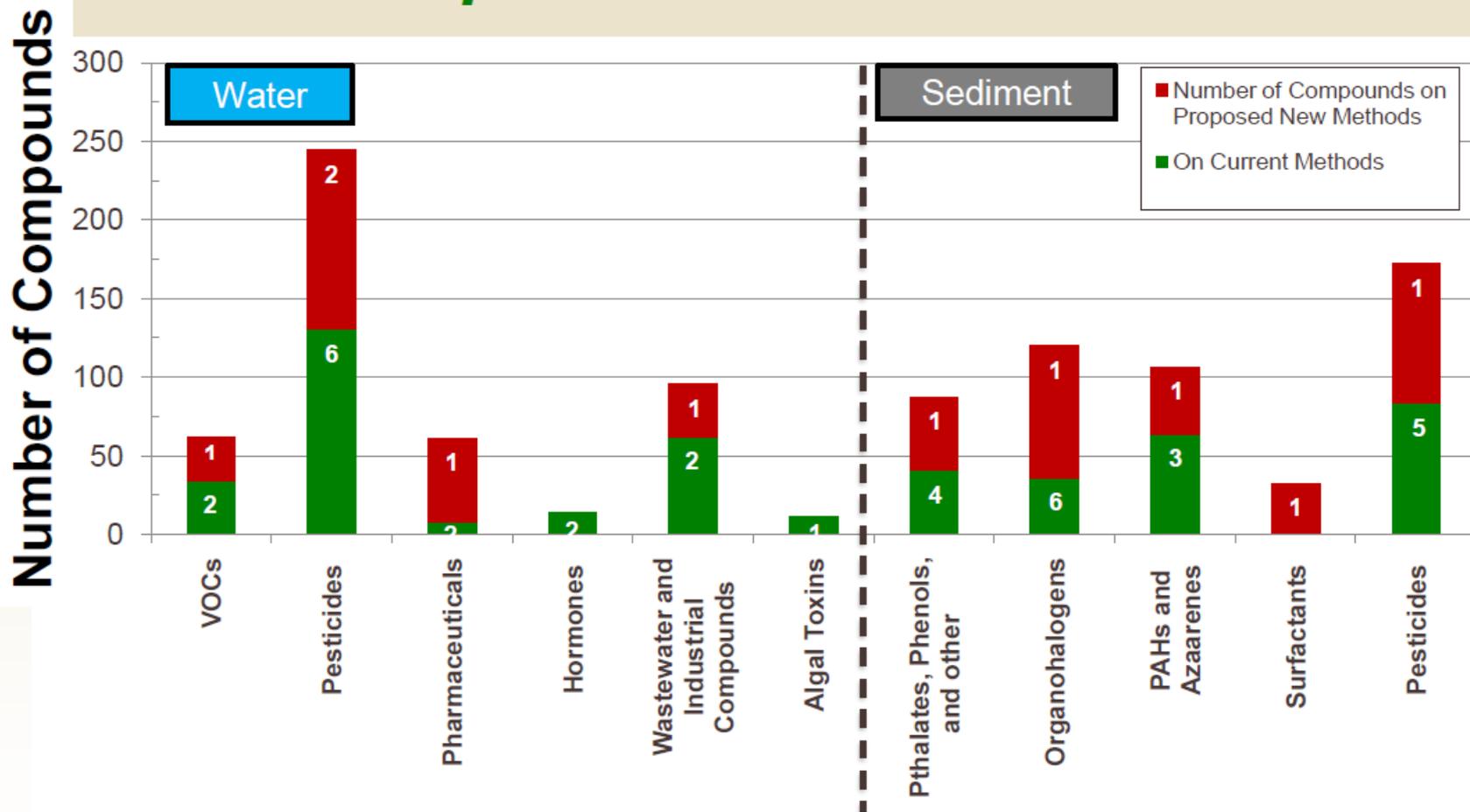
# Rebuilding the Foundation



# Current Fixed-Site Network



# New Analytical Methods: More Compounds with Fewer Methods



# Restoration of the SW-Quality Network

## Cycle 2

150 sites

Most only sampled every 2 or 4 yrs

No continuous monitors

58 ecological sampling sites

Single-year intake sampling

No lake or reservoir sites

Existing contaminant analyses

Minimal suspended sediment

## Cycle 3

⇒ ~330 sites

⇒ All sites sampled all years

⇒ Most with real-time monitoring

⇒ 88 ecological sites (add 30 reference)

⇒ 25 stream or river DW intake sites

⇒ 50 lake or reservoir DW intake sites

⇒ Expanded contaminant coverage

⇒ Expanded suspended sediment with turbidity monitoring

# Critical Status Gaps Filled

- Update contaminant coverage
- Sources of public drinking-water supplies
  - Reservoirs and lakes
  - Principal aquifers
- Microbial contaminants in streams and rivers used for recreation
- Reference-site monitoring for tracking climate change and ecological background
- Loading of nutrients, contaminants and sediment to coastal waters

## **Cycle 3 plan provides starting point for integrating NAWQA assessment activities with other USGS Activities**

- Key water-quality issues and science needs identified
- Provides water-quality foundation for other USGS Water activities such as Water Census
- Plan is aligned with and supports Programs in other Mission Areas (Ecosystems, Environmental Health, Global Change)
- 20 year foundation of data and science

# What will the Nation gain from NAWQA Cycle 3?

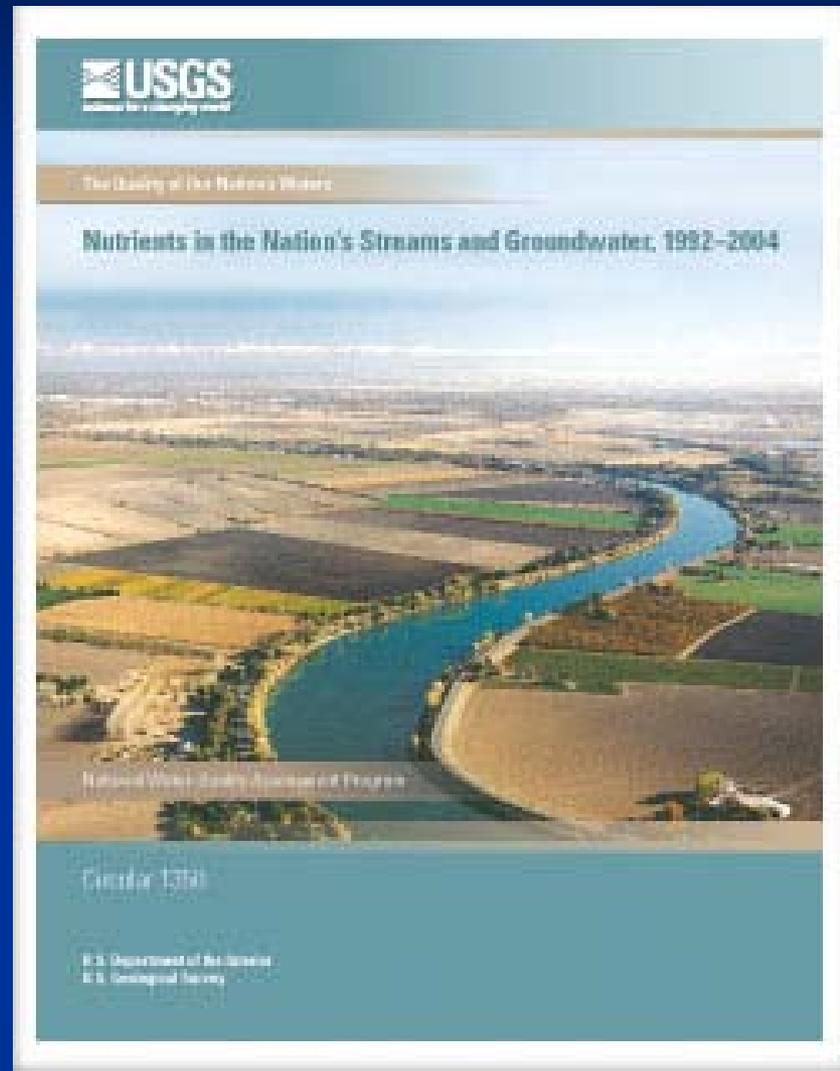
- Critical status gaps filled
- Reliable and timely trend analyses
- Models and decision-support tools
- Causes of ecosystem impacts
- Forecasts of future conditions

# Questions

- ✓ **What resonates with you?**
- ✓ **How does NAWQA gain support for the science plan?**
- ✓ **Any additional suggestions going forward?**

# Products and Briefings

- National Circular on Nutrients (last fall)
- Flow Alteration (recent journal article)
- National Circulars coming this fall and winter with briefings
  - Effects of Urbanization on Stream Ecosystems
  - National Synthesis of NAWQA Ecological Studies



# SPARROW model special volume in JAWRA

- 13 papers available to the public on-line
- Briefing in October or November 2011

BioData to be released

## A Regional Modeling Framework of Phosphorus Sources and Transport in Streams of the Southeastern United States

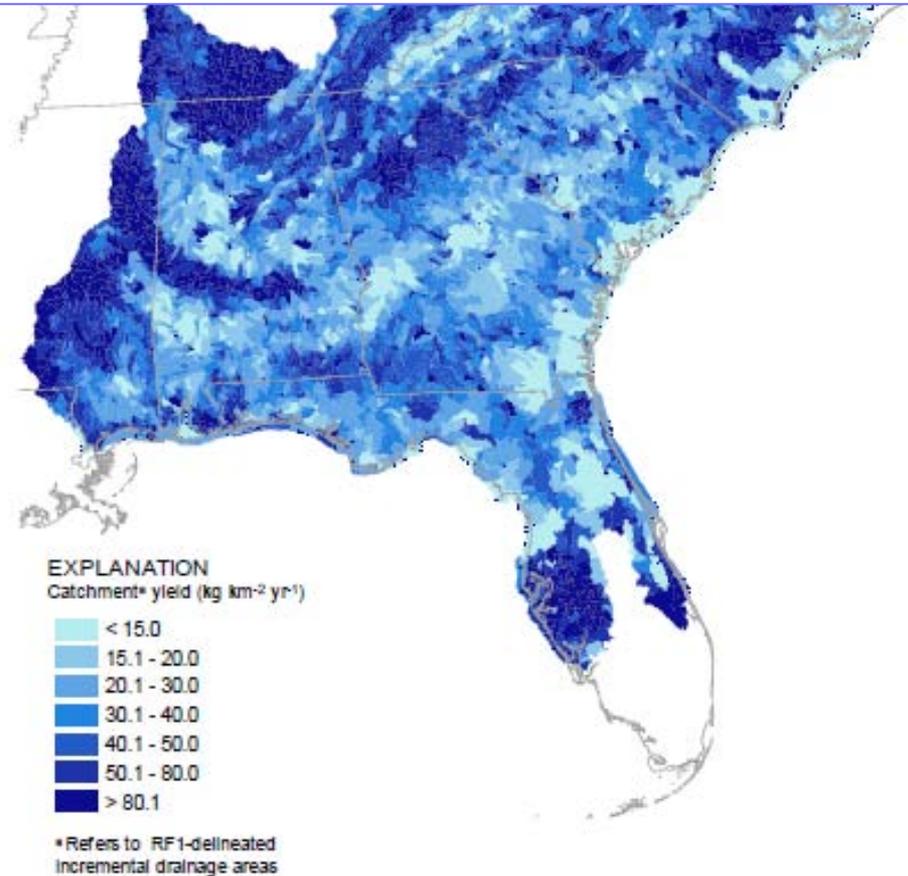


FIGURE 4. Predicted Annual Phosphorus Yield (Equation 2) for Catchments in the Southeastern U.S.