EPA National Perspective on Comprehensive Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment

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#### Assessment in the Past

- States prepared State 305(b) water quality assessment reports
- EPA compiled all State 305(b) reports and reported on the nation's water quality
   + >50 305(b) reports ≠ national water quality report

#### Assessment in the Future

- States transition from preparing State 305(b) reports to Integrated 305(b)/303(d) reports and lists
- EPA looks for restoration and improvements in certain watersheds

 EPA reports on nation's water quality using national surveys based on probabilistic design

## Monitoring in the Past

- Since 1989 EPA and states conducted coastal monitoring of bays, estuaries, offshore areas, and coastal wetlands with probabilistic design.
- 2000-2004 EPA conducted Western EMAP survey of wadeable streams in 12 western states (including CA, AZ, NV; HI, GU starting soon).
   Beginning 2004 States begin reporting results from probabilistic design monitoring into 305(b) reports.

## Monitoring in the Future

 Beginning 2006 – EPA expanding probabilistic sampling approach to other water body types
 Lakes and reservoirs
 Large rivers and streams
 Wetlands

# Schedule for National Surveys

Annual Output Measure for Monitoring - EPA will assess and identify trends for 100% of the Nation's waters by 2017 using statistically-valid surveys to evaluate the extent that waters support the fishable and swimmable goals of the Clean Water Act. Annual milestones to meet this goal are:

Coastal waters and estuaries Streams and small rivers Lakes, ponds, reservoirs Large and great rivers Wetlands













The goal of this survey is to address two key questions about the quality of the Nation's lakes, ponds, and reservoirs:

• What percent of the Nation's lakes are in good, fair, and poor condition for key indicators of ecological health and human activities?

• What is the relative importance of key stressors such as nutrients and pathogens?

Lakes = Natural and man-made freshwater lakes, ponds, and reservoirs in the continental U.S., excluding the Great Lakes.

Probability-based network which will provide statistically-valid estimates of the condition of all lakes with known confidence.

- Define scope and design of survey in 2005 and 2006
- Define the population of lakes to be surveyed
- Select indicators of ecological health and human activities
- Develop QA plan and field manuals

- Conduct field training and sampling in 2007
- Process samples and analyze data in 2008
  Prepare report by end of 2008

- April 25-28, 2005 at the Annual State Lakes Meeting in Chicago, IL – EPA sought input from participants
- Nov. 10, 2005 at the North American Lake Management Society's (NALMS) Annual Symposium in Madison, WI <u>http://www.nalms.org/symposia/madison/index.htm</u>
- EPA has a half day session
- EPA seeking input from meeting participants on scope, design and implementation
- State of Vermont providing overview of their partnership among states in New England to survey lakes
- EPA looking for specific recommendations for defining population of lakes that should be included in the survey

- April 25-28, 2006 at the Annual State Lakes Meeting in Chicago, IL <u>http://www.nalms.org/symposia/events.htm</u>
- Plan the survey of the Nation's lakes
- Focus on indicators and field protocols for survey
- Participants will present and discuss approaches and options:
  - chemical, physical, and/or biological parameters
  - technically and financially feasible sampling and analytical methods
  - technologies such as remote sensing
  - practical considerations for getting the assessment done (e.g., use of volunteers)
  - availability of labs; timeframes; funding
  - emerging pollutants or other issues to consider

#### Extent of River Impairments (Perennial Streams) from the 2002 305(b) Reports



#### Need a common yardstick for assessment.



#### **Comparing EMAP Estuaries to 305(b)**



#### Today's Water Quality = 51% Great

