

Webcast Sponsored by EPA's Watershed Academy



Watershed Central:A New Gateway to Watershed Information

April 15, 2009 1-3 PM Eastern

- Stuart Lehman Office of Water
- Kim Balassiano Office of Environmental Information
- · Joe Williams Office of Research & Development









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Topics for Today's Webcast

- Watershed Central
- · A Wiki for Watersheds
- Science Perspectives for Watershed Central





Watershed Central Introduction

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Presentation Outline

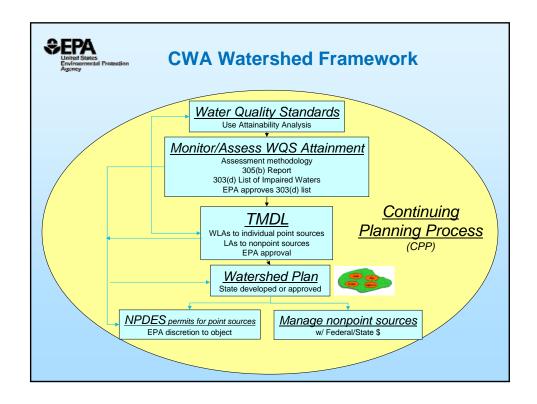
- Watershed Planning and Management Needs
- Resources at EPA for Watershed Managers
- Introduction to Watershed Central



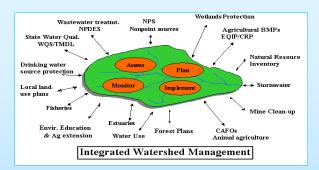


And, Why "Watershed Central"?

- · There is so much information out there!
- What is the task at hand? What tools will make this task easier?
- The best source of some information may be your neighbor, state agency, soil and water district, town planning agency, or nearby local watershed group
- Promote strong science and identify gaps
- · Other agencies have critical information
- Feedback!







- · Better meet everyone's environmental goals
- Facilitate the successful watershed approach that maximizes collaboration across all levels of government, the private sector & NGOs
- Create more effective watershed efforts using appropriate tools
- Better accountability for achieving EPA's goals (Congress, OMB (PART) and Strategic Plan)



Nine Elements of Watershed-Based Plans (e.g., for NPS Funding)

- Identification of causes and sources, listed waters, pollutants, loads by watershed sub-categories, (crops, AFOs, urban, forestry, etc.)
- 2. Estimate of load reductions by land use (or other) subcategories expected from BMPs
- 3. Description of BMPs, How they are targeted (map suggested)
- 4. Estimate of needed technical & financial resources
- 5. Information/ Education component
- 6. Schedule (who does what, when)
- 7. Description of measurable milestones for implementation
- 8. Criteria to determine if loadings/ targets are being achieved
- 9. Monitoring component for above criteria



Importance of Watershed Plans

(Madison Rpt. 2000)

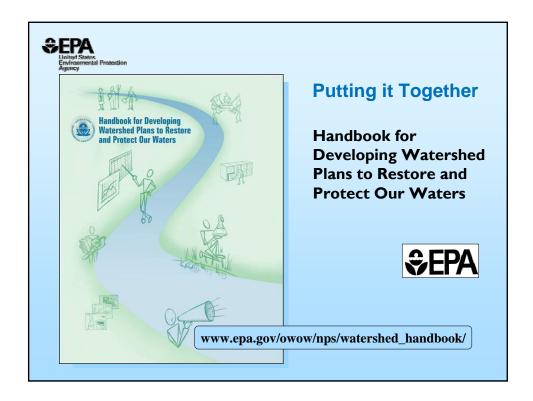
- Convergence of opinion that "watershed plans are necessary precedents for successful watershed management, protection, and restoration interventions..."
- In a recent study,.. "the use of watershed plans was the only factor with a high correlation with potential positive environmental outcomes." (Trout Unlimited & Pacific Rivers Council)



Factors that influenced successful watershed project implementation:

(VA Tech Study of TMDL Implementation Success, 2006)

Enhanced Implementation	Hindered Implementation
✓ Existence of a watershed plan (focused & achievable) ✓ Active involvement of stakeholders ✓ Coordination of local and state government ✓ Diversity of approaches	✓ Lack of resources ✓ Lack of sufficient data to characterize pollutant sources ✓ Lack of data to characterize WQ improvement ✓ Lack of communication and coordination between agencies
✓ Adequate resources for voluntary incentives and technical assistance	✓ Lack of funding particularly mid-project cuts

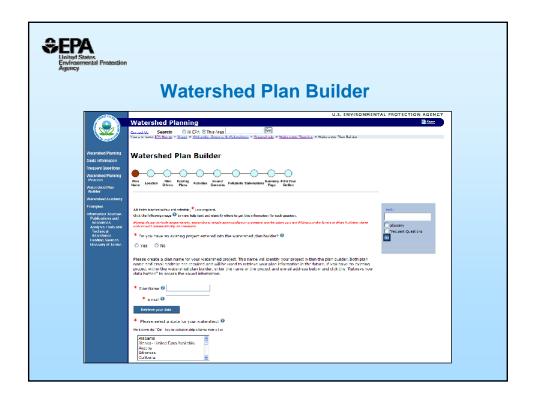




Perspectives

- Handbook supplements existing guides
- Provides assistance in developing the necessary details of effective plans
- Serves as a starting point for an updateable document on watershed planning, implementation and evaluation that cuts across programs and levels of governance
- Catalyst for development of Watershed Plan Builder and Watershed Central







PlanBuilder Outline (with links)

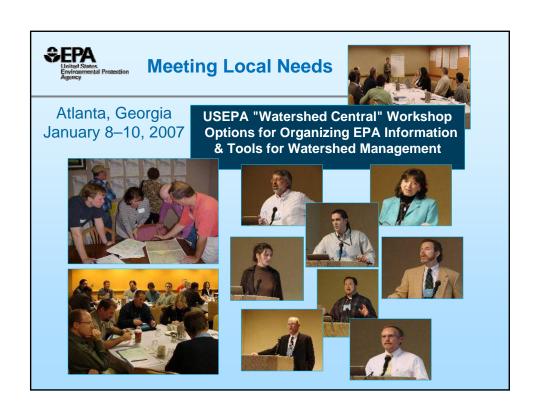
Databases/Datasets	Description
Land use and land cover	The vegetation, water, natural surface, and cultural features on the lan surface. Provides links to USGS information about land use and land cover and related topics. Provides a topical browse interface into USG information utilizing controlled vocabularies arranged as formal thesa
Natural resources	Stocks of anything naturally occurring that have a beneficial use for n including economic, mutritional, secreational, aesthetic, and other benefits.
Water resources	Stocks of water, the liquid derived from precipitation. A constituent or living matter and necessity for all life, it covers a large proportion of t earth's surface.
MRLC Consortium Data Viewer	MRLC Consortium provides an dynamic online map interface that ca be used to view USGS datasets.
Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium	The Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics (MRLC) Consortium is a group of federal agencies who first joined together in 1993 (MRLC 1992) to purchase Landsit 5 imagery for the conterminous U.S. and to develop a land cover dataset called the National Land C
Maps, Data, Reports for Gap Analysis	These pages provide access to all GAP data and reports. You can read project Final Reports online, or download them. You can also view or download all GAP data by state, by theme, or by vertebrate species.
National Resources Inventory	A statistical survey of land use and natural resource conditions and trends on U.S. non-Federal lands.
USGS Geographic Data Download	USGS Geographic Data Download. The National Elevation Dataset (NED) 1 Arc Second is a raster product assembled by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), 1:20,000 & 1:100,000 Scale Land Use Land Cover (LULC). National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) for stream and delimation.

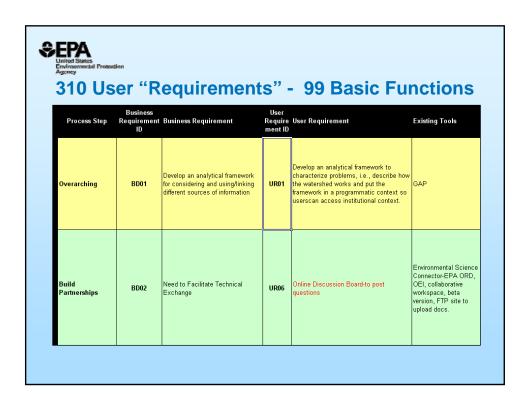
.2.1 Open Space

Describe the location and extent of open space in the watershed. Open space includes natural areas, wildlife and native plant habitat, important wetland or watershed lands, stream corridors, passive or low-impact activities, little or no land disturbance, and/or traits for non-motorized activities. Description of open space can help to characterize your watershed You can obtain information and data on open space through several government websites. Your state's and city's websites can also be useful resources.

3.2.2 Wetland:

Describe the location and extent of wetland areas in the watershed. Identifying wetlands is crucial to protecting natural absists in your watershed. The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) is operated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and provides information on the characteristics, extent, and status of the nation; wetlands, as well as deepwater habitats and other wildlife absists. The NWI includes a Wetlands Mapper feature that allows you'n range wetlands beligt talks. US EPA and ACE are other useful sources of wetland data as well as wetland projects and links to other resources.











Questions for Stuart Lehman?





A Wiki for Watersheds

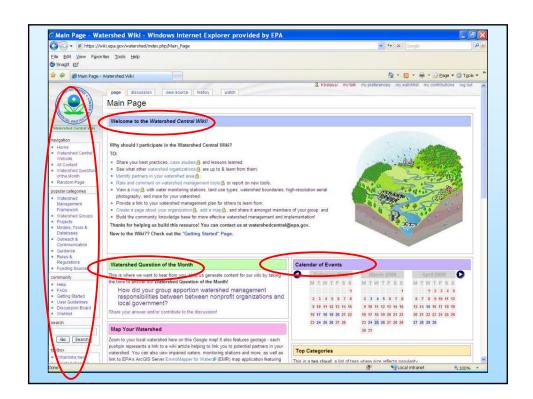
Kim Balassiano
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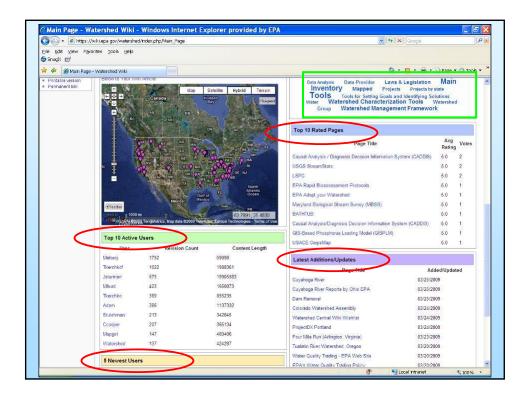




Presentation Outline

- Finding Content
- Adding Content
- Tool Rating
- · Collaboration and Mapping





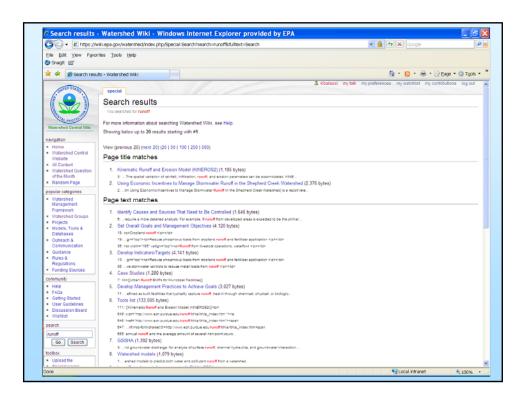


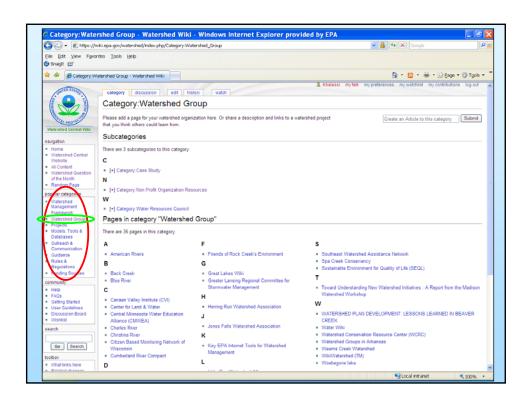
Watershed Central Wiki

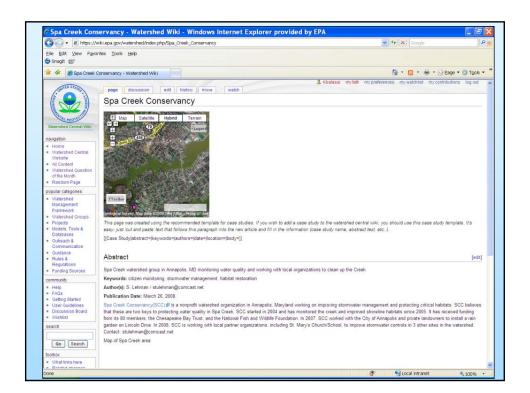
- Finding Content & Collecting Content for the Watershed Central Web site
 - Share watershed plans
 - Share info about watershed organizations
 - Share info on new tools, databases, models
- Collect tool ratings from the user community so that we may later publish summary ratings to the WC Web site
- Build partnerships (wiki map)

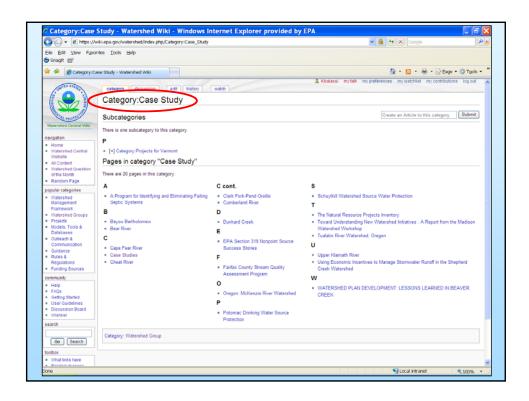


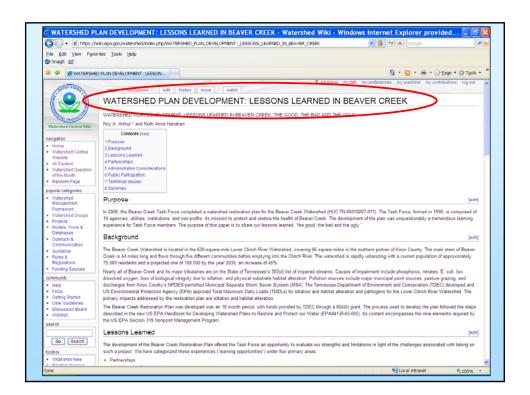
Finding Content

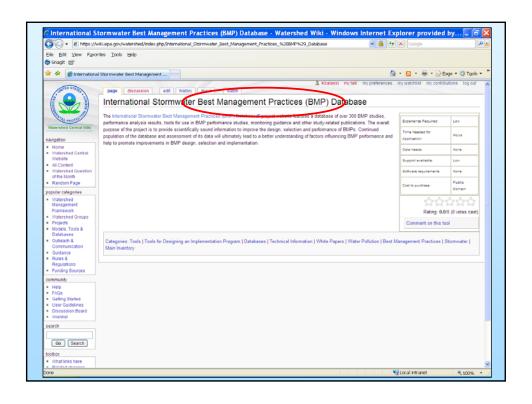


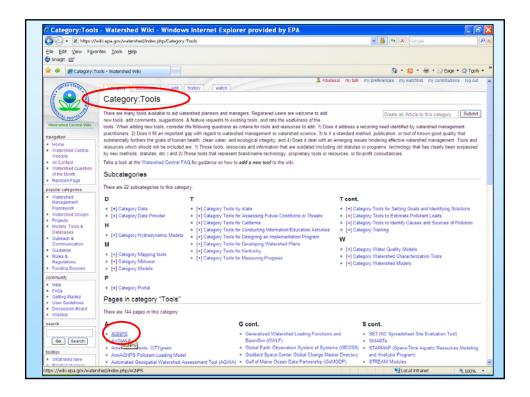


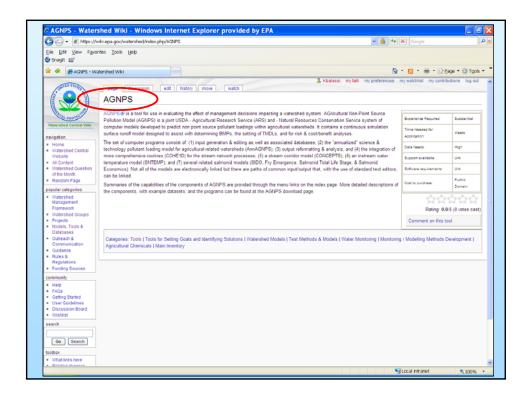


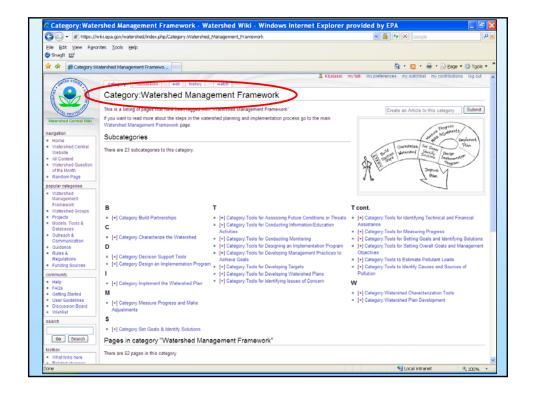


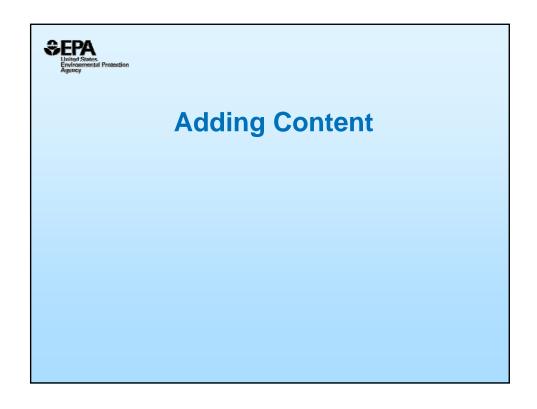


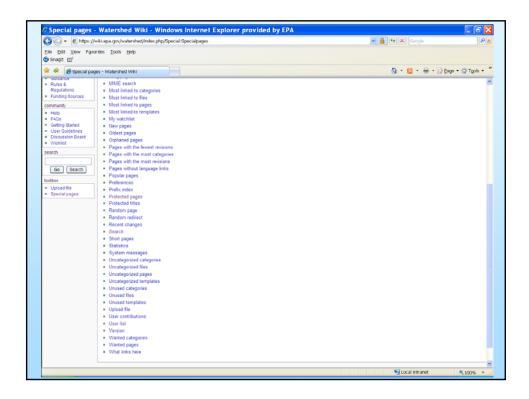


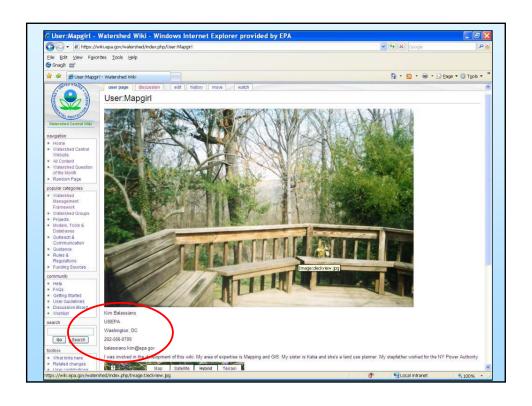


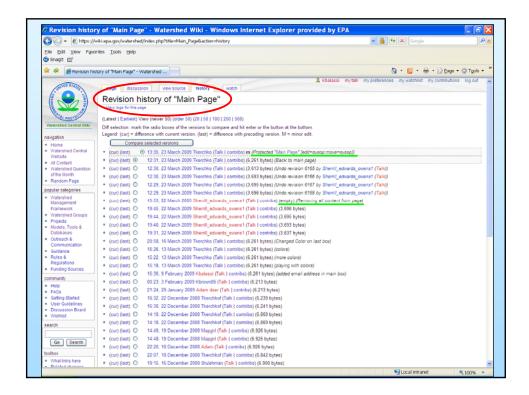


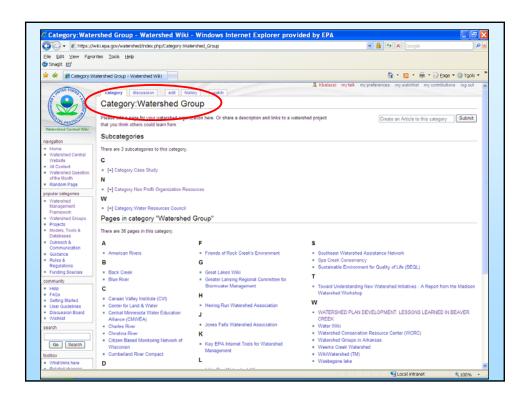


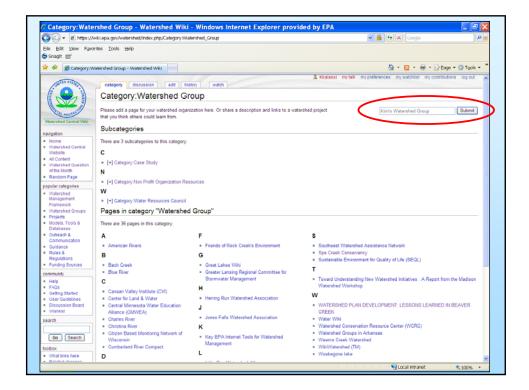


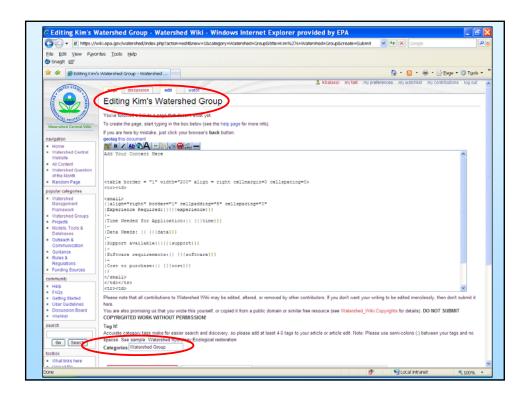


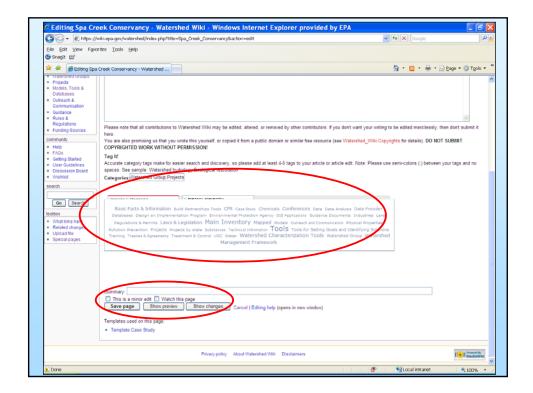














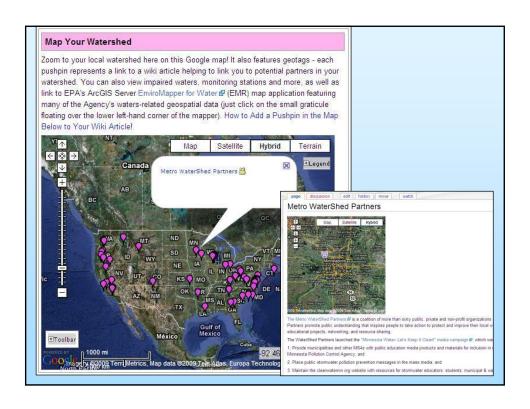
Tool Rating

Page Title	Avg Rating	Votes
Causal Analysis / Diagnosis Decision Information System (CADDIS)	5.0	2
USGS StreamStats	5.0	2
LSPC	5.0	2
EPA Rapid Bioassessment Protocols	5.0	1
EPA Adopt your Watershed	5.0	1
Maryland Biological Stream Survey (MBSS)	5.0	1
BATHTUB	5.0	1
Causal Analysis/Diagnosis Decision Information System (CADDIS)	5.0	1
GIS-Based Phosphorus Loading Model (GISPLM)	5.0	1
USACE CorpsMap	5.0	1





Collaboration & Mapping







Questions Kim Balassiano?





Science Perspectives for Watershed Central





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Presentation Outline

- Watershed Approach
- Research Connections
- Examples of Research Efforts
- Communication

	Various Water Management Programs
Program Type/Name	Purpose
305(b) Characterizing the Quality of the Nation's Waters	Under section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), states and tribes are required to assess the general status of their waterbodies and identify, in general terms, known or suspected causes of water quality impairments, including biological impairments.
303(d) Listings and TMDLs Identifying Waterbodies and Wetlands that Exceed Water Quality Standards	Under section 303(d) of the CWA, states and tribes are required to prepare and submit to EPA lists of specific waterbodies that currently violate, or have the potential to violate, water quality standards, including designated uses and numeric or narrative criteria such as biocriteri Wetlands assessment programs are also being developed and wetlands may be listed on 303(d) lists.
State/Local Watershed Management Programs	Managing water resources on a watershed basis involves examining the quality of a waterbody relative to all the stressors within its watershed. Stressors, once identified, are prioritized and controlled through a combination of voluntary and mandatory programs, possibly employing the CWA 402, 319, 404, 401, and other programs.
Nonpoint Source Management Program (Section 319)	The Nonpoint Source program is a voluntary, incentive-based program under which the states develop plans for controlling the impacts of nonpoint sources, coordinate with other government water resource management agencies, and use grants and technical assistance to help local organizations implement management measures.
NPDES Permit Program	Under section 402 of the CWA, it is illegal to discharge pollutants to waters of the United States from any *point source* (a discrete conveyance) unless authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued by either the states or EPA. Water quality-based permit limits are required whenever a discharge is found to be causing a violation of water quality, including biological impairment.
316(b) Cooling Water Intake Program	Under section 316(b) of the CWA, any NPDES permitted discharger that also discharges cooling water must not cause an adverse environmental impact on the waterbody.
401 Water Quality Certifications	Under section 401 of the CWA, different types of federal permitting activities (such as wetlands dredge and fill permitting) require a certification that there will be no adverse impact on water quality as a result of the activity. This certification process is the 401 Water Quality Certification.
Wetlands Permitting	Under section 404 of the CWA, the discharge of dredge and fill materials into a wetland is illegal unless authorized by a 404 Permit. The 404 Permit must receive a 401 Water Quality Certification.
Compliance and Enforcement	Whenever an enforcement action is taken by a regulatory authority, the type of pollution, the source, and other stressors that play a role in causing the violation need to be clearly identified and related to the violating source.
Risk Assessments	Results of bioassessment studies can be used in watershed ecological risk assessments to predict risk from specific stressors and anticipate the success of management actions.
Wetlands Assessments	States are beginning to develop wetlands assessment procedures. In the future, wetlands protection is expected to be increasingly incorporated into state water quality standards.
Preservation Programs	The National Estuary Program (NEP) was established in 1987 by amendments to the Clean Water Act to identify, restore, and protect nationally significant estuaries of the United States. The program focuses on improving water quality in estuaries, and on maintaining the integrity of the whole system, its chemical, physical, and biological properties as well as its economic, recreational, and aesthetic values.
Remediation of Contaminated Resources at Old Waste- handling Sites.	The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund, was enacted in 1980 (and amended in 1986) for hazardous waste cleanup.
Pollution Control Effectiveness	A key component of any pollution control program or watershed management effort is the ability to ascertain (or predict) the likely effectiveness of pollution control measures or management strategies.



EPA's Offices of Water, Research and Development, & Environmental Information: Bridging the Recognition of Need

What Watershed Managers Want:

- · Summarized, complete data sets
- Assessments that are clear to a wide variety of stakeholders
- Known levels of uncertainty for decision-making
- Easy-to-use, inexpensive tools
- · Political and economic support

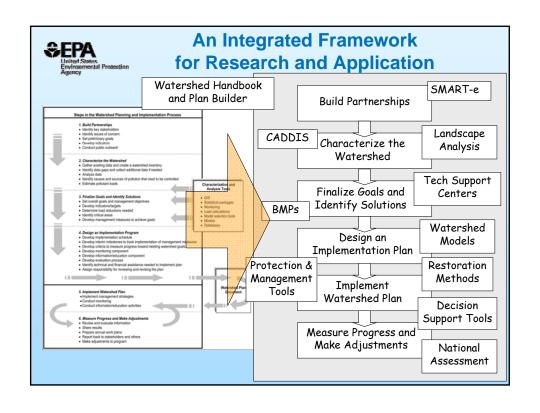
What Technology and Science can Provide:

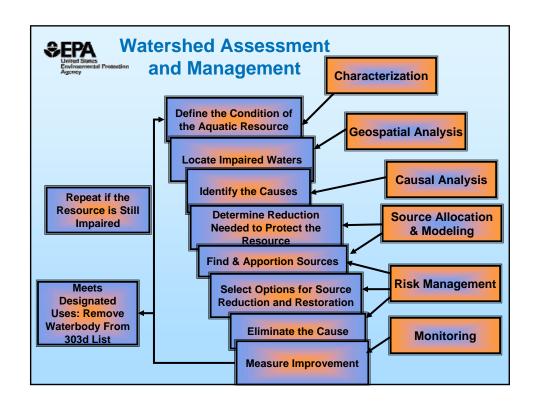
- Web access to models and monitoring tools
- Collaboration tools
- Satellite and aerial data
- Mapping and GIS tools
- Economic and demographic predictive tools
- Information sharing and statistical tools

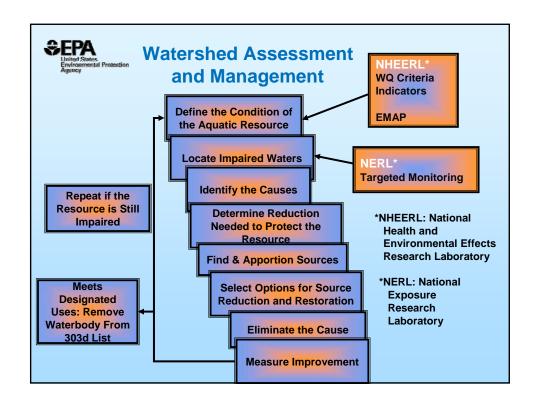


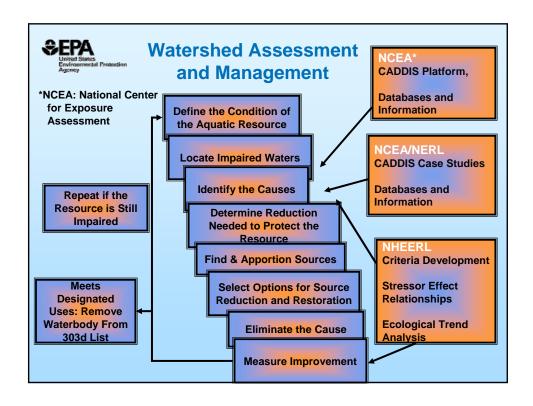
Steps for Watershed Management

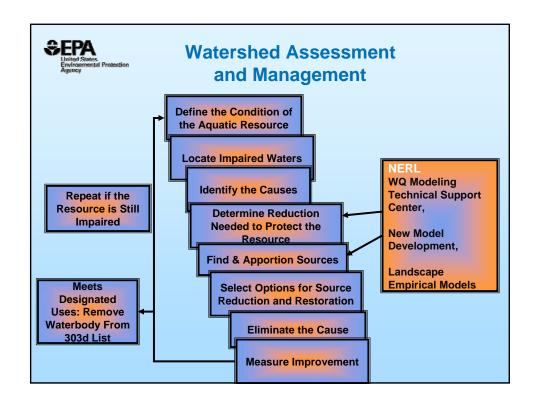
- Build Partnerships
- · Characterize the Watershed
- Set Goals and Identify Solutions
- Design an Implementation Program
- Implement the Watershed Plan
- Measure Progress and Make Adjustments

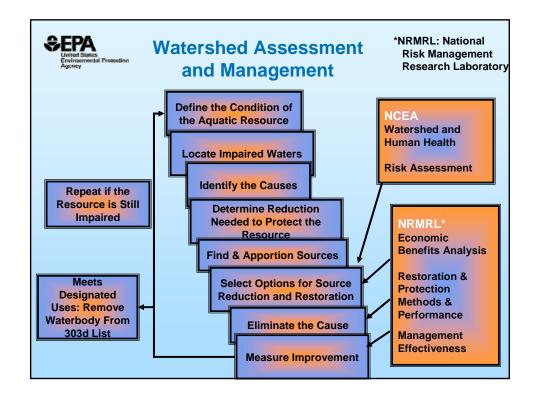














Causal Analysis/Diagnosis Decision Information System

- CADDIS helps make causal analysis easier
- Used when a biological impairment is observed and the cause is unknown or uncertain
- Currently focused on streams

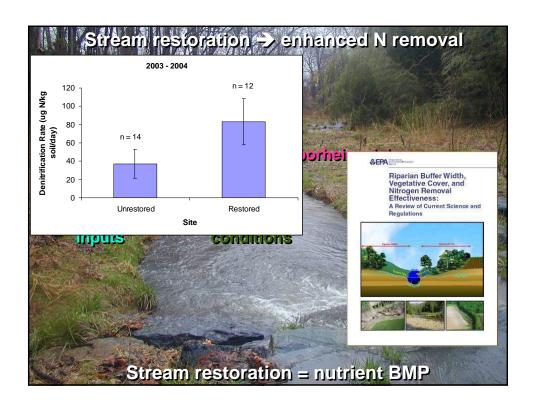
www.epa.gov/caddis

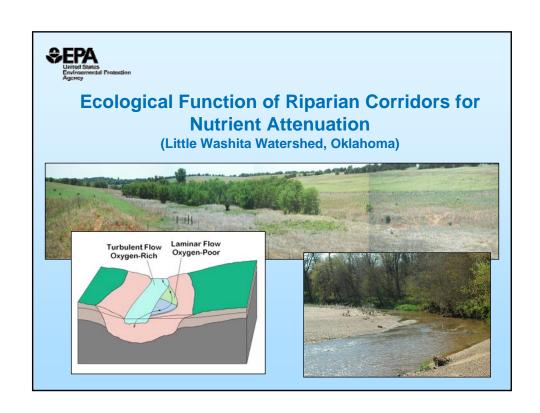


















How do we pull it together, providing the tools, and feedback for the assessment of the impact of our actions?

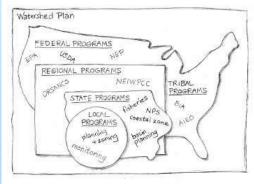
- Communication
- Technology Transfer
- Directed Research
- Feedback
- Other



Watershed Central

A "developing" Web-based system for organizing information and tools using an integrated watershed management framework







Review of the Issues

- <u>Multitude of Web sites</u> containing various types of watershed information and many excellent tools, but they are often not provided in an integrated way
- Watershed information and tools are <u>primarily organized by</u>
 <u>individual programs and organizations</u>. Providing these using a
 watershed management framework (in addition to
 programmatically) is proposed as a key strategy to help EPA meet
 its goals across all water programs more efficiently
- Need for Web-based framework that <u>integrates Federal</u>, <u>State</u>, Local, and Tribal tools and resources
- Need for an integrated approach to <u>tackle key science and technical</u> <u>issues</u> crucial for demonstrating desired environmental outcomes



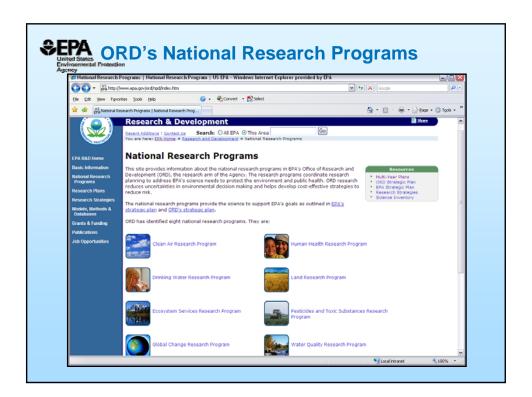
How Watershed Central will change the way we protect and restore the environment?

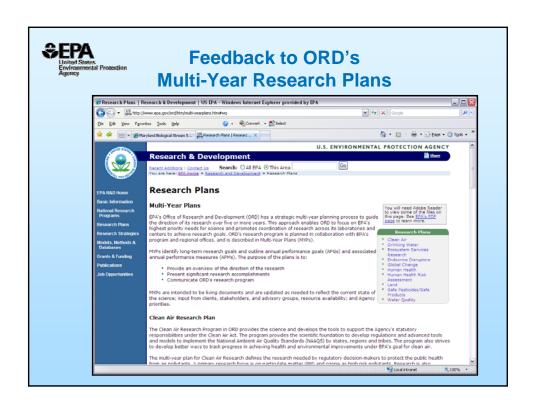
- Enhance the ability of managers (Local, State, Tribal and Federal) to find and use the tools they need to assess and manage watersheds across the United States
- Provide a <u>feedback mechanism</u> for enhancement of science-based resources, and identification of resources yet needed
- Present decision support tools, models, data, and other resources in a coordinated, integrated manner
- Provide a <u>quantitative means of assessing the application of science-based resources</u>



What informs Watershed Central's content?

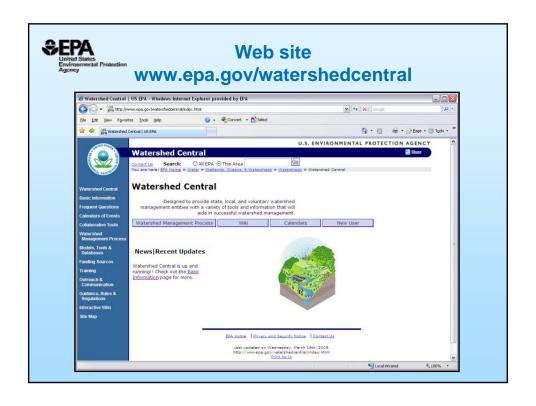
- Decision-maker and practitioner needs identified through crossorganizational teams (User, Content and IT/IM)
- Research results (ORD, USDA, USGS, USACE, Universities, Tribes, et al.)
- Applications that achieve results (NGOs, State & Local agencies, et al.)
- Vetted updates, additions and modifications facilitated via Wiki (approval through Steering Committee with recommendations from teams)













Questions for Joe Williams?





Next Watershed Academy Webcast

Reconnecting Children with Nature through Wetlands Exploration Activities May 28, 2009 1–3 PM Eastern

Registration will open approximately three weeks prior to the Webcast at: www.epa.gov/watershedwebcasts





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