



pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



Office of Water Management

Improving Waters Program

**Bureau of Conservation and
Restoration
April 2014**

Overview

- **DEP's Improving Waters Program**
- **Classification of Waters**
- **Defining Improving Waters**
- **Assessment Methods**
- **Data Analysis**
- **Reporting**

What is the Improving Waters Program?

- **Define and document measurable improvements in water quality in streams, rivers and lakes that result in:**
 - progress towards an impairment free condition
 - an increased value in the resource and quality of life for the surrounding community.
- **Implement BMPs where most needed/and where most chance of success**
- **Report**

What is the Improving Waters Program?

- **Improvements may be due to:**
 - a period of natural healing
 - restoration efforts and enhancements
 - removal of threats to the health and/or integrity of a waterbody
- **Implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) where most needed/and where most chance of success**

Water Quality Status – Designated Uses

- **Aquatic Life Uses:** Warm Water Fishes (WWF)
- **Water Supply Uses:** Potable Water Supply (PWS)
Industrial Water Supply (IWS); Livestock; Water Supply (LWS); Wildlife Water Supply (AWS); and Irrigation (IRS);
- **Recreational Uses:** Boating (B); Fishing (F); Water Contact Sports (WC) and Esthetics (E).
- **Fish Consumption**

Additional Designated Uses

- **Cold Water Fishes (CWF)**
- **Trout Stocking Fishery (TSF)**
- **Migratory Fish (MF)**
- **High Quality Warm Water Fishes (HQ-WWF)**
- **High Quality Cold Water Fishes (HQ-CWF)**
- **High Quality Trout Stocking Fishery (HQ-TSF)**
- **Exceptional Value (EV)**

Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report

- **Category 1:** Waters attaining all four designated uses.
- **Category 2:** Waters attaining some, but not all, designated uses.
- **Category 3:** Waters with insufficient or no data to determine attainment or impairment.
- **Category 4:** Waters impaired for one or more designated uses but not needing a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).
- **Category 5:** Waters impaired for one or more designated uses by any pollutant and requiring a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) – used for 303(d) list of impaired waters.

Improving Waters on Integrated Report

Fully Restorative (Full Delisting)

- Meets all water quality standards and designated uses
- Waterbody moves from Category 5 to Category 1 or 2



Improving Waters on Integrated Report

Partially Restorative (Partial Delisting)

- Meets some water quality standards and designated uses
- Waterbody moves from Category 5 to Category 2



State of the Waters 2000

Streams/Rivers

- 86,000 miles total
- 35,496 miles assessed
- 47,644 unassessed
- 28,235 attaining: 80%
- 7,261 miles impaired

Lakes

- 161,455 acres total
- 42,421 acres assessed
- 16,157 acres attaining: 38%
- 26,264 acres impaired

State of the Waters 2012

Streams/Rivers

- 86,000 miles total
- 84,571 miles assessed
- 67,972 attaining : 80%
- 16,599 miles impaired
 - 9,801 require TMDL
 - 6,490 have approved TMDL
 - 62 under compliance agreement

Lakes

- 161,455 acres total
- 80,525 acres assessed
- 43,194 acres attaining:
53 %
- 37,331 acres impaired
 - 20,544 don't require TMDL
 - 11,366 have approved TMDL
 - 5,420 require TMDL

How Many Delistings Since 1996?

- **Lakes**
 - 5545 acres
 - 14 lakes
- **Streams and Rivers**
 - 3295 miles
 - 407 segments



Dollars Expended Since 1996

Primarily Non- Point Source Related

- AMD (non GG) – 56,000,000
- Federal (EPA 319) – 60,000,000
- Growing Greener 1 – 298,000,000
- Growing Greener 2 – 225,000,000
- Chesapeake Bay – 23,000,000

Total – 662,000,000

Why Not More Improvement?

- **Significant lag time between removal or reduction of a pollutant source and the corresponding response in the waterbody.**
- **Lack of regulatory authority over many nonpoint sources of pollution.**
- **Reporting process that does not recognize incremental improvement.**

Defining Incremental Improvement

- **Measurable**
- **Technically defensible**
- **Positive change in the condition of water body where an improvement has been measured**
 - **If impaired - does not yet fully meet applicable water quality standards**
 - **If unimpaired – exceeds standards**

ARE WE THERE YET !?!



MATT GROENING

Measurement of Incremental Improvement

- Can be accomplished in different ways
- Measurement method must be
 - scientifically sound
 - appropriately used
 - sensitive enough to generate data from which signal can be discerned from noise

Measurable Parameters and Indicators

- **May include**
 - **Biological**
 - **Chemical**
 - **Physical properties**
 - **Other attributes of an aquatic ecosystem that can be used to reliably indicate a change in condition**

Identification of Incremental Improvement in Streams/Rivers

- **At least one chemical parameter that shows improvement of 30% or greater over a three year period OR;**
- **Benthic macroinvertebrate metrics showing improvement over a three year period OR;**
- **An increase in visual habitat scores in combination with an increase in benthic macroinvertebrate metrics OR;**
- **Improvement in a combination of physical parameters OR;**
- **Photo documentation (before and after) that indicates visual improvement.**

Identification of Incremental Improvement in Lakes

- **Improvement trends in Trophic Status Indices (TSI) OR;**
- **A single physical or chemical parameter shows improvement of at least 30% over a three year period OR;**
- **Photo documentation (before and after) that indicates visual improvement.**

Assessment Methods

- **DEP ICE Protocol for Streams and Lakes**
- **DEP's Watershed Support Section's - Water Quality Monitoring Methods for Watersheds with Agricultural Impacts**
- **DEP's Watershed Support Section's - Water Quality Monitoring Methods for Abandoned Mine Drainage Impacts**
- **Water Quality Monitoring Methods as described in the *Pennsylvania Senior Environment Corps Water Quality Field Manual* and the *Pennsylvania Senior Environment Corps Statewide Volunteer Water Monitoring Quality Assurance Project Plan (2013)*.**

Data Analysis

- **Chemical Indicators**
- **Biological**
 - Benthic Macroinvertebrates and Fecal Coliforms
 - Chlorophyll-a, Plankton and Macrophytes
 - Invasive Species
 - Riparian Buffers
- **Physical**
 - Dissolved Oxygen
 - Water Temperature
 - Erosion and Sedimentation – Pebble Counts
- **Visual Habitat**

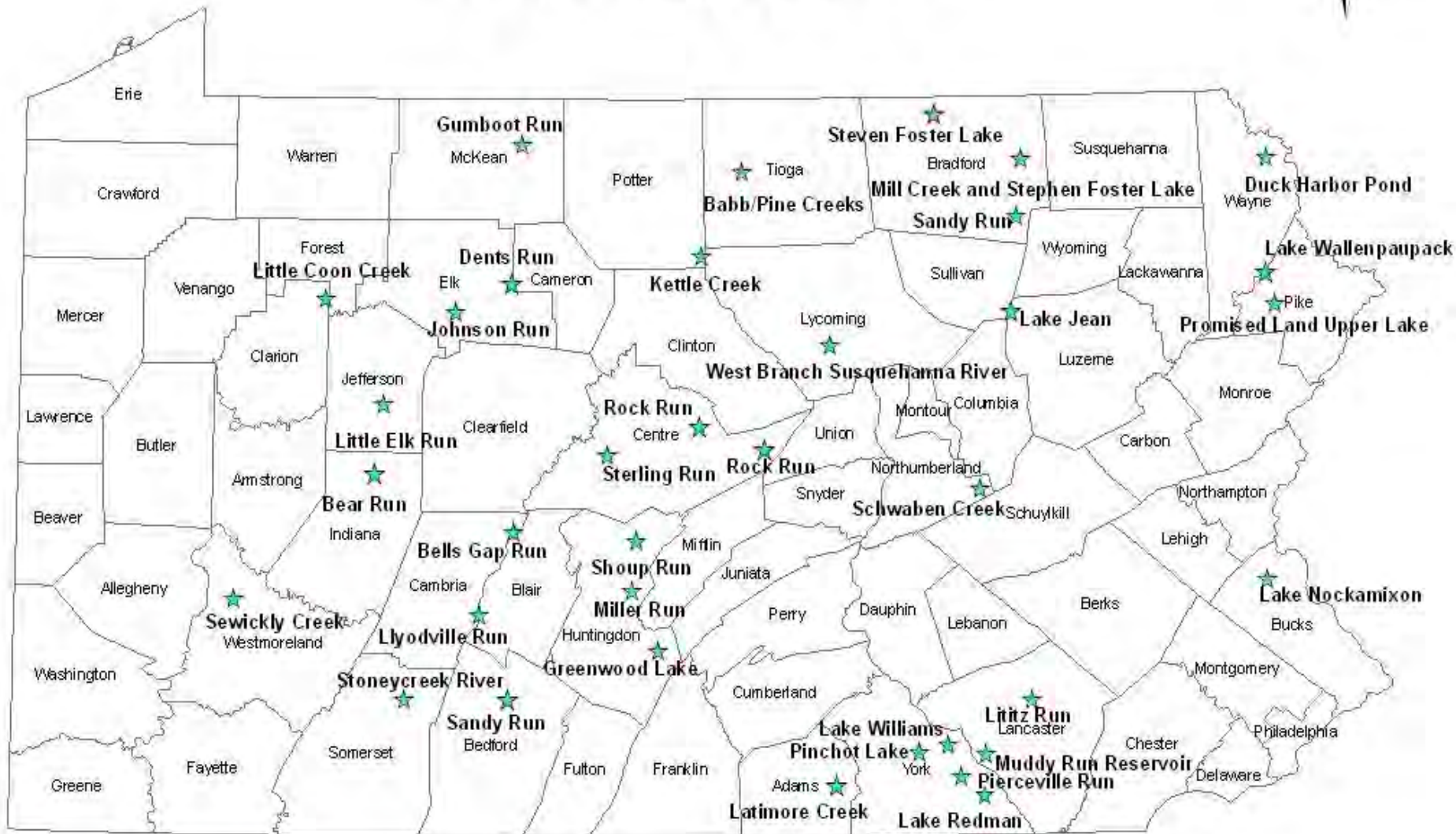
Reporting Template

- **Background on waterbody to include: waterbody name; watershed name (HUC 12 or smaller) county/ municipality; number of stream miles and/lake acres source/cause of impairment and summary of historical data**
- **Purpose of monitoring – incremental improvement goals for each parameter**
- **Monitoring Methods to include: protocols used; location (lat/long) and frequency of sampling; quality control measures**
- **Best management practices established to include funding sources and responsible groups**
- **Generalized results**

Waterbodies with Incremental Improvement

Water-body Name	HUC 12 Watershed	Source/Cause of Impairment	BMPs	Funding Source	General Results	Stream miles or Lake acres	Responsible Groups

Improving Waters



Pierceville Run – York County

6.7 square mile agricultural watershed

- **Problem – 2002 List of Impaired Streams for:**
 - **Unstable stream banks**
 - **Severe erosion**
 - **Excessive nutrients**
 - **Suspended Solids**
- **Solution**
 - **Instream Restoration (Natural Stream Design)**
 - **Riparian Forest Buffers**













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