US ERA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT





Long-term Monitoring Program for the City of Atlanta

EMAP Conference 2004

May 6, 2004 - Newport, Rhode Island



Overview

- Program Background
- Program Objectives
- Recommended Long-term Monitoring Program
 - Station selection and gage installation
 - Water quality monitoring
 - Biological monitoring
 - Data management
 - Watershed management plan
 - Public involvement
- Project Status and Available Results
- Summary and Conclusions



Program Background

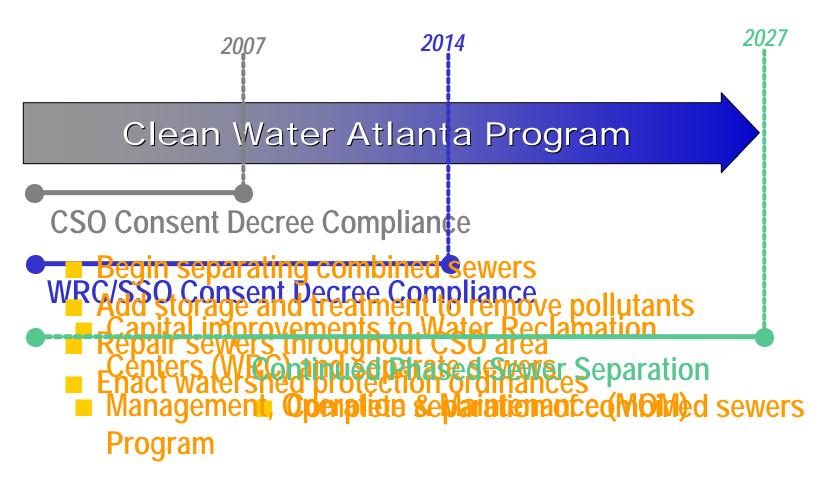
1995 Lawsuit Settled by Entry of Two Consent Decrees:

- Consent Decree Sep 1998
 - ▶led to development of a control plan that includes storage/treatment and sewer separation to reduce combined sewer overflows (CSOs)
- First Amended Consent Decree Dec 1999
 - → focused on improvements to water reclamation centers and sewer rehabilitation to reduce I & I leading to sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs)



Program Background

Comprehensive Long-term Action Plan is a 25-year effort





Program Background

Mayor Shirley Franklin Introduces Five Point Plan (October 2002)

- Clean Water Atlanta (CWA) a \$3 Billion Program
 - Ensure professional management of the City's Consent Decree Projects
 - Reduce Flooding and pollution caused by storm water
 - Monitor water quality of major streams & rivers in Atlanta
 - Eliminate Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO)
 - → Implement a Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) solution that achieves high water quality, low costs and timely completion of Consent Decree obligations



Program Objectives

Regulatory Drivers for Longterm Watershed Monitoring

- Replace event driven sampling associated with SSO Consent Decree requirements
- Consolidate other water quality program sampling requirements (NPDES)
- Satisfy Watershed Management Plan requirements
 - →GA EPD Requirements associated with future wastewater discharge permit expansions



Program Objectives

Other Objectives of Longterm Watershed Monitoring

- Assess baseline conditions
- Identify sources of impairment
- Document stream improvements
- Identify new programs to address streams requiring further action
- Provide public education on water quality





Program Components

- Station selection & gage installation
- Water quality monitoring
- Biological monitoring
- Data management, analysis, and reporting
- Watershed management plan
- Public involvement

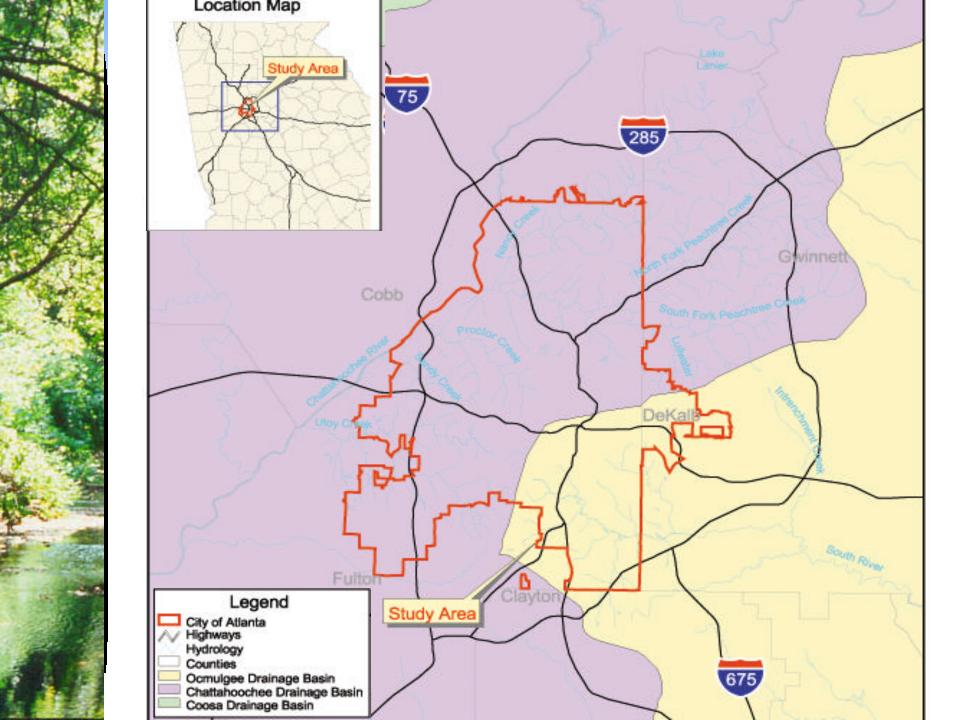


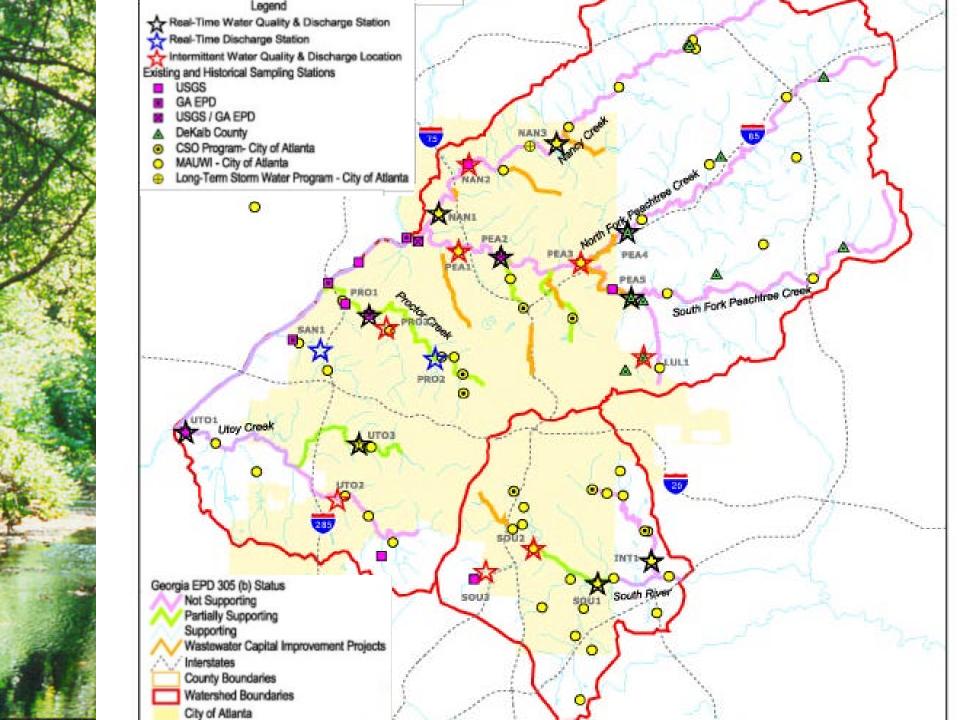




Station Selection

- Phase 1
 - → Water quality status GA EPD 303(d) list
 - Existing monitoring programs (COA, USGS, GA EPD, and adjacent counties)
 - Point source locations
 - Non-point sources (ARC land use)
 - City boundaries
 - Proposed water quality improvement projects (CIP projects)
- Phase 2
 - → Field reconnaissance







Recomme

Stream

Total

⇒10 re

→ 2 re

→ 8 ir

stati

USGS install





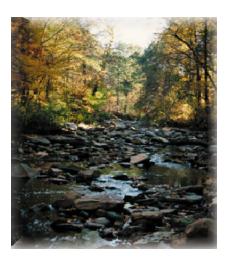
Water Quality Sampling

- Hydrologically-based sampling using USGS protocols (12 samples/year)
 - Depth- and width-integrated
 - **→** Grab
 - **⇒**Storm
 - → Synoptic
- USGS to initially collect and analyze water quality samples
- CWA Program and City staff to assist in sampling



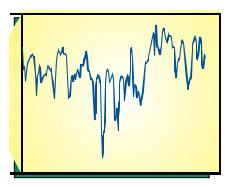
"Health" of a stream includes...

Habitat





Water Quality



Biology



Biological Monitoring

- Biannual biological monitoring using State approved methods
 - → Habitat assessments
 - → Fish and macroinvertebrate community assessments
- Scoring protocol has recently transitioned from the use of a reference station to a "fixed" criteria:
 - → located in the same ecoregion
 - selected from least disturbed streams & watersheds



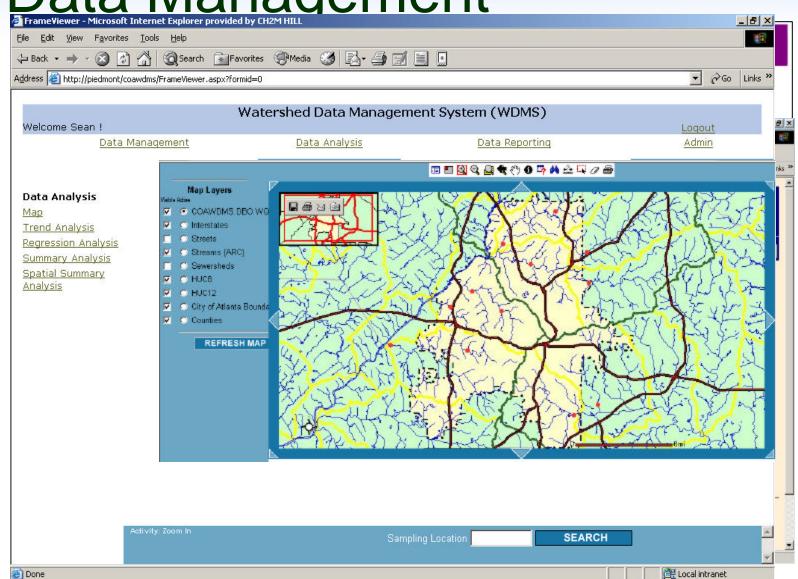
Biological monitoring uses multiparameter protocols

- Stream habitat
 - GADNR standard operating procedures
 - → Uses a one-to-one comparison to a reference condition
- Benthic macroinvertebrates
 - **⇒**GADNR/EPA RBP-III
 - → Expectation criteria developed based on five sample stations evaluated by GAEPD
- Fish
 - ➡EPA RBP-V/ Index of Biotic Integrity
 - Uses a reference database



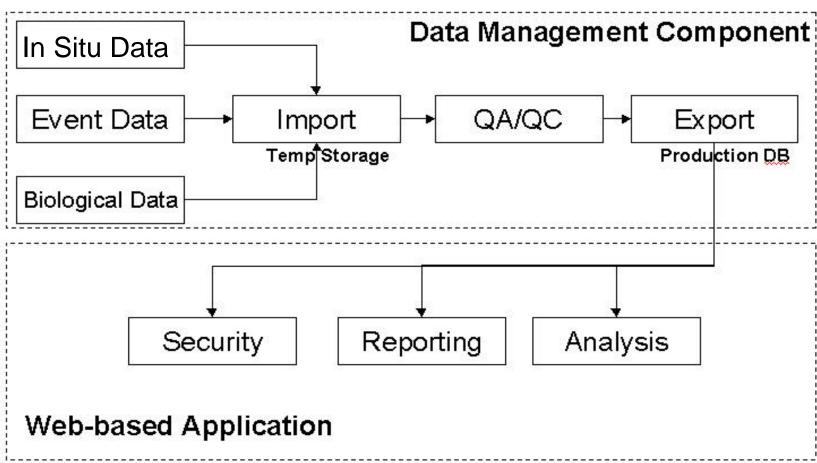
Data Management

FrameViewer - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by CH2M HILL





Application Flow Diagram





Watershed Data Management System (WDMS) will allow the

Average

Minimum

Maximum

Dry Mean

Wet Mean

Std Deviation

22.00

59.00

26.16

22.00

59.00

0.81

2.20

0.98

0.81

2.20

City to...

- Import data c various source
- Perform data
 - → Trend and cor
 - → Statistical Ana
 - Spatial Analys
- Satisfy repor

GA Environmental	Protection	Division
Annual Report		

Station Name	CH1		Road Crossi	ng Br	rock Rd			
Major Tributary	Suwannee Creek		Drainage Basin		in Chattal	Chattahoochee Basin		
Stream Name	Jacks Cree	ek						
In-Situ Data	Flow (CFS)	DO (mg/L)	Temp (Deg C)	Turbidity (NTU)	Conduc (ms/c	J150000 200 000 00	pH std units)	
Count	2	3	2	2	2		2	
Average	4.35	5.67	14.00	39.50	15.0	0	6.5	
Minimum	3.30	1.00	13.00	30.00	15.0	0	6.5	
Maximum	5.40	8.00	15.00	49.00	15.0	D	6.5	
Std Deviation	1.48	4.04	1.41	13.44	0.00	l.	0.0	
Dry Mean	5.40	8.00	13.00	49.00	15.0	0	6.5	
Wet Mean	3.30	4.50	15.00	30.00	15.0	0	6.5	
<u>Laboratory</u>	TSS (mg/L)	TP (mg/L)	TKN (mg/L)	NH3-N (mg/L)	NO2+NO3-N (mg/L)	Fecal C. (#/100ml)	BOD (mg/L)	
Count	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	

1.10

0.59

1.61

0.72

0.59

1.61

0.75

0.40

1.10

0.49

0.40

1.10

0.30

0.81

0.36

8.00

17.00

6.36

8.00

17.00

1,380

698

510



Watershed Management Plan

- Phase 1
 - Update MAUWI Study based on current land use
- Phase 2
 - Water quality modeling
 - Update impacts assessment
 - Evaluate watershed management scenarios
 - Develop watershed management plan



Public Involvement

- The public involvement program consists of three components:
 - → Stakeholder committee
 - **→**Fact Sheets
 - → Speaker's Bureau
- In addition, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) provides oversight





Current Project Status

- Installation of real-time monitors is complete
- Water quality sampling began in June 2003
- **Biological sampling** was initiated in December of 2001, and was conducted again in October of 2003
- Management Plan will be completed once one year of data has been collected (Winter 2004)
- Presented recommended program and selected monitoring stations to:
 - Stakeholders in December 2001
 - → TAC in April 2003
 - → Fully Initiated in June 2003



Habitat assessments continues showing signs of urbanization

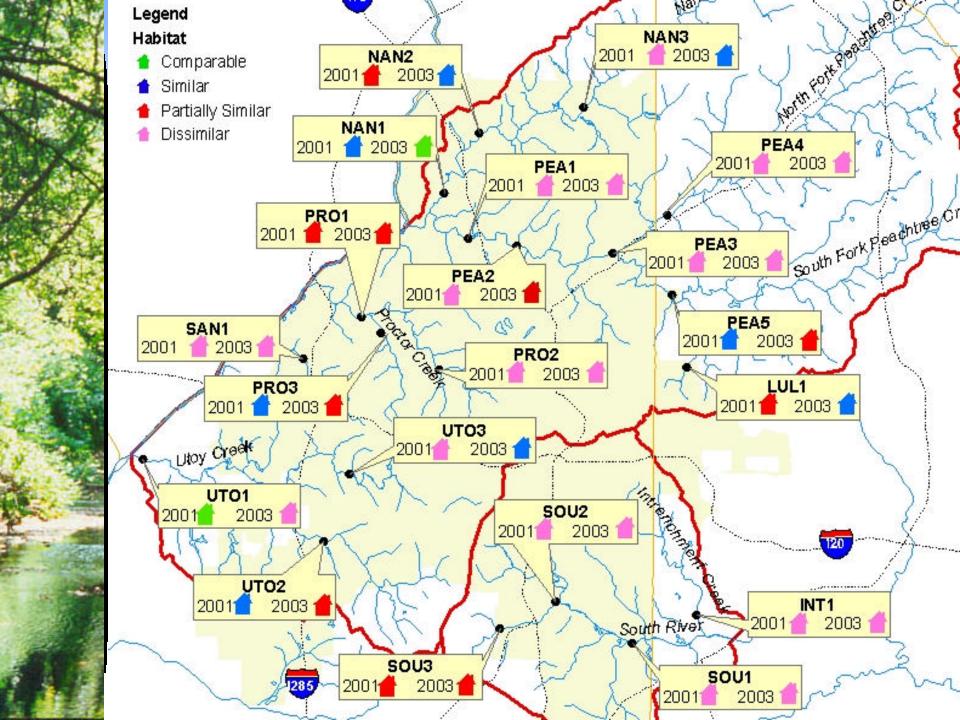
- With widespread signs of degradation found at nearly all 20 stations
 - → 9 stations were rated "dissimilar", 6 stations were rated "partially similar", 4 stations were rated "similar", 1 station was rated "comparable to reference"

Several parameters were consistently rated

as poor, including:

- riparian buffer zones
- bank vegetative protection
- bank stability
- embeddedness

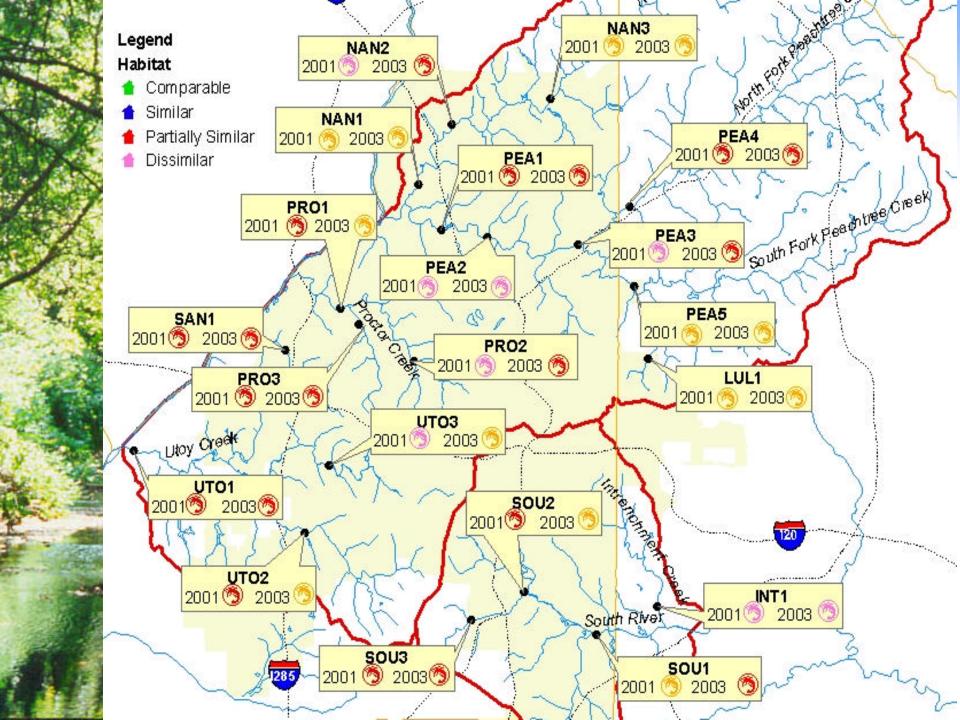






Macroinvertebrate communities also show signs of impact

- The biotic integrity was rated "very poor" at 2 stations, "poor" at 10 stations
- The greatest number of taxa found was 43 (UTO-2) and the least umber of taxa found was nine (SOU-3). The average number of species found was 29.
- Very few sensitive species were noted during the analysis





Fish community analysis also impacted

28 fish species and one hybrid were found during the sampling

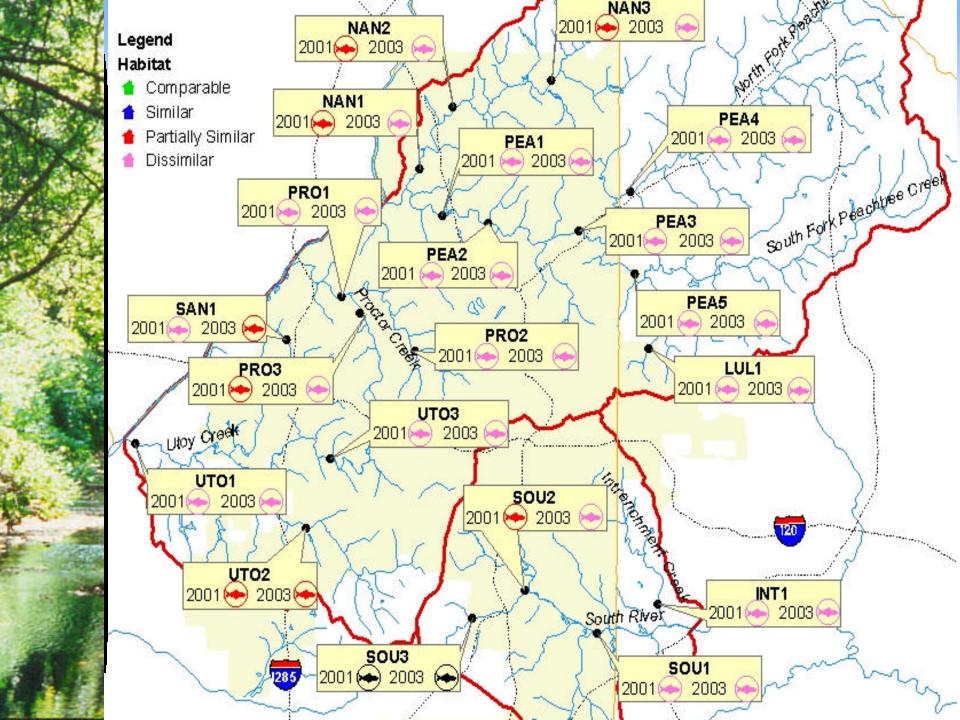
 Species richness was greatest among tolerant groups (i.e., minnows, sunfishes and basses, suckers, and

catfishes)

■ 14 stations rated "very poor" and 2 "poor", and in the Chattahoochee Basin

3 stations rated "very poor", and 1 "no fish" in the South River Basin











Summary and Conclusions

Summary of Program Design

- Designed to:
 - consolidate multiple existing requirements into a single, comprehensive monitoring strategy,
 - determine baseline conditions to establish trends and help demonstrate improvement in water quality and/or biotic integrity,
 - potentially develop new programs to address identified sources of impairment, and
 - provide reliable data consistent with on-going regional monitoring networks.



Long-term Monitoring Program for the City of Atlanta



Questions?

Comments?