

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

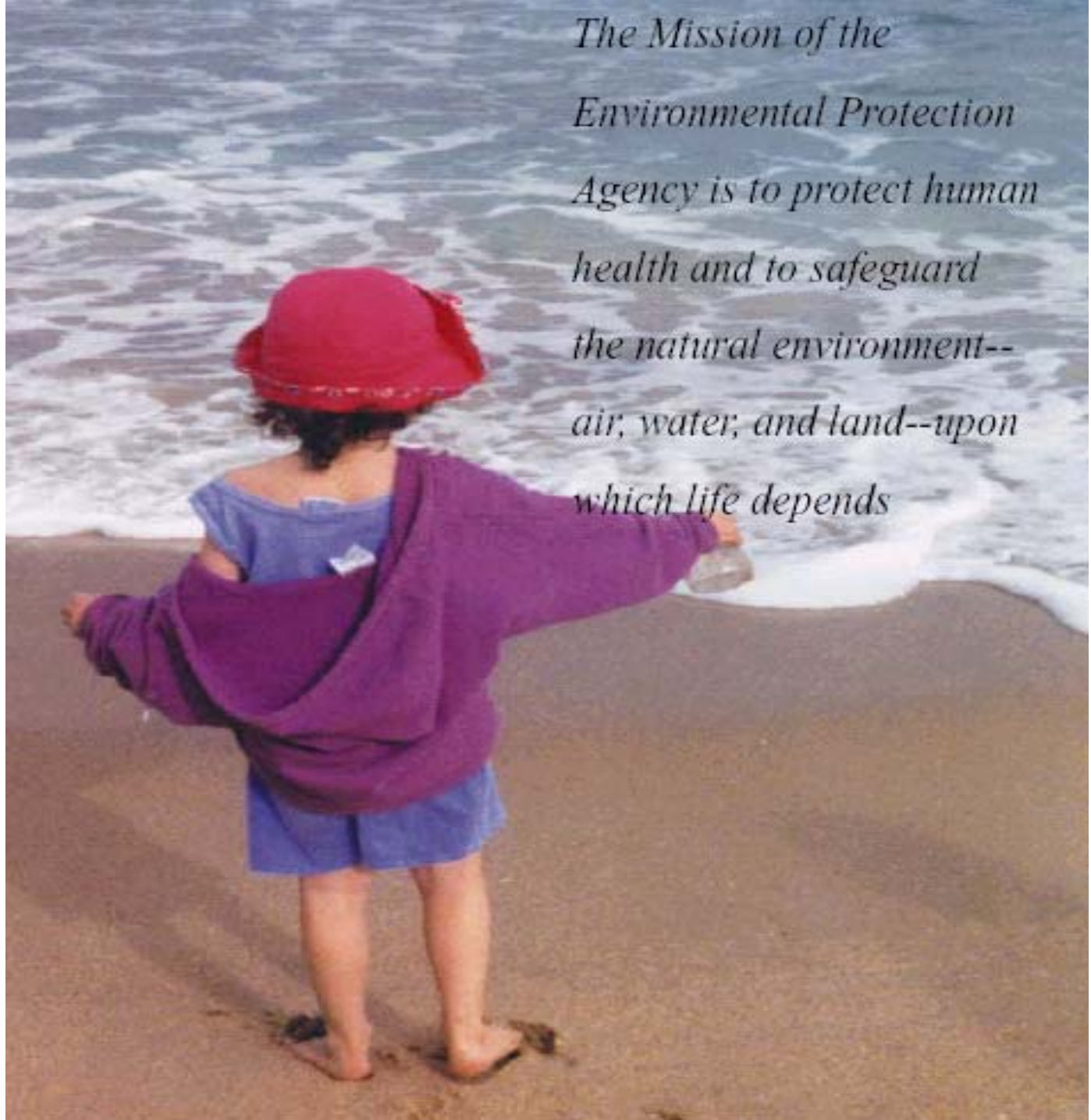
# ORD's Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program

## Sound Science for Measuring Ecological Condition

- **Background**
- **Progress to date**
- **Future Directions**



*The Mission of the  
Environmental Protection  
Agency is to protect human  
health and to safeguard  
the natural environment--  
air, water, and land--upon  
which life depends*



# Agency Needs Condition Monitoring

- **Status**

- EPA Administrator William Ruckelshaus (early 1980s) – *“What do you mean you don’t know how many acid lakes there are?”*



- **Trends**

- EPA Administrator William Reilly (1989) – *“Good News - Based on my years in the environmental movement, I think the Agency does an exemplary job of protecting the nation’s public health and quality of the environment. Bad News - I can’t prove it.”*

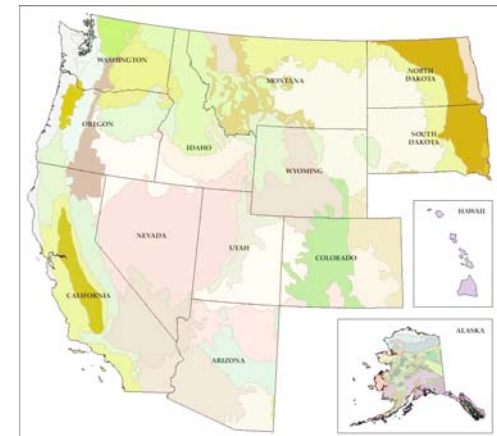
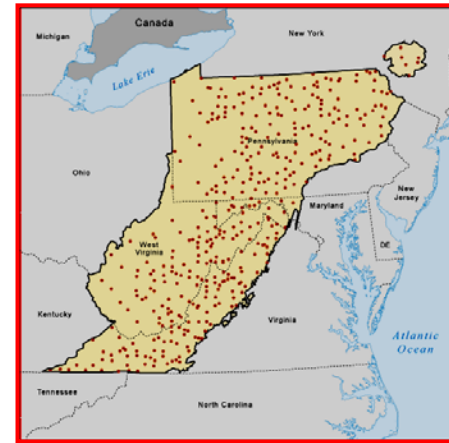
# Key Agency Questions

- What are the current conditions of our ecosystems?
  - State of the Environment Report
- Where is the condition improving or declining?
- What stresses are associated with declines?
- Are our management programs and policies working (GPRA)?



# GOALS of ORD's EMAP

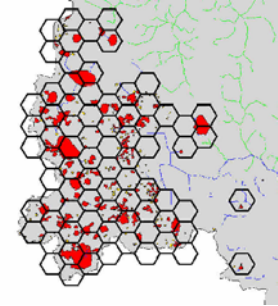
- Develop the scientific basis for consistent, unbiased, cost-effective measurement of the condition of the Nation's aquatic ecosystems
  - Status (State of the Environment Report)
  - Trends (GPRA)
- Build state capacity for monitoring condition and transfer our technology
- Make data generally available to all stakeholders (STORET)



# Key Elements of EMAP's Approach

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- Statistical Design - Scientifically defensible, unbiased sampling

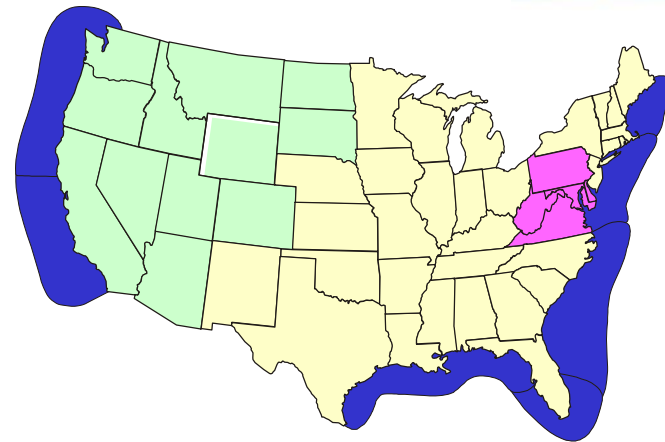


- Biological Indicators – Meaningful, direct measures of the biological condition



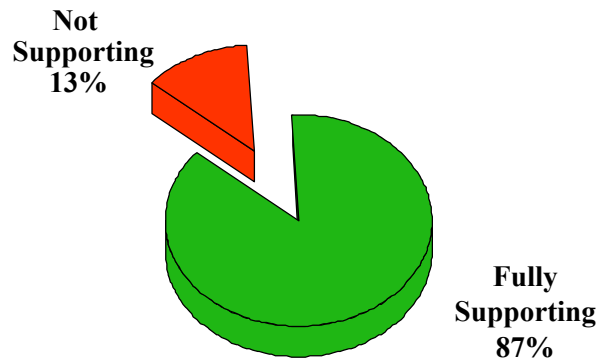
- Current Partnerships

- 33 States
- NOAA
- USGS

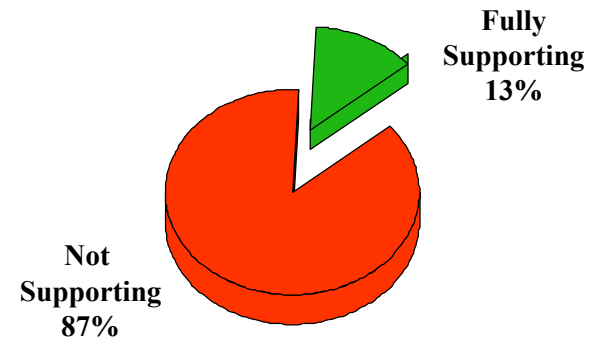


# Importance of EMAP Design

## Condition of a State's streams using different designs

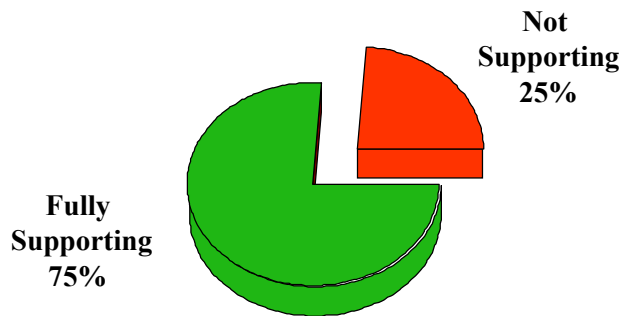


STATE A

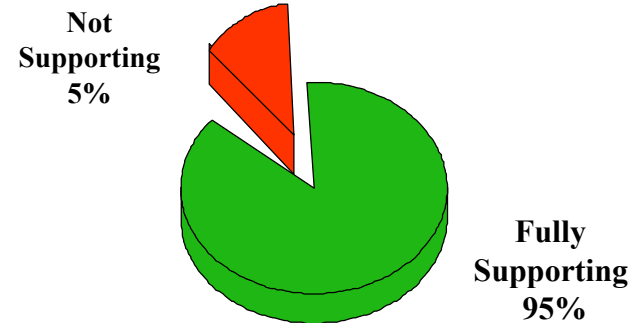


Probability Survey

Traditional Targeted Monitoring



STATE B



Probability Survey

Traditional Targeted Monitoring



# EMAP Uses Biological Indicators

- Biological Indicators – Integrate the effects of stressors and are a direct measure of the biology



# EMAP Core Indicators

## Estuarine Biological Indicators

Benthic community assemblage  
Fish community assemblage  
Fish pathologies  
Fish tissue residues  
Submerged vegetation



## Stressors

DO  
Salinity  
Temperature  
Depth  
pH  
Nutrients  
Sediments  
Toxics

## Stream Biological Indicators

Fish assemblage  
Benthic invertebrate assemblage  
Periphyton assemblage  
Riparian vegetation

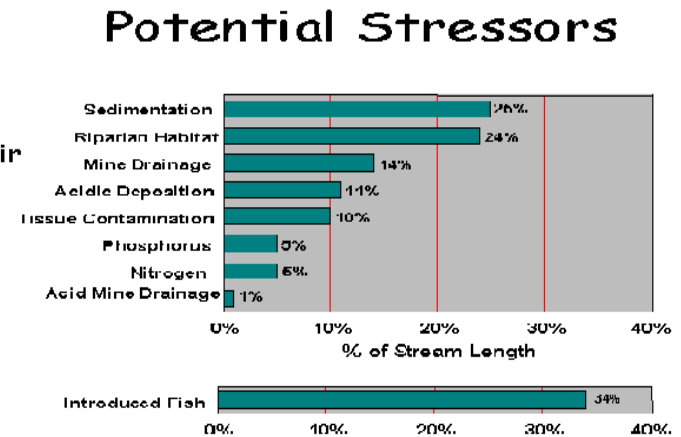
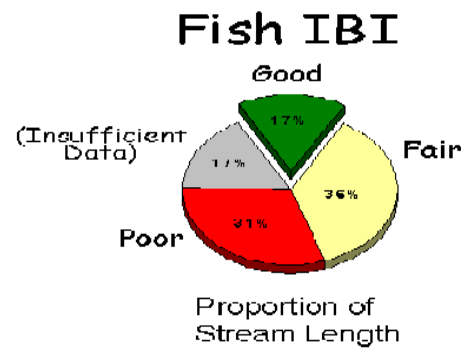
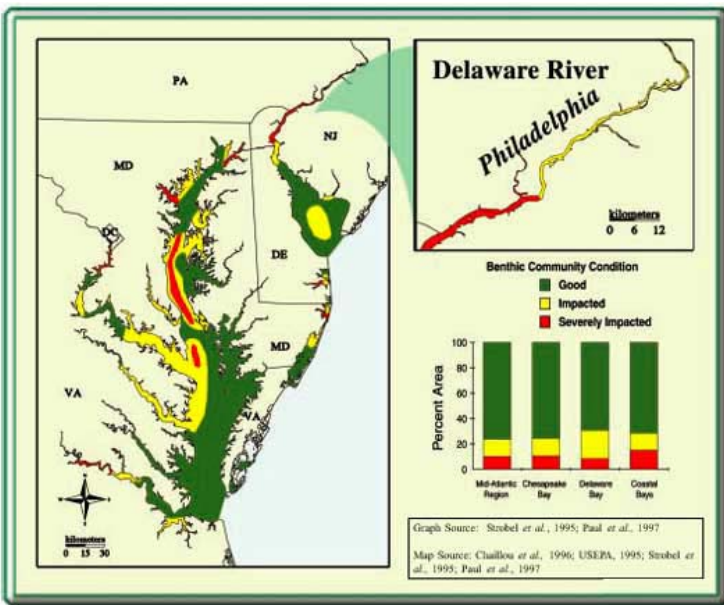
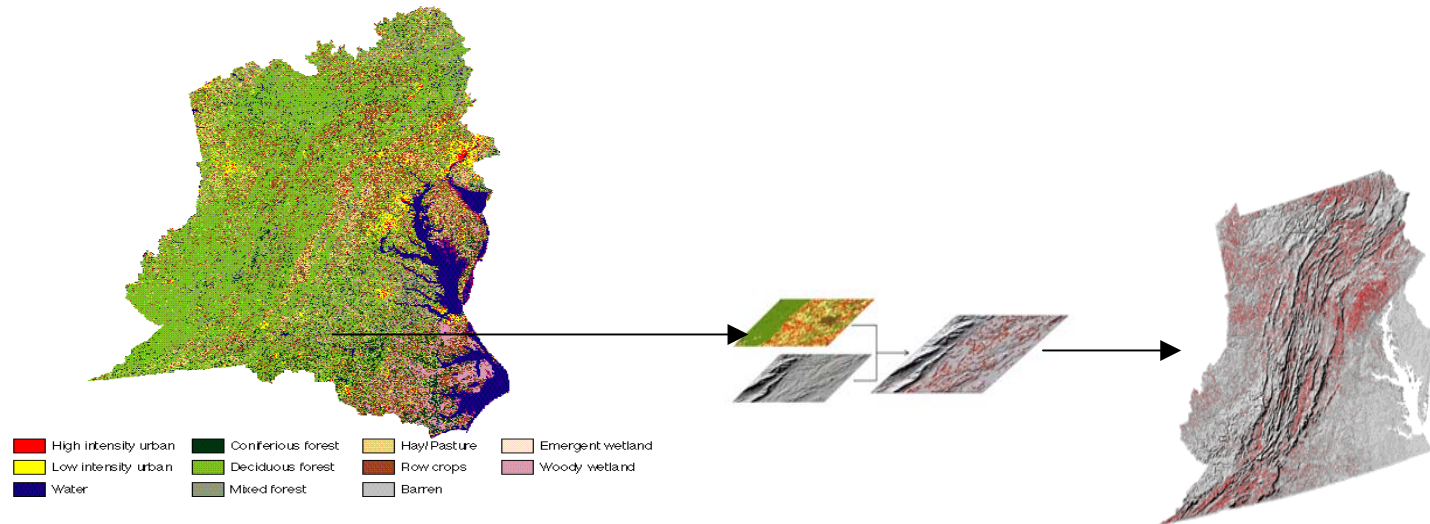


# EMAP Accomplishments

- Mid-Atlantic Integrated Assessment
  - An Ecological Assessment of the United States  
Mid-Atlantic Region: A Landscape Atlas  
(EPA 600/R-97/130)
  - Condition of the Mid-Atlantic Estuaries  
(EPA 600-R-98-147)
  - Mid-Atlantic Highlands Streams  
Assessment (EPA 903/R-00/015)

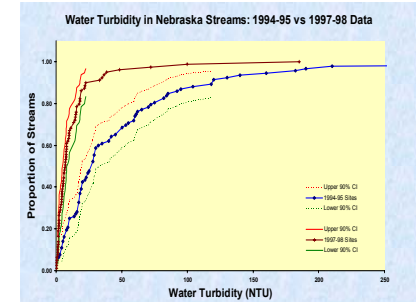


# EMAP Accomplishments in MAIA

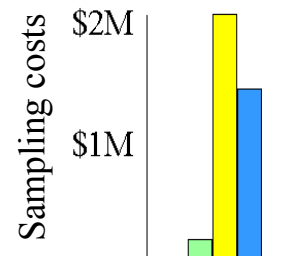
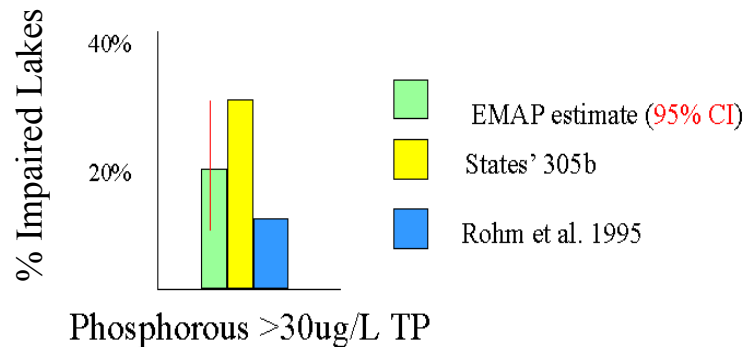


# EMAP Accomplishments (Con't)

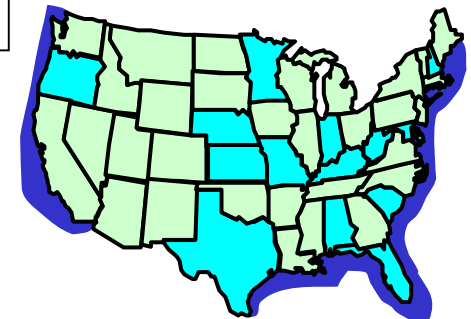
- Only means of detecting significant change in condition at a state or national level



- Cost-effective monitoring for States



- 20 States have already adopted our approach



# EMAP Awarded EPA's Silver Medal

- “For scientific contributions and leadership in developing the science and tools for monitoring and assessing the status and trends of the condition of our environment”



Roger Blair  
Tom DeMoss  
Dan Heggem  
Bruce Jones  
Bill Kepner  
Harold Kibby

Rick Kutz  
(Rick Linthurst)  
Michael McDonald  
Jay Messer  
Daniel McKenzie  
Douglas Norton  
Anthony Olsen

John Paul  
Steven Paulsen  
Denise Shaw  
John Stoddard  
Kevin Summers  
(Gilman Veith)

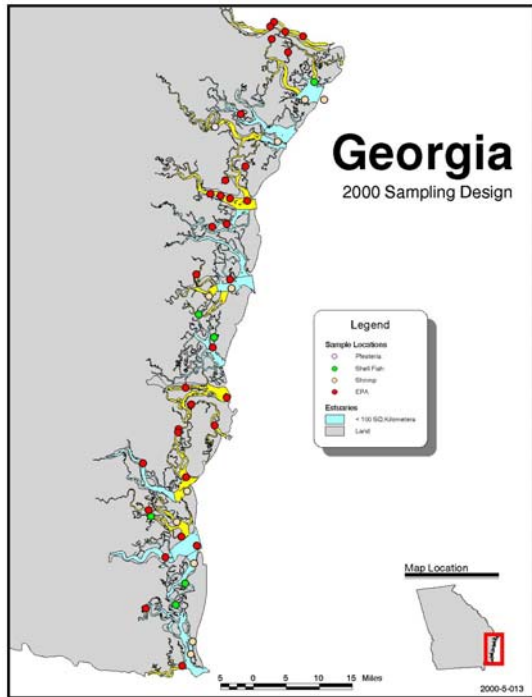
# Current EMAP Efforts

- National Coastal Assessment – First statistically-based determination of the health of any national aquatic resource
- Western Pilot – Develop baselines for streams and estuaries in western states
- STAR Grants – University-based research on focused topics



# EMAP's National Coastal Assessment

- Coastal States monitoring all the nation's estuarine waters with core EMAP design and indicators





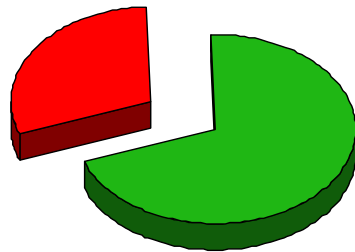
# Estuarine Stressor Comparison

## Benthic invertebrate condition

### Louisianian Province

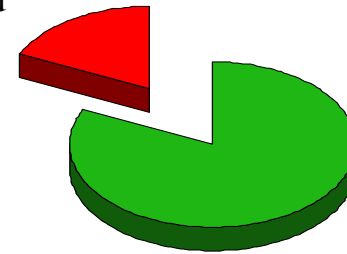
### Virginian Province

Degraded  
30 ± 6%



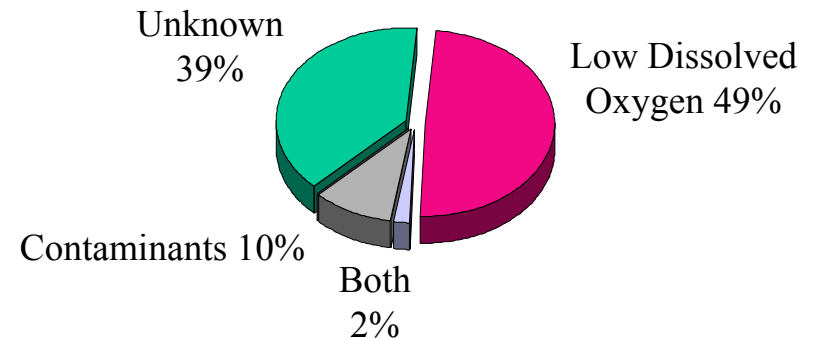
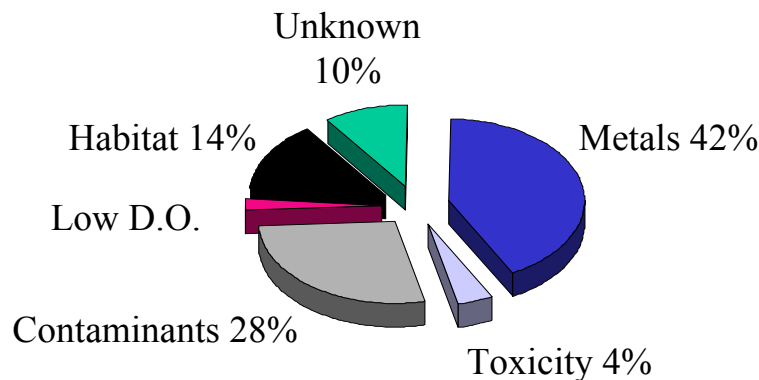
Undegraded  
70 ± 6%

Degraded  
18 ± 8%



Undegraded  
82 ± 8%

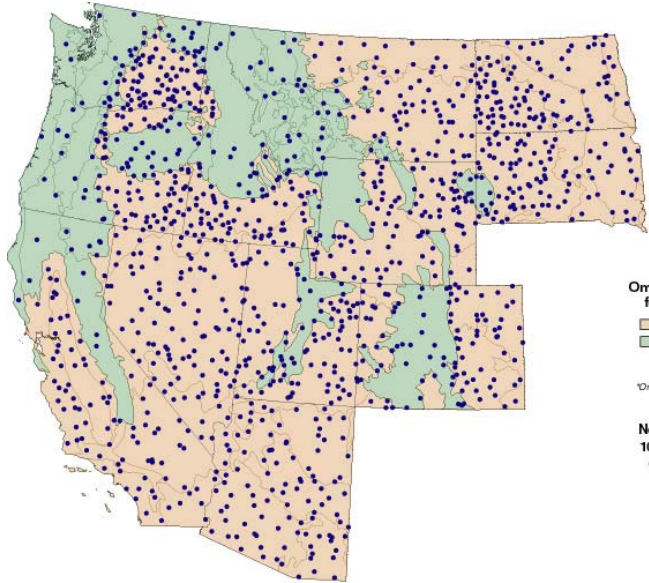
## Condition



## Stressors Associated with Degraded Condition

# National Stream Condition

- Reducing scientific uncertainties
  - Western Pilot



EMAP West  
Stream  
and  
River Survey  
1999 - 2004

**Omernik Level III Ecoregions\***  
for Use in Survey Design

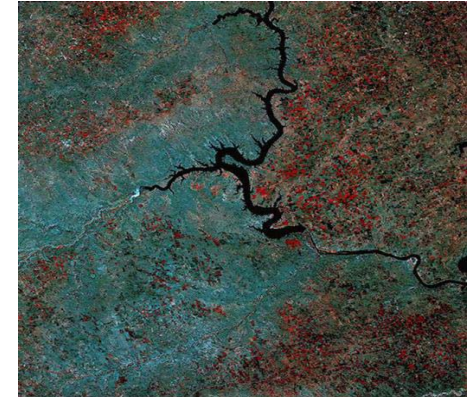
- Ecoregions Designated Arid
- Ecoregions Designated Humid or Mountainous

\*Omernik Level III Ecoregions, January 1999

**Non-perennial Sample sites**  
100 sites selected per state  
(not intended for field sampling)



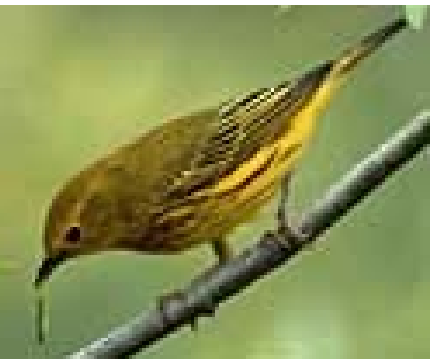
US EPA NHEERL-WED  
Corvallis, Oregon  
August 4, 1999



# ★ Academic Research Partnerships

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- EMAP is integrated with academic scientists through ORD's STAR Grants Program
  - Design
  - Ecological Indicators





# ORD's Sound Science for Condition

- Consistent, state-conducted approach for national monitoring of streams and estuaries is available
- Statistical detection of changes and trends in ecological condition is possible in support of GPRA
- Assistance to States for 305(b) designs is available
- The science for determining condition of the large/Great Rivers is being developed

