Organizational Program

New Hampshire Dept. of Environmental Services

Organizational Program
Chemical, physical, and bacteriological river quality sampling program (annual - typically June, July, and August).

Project
- ARMP1990 Ambient River Monitoring Program (ARMP) - 1990
- ARMP1991 Ambient River Monitoring Program (ARMP) - 1991
- ARMP1992 Ambient River Monitoring Program (ARMP) - 1992
- ARMP1993 Ambient River Monitoring Program (ARMP) - 1993
- ARMP1994 Ambient River Monitoring Program (ARMP) - 1994
- ARMP1995 Ambient River Monitoring Program (ARMP) - 1995
- ARMP1996 Ambient River Monitoring Program (ARMP) - 1996
- ARMP1997 Ambient River Monitoring Program (ARMP) - 1997
- ARMP1998 Ambient River Monitoring Program (ARMP) - 1998
- ARMP1999 Ambient River Monitoring Program (ARMP) - 1999
- ARMP2000 Ambient River Monitoring Program (ARMP) - 2000
- ARMP2001 Ambient River Monitoring Program (ARMP) - 2001
- ARMP2002 Ambient River Monitoring Program (ARMP) - 2002
- ARMP2003 Ambient River Monitoring Program (ARMP) - 2003
- ARMP2004 Ambient River Monitoring Program (ARMP) - 2004

Organizational Program
NHDES Biomonitoring Program
Collection and interpolation of Biological Data from Aquatic Ecosystems.

Project
- BM-NEWS New England Wadable Stream Project
- BM-SP Biomonitoring Special Projects
- BM-TMC Trend Monitoring Corridor
- BM-VBAP Volunteer Biological Assessment Program
- BM-WSAP Wadable Stream Annual Program
- BM-WSPD Wadable Stream Program Development

Organizational Program
New Hampshire Public Beach Inspection Program
To inspect and monitor water quality at public beaches throughout the state in order to protect public health. To ensure bacteria levels at public beaches are below state standards for recreational waters.

Project
- BEACH NH Public Beach Inspection Program
- NH002047 Seabrook Harbor Beach
- NH002057 Star Island Beach
- NH020071 Bass Beach
- NH020072 Foss Beach
- NH020073 Northside Park
- NH024533 Wallis Sands SP
- NH162567 Cable Beach
- NH173720 Hampton Beach SP
- NH356646 State Beach
- NH420349 Jenness Beach SP
- NH449191 New Castle TB
- NH700723 Pirates Cove Beach
- NH804394 North Beach
- NH880010 Sawyer Beach
- NH905440 Seabrook TB

Organizational Program
Shellfish Program
Sample potential and existing sources of pollution along the coastal area to determine impact to shellfish growing areas.

Project
- SHELLDRY Shellfish Shoreline Dry Weather Sampling
- SHELLSUR Shellfish Shoreline Survey Sampling
- SHELLWET Shellfish Wet Weather Sampling

Organizational Program
Volunteer River Assessment Program (VRAP)
### New Hampshire Dept. of Environmental Services

Chemical, physical, and bacteriological river quality sampling conducted by trained volunteers using New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services equipment and EPA approved protocols (annual - typically June, July, and August).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VRAP1998</td>
<td>Volunteer River Assessment Program (VRAP)</td>
<td>1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>VRAP1999</td>
<td>Volunteer River Assessment Program (VRAP)</td>
<td>1999</td>
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<tr>
<td>VRAP2000</td>
<td>Volunteer River Assessment Program (VRAP)</td>
<td>2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>VRAP2001</td>
<td>Volunteer River Assessment Program (VRAP)</td>
<td>2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>VRAP2002</td>
<td>Volunteer River Assessment Program (VRAP)</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRAP2003</td>
<td>Volunteer River Assessment Program (VRAP)</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRAP2004</td>
<td>Volunteer River Assessment Program (VRAP)</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1117MBR

US EPA Region 7

Organizational Program

Ambient Surface Water Monitoring (streams, lakes, wetlands)

Physical, chemical and biological sampling of surface water bodies functioning as natural systems for fish, wildlife or human use (recreational or sources for drinking, industrial or agricultural use). Purposes for collecting the data include: development of biological criteria and indices, development of water quality criteria, monitoring of status and trends in water quality and monitoring the effects of point or non-point source discharges.

Project

GWCMN  George Washington Carver National Monument

WTLND  Wetland Data Test

Organizational Program

Monitoring Associated with Point Source Discharges

Water, sediment or biological samples taken from waterbodies (streams, lakes, wetlands) upstream and downstream of point source discharges normally associated with an NPDES permitted discharge.

Project

None

Organizational Program

Region 7 Ambient Fish Tissue (RAFT) Monitoring Program

The Region 7 Ambient Fish Tissue (RAFT) Monitoring Program has been operating since 1980. Fish are collected and the tissue analyzed for selected metals and pesticides to monitor trends and to monitor the status of areas of concern for human consumption of fish tissue. The trend samples are taken from fixed stations in lakes and streams in EPA, Region 7 (IA, KS, MO, NE). The status samples are taken from sites where a pollutant or pollutants of concern have the potential to be elevated over background levels due to a known or suspected source of pollution.

Project

RAFT-FOL  Regional Ambient Fish Tissue (RAFT) Monitoring - Follow-Up

RAFT-ST  Regional Ambient Fish Tissue (RAFT) Monitoring - Status

RAFT-TR  Regional Ambient Fish Tissue (RAFT) Monitoring - Trends

Organizational Program

Regional Environmental Monitoring & Assessment Prog (R-EMAP)

R-EMAP is the Region 7 component of the National EMAP program for monitoring the status and trends in the trends of our Nation’s ecological resources. Using a probability based monitoring design, water, sediment, fish tissue and habitat data has been collected since 1994 through state projects in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska and beginning in 2001 in Iowa. The probability-based monitoring design draws random samples from a population to develop estimates of the condition of that population with a known degree of statistical confidence. The purposes of this R-EMAP project were to determine the status of the health, or quality, of the stream fisheries within the EPA, Region 7 area (IA, KS, MO & NE) and to establish baseline data and methods which could be used to assess long-term trends in the health of stream fisheries throughout the Region.

Project

00ECF04N  Nebraska R-EMAP 2000

00ECF10K  Kansas R-EMAP 2000

01ECF01K  Kansas R-EMAP 2001

01ECF01N  Nebraska R-EMAP 2001

98ECF02N  Nebraska R-EMAP 1998

99ECF03N  Nebraska R-EMAP 1999
1119USBR  Bureau of Reclamation

Organizational Program  Water Quality Monitoring Pacific Northwest
Project          WQDATA        Water Quality Data
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOWDEL</td>
<td>Ambient water quality monitoring for the Delaware River and tributary boundary control points between the Delaware Water Gap and Trenton, NJ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>Ambient water quality monitoring of the Delaware River and tributary boundary control points for the Middle Delaware Scenic and Recreational River corridor in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA). Area extends from Port Jervis, NY to the Delaware Water Gap. Jointly run by the DRBC and National Park Service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>Ambient water quality monitoring of the Delaware River and tributary boundary control points in the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River corridor (UPDE), from the East and West Branch Delaware River in Hancock, NY to Port Jervis, NY. Jointly run by the DRBC and the National Park Service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site

A cabin, symbolic of the one in which Lincoln was born, is preserved in a memorial building at the site of his birth.


Contact:
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site
2995 Lincoln Farm Road
Hodgenville, KY 42748-9707
502-358-3137

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/abli

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Acadia National Park

The sea sets the mood here, uniting the rugged coastal area of Mount Desert Island, picturesque Schoodic Peninsula on the mainland, and the spectacular cliffs of Isle au Haut.


Acreage--47,737.78 Federal: 45,822.90 Nonfederal: 1,914.88.

Contact:
Acadia National Park
P.O. Box 177
Bar Harbor, ME 04609-0177
207-288-3338

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/acad

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Adams National Historical Park

This was the home of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams, of U.S. Minister to Great Britain Charles Francis Adams, and of the writers and historians Henry Adams and Brooks Adams. The park also includes the birthplaces of the two presidents and the United First Parish Church.


Contact:
Adams National Historical Park
P.O. Box 531
135 Adams Street
Quincy, MA 02269-0531
617-773-1177

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Monitoring of Sinking Spring by the Kentucky DEP


USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data

CUPN WQ Monitoring, ABLI

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Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-01
For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/adam

Organizational Program
Agate Fossil Beds National Monument

This park was originally a working cattle ranch owned by Capt. James Cook and known as Agate Springs Ranch. The park features renowned quarries that contain numerous, well preserved mammal fossils from the Miocene Epoch; these represent an important chapter in the evolution of mammals. The park's museum collection also contains more than 500 artifacts from the Cook Collection of Plains Indian artifacts. Authorized June 5, 1965; established June 14, 1997. Acreage--3,055.22 Federal: 2,737.52 Nonfederal: 317.70.

Contact:
Agate Fossil Beds National Monument
301 River Road
P.O. Box 27
Harrison, NE 69346-2734
308-668-2211

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/agfo

Project AGFO0001 Macronvertebrate Assemblages in Great Plains Parks-1
Project AGFO0002 Survey of Geology and Ground-Water Resources
Project AGFO_NGP WQ Baseline Data for the Northern Great Plains Network AGFO

Organizational Program
Alagnak Wild River


Contact:
Alagnak Wild River
c/o Katmai National Park
and Preserve, P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613-0007
907-246-3305

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/alag

Project ALAG0001 Baseline Hydrocarbon Study Interim Report by USFWS - 1997-1

Organizational Program
Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument


Contact:
Alibates Flint Quarries
National Monument
c/o Lake Meredith
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1460
### Organizational Program

#### Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site

Traces of the first railroad crossing of the Allegheny Mountains can still be seen here. An inclined plane railroad, it permitted transportation of passengers and freight over the mountains, providing a critical link in the Pennsylvania Mainline Canal system and with the West. Built between 1831 and 1834, it was abandoned by 1857.


Acreage--1,249.20 Federal: 1,225.08 Nonfederal: 24.12.

Contact:
Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site
P.O. Box 189
Cresson, PA 16630-0189
814-886-6100

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/alpo

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#### American Memorial Park

This site on the island of Saipan in the Northern Mariana Islands was created as a living memorial honoring the sacrifices made during the Marianas Campaign of World War II. Recreational facilities, a World War II museum, and flag monument keep alive the memory of over 4,000 U.S. military personnel and local islanders who died in June 1944.


Acreage--133, all nonfederal.

Contact:
American Memorial Park
P.O. Box 5189 CHRB
Saipan, MP 96950

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/amme

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#### Amistad National Recreation Area

Boating, watersports, and camping highlight activities at the Amistad Reservoir on the Rio Grande.

Administered under cooperative agreement with the International Boundary and Water Commission as Amistad Recreation Area, Nov. 11, 1965; authorized as a national recreation area Nov. 28, 1990.

Acreage--58,500 Federal: 57,292.44 Nonfederal: 1,207.56.

Contact:
Amistad National Recreation Area
HCR 3, Box 5-J
Del Rio, TX 78840-9350
National Park Service
830-775-7491

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/amis

Project AMISO001 Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-02

Organizational Program Andersonville National Historic Site
This Civil War prisoner-of-war camp commemorates the sacrifices by American prisoners not only in the 1861-65 conflict but in all wars. The prison site is partially reconstructed. Includes National Prisoner of War Museum and Andersonville National Cemetery (16,000 interments, 1,004 unidentified). Authorized Oct. 16, 1970. Acreage--494.61 Federal: 480.88 Nonfederal: 13.73.

Contact: Andersonville National Historic Site Route 1, Box 800 Andersonville, GA 31711-9707 912-924-0343

For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/ande

Project None

Organizational Program Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

Contact: Andrew Johnson National Historic Site P.O. Box 1088 Greeneville, TN 37744-1088 423-639-3711

For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/anjo

Project None

Organizational Program Aniakchak National Monument and Aniakchak National Preserve

Contact: Aniakchak National Monument and Aniakchak
Antietam National Battlefield

Gen. Robert E. Lee’s first invasion of the North was ended on this battlefield in 1862. Antietam (Sharpsburg) National Cemetery-5,032 interments, 1,836 unidentified—adopts the park; grave space is not available.


Contact:
Antietam National Battlefield
Box 158
Sharpsburg, MD 21782-0158
301-432-5124

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/ania

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

Twenty-one picturesque islands and a 12-mile strip of mainland shoreline along the south shore of Lake Superior feature sandstone cliffs, sea caves, pristine beaches, old growth forest, commercial fish camps, and six historic light stations.


Contact:
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore
Route 1, Box 4
Bayfield, WI 54814-9599
715-779-3397

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/apis

Appalachian National Scenic Trail

Approximately 2,000 miles of this scenic trail follow the Appalachian Mountains from Mt. Katahdin, Maine, through New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York,
National Park Service

Organizational Program

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park

Here on April 9, 1865, Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederacy's most successful field army to Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and the United States was reunited.


Acreage--1,774.74 Federal: 1,679.80 Nonfederal: 94.94.

Contact:
Appomattox Court House
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 218
Appomattox, VA 24522-0218
804-352-8987

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/apco

Organizational Program

Arches National Park

This park contains extraordinary products of erosion in the form of some 2,000 arches, windows, pinnacles, and pedestals.


Acreage--79,978.98 Federal: 76,673.01 Nonfederal: 3,305.97.

Contact:
Arches National Park
P.O. Box 907
Moab, UT 84532-0907
435-259-8161

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/arch

Project

USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-03

Project

Fish, Invertebrates, and Algae Survey in Salt Wash - 1979
Arches and Canyonlands National Park Aquatic Study - 1983-1
Chemical Analysis of Selected Pothole Water Sources - 1993-1
Monitoring in Response to Proposed Nuclear Waste Reposit.-1
USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-04
Chemical and Biotic Survey of Salt Wash - Aug. 1988
Hydrogeologic Feasibility of Developing Groundwater Supp.-1
Arkansas Post National Memorial

The park commemorates key events that occurred on site and in the vicinity: the first semi-permanent European settlement in the Lower Mississippi Valley (1686); a Revolutionary War skirmish (1783); the first territorial capital of Arkansas (1819-1821); and the civil war Battle of Arkansas Post (1863).


Acreage--749.18 Federal: 389.18 Nonfederal: 360.

Contact:
Arkansas Post
National Memorial
1741 Old Post Road
Route 1, Box 16
Gillett, AR 72055-9707
870-548-2207

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/arpo

Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial

This antebellum home of the Custis and Lee families overlooks the Potomac River and Washington, D.C.


Acreage--27.91, all federal.

Contact:
Arlington House,
The Robert E. Lee Memorial
c/o George Washington
Memorial Parkway
Turkey Run Park
McLean, VA 22101-0001
703-557-0613

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/arho

Assateague Island National Seashore

This 37-mile barrier island, with sandy beaches, migratory waterfowl, and wild ponies, includes the 9,021-acre Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.


Contact:
Assateague Island
National Seashore
7206 National Seashore Lane
Berlin, MD 21811-9742
410-641-1441
(Also in Virginia)
Organizational Program
Aztec Ruins National Monument
Ruins of this large 12th-century Pueblo Indian community have been partially excavated and stabilized.
Contact:
Aztec Ruins National Monument
P.O. Box 640
Aztec, NM 87410-0640
505-334-6174
For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/azru

Organizational Program
Badlands National Park
Carved by erosion, this scenic landscape contains animal fossils from 26 to 37 million years ago. Prairie grasslands support bison, bighorn sheep, deer, pronghorn antelope, swift fox, and black-footed ferrets.
Contact:
Badlands National Park
P.O. Box 6
Interior, SD 57750-0006
605-433-5361
For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/badl

Organizational Program
Bandelier National Monument
On the mesa tops and canyon walls of the Pajarito Plateau are the ruins of 13th-century Pueblo Indians' cliff houses and villages.
Contact:
Bandelier National Monument
H.C.R 1, Box 1
Suite 15
Los Alamos, NM 87544-9701
National Park Service

505-672-3861

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/band

Organizational Program
Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site


Contact:
Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site
35110 Highway 194 East
La Junta, CO 81050-9523
719-383-5010

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/beol

Organizational Program
Bering Land Bridge National Preserve

Located on the Seward Peninsula, the preserve is a remnant of the land bridge that once connected Asia with North America more than 13,000 years ago. Paleontological and archeological resources abound; large populations of migratory birds nest here. Ash explosion craters and lava flows, rare in the Arctic, are also present. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES. Proclaimed a national monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Acreage--2,698,919.22 Federal: 2,537,912 Nonfederal: 161,007.22.

Contact:
Bering Land Bridge National Preserve
P.O. Box 220, Nome, AK 99762-0220
907-443-2522

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/bela

Organizational Program
Big Bend National Park


Contact:
Big Bend National Park
P.O. Box 129
Big Bend National Park, TX
Organizational Program

Big Cypress National Preserve


Contact:
Big Cypress National Preserve
H.C.R. 61, Box 110
Ochopee, FL 34141
941-695-4111

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/bibe

Project BIBE0001
Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-04

Organizational Program

Big Hole National Battlefield


Contact:
Big Hole National Battlefield
P.O. Box 237
Wisdom, MT 59761-0237
406-689-3155

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/biho

Project BICY0001
Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Big Cypress N. Pres.

Organizational Program

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area

The free-flowing Big South Fork of the Cumberland River offers a range of recreational opportunities. Planning and development by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers authorized May 7, 1974; interim management by National Park Service authorized Oct. 22, 1976; complete transfer of jurisdiction from Secretary of the Army to Secretary of the Interior, including responsibility for completion and planning, acquisition, and development, settled Oct. 1, 1990. Acreage--125,242.34 Federal: 113,512.15 Nonfederal: 11,730.19.

Contact:
Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area
4564 Leatherwood Road
Organizational Program  
Big Thicket National Preserve  
A great variety of plant and animal species coexist in this "biological crossroads of North America."  
Acreage--97,191.01  Federal: 85,894.26  Nonfederal: 11,296.75.  
Contact:  
Big Thicket  
National Preserve  
3785 Milam  
Beaumont, TX 77701-4724  
409-839-2689  
For Additional Information:  
www.nps.gov/bith

Organizational Program  
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area  
Bighorn Lake extends 71 miles behind Yellowtail Dam on the Bighorn River. Archeological and historical resources complement the natural scene. About one third of the area is within the Crow Indian Reservation.  
Acreage--120,296.22  Federal: 68,490.87  Nonfederal: 51,805.35.  
Contact:  
Bighorn Canyon  
National Recreation Area  
P.O. Box 7458  
Fort Smith, MT 59035-7458  
406-666-2412  
(Also in Wyoming)  
For Additional Information:  
www.nps.gov/bica

Organizational Program  
Biscayne National Park


Contact:
Biscayne National Park
P.O. Box 1369
Homestead, FL 33090-1369
305-230-7275

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/bisc

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Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park

The ancestral Gunnison River was wedged here by volcanic deposits and committed to a course from which it could not escape. Monolithic rock walls rise 2,000 feet above the river. Proclaimed March 2, 1933. Boundary changes: May 16, 1938; Oct. 28, 1939; April 13, 1960; July 13, 1984. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.


Contact:
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park
102 Elk Creek
Gunnison, CO 81230
970-641-2337

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/blca

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Blue Ridge Parkway

Following the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, this scenic 470-mile parkway averages 3,000 feet above sea level and embraces several large recreational and natural history areas and Appalachian cultural sites.

11NPSWRD National Park Service

Acreage--88,734.32  Federal: 81,182.97  Nonfederal: 7,551.53.

Contact:
Blue Ridge Parkway
BB&T Building
1 West Pack Square, Suite 400
Asheville, NC 28801-3412
828-271-4799
(Also in Virginia)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/blri

Organizational Program Bluestone National Scenic River

This scenic river preserves relatively unspoiled land in southwest West Virginia and contains natural and historic features of the Appalachian plateau. In its 11 miles the lower Bluestone River offers excellent fishing, hiking, boating, and scenery. Pipestem and Bluestone State Parks and Bluestone Wildlife Management Area are located along this segment of the river.

NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Acreage--4,309.51  Federal: 3,032  Nonfederal: 1,277.51.

Contact:
Bluestone
National Scenic River
c/o New River Gorge
National River
P.O. Box 246
Glen Jean, WV 25846-0246
304-465-0508

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/blue

Project BLUE0001  Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Bluestone N.S.R.

Organizational Program Booker T. Washington National Monument

On this 19th-century plantation Booker T. Washington was born a slave on April 5, 1856. When he returned to visit in 1908, he was a noted educator and orator. He founded Tuskegee Institute in Alabama in 1881.

Authorized April 2, 1956.

Acreage--223.92, all federal.

Contact:
Booker T. Washington
National Monument
12130 B.T. Washington Hwy.
Hardy, VA 24101-9688
540-721-2094

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/bowa

Project None

Organizational Program Boston African American National Historic Site

The site contains 15 pre-Civil War African American history structures, linked by the 1.6-mile Black Heritage Trail. The meeting house is the oldest standing African American church in the U.S. Augustus Saint-Gaudens' memorial to Robert Gould Shaw, the white officer who first led...
**Organizational Program**

**Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area**

Thirty islands in Boston Harbor make up this treasure of natural and cultural resources and recreational amenities at the doorstep of a major Northeast urban area. The facility is to be managed by a partnership of current managers and owners along with the National Park Service.

Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

Acreage--1,482.25 Federal: 5 Nonfederal: 1,477.25.

Contact:

Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area

c/o Boston Support Office

BHI Project Manager

15 State Street

Boston MA 02109

617-223-5060

For Additional Information:

www.nps.gov/boha

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**Boston National Historical Park**

The events and ideas associated with the American Revolution and the founding and growth of the United States provide the common thread linking the sites that compose this park, among them Bunker Hill, Old North Church, Paul Revere House, Faneuil Hall, Old State House, and a portion of the Charlestown Navy Yard, including the USS Constitution.


Acreage--41.03 Federal: 35.17 Nonfederal: 5.86.

Contact:

Boston National Historical Park

Charlestown Navy Yard Visitor Center

Boston, MA 02129-4543

617-242-5601

For Additional Information:

www.nps.gov/bost

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**Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site**

The Confederate army opposed Union forces here on June 10, 1864, to ultimately secure
supply lines between Nashville and Chattanooga. Established Feb 21, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Acreage--1, all federal.

Contact:
Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway
2680 Natchez Trace Parkway
Tupelo, MS 38801-9718
601-680-4025

For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/brcr

Project None

Organizational Program
Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site

The 1954 landmark Supreme Court decision that concluded that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal" effectively ended legal racial segregation in the public schools of this country. That decision is commemorated at Monroe School, the segregated school attended by Linda Brown at 1515 Monroe Street, Topeka, Kansas. UNDER DEVELOPMENT. Established Oct. 26, 1992. Acreage--1.85, all federal.

Contact:
Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site
424 S. Kansas Ave.
Suite 220
Topeka, KS 66603-3441
913-354-4273

For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/brvb

Project None

Organizational Program
Bryce Canyon National Park


Contact:
Bryce Canyon National Park
Bryce Canyon, UT 84717-0001
435-834-5322

For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/brca

Project BRCA0004 Natural Spring Inventory-Bryce Canyon National Park - 1996
Project BRCA0006 Groundwater Resources of the Bryce Canyon NP Area - 1963
Project BRCA0007 Water Supply Appraisals for Municipal Use - 2010
Buck Island Reef National Monument

The park features the finest coral reef gardens in the Caribbean, which include coral grottoes, sea fans, and tropical fishes. Its interpretive snorkel trail provides a wonderful opportunity to discover the underwater world. The island's beaches and tropical forests are nesting areas for endangered sea turtles and brown pelicans.

Acreage--880, all federal. Land area: 143.

Contact:
Buck Island Reef National Monument
Danish Customs House Kings Wharf
2100 Church Street, #100
Christiansted, VI 00820-4611
340-773-1460

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/buis

Project BUIS0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Buck Island Reef NM

Buffalo National River

Offering both swift-running and placid stretches, the Buffalo is one of the few remaining unpolluted, free-flowing rivers in the lower 48 states. It courses through multicolored bluffs and past numerous springs along its 135.75-mile length.

Acreage--94,328.34 Federal: 91,848.65 Nonfederal: 2,479.69. Wilderness Area: 36,000.

Contact:
Buffalo National River
402 North Walnut
Suite 136
Harrison, AR 72601-1173
870-741-5443

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/buff

Project BUFF0001 Cattle Pasture Runoff Impact on Water Chemistry - 1989

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, Portuguese explorer who claimed this coast for Spain in 1542, is memorialized here. Gray whales migrate offshore during the winter. Old Point Loma Lighthouse is restored to its most active period—the 1880s.

Acreage-137.06, all federal.

Contact:
Cabrillo National Monument
1800 Cabrillo Memorial Drive
San Diego, CA 92106-3601
619-557-5450

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/cabr

Project CABR0001 City of San Diego Ocean Monitoring Program
Project CABR0002 Port of San Diego Bay-Wide Water Quality Monitoring Program
Canaveral National Seashore

Twenty-five miles of undeveloped barrier island preserve the natural beach, dune, marsh, and lagoon habitats for many species of birds. The Kennedy Space Center occupies the southern end of the island and temporary closures are possible due to launch-related activities.

Acreage--57,661.69 Federal: 57,647.69 Nonfederal: 14.

Contact:
Canaveral National Seashore
308 Julia Street
Titusville, FL 32796-3521
407-267-1110

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/cana

Project CANA0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Canaveral National Seashore

Cane River Creole National Historical Park

The park preserves significant landscapes, sites, and structures associated with the development of Creole culture in both urban and rural settings. Oakland Plantation, the outbuildings of Magnolia Plantation, Cane River corridor, the historic district of the town of Natchitoches, and the Fort Jesup and Las Adaes sites are important components.

Acreage--207.38 Federal: 62.91 Nonfederal: 144.47.

Contact:
Cane River Creole National Historical Park
4386 Highway 494
Natchez, LA 71456
318-352-0383

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/cari

Project None

Canyon de Chelly National Monument

At the base of sheer red cliffs and in canyon wall caves are remains of American Indian villages built between 350 and 1300. Navajos live and farm here today.

Acreage-83,840, all nonfederal.

Contact:
Canyon de Chelly National Monument
P.O. Box 588
Chinle, AZ 86503-0588
520-674-5500

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/cach

Project CACH0001 Cold Water Fishery Habitat WQ Data from Navajo EPA
Project CACH0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-10

Canyonlands National Park

In this geological wonderland, rocks, spires, and mesas dominate the heart of the Colorado
Organizational Program
Cape Cod National Seashore
Ocean beaches, dunes, woodlands, freshwater ponds, and marshes make up this park on outer Cape Cod. It stretches 40 miles from Chatham to Provincetown. Its many cultural remnants include Marconi's Wireless Station site.
Contact:
Cape Cod National Seashore
99 Marconi Site Road
Wellfleet, MA 02667-0250
508-349-3785
For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/caco

Organizational Program
Cape Hatteras National Seashore
Beaches, migratory waterfowl, fishing, and points of historical interest are special features of the first national seashore. Its lands include 5,915-acre Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge, administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Contact:
Cape Hatteras National Seashore
Route 1, Box 675
Manteo, NC 27954-2708
252-473-2111
For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/caha

Organizational Program
Cape Krusenstern National Monument

Contact:
Canyonlands National Park
2282 S. West Resource Blvd.
Moab, UT 84532
435-259-7164
For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/cany

Project CANY0001
Arches and Canyonlands National Park Aquatic Study - 1983-2

Project CANY0002
Water Resources Descriptions and Database Canyonlands NP-1

Project CANY0003
Monitoring in Response to Proposed Nuclear Waste Reposit.-2

Project CANY0004
Groundwater Resources in Canyonlands National Park - 1980-1

Project CANY0005
USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-11

Project CANY0006
Water Resources of Part of Canyonlands National Park - 1972

Project CANY0007
Hydrogeologic Feasibility of Developing Groundwater Supp.-2

Project CANY0008
Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage - 2004-2

Organizational Program
Cape Cod National Seashore Long-Term Hydrologic Monitoring

Organizational Program
Cape Cod N.S. Kettle Pond Water Quality Monitoring

Organizational Program
None

Contact:
Cape Krusenstern National Monument
P.O. Box 1029
Kotzebue, AK 99752-0029
907-442-3890

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/noaa


Contact:
Cape Lookout National Seashore
131 Charles Street
Harkers Island, NC 28531-9702
252-728-2250

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/calo


Contact:
Capitol Reef National Park
H.C. 70, Box 15
Torrey, UT 84775-9602
435-425-3791

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/care

This symmetrical cinder cone is an interesting example of a geologically recent, inactive
Acreage--792.84, all federal.

Contact:
Capulin Volcano
National Monument
P.O. Box 40
Capulin, NM 88414-0040
505-278-2201

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/cavo

Organizational Program

Connemara was the farm home of the noted poet-author for the last 22 years of his life.
Acreage--263.65 Federal: 263.52 Nonfederal: 0.13.

Contact:
Carl Sandburg Home
National Historic Site
1928 Little River Road
Flat Rock, NC 28731-9766
828-693-4178

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/carl

Organizational Program

This series of connected caverns, with one of the world's largest underground chambers, has
countless formations. The park contains 85 separate caves, including the nation's deepest
limestone cave--1,567 feet--and third longest.
Proclaimed Carlsbad Cave National Monument Oct. 25, 1923; established as Carlsbad
Caverns National Park May 14, 1930. Boundary changes: Feb. 21, 1933; May 4, 1934; Feb. 3,
Dec. 9, 1995.

Contact:
Carlsbad Caverns
National Park
3225 National Parks Highway
Carlsbad, NM 88220-5354
505-785-2232

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/cave

Project
CAVO0001  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-14

Project
CARL0001  Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Study 1988-1993
Project
CARL0002  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-13
Project
CARL0003  Characterization of Two Ponds Impacted by Runoff - 1979
Project
CARL_WQ  CUPN WQ Monitoring, CARL
Project
CAVE0001  Misc. Data for Carlsbad Caverns from Dr. Arthur N. Palmer
Project
CAVE0002  Infiltration Pathways at Carlsbad Caverns NP - 1996
Project
CAVE0003  Reports on Natural Gas Contamination of Rattlesnake Spring
Project
CAVE0004  Hydrogeologic Data for Capitan Aquifer 1973 to 1995
Project
Project
CAVE0006  Well Data Collected by the NM Environmental Department
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<th>National Park Service</th>
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<td><strong>CAVE0007</strong></td>
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<td><strong>CAVE0010</strong></td>
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**Organizational Program**

Casa Grande Ruins National Monument

This multi-storied, earthen-walled structure surrounded by the remains of smaller buildings and a compound wall was constructed by the Hohokam, who farmed the Gila Valley in the early 1200s. Casa Grande was abandoned by the mid-1400s. Casa Grande Ruin Reservation authorized March 2, 1889; proclaimed June 22, 1892; redesignated Aug. 3, 1918. Boundary changes: Dec. 10, 1909; June 7, 1926. Acreage--472.50, all federal.

Contact:
Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
1100 Ruins Drive
Coolidge, AZ 85228-3200
520-723-3172

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/cagr

**Project** None

**Organizational Program**

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument

Construction of this, the oldest masonry fort in the continental United States, was started in 1672 by the Spanish to protect St. Augustine, first permanent settlement by Europeans in the continental United States, 1565. The floor plan is the result of "modernization" work done in the 18th century. Proclaimed Fort Marion National Monument Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933, renamed June 5, 1942. Boundary changes: June 29, 1936; July 5, 1960. Acreage--20.51 Federal: 20.18 Nonfederal: 0.33.

Contact:
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument
1 Castillo Drive South
St. Augustine, FL 32084-3699
904-829-6506

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/casa

**Project** None

**Organizational Program**

Castle Clinton National Monument

Built 1808-11, this structure served as a defense for New York harbor, an entertainment center, and an immigration depot through which more than 8 million people entered the United States from 1855 to 1890. It is located in Battery Park. Authorized Aug. 12, 1946. Acreage--1, all federal.

Contact:
Castle Clinton National Monument
Manhattan Sites
National Park Service
26 Wall Street
New York, NY 10005-1907
Catoctin Mountain Park

Part of the forested ridge that forms the eastern rampart of the Appalachian Mountains in Maryland, this mountain park has sparkling streams and panoramic vistas of the Monocacy Valley.
Acreage-5,770.22, all federal.

Contact:
Catoctin Mountain Park
6602 Foxville Road
Thurmont, MD 21788-0158
301-663-9343

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/cacl

Project
None

Cedar Breaks National Monument

A huge natural amphitheater has eroded into the variegated Pink Cliffs, 2,000 feet thick at this point.
Acreage--6,154.60, all federal.

Contact:
Cedar Breaks National Monument
2390 W. Hwy. 56 #11
Cedar City, UT 84720-2606
435-586-9451

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/cebr

Project
CEBR0001 Lab. Reports from UT Div. of Health - 1974
Project CEBR0002 Measurement of Outflow for Main and Secondary Springs - 1975
Project CEBR0003 Measurement of Irrigation Water - 1957
Project CEBR0004 Misc. Data for Blowhard Spring Analyzed by UT Health Lab.
Project CEBR0005 Misc. Data for Blowhard Spring from 1979-1984
Project CEBR0006 Data from Regular Monitoring of Pretreated Drinking Water
Project CEBR0007 Water Resources of Cedar Breaks National Monument - 1967
Project CEBR0008 Spring Discharge at Cedar Breaks NM and Zion NP - 1971-1

Chaco Culture National Historical Park

The canyon contains 13 major prehistoric sites and hundreds of smaller ones, built by the Ancestral Puebloan People.
Acreage--33,974.29 Federal: 31,084.74 Nonfederal: 2,889.55.

Contact:
Chaco Culture
### National Park Service

**Organizational Program**

**Chamizal National Memorial**

The memorial commemorates the peaceful settlement of a century-old boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico. This commemoration and multi-cultural understanding are enhanced through the arts in the memorial's 500-seat theater, outdoor stage, and three art galleries.


Acreage--54.90, all federal.

Contact:
Chamizal National Memorial
800 S. San Marcial Street
El Paso, TX 79905-4123
915-532-7273

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/chcu

**Project**

CHCU0001 Data After a Spill From Dome Petroleum Well Sludge Pond

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**Channel Islands National Park**

The park consists of five islands off southern California: Anacapa, San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa. Nesting sea birds, sea lion rookeries, and unique plants inhabit the area. Anacapa, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz Islands are administered by the National Park Service; San Miguel, by the U.S. Navy and the National Park Service. A permit is needed to visit the latter. Santa Rosa is private property.


Acreage--249,353.77  Federal: 70,518.62  Nonfederal: 178,835.15.

Contact:
Channel Islands National Park
1901 Spinnaker Drive
Ventura, CA 93001-4354
805-658-5700

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/chis

**Project**

CHIS0001 Water Resources Evaluation of the Gherini Property - 1983

CHIS0002 Inventory of Water Quality on Santa Rosa Island - 1995

---

**Charles Pinckney National Historic Site**

Charles Pinckney, 1757-1824, fought in the Revolutionary War and became one of the principal framers of the Constitution. He served as Governor of South Carolina and as a member of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, and was President Thomas Jefferson's minister to Spain. Part of his Snee Farm is preserved here.

UNDERGOING RESTORATION.


Acreage--28.45, all federal.
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

A series of sites along a 48-mile stretch of the Chattahoochee River, north of Atlanta, is preserved so the public can enjoy recreation and visit historic spots.


Acreage--9,205.53  Federal: 4,343.62  Nonfederal: 4,686.91.

Contact: Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
1978 Island Ford Parkway
Atlanta, GA 30350-3400
770-399-8070

For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/chat

Organizational Program

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park


Acreage-19,236.60  Federal: 14,068.92  Nonfederal: 5,167.68.

Contact: Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park
P.O. Box 4
Sharpsburg, MD 21782-0004
301-739-4200
(Also in the District of Columbia and West Virginia)

For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/choh

Organizational Program

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

A major Confederate victory on Chickamauga Creek in Georgia, Sept. 19-20, 1863, was countered by Union victories at Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Nov. 23-25, 1863. This was the first national military park.

Organizational Program

None

Contact: Charles Pinckney
National Historic Site
c/o Fort Sumter
National Monument
1214 Middle Street
Sullivans Island, SC 29482-9748
803-881-5516

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/chpi

Organizational Program

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

A series of sites along a 48-mile stretch of the Chattahoochee River, north of Atlanta, is preserved so the public can enjoy recreation and visit historic spots.


Acreage--9,205.53  Federal: 4,343.62  Nonfederal: 4,686.91.

Contact: Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
1978 Island Ford Parkway
Atlanta, GA 30350-3400
770-399-8070

For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/chat

Project

None

Organizational Program

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park


Acreage-19,236.60  Federal: 14,068.92  Nonfederal: 5,167.68.

Contact: Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park
P.O. Box 4
Sharpsburg, MD 21782-0004
301-739-4200
(Also in the District of Columbia and West Virginia)

For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/choh

Project

CHOH0001  Bacteriological WQ Monitoring by Park During Summer of 1994

Project

CHOH0002  Furnace Branch Data Collected by the Montgomery County DEP
11NPSWRD

National Park Service

Established Aug. 19, 1890; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Aug. 9, 1939; March 5, 1942; June 24, 1948.
Acreage--8,119.11 Federal: 8,102.32 Nonfederal: 16.79.

Contact:
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
P.O. Box 2128
Fort Oglethorpe, GA 30742-0128
706-866-9241

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/chch

Project
CHCH0001 Assessment of Ecological Resources of Selected Caves-1994-1
Project
CHCH0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-15
Project
CHCH_WQ CUPN WQ Monitoring, CHCH

Organizational Program
Chickasaw National Recreation Area

The park is named to honor the Chickasaw Indian Nation, original occupants of this land. The partially forested hills of south-central Oklahoma and its springs, streams, and lakes provide swimming, boating, fishing, picnicking, camping, and hiking.
Sulphur Springs Reservation authorized July 1, 1902; renamed and redesignated Platt National Park June 29, 1906; combined with Arbuckle National Recreation Area and additional lands and renamed and redesignated March 17, 1976. Boundary changes: April 21, 1904; June 18, 1940; March 17, 1976; Dec. 9, 1991.

Contact:
Chickasaw National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 201
Sulphur, OK 73086-0201
580-622-3161

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/chic

Project
CHIC0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Chickasaw NRA 1987-1994
Project
CHIC0002 Changes in Water Quality Resulting from Impoundment - 1971
Project
CHIC0003 Destratification and Reaeration of Reservoirs - 1979
Project
CHIC0004 WQ Management Study for Chickasaw NRA - 1977
Project
CHIC0005 Bacteriological Contamination of Hillside Spring - 1968
Project
CHIC0006 Hydrology of the Arbuckle Mountains Area - 1990
Project
CHIC0007 Etiology of Subcutaneous Neoplasms in Native Gizzard Shad
Project
CHIC0008 Water Quality Study for Platt National Park - 1976
Project
CHIC0009 Benthic Macroinvertebrates & Zooplankton in Arbuckle Res.

Organizational Program
Chiricahua National Monument

The rock formations here were created millions of years ago by volcanic activity, resulting in a landscape of rare beauty. Faraway Ranch, a cattle ranch/guest ranch, has been restored.
Acreage-11,984.73 Federal: 11,982.38 Nonfederal: 2.35. Wilderness area: 9,440.

Contact:
Chiricahua National Monument
Dos Cabezas Route
Box 6500
Organizational Program  Christiansted National Historic Site
Contact:
Christiansted National Historic Site
Danish Customs House
Kings Wharf
2100 Church Street, #100
Christiansted, VI 00820-4611
340-773-1460

Organizational Program  City of Rocks National Reserve
Contact:
City of Rocks National Reserve
P.O. Box 169
Almo, ID 83312-0169
208-824-5519

Organizational Program  Clara Barton National Historic Site
This 38-room home of the founder of the American Red Cross was for seven years headquarters of that organization. Authorized Oct. 26, 1974. Acreage—8.59, all federal.
Contact:
Clara Barton National Historic Site
5801 Oxford Road
Glen Echo, MD 20812-1201
301-492-6245

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/chir

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/ciro

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/chri

Project  CHIR0001  Misc. Spring Survey Records and Hydrologic Data at NPS-WRD

Project  CIRO0001  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-16
Colonial National Historical Park

This park encompasses most of Jamestown Island, site of the first permanent English settlement; Yorktown, scene of the culminating battle of the American Revolution in 1781; a 23-mile parkway; and Cape Henry Memorial, which marks the approximate site of the first landing of Jamestown's colonists in 1607. Yorktown National Cemetery, containing Civil War gravesites-2,183 interments, 1,434 unidentified-joins the park; grave space is not available. Park: Colonial National Monument authorized July 3, 1930; established Dec. 30, 1930; redesignated June 5, 1936. Boundary changes: Aug. 22, 1933; June 5, 1936; June 15, 1938; Dec. 24, 1942; April 22, 1944; Dec. 23, 1944; May 12, 1948; Sept. 23, 1950; May 13, 1953; March 29, 1956; Aug. 29, 1967. Cemetery: probable date of Civil War interments, 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Park acreage--9,349.28  Federal: 9,271.30  Nonfederal: 77.98.  Cemetery acreage--2.91, all federal.

Contact:
Colonial National Historical Park
P.O. Box 210
Yorktown, VA 23690-0210
757-898-3400

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/clba

COLO0001  Ground Water Quality near Urban and Agricultural Land Uses

Colorado National Monument


Contact:
Colorado National Monument
Fruita, CO 81521-0001
970-858-3617

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/colm

USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-17

Congaree Swamp National Monument


Contact:
Congaree Swamp
Organizational Program  
Coronado National Memorial
In a natural setting on the Mexican border, the memorial both commemorates the first organized expedition into the Southwest led by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in 1540 and affirms the ties that bind the United States to Mexico and Spain. Authorized as International Memorial Aug. 18, 1941; redesignated July 9, 1952; established Nov. 5, 1952. Boundary changes: Sept. 2, 1960; Nov. 10, 1978. Acreage-4,750.22  Federal: 4,743.10  Nonfederal: 7.12.
Contact:  
Coronado National Memorial  
4101 East Montezuma Canyon Road  
Hereford, AZ 85615-9376  
520-366-5515
For Additional Information:  
www.nps.gov/coro

Organizational Program  
Cowpens National Battlefield
Contact:  
Cowpens National Battlefield  
P.O. Box 308  
Chesnee, SC 29323-0308  
864-461-2828
For Additional Information:  
www.nps.gov/cowp

Organizational Program  
Crater Lake National Park
Crater Lake lies within the caldera of Mt. Mazama, a volcano of the Cascade Range that erupted about 7,700 years ago. The mountain collapsed, forming a caldera. Its greatest depth of 1,932 feet makes it the deepest lake in the United States.
Organizational Program

Craters of the Moon National Monument
Twisted, splattered lava, steep-sided cinder cones, tubelike caves, and lava flows 2,100 years old produce an amazing landscape. Visitors can also see spring wildflowers, experience the solitude of a high desert wilderness, and observe wildlife capable of surviving in this harsh environment.
Acreage--53,440.05, all federal. Wilderness area: 43,243.
Contact:
Craters of the Moon National Monument
P.O. Box 29, Highway 26
Arco, ID 83213-0029
208-527-3257
For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/crmo
Project CRMO0001 Baseline Study of Water Resources on Craters of the Moon NM
Project CRMO0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-21

Organizational Program

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
This mountain pass on the Wilderness Road, explored by Daniel Boone, developed into a main artery of the great trans-Allegheny migration for settlement of "the Old West" and an important military objective in the Civil War.
Acreage--20,454.02 Federal: 20,441.22 Nonfederal: 12.80.
Contact:
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
P.O. Box 1848
Middlesboro, KY 40965-1848
606-248-2817
(Also in Virginia and Tennessee)
For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/cuga
Project CUGA0001 Coliforms of Several Creeks at Cumberland Gap NHP - 1991
Project CUGA0002 Cumberland Gap NHP Stream Monitoring Program
Project CUGA0003 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-22
Project CUGA_WQ CUPN WQ Monitoring, CUGA
Cumberland Island National Seashore

Acreage--36,415.39  Federal: 18,700.34  Nonfederal: 17,715.05.  Land area: 26,153.10. Wilderness area: 8,840.

Contact:
Cumberland Island
National Seashore
P.O. Box 806
St. Marys, GA 31558-0806
912-882-4335

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/cuis

Curecanti National Recreation Area

Three lakes-Blue Mesa, Morrow Point, and Crystal-extend for 40 miles along the Gunnison River and the Black Canyon, with excellent resources for water recreation, hiking, and camping. When full, Blue Mesa Lake is the largest lake in Colorado. Administered under cooperative agreement with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Feb. 11, 1965.
Acreage--41,972.42, all federal.

Contact:
Curecanti
National Recreation Area
102 Elk Creek
Gunnison, CO 81230
970-641-2337

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/cure

Cuyahoga Valley National Park

This area preserves rural landscapes along the Cuyahoga River between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio. The 20-mile Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail follows the historic route of the canal. Historic structures and natural features can be seen as it continues along the Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor. Authorized Dec. 27, 1974; established June 26, 1975. Boundary changes: Oct. 21, 1976; Nov. 10, 1978; Nov. 6, 1986.
Acreage--32,853.33  Federal: 19,237.98  Nonfederal: 13,615.35.

Contact:
Cuyahoga Valley
National Park
15610 Vaughn Road
Brecksville, OH 44141-3018
216-524-1497

For Additional Information:
Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park

This park preserves sites associated with Wilbur and Orville Wright and the early development of aviation. It also honors the life and work of African American poet Paul Laurence Dunbar, a business associate and friend of Orville. The park includes a bicycle and printing shop, the 1905 Wright Flyer, the flying field at which the brothers perfected their flyer, and the Dunbar House State Memorial.

Acreage--85.65 Federal: 0.25 Nonfederal: 85.40.

Contact:
Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park
P.O. Box 9280
Wright Brothers Station
Dayton, OH 44509-9280
937-225-7705

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/daav

De Soto National Memorial

The landing of Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto in Florida in 1539 and the first extensive organized exploration of what is now the southern United States by Europeans are commemorated here.

Acreage--26.84 Federal: 24.78 Nonfederal: 2.06.

Contact:
De Soto National Memorial
P.O. Box 15390
Bradenton, FL 34280-5390
941-792-0458

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/deso

Death Valley National Park

This large desert, nearly surrounded by high mountains, contains the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere. The area includes Scottys Castle, the grandiose home of a famous prospector, and other remnants of gold and borax mining.

Acreage--3,367,627.68 Federal: 3,348,928.88 Nonfederal: 18,698.80.

Contact:
Death Valley National Park
P.O. Box 579
Death Valley, CA 92328-0579
760-786-2331
(Also in Nevada)
National Park Service

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/deva

Project None

Organizational Program Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area

This scenic and historic area preserves relatively unspoiled land on both the New Jersey and Pennsylvania sides of the Middle Delaware River. The river segment flows through the famous gap in the Appalachian Mountains. The park is home to a crafts center and several environmental education centers.


Contact:
Delaware Water Gap
National Recreation Area
Bushkill, PA 18324-9410
570-588-2451
(Also in New Jersey)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/dewa

Project None

Organizational Program Denali National Park and Denali National Preserve

The park contains North America's highest mountain, 20,320-foot Mount McKinley. Large glaciers of the Alaska Range, caribou, Dall sheep, moose, grizzly bears, and timber wolves are other highlights of this national park and preserve.


Contact:
Denali National Park and
Denali National Preserve
P.O. Box 9
McKinley Park, AK 99755-0009
907-683-2294

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/dena

Project None

Organizational Program Devils Postpile National Monument

Hot lava cooled and cracked some 900,000 years ago to form basalt columns 40 to 60 feet high resembling a giant pipe organ. The John Muir Trail crosses the monument.

Proclaimed July 6, 1911; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933.

Acreage--798.46, all federal.

Contact:
Devils Postpile
National Park Service

Devils Tower National Monument


Contact:
Devils Tower National Monument
P.O. Box 10
Devils Tower, WY 82714-0010
307-467-5283

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/deto

Dinosaur National Monument

The quarry here is the single most important Jurassic dinosaur paleontological site to be found anywhere. The monument also has a nearly complete stratigraphic geologic record. Proclaimed Oct. 4, 1915. Boundary changes: July 14, 1938; Sept. 8, 1960; Feb. 21, 1963; Oct. 9, 1964; Nov. 10, 1978. Acreage--210,844.02 Federal: 206,256.24 Nonfederal: 4,587.78.

Contact:
Dinosaur National Monument
4545 E. Highway 40
Dinosaur, CO 81610-9724
(Also in Utah)
970-374-3000

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/dino

**Organizational Program**

**Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve**

This rural historic district preserves and protects an unbroken historical record of Puget Sound exploration and settlement from the 19th century to the present. Historic farms, still under cultivation in the prairies of Whidbey Island, reveal land use patterns unchanged since settlers claimed the land in the 1850s under the Donation Land Claim Act. The Victorian seaport community of Coupeville is also in the Reserve. LIMITED PUBLIC FACILITIES.


Acreage—19,000  Federal: 1,645.88  Nonfederal: 17,354.12.

Contact:
Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve
P.O. Box 774
Coupeville, WA 98239-0774
360-678-6084

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/ebla

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>EBLA0001</th>
<th>Whidbey Island Intertidal &amp; Shallow Subtidal Benthos - 1980</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>EBLA0002</td>
<td>North Whidbey Island Baseline WQ Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>EBLA0003</td>
<td>Integrated Stormwater Management Plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Edgar Allen Poe National Historic Site**

The life and work of this gifted American author are portrayed in this three-building complex at 532 N. Seventh Street where Poe lived, 1843-44.


Acreage--0.52, all federal.

Contact:
Edgar Allen Poe National Historic Site
532 North 7th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19123-3502
215-597-8780

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/edal

| Project  | None |

**Edison National Historic Site**

Thomas Edison's laboratory and his 29-room residence, Glenmont, were home to the inventor from 1887 until 1931. At his "Invention Factory" he developed the phonograph, invented the movie camera and the nickel-iron-alkaline storage battery, and was awarded 1,093 patents. The complex includes his chemistry lab, machine shop, library, and the world's first motion picture studio.

Edison Home National Historic Site designated Dec. 6, 1955; Edison Laboratory National
December 13, 2007 14:49:42

Organizational Program  
Effigy Mounds National Monument  
The monument preserves 200 prehistoric American Indian mound sites built along the Mississippi River between 450 B.C. and A.D. 1300, including 26 effigy mounds in the shapes of birds and bears. These mounds are outstanding examples of a significant phase of mound-building culture. The monument also protects wildlife and other natural features of the area. Proclaimed Oct. 25, 1949. Boundary change: May 27, 1961. Acreage--1,481.39, all federal.

Contact:  
Effigy Mounds  
National Monument  
151 Highway 76  
Harpers Ferry, IA 52146-7519  
319-873-3491  

For Additional Information:  
www.nps.gov/efmo

Project  
None

Organizational Program  
Eisenhower National Historic Site  
This was the only home ever owned by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his wife, Mamie. It served as a refuge when he was President and as a retirement home after he left office. Designated Nov. 27, 1967; authorized by act of Congress Dec. 2, 1969. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978. Acreage--690.46, all federal.

Contact:  
Eisenhower  
National Historic Site  
97 Taneytown Road  
Gettysburg, PA 17325-1080  
717-338-9114  

For Additional Information:  
www.nps.gov/eise

Project  
EISE0001  Marsh Creek Data Near Gettysburg Municipal Dam - 1997  
EISE0002  Youth Conservation Corps Stream Survey Data from 1974-1980-1
El Malpais National Monument

El Malpais is a spectacular volcanic area, featuring cinder cones, a 17-mile-long lava tube system, and ice caves. The area is also rich in ancient Pueblo and Navajo Indian history and features diverse ecosystems.


Contact:
El Malpais
National Monument
P.O. Box 939
Grants, NM 87020-0939
505-285-4641

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/elma

Project: ELMA0001  Lava Tube Fire Impact Study at El Malpais NM
Project: ELMA0003  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-26
Project: ELMA0004  Water Samples from Domestic Wells and Springs
Project: ELMA0005  Hydrogeology of Cibola County, New Mexico by the USGS
Project: ELMA0006  USGS Stream-Sediment and Heavy-Mineral-Concentrate Samples
Project: ELMA0007  Biological Inventory of Six Lava Tubes - 1996

El Morro National Monument

"Inscription Rock" is a 200-foot sandstone monolith on which are carved thousands of inscriptions from early travelers. The monument also includes pre-Columbian petroglyphs and Pueblo Indian ruins.

Acreage--1,278.72 Federal: 1,039.92 Nonfederal: 238.80.

Contact:
El Morro
National Monument
Route 2, Box 43
Ramah, NM 87321-9603
505-783-4226

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/elmo

Project: ELMO0001  Geological and Hydrological Assessment of El Morro NM
Project: ELMO0002  Stratigraphy, Sedimentology, and Surface WQ - 1995
Project: ELMO0003  USGS Chemical Analysis Form on File at NPS-WRD
Project: ELMO0004  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-27
Project: ELMO0005  Geochemical Survey of the Historic Pool at El Morro NM

Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site

Eleanor Roosevelt used Val-Kill as a personal retreat from her busy life. Val-Kill Cottage is the focal point of the historic site. It was originally built as a factory building for Val-Kill Industries and was converted to a home in 1937.

Authorized May 27, 1977.
Acreage--180.50, all federal.

Contact:
Eleanor Roosevelt
National Historic Site
519 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, NY 12538-1997
914-229-9115
### Organizational Program

**Eugene O’Neill National Historic Site**

Tao House, near Danville, Calif., was built for Eugene O’Neill, who lived here from 1937 to 1944. Several of his best known plays, including "The Iceman Cometh" and "Long Day’s Journey Into Night," were written here.


Acreage: 13.19, all federal.

Contact:

Eugene O’Neill National Historic Site
P.O. Box 280
Danville, CA 94526-0280
510-838-0249

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/euon

**Everglades National Park**

This largest remaining subtropical wilderness in the coterminous United States has extensive freshwater and saltwater areas, open sawgrass prairies, and mangrove forests. Abundant wildlife includes rare and colorful birds.


Contact:

Everglades National Park
40001 State Road 9336
Homestead, FL 33034-6733
305-242-7700

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/ever

**Federal Hall National Memorial**

This graceful building is on the site of the original Federal Hall where the trial of John Peter Zenger, involving freedom of the press, was held in 1765; the Second Continental Congress met, 1785; Washington took the oath as first U.S. President and the Bill of Rights was adopted, 1789. Present buildings was completed 1842. The statue of Washington is by John Quincy Adams Ward.


Acreage: 0.45, all federal.

Contact:

Federal Hall National Memorial
Manhattan Sites

---

**For Additional Information:**

- **ELRO0001**: Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Eleanor Roosevelt NHS
- **ELRO0002**: Pandullo-Quirk Associates Data from 1978 and 1979
- **EUON0001**: Spring Schedule Data Sheet from 1980 in NPS-WRD
- **EVER0001**: Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-07
11NPSWRD

National Park Service
National Park Service
26 Wall Street
New York, NY 10005-1907
212-825-6888

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/feha

Project None

Organizational Program
Fire Island National Seashore

Contact:
Fire Island National Seashore
120 Laurel Street
Patchogue, NY 11772-3596
516-289-4810

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/fiis

Project FIIS0001 WQ Characteristics of Great South Bay and Contiguous Streams
Project FIIS0002 Heavy Metal Accumulation in Great South Bay - 1978
Project FIIS0003 Ecology of Great South Bay and Adjacent Waters - 1966
Project FIIS0004 Sanitary Survey, 1967 by Bluepoints Co. Inc.
Project FIIS0005 Water Quality at Fire Island National Seashore by Rutgers Univ. - 1985
Project FIIS0006 Lead in Water, Plankton, and Sediments of Great South Bay
Project FLFO0007 Pollution of Navigable Waters of East Great South Bay - 1966
Project FIIS0008 Suffolk Co. Dept. of Health Service Surface Water Quality Database

Organizational Program
Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument
A wealth of fossil insects, leaves, fishes, birds, and small mammals are preserved here. Few areas in the world yield more fossil species. Here too are standing petrified sequoia stumps. Authorized Aug. 20, 1969. Acreage--5,998.09  Federal: 5,992.32  Nonfederal: 5.77.

Contact:
Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument
P.O. Box 185
Florissant, CO 80816-0185
719-748-3253

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/flfo

Project FLFO0001 EPA Colorado R-EMAP Program Data Collected in 1994 and 1995
Project FLFO0002 Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Program at Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument
Project FLFO0003 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-28

Organizational Program
Fort Bowie National Historic Site
Established in 1862, the fort was the focal point of military operations against Geronimo and his band of Apaches. The site also preserves part of the Butterfield Overland Mail Route.
Organizational Program

Fort Bowie National Historic Site


Contact:
Fort Bowie
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 158
Bowie, AZ 85605-0158
520-847-2500

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/fobo

Project FOBO0001 Misc. WQ Data for Apache Spring in NPS-WRD Archive

Organizational Program

Fort Caroline National Memorial


Contact:
Fort Caroline
National Memorial
12713 Fort Caroline Road
Jacksonville, FL 32225-1240
904-641-7155

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/foca

Project FOCA0001 Betsy Deuerling's WQ Data From the Jacksonville RES Dept.-1

Project FOCA0002 Spanish Pond Data Attached to a Letter from Dana Morton

Organizational Program

Fort Clatsop National Memorial

After reaching the Pacific Ocean, the Lewis and Clark Expedition camped here near the mouth of the Columbia River in the winter of 1805-06. The present fort is a reconstruction. Authorized May 29, 1958. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978. Acreage--125.20, all federal.

Contact:
Fort Clatsop
National Memorial
92343 Ft Clatsop Road
Astoria, OR 97103-9803
503-861-2471

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/focl

Project FOCL0001 Lower Columbia River Backwater Reconnaissance Survey - 1994

Project FOCL0002 Baseline Water Quality Inventory - 1998

Project FOCL0003 Characteristics of the Youngs Bay Estuarine Environments - 1975

Project FOCL0004 Recreationist Exposure to Human Pathogens

Project FOCL0005 Water and Sediment Quality Study - 1996

Organizational Program

Fort Davis National Historic Site

Organizational Program

Fort Donelson National Battlefield

The first major victory for the Union Army in the Civil War occurred here in February 1862 under the leadership of Ulysses S. Grant. Fort Donelson (Dover) National Cemetery-1,842 interments, 504 unidentified-adoins the park.


Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments 1867; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.

Park acreage--551.69 Federal: 539.89 Nonfederal: 11.80. Cemetery acreage--15.34, all federal.

Contact:
Fort Donelson National Battlefield
P.O. Box 434
Dover, TN 37058-0434
615-232-5706

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/fodo

Project
FODO_WQ CUPN WQ Monitoring, FODO
### Organizational Program

**Fort Larned National Historic Site**

This military outpost was established midway along the Santa Fe Trail in 1859 to protect the mail and travelers. The fort served as a bureau for the Indian Agency during much of the 1860s and was a key military base of operations during the Indian War of 1868-69. Authorized Aug. 31, 1964; established Oct. 14, 1966.

Acreage—718.39  Federal: 679.66  Nonfederal: 38.73.

Contact:
Fort Larned
National Historic Site
Route 3, Box 69
Larned, KS 67550-9321
316-285-6911

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/fols

### Project

- **FOLA0001** USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-30
- **FOLA0002** Wyoming Water Resources Data Center Data from Wyoming DEQ-2
- **FOLA0003** WY Water Resources Data Center Data from WY Dept. of Ag.
- **FOLA0004** WY Water Resources Data Center Data from WY G&F Dept-2
- **FOLA_NGP** WQ Baseline Data for the Northern Great Plains Network FOLA

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**Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine**

Successful defense of this fort in the War of 1812, Sept. 13-14, 1814, inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>11NPSWRD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Park Service</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized as a national park March 3, 1925; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Aug. 11, 1939. Boundary change: June 5, 1936. Acreage--43.26, all federal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of East Fort Avenue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD 21230-5393</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410-962-4290</td>
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<td>For Additional Information:</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.nps.gov/fomc">www.nps.gov/fomc</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
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</table>

**Organizational Program** 
Fort Necessity National Battlefield


Contact: 
Fort Necessity National Battlefield
The National Pike
R.D. 2, Box 528
Farmington, PA 15437-9514
724-329-5512

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/fone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>FONE0001</th>
<th>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-31</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>FONE_L1</td>
<td>Fort Necessity N.B. Level I Water Quality Inventory</td>
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</table>

**Organizational Program** 
Fort Pulaski National Monument

Fort Pulaski took 18 years and 25 million bricks to build, but in 30 hours, new, experimental rifled cannon tore great, gaping holes in its walls, forcing the Confederate garrison to surrender in 1862. The strategy of warfare and the role of fortifications was changed forever. Proclaimed Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes:

**Project** 
None
### National Park Service

**Fort Raleigh National Historic Site**

- **Designated:** April 5, 1941
- **Boundary changes:** Aug. 17, 1961; Nov. 16, 1990
- **Acreage:** 512.93
  - Federal: 355.45
  - Nonfederal: 157.48
- **Contact:**
  - Fort Raleigh National Historic Site
  - c/o Cape Hatteras National Seashore
  - Route 1, Box 675
  - Manteo, NC 27954-2708
  - 252-473-5772
- **For Additional Information:**
  - [www.nps.gov/fora](http://www.nps.gov/fora)

**Fort Scott National Historic Site**

- **Established:** 1842
- **Authorized:** Oct. 19, 1978
- **Acreage:** 16.69, all federal
- **Contact:**
  - Fort Scott National Historic Site
  - P.O. Box 918
  - Old Fort Boulevard
  - Fort Scott, KS 66701-0918
  - 316-223-0310
- **For Additional Information:**
  - [www.nps.gov/fosc](http://www.nps.gov/fosc)

**Fort Smith National Historic Site**

- **Organizational Program**
  - **Contact:**
    - Fort Smith National Historic Site
    - P.O. Box 918
    - Old Fort Boulevard
    - Fort Smith, AR 72908-0918
    - 501-525-0951
  - **For Additional Information:**
    - [www.nps.gov/fosh](http://www.nps.gov/fosh)

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### Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOPU0001</td>
<td>Georgia DNR Shellfish Fecal Coliform Monitoring Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>FOPU0002</td>
<td>Tritium Release to the Savannah River - 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOPU0003</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Fort Pulaski NM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOPU0004</td>
<td>Pollution History of the Savannah Estuary - 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11NPSWRD</td>
<td>National Park Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fort Stanwix National Monument</strong>&lt;br&gt;This was one of the first U.S. military posts in the Louisiana Territory and served as a base of operations for enforcing federal Indian policy from 1817 to 1896. The park contains the remains of two frontier military forts and a federal court. Authorize: Sept. 13, 1961. Boundary change: Oct. 21, 1976. Acreage: 75 Federal: 34.85 Nonfederal: 40.15.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact:</strong> Fort Smith National Historic Site P.O. Box 1406 Fort Smith, AR 72902-1406 501-783-3961 (Also in Oklahoma)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>For Additional Information:</strong> <a href="http://www.nps.gov/fosm">www.nps.gov/fosm</a></td>
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<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Organizational Program</strong></th>
<th>Fort Stanwix National Monument</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The American stand here in August 1777 was a major factor in repulsing the British invasion from Canada. The fort was also the site of the treaty of Fort Stanwix with the Iroquois Nov. 5, 1768. The current fort is a complete reconstruction. Authorize: Aug. 21, 1935; acquisition completed 1973. Acreage: 15.52, all federal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact:</strong> Fort Stanwix National Monument 112. E. Park Street Rome, NY 13440-5816 315-336-2090</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For Additional Information:</strong> <a href="http://www.nps.gov/fost">www.nps.gov/fost</a></td>
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<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Organizational Program</strong></th>
<th>Fort Sumter National Monument</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The first engagement of the Civil War took place here on April 12, 1861. The park also embraces Fort Moultrie, scene of the patriot victory of June 28, 1776-one of the early defeats of the British in the Revolutionary War. Together the forts reflect 171 years of seacoast defense. Authorize: April 28, 1948. Acreage: 194.60 Federal: 194.37 Nonfederal: 0.23.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact:</strong> Fort Sumter National Monument 1214 Middle Street Sullivans Island, SC 29482-9748 803-883-3123</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>For Additional Information:</strong> <a href="http://www.nps.gov/fosu">www.nps.gov/fosu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>FOSU0001 Data to Support the EPA's EMAP-Estuaries Program FOSU0002 Dredging Permit for Proposed Concord St. Tour Boat Facility FOSU0003 Expanded Site Inspection Report - NPS Charleston Harbor Site FOSU0004 Demonstration Program Report, SC Aquarium - 1996 FOSU0005 Characterization of Charleston Harbor Estuarine System</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organizational Program

Fort Union National Monument

Remnants of the Southwest's largest frontier fort, which played a key role in the Indian Wars and the Confederate defeat at Glorieta Pass, are preserved here. A large network of Santa Fe Trail ruts is still visible on the prairie.

Established June 28, 1954.

Acreage—720.60, all federal.

Contact:
Fort Union National Monument
P.O. Box 127
Watrous, NM 87753-0127
505-425-8025

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/foun

Organizational Program

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site

The principal fur-trading post of the American Fur Company on the Upper Missouri River, Fort Union served the Assiniboine, Crow, Cree, Ojibway, and Blackfeet tribes.


Acreage—443.80 Federal: 401.26 Nonfederal: 42.54.

Contact:
Fort Union Trading Post
National Historic Site
15550 Highway 1804
Williston, ND 58801-8680
701-572-9083
(Also in Montana)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/fous

Organizational Program

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

From 1825 to 1849, Fort Vancouver was the western headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company's fur trading operations. Under the leadership of John McLoughlin, the fort became the center of political, cultural, commercial, and manufacturing activities in the Pacific Northwest.


Acreage—208.89 Federal: 201.73 Nonfederal: 7.16.

Contact:
Fort Vancouver
National Historic Site
612 E. Reserve Street
Vancouver, WA 98661-3811
360-696-7655

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/fova
Organizational Program

Fort Washington Park
This fort across the Potomac from Mount Vernon was built to protect Washington, D.C.
Construction was begun in 1814 to replace an 1809 fort destroyed during the War of 1812.
The park has recreational facilities.
Transfer from the War Dept. authorized May 29, 1930, effective Aug. 12, 1940.
Acreage--341, all federal.

Contact:
Fort Washington Park
National Capital Parks, East
1900 Anacostia Drive, SE
Washington, DC 20020-6722
301-763-4600

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/fowa

Organizational Program

Fossil Butte National Monument
The monument is noted for its well-preserved Eocene fish. Fossil insects, snails, turtles, birds,
bats, and plant remains are also found in the 50-million-year-old rock layers.
Acreage--8,198, all federal.

Contact:
Fossil Butte
National Monument
P.O. Box 592
Kemmerer, WY 83101-0592
307-877-4455

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/fobu

Organizational Program

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site
This was the first large scale landscape architecture office in the United States, founded by
Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. and continued by his sons. The site includes the Olmsted
Archives and the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.
Acreage--7.21 Federal: 1.75 Nonfederal: 5.46.

Contact:
Frederick Law Olmsted
National Historic Site
99 Warren Street
Brookline, MA 02146-5998
617-566-1689

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/frla
### Organizational Program

**Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial**

Portions of four major Civil War Battlefields-Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House-Chatham Manor, Salem Church, and the historic building in which Stonewall Jackson died compose the park. Fredericksburg National Cemetery-15,333 interments, 12,746 unidentified is within the park; grave space is not available.

- Cemetery: Probable date of unidentified Civil War interments, 1865. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.

**Contact:**
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park
120 Chatham Lane
Fredericksburg, VA 22405-2508
540-371-0802

**For Additional Information:**
www.nps.gov/frsp

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FRSP0001</td>
<td>Phosphorus in Six VA Piedmont and Coastal Plain Wetlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRSP0002</td>
<td>Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri &amp; Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRSP0003</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at FRSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRSP0004</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Friendship Hill National Historic Site

This home on the Monongahela River near Point Marion, Pa., belonged to Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, 1801-13, under Presidents Jefferson and Madison. Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.


**Contact:**
Friendship Hill National Historic Site
R.D. 1, Box 149A
Point Marion, PA 15474
724-725-9190

**For Additional Information:**
www.nps.gov/frhi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FRHI0001</td>
<td>Friendship Hill Project - Phase 1 Feasibility Study - 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRHI0002</td>
<td>Data Collected by Del Nimmo of CSU in 1992 and 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRHI0003</td>
<td>Use of a Constructed Wetland to Treat Acid Mine Drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRHI0004</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve

Lying north of the Arctic Circle, the park and preserve include a portion of the Central Brooks Range, the northermost extension of the Rocky Mountains. Often referred to as the greatest remaining wilderness in North America, these units of the National Park System are characterized by jagged peaks, gentle arctic valleys, wild rivers, and numerous lakes. With adjacent Kobuk Valley National Park and Noatak National Preserve, they form one of the largest park areas in the world.

### Program Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11NPSWRD</th>
<th>National Park Service</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National preserve: 948,628.9  Federal: 945,400  Nonfederal: 3,228.9.  Wilderness area: 7,052,000.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contact:**

Gates of the Arctic
National Park and
Gates of the Arctic
National Preserve
201 First Avenue
Doyon Building
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848
907-456-0281

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/gaar

### Organizational Program

**Gateway National Recreation Area**

With more than 26,000 acres of marshes, wildlife sanctuaries, and recreational and athletic facilities; miles of sandy beaches; indoor and outdoor classrooms; picnicking and camping areas; as well as historic structures, old military installations, airfields, a lighthouse, and adjacent waters around New York harbor, this park offers urban residents in two states a wide range of recreational opportunities and educational perspectives throughout the year. Established Oct. 27, 1972.

Acreage--26,612.45 Federal: 20,452.53 Nonfederal: 6,159.92.

**Contact:**

Gateway
National Recreation Area
Floyd Bennett Field
Building 69
Brooklyn, NY 11234-7097
718-338-3687
(Also in New Jersey)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/gate

**Project**

GATE0001  Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Gateway NRA

### Organizational Program

**Gauley River National Recreation Area**

The 25 miles of the Gauley River and the 6 miles of the Meadow River pass through scenic gorges and valleys containing a wide variety of natural and cultural features. The Gauley River contains several Class V+ rapids, making it one of the most adventurous whitewater boating rivers in the East. Both rivers also provide excellent fishing opportunities. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.


Acreage--11,342.02  Federal: 2,188.19  Nonfederal: 9,153.83.

**Contact:**

Gauley River
National Recreation Area
c/o New River Gorge
National River
P.O. Box 246
Glen Jean, WV 25846-0246
304-465-0508

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/gari

**Project**

GARI0001  Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Gauley River NRA
### General Grant National Memorial

This memorial to Ulysses S. Grant, the Union commander who brought the Civil War to an end, includes the tombs of General and Mrs. Grant. As the President of the United States (1869-77), Grant signed the act establishing the first national park, Yellowstone, March 1, 1872. Dedicated April 27, 1897. National Park Service administration authorized Aug. 14, 1958. Acreage--0.76, all federal.

**Contact:**
General Grant National Memorial  
122nd Street and Riverside Drive  
New York, NY 10027-3703  
212-666-1640

**For Additional Information:**
www.nps.gov/gegr

### George Rogers Clark National Historical Park

A classical memorial building, located near the site of old Fort Sackville, commemorates the capture of the fort from the British by Lt. Col. George Rogers Clark, Feb. 25, 1779, and the subsequent settlement of the region north of the Ohio River. The statue was sculpted by Hermon MacNeil. Authorized July 23, 1966. Acreage--26.17, all federal.

**Contact:**
George Rogers Clark National Historical Park  
401 S. Second Street  
Vincennes, IN 47591-1001  
812-882-1776

**For Additional Information:**
www.nps.gov/gero

### George Washington Birthplace National Monument


**Contact:**
George Washington Birthplace National Monument  
1732 Popes Creek Road  
Washington's Birthplace, VA  
22443-9688  
804-224-1732

**For Additional Information:**
www.nps.gov/gewa

### Project

**GEWA0001**  
Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay Data
Organizational Program

George Washington Carver National Monument
The birthplace and childhood home of George Washington Carver, African American agronomist, educator, and humanitarian, includes a museum, Discovery Center, and a 3/4-mile trail passing the birthplace site, Boy Carver statue, restored 1881 Moses Carver House, and the Carver family cemetery.
Authorized July 14, 1943.
Acreage--210, all federal.

Contact:
George Washington Carver National Monument
5646 Carver Road
Diamond, MO 64840
417-325-4151

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/gwca

Organizational Program

George Washington Memorial Parkway
The parkway, developed as a memorial to the first U.S. President, preserves the natural scenery along the Potomac River. It connects historic sites from Mount Vernon, where George Washington lived, past the Nation's Capital, which he founded, to the Great Falls of the Potomac, where he demonstrated his skill as an engineer.
Acreage--7,247.63  Federal: 7,088.61  Nonfederal: 159.02.

Contact:
George Washington Memorial Parkway
Turkey Run Park
McLean, VA 22101-0001
703-289-2500
(Also in Maryland and the District of Columbia)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/gwmp

Organizational Program

Gettysburg National Military Park
The great Civil War battle fought here July 1-3, 1863, repulsed the second Confederate invasion of the North. Gettysburg National Cemetery—more than 7,000 interments, 1,668 unidentified—adjoins the park. At the dedication of the cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered his timeless Gettysburg Address.
Park acreage--5,989.09  Federal: 4,179.33  Nonfederal: 1,809.76. Cemetery acreage--20.58, all federal.

Contact:
Gettysburg National Military Park
97 Taneytown Road

Contact:
Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument
Route 11, Box 100
Silver City, NM 88061-0100
505-536-9461

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/gicl


Contact:
Glacier Bay National Park and Glacier Bay National Preserve
P.O. Box 140
Gustavus, AK 99826-0140
907-697-2232

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/glba

Organizational Program  Glen Canyon National Recreation Area


Acreage--1,254,306.19  Federal: 1,252,246.01  Nonfederal: 2,060.18.

Contact:
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1507
Page, AZ 86040-1507
520-608-6200
(Also in Arizona)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/glca

Project  GLCA0001  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-37
Project  GLCA0002  Water Resources Descriptions and Database Canyonlands NP-2
Project  GLCA0003  Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-09
Project  GLCA0004  Groundwater Resources in Canyonlands National Park - 1980-2
Project  GLCA0005  Monitoring in Response to Proposed Nuclear Waste Reposit.-3
Project  GLCA0006  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-38
Project  GLCA0007  Water Resources Descriptions and Database Canyonlands NP-3
Project  GLCA0008  Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage - 2004-3

Organizational Program  Golden Gate National Recreation Area

The park encompasses shoreline areas of San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo Counties, including ocean beaches, redwood forest, lagoons, marshes, military properties, a cultural center at Fort Mason, and Alcatraz Island.


Acreage--73,689.83  Federal: 30,125.12  Nonfederal: 43,564.71.

Contact:
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123-1308
415-556-0560

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/goga

Project  GOGA0001  Rodeo Lagoon Nutrient Analysis by Biosystems Analysis -1993
Project  GOGA0002  Expansion and Development of the Presidio by USACOE - 1907
Project  GOGA0004  Presidio Storm Water Management Plan by NPS - 1994
Organizational Program

Golden Spike National Historic Site

The first transcontinental railroad in the United States was completed here on May 10, 1869, after the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads built 1,776 miles of hand-made line. Designated April 2, 1957; National Park Service administration authorized July 30, 1965. Boundary changes: July 30, 1965; Sept. 8, 1980. Acreage--2,735.28 Federal: 2,203.20 Nonfederal: 532.08.

Contact:
Golden Spike National Historic Site
P.O. Box 897
Brigham City, UT 84302-0897
435-471-2209

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/gosp

Project GOGA0005 Spawning and Rearing of Salmonids in Redwood Creek - 1988
Project GOGA0006 Rodeo Lagoon, Rodeo Lake, & Rodeo Creek Characteristics-1993
Project GOGA0008 Redwood Creek Aquatic Monitoring Report February-May 1994
Project GOGA0009 Lobos Creek Monitoring Report June 1995-November 1995
Project GOGA0010 Redwood Creek Aquatic Monitoring Report February-May 1995
Project GOGA0011 Phytoplankton in Rodeo Lagoon and Lake During Aug. 1996
Project GOGA0012 Rodeo Valley/Tennessee Valley/Redwood Cr. WQ Report-1996-97
Project GOGA0013 Results and Proposed Mitigation Measures-Lagunitas Cr. Basin
Project GOGA0014 Draft Winter 1997-98 WQ Monitoring at Golden Gate Dairy
Project GOGA0015 Winter 1997-98 WQ Monitoring at Golden Gate Dairy
Project GOGA0016 Richmond Transport Facilities Construction Project-1997
Project GOGA0017 Land Use Impacts on WQ and Quantity in Redwood Creek - 1995
Project GOGA0018 Lobos Creek Sewer Failure Damage Assessment Report - 1996
Project GOGA0019 Stinson Beach County Water District Wastewater Mgt. Reports
Project GOGA0020 Agricultural Runoff Assessment - 1979
Project GOGA0021 San Francisco Drinking Water Reservoir WQ Monitoring
Project GOGA0022 Mountain Lake Water Quality Report 1996/1997
Project GOGA0023 Oil Spill Impact on Fishes in Rodeo Lagoon and Muir Beach
Project GOGA0024 Ecological Survey of Tomales Bay by Johnson - 1961-1
Project GOGA0025 Analysis of USGS Water Quality Data 1986-1988
Project GOGA0026 Limnological Data From Lakes in the San Francisco Bay Region
Project GOGA0027 Habitat Recommendations for Lagunitas Creek - 1992

Organizational Program

Grand Canyon National Park

The park, focusing on the world-famous Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, encompasses 277 miles of the river, with adjacent uplands, from the southern terminus of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area to the eastern boundary of Lake Mead National Recreation Area. The forces of erosion have exposed an immense variety of formations which illustrate vast periods of geological history.

Grand Portage National Monument

This 9-mile portage was a vital link on one of the principal routes for Indians, explorers, missionaries, and fur traders heading for the Northwest. The Grand Portage post of the North West Company has been reconstructed at the eastern terminus of the Grand Portage on Lake Superior.

Designated a national historic site Sept. 15, 1951; redesignated Sept. 2, 1958.

Acreage—709.97, all federal.

Contact:
Grand Portage
National Monument
P.O. Box 668
Grand Marais, MN 55604-0668
218-387-2788

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/grpo

Project GRPO0001 Ecological Monitoring of Two Streams by Boyle and Richmond
Project GRPO0002 Baseline Bacteriological Monitoring by Staff From 1981-1991
Project GRPO_L1 Grand Portage N.M. Level I Water Quality Survey, 2000

Organizational Program Grand Teton National Park

Grand Teton features a rugged, awe-inspiring mountain range with numerous piedmont lakes nestled along its flanks, and the wide, sagebrush-covered valley of Jackson Hole.


Contact:
Grand Teton National Park
Organizational Program

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site

This is the headquarters of a once wide-ranging 19th-century cattle empire. The site preserves the structures and artifacts associated with its operation and represents more than 125 years of ranching heritage. It is still a working cattle ranch.

Acreage--1,618.38  Federal: 1,491.46  Nonfederal: 126.92.

Contact:
Grant-Kohrs Ranch
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 790
Deer Lodge, MT 59722-0790
406-846-3388

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/grko

Project
GRTE0001 Water Quality in the Backcountry by Farag and Woodward 1998
Project
GRTE0002 Limnological Survey of 70 Lakes and Ponds by Gulley - 1985
Project
GRTE0003 Water-Resources Investigations During FY 1972 by USGS-1
Project
GRTE0004 Microbial Studies of a High Alpine Water Supply by McFeters
Project
GRTE0005 Elk and Cattle Impact on WQ of Flat Creek by McFeters
Project
GRTE0006 Jackson L. Limnological Progress Report 1968-1969 by Hayden
Project
GRTE0007 Data Collected by Peter Hayden During 1976-1977
Project
GRTE0008 Ecology of Aquatic Invertebrates in the Snake River-1967-1
Project
GRTE0009 Activities of the Jackson Hole Research Station - 1969
Project
GRTE010 Ecosystem Integrity and Energy Flow in Wetlands - 1995-1
Project
GRTE011 NPS Backcountry WQ Testing by Grand Teton National Park
Project
GRTE012 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-44
Project
GRTE013 Stormwater and Snowmelt Runoff in Jackson, Wyoming - 1976
Project
GRTE014 Data From the Teton Science School in Jackson Hole, Wyoming
Project
GRTE015 Ecology and Succession After the 1974 Waterfalls Canyon Fire
Project
GRTE016 Trophic State Evaluation of Selected Lakes by BYU 1995-97-1
Project
GRTE017 WY Water Resources Data Center Data from a Private Citizen
Project
GRTE018 Wyoming Water Resources Data Center Data from Wyoming DEQ-3
Project
GRTE019 WY Water Resources Data Center Data from WY G&F Dept-3
Project
GRTEWQ01 Grand Teton National Park - GRYN Water Quality Monitoring

Organizational Program

Great Basin National Park

A remnant icefield on 13,063-foot Wheeler Peak, an ancient bristlecone pine forest, 75-foot limestone Lexington Arch, and the tunnels and decorated galleries of Lehman Caves are the major features.

Acreage--77,180, all federal.

Contact:
Great Basin
National Park
Baker, NV 89311-9700
775-234-7331

GRTE0001 Diel Variation of Trace Metals in the Upper Clark Fork River

GRTE0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-42
Great Egg Harbor Scenic and Recreational River

Running through or along the famous Pine Barrens of southern New Jersey, this river includes many of the Great Egg Harbor River's tributaries. The river is the largest canoeing river in the Barrens and is near the urban centers of Philadelphia, Trenton, Camden, and Wilmington. Authorized Oct. 27, 1992. Length: 129 miles. Acreage—undetermined.

Contact:
Great Egg Harbor Scenic and Recreational River
c/o Northeast Region National Park Service
200 Chesnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818
215-597-1582

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/grba

Great Sand Dunes National Monument and Preserve


Contact:
Great Sand Dunes National Monument and Preserve
Organizational Program

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

The Smokies preserve exquisite flora and fauna and structures representing southern Appalachian mountain culture.


Acreage--521,621.10  Federal: 520,976.63  Nonfederal: 644.47.

Contact:
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
107 Park Headquarters Road
Gatlinburg, TN 37738-4102
423-436-1200
(Also in North Carolina)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/grsm

Organizational Program

Greenbelt Park

Just 12 miles from Washington, D.C., this woodland park offers urban dwellers access to many forms of outdoor recreation, including camping all year.

Transferred from Public Housing Authority Aug. 3, 1950.

Acreage--1,175.99  Federal: 1,175.42  Nonfederal: 0.57.

Contact:
Greenbelt Park
6565 Greenbelt Road
Greenbelt, MD 20770-3207
301-344-3948

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/gree

Organizational Program

Guadalupe Mountains National Park

This lofty mountain mass rising out of the Chihuahuan desert is part of the world’s most significant Permian limestone fossil reef. The park includes spectacular canyons and unusual flora and fauna.


Contact:
Guadalupe Mountains
Organizational Program

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

The battle fought here on March 15, 1781, opened the campaign that led to American victory in the Revolutionary War. The British lost a substantial number of troops at the battle, a factor in their surrender at Yorktown seven months later.

Established March 2, 1917; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.

Acreage--220.25, all federal.

Contact:
Guilford Courthouse
National Military Park
2331 New Garden Road
Greensboro, NC 27410
336-288-1776

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/guco

Project
GUMO0001  WQ in Guadalupe Mountains National Park by Dasher - 1980
GUMO0002  Limnology of McKittrick Creek by Owen Lind - 1979
GUMO0003  WQ Analysis of Six Springs by Michael Dick - 1975
GUMO0004  Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Guadalupe Mountains NP

Gulf Islands National Seashore

Offshore islands have sparkling white sand beaches, historic forts, and nature trails. Mainland features of this unit, which is located near Pensacola, include the Naval Live Oaks Reservation, beaches, and military forts. All areas in Florida are accessible by car.


(Acreage figures are for entire park, Florida and Mississippi units.)

Contact:
Gulf Islands
National Seashore
1801 Gulf Breeze Parkway
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561-5000
904-934-2600
(See also Mississippi)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/guis

Project
GUCC0001  City of Greensboro Storm Water Services Biological Survey
GUCC_WQ  CUPN WQ Monitoring, GUCC

Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument

Extraordinary fossils embedded in the banks of the Snake River have been exposed by the carving action of the river. Planning is underway to provide for continuing paleontological research and for the display and interpretation of fossil specimens. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Authorized Nov. 18, 1988.

Organizational Program  National Park Service

Contact:
Hagerman Fossil Beds
National Monument
221 North State Street
P.O. Box 570
Hagerman, ID 83332-0570
208-837-4793

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/hafo

Project  HAFO_L1  Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument Level I Inventory

Organizational Program  Haleakala National Park

A variety of areas, from the summit to the ocean, protect fragile native Hawaiian ecosystems, rare and endangered species, and cultural sites.

Contact:
Haleakala National Park
P.O. Box 369
Makawao, Maui, HI 96768-0369
808-572-4400

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/hale

Project  HALE0001  Alelele Stream Assessment by Paul O'Connor, USGS - 1995-1

Organizational Program  Hamilton Grange National Memorial

The Grange, named after his grandfather's estate in Scotland, was the home of Alexander Hamilton, American statesman and first Secretary of the Treasury. Site is CLOSED to public indefinitely while under repair.
Authorized April 27, 1962.
Acreage–0.11, all federal.

Contact:
Hamilton Grange
National Memorial
287 Convent Avenue
New York, NY 10031-6302
212-825-6990

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/hagr

Project  None

Organizational Program  Hampton National Historic Site

This remnant of a vast landholding includes a Georgian mansion, gardens and grounds, and original stone slave quarters.
Acreage–62.04  Federal: 61.54  Nonfederal: 0.50.

Contact:
Hampton
National Historic Site
535 Hampton Lane
11NPSWRD  National Park Service

Towson, MD 21286-1397  
410-823-1309

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/hamp

Project  None

Organizational Program  Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Because of its strategic location at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, this town changed hands eight times during the Civil War. John Brown's raid took place here in 1859. Authorized as a national monument June 30, 1944; redesignated May 29, 1963. Boundary changes: July 14, 1960; Oct. 24, 1974; March 5, 1980; Oct. 6, 1989.

Acreage--2,287.48  Federal: 2,156.80  Nonfederal: 128.68.

Contact:  
Harpers Ferry  
National Historical Park  
P.O. Box 65  
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425-0065  
304-535-6298  
(Also in Maryland and Virginia)

For Additional Information:  
www.nps.gov/hafe

Project  None

Organizational Program  Harry S Truman National Historic Site

The site preserves the residences of Harry S Truman, the 33rd President. The Truman Home was his residence from 1919 to 1972, and was called the "Summer White House" during his administration. The site includes three other homes that were part of the family compound. The Truman Farm Home in Grandview, Missouri, was his residence from 1906 to 1917. It was the hub of a 600-acre family farming operation. Designated Dec. 8, 1982; National Park Service administration authorized May 23, 1983.


Acreage--6.67, all federal.

Contact:  
Harry S Truman  
National Historic Site  
223 North Main Street  
Independence, MO 64050-2804  
816-254-9929

For Additional Information:  
www.nps.gov/hstr

Project  None

Organizational Program  Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

Active volcanism and rare and endangered plant and animal communities are what people come to see.


Program Summary

11NPSWRD National Park Service

Contact:
Hawaii Volcanoes
National Park
P.O. Box 52
Hawaii National Park, HI
96718-0052
808-985-6000

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/havo

Project None

Organizational Program Herbert Hoover National Historic Site

The birthplace, Friends Meetinghouse, and boyhood neighborhood of the 31st President, the gravesite of President and Mrs. Hoover, and the Hoover Presidential Library and Museum are within the park. The library and museum are administered by the National Archives and Records Administration.

Acreage--186.80 Federal: 181.11 Nonfederal: 5.69.

Contact:
Herbert Hoover
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 607
West Branch, IA 52358-0607
319-643-2541

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/heho

Project HEHO0001 Macroinvertebrate Assemblages in Great Plains Parks-2

Project HEHO0002 Impact of City of West Branch's Water Treatment Facility

Project HEHO0003 West Branch Wapsinonoc Creek Data from Univ. of Iowa

Organizational Program Hohokam Pima National Monument

Preserved here are the archeological remains of the Hohokam culture. Hohokam is a Pima Indian word meaning "those who have gone." NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Acreage--1,690, all nonfederal.

Contact:
Hohokam Pima
National Monument
c/o Casa Grande Ruins
National Monument
1100 Ruins Drive
Coolidge, AZ 85228
520-723-3172

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/pima

Project None

Organizational Program Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

Springwood was the birthplace, lifetime residence, and "Summer White House" of the 32nd President. The gravesites of President and Mrs. Roosevelt are in the Rose Garden.

Acreage--290.34, all federal.
National Park Service

Contact:
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
519 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, NY 12538-1997
914-229-9115

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/hofr

Project HOFR0001  Ambient WQ Monitoring at Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS

Organizational Program
Homestead National Monument of America

This park, which includes the 160-acre claim filed by Daniel Freeman under The Homestead Act of 1862, is a memorial to the pioneers who settled the west. Among the features are a typical log cabin, a restored frontier school, and more than 100 acres of restored tallgrass prairie.

Acreage--195.11  Federal: 189.20  Nonfederal: 5.91.

Contact:
Homestead National Monument of America
Route 3, Box 47
Beatrice, NE 68310-9416
402-223-3514

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/home

Project HOME0001  Macroinvertebrate Assemblages in Great Plains Parks-3
Project HOME0002  Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Homestead NM of America

Organizational Program
Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

Finely crafted artifacts of the Hopewell Culture (200 B.C. to A.D. 500) show that highly skilled artisans used an extensive trade network east of the Rocky Mountains. The 23 burial mounds at Mound City Group and large geometric earthworks provide an insight into the social, ceremonial, political, and economic life of the Hopewell people.

Acreage--1,244.84  Federal: 573.55  Nonfederal: 671.29.

Contact:
Hopewell Culture National Historical Park
16062 State Route 104
Chillicothe, OH 45601-8694
740-774-1125

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/hocu

Project None

Organizational Program
Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site

This is one of the finest examples of a rural American 19th-century iron plantation. The buildings include a blast furnace, the ironmaster's mansion, and auxiliary structures. Hopewell Furnace was founded in 1771 by Mark Bird, the first ironmaster. The furnace operated until
Pro  gram Summary  December 13, 2007 14:49:42

11NPSWRD  National Park Service

1883.
Boundary changes: June 6, 1942; July 24, 1946.
Acreage--848.06, all federal.

Contact:
Hopewell Furnace
National Historic Site
2 Mark Bird Lane
Elverson, PA 19520-9505
610-582-8773

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/hofu

Project  HOFU0001  French Creek Aquatic Biology Investigation by Boyer - 1993
Project  HOFU0002  French Creek Nutrient Related/Use Impairment Survey - 1988
Project  HOFU0003  Conestoga High School Advanced Biology Class Reports
Project  HOFU0004  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-46
Project  HOFU0005  French Creek Special Protection Evaluation Report - 1996
Project  HOFU0006  French Creek WQ and Fish and Benthic Macroinvert. - 1971-1

Organizational Program  Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

On March 27, 1814, at the "horseshoe bend" on the Tallapoosa River, Gen. Andrew Jackson's forces broke the power of the Upper Creek Indian Confederacy and opened large parts of Alabama and Georgia to settlement.
Authorized July 25, 1956.
Acreage--2,040, all federal.

Contact:
Horseshoe Bend
National Military Park
11288 Horseshoe Bend Road
Daviston, AL 36256
256-234-7111

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/hobe

Project  HOBE0001  Mussel, Snail, and Crayfish Species of the Tallapoosa River
Project  HOBE0002  Lake Watch of Lake Martin (AL Water Watch and Auburn Univ.)
Project  HOBE0003  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-45

Organizational Program  Hot Springs National Park

The 47 hot springs, numerous hiking trails, and scenic drives are located in the forested Ouachita Mountains. Eight historically and architecturally significant bathhouses compose Bathhouse Row, a National Historic Landmark District. Thermal bathing continues today.
Hot Springs Reservation set aside April 20, 1832; dedicated to public use as a park June 16, 1880; redesignated March 4, 1921. Boundary changes: June 22, 1892; May 23, 1906; June 5, 1924; June 25, 1930; Feb. 14, 1931; June 15, 1936; June 24, 1938; Aug. 10, 1939; Aug. 24, 1954; Aug. 18, 1958; Sept. 21, 1959; Aug. 2, 1993
Acreage--5,549.46 Federal: 4,879.81 Nonfederal: 669.65.

Contact:
Hot Springs National Park
P. O. Box 1860
Hot Springs, AR 71902-1860
501-624-3383

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/hosp
Hovenweep National Monument

Pre-Columbian Indians built these six groups of towers, pueblos, and cliff dwellings. Proclaimed March 2, 1923. Boundary changes: April 26, 1951; Nov. 20, 1952; April 6, 1956. Acreage--784.93, all federal.

Contact:
Hovenweep National Monument
McElmo Route
Cortez, CO 81321-8901
435-459-4344
(Also in Utah)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/hove

Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site

Little changed since its opening in 1878, Hubbell is one of the oldest continuously operated posts on the Navajo Reservation. It has been a bridge between cultures for generations. Authorized Aug. 28, 1965. Acreage-160.09, all federal.

Contact:
Hubbell Trading Post
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 150
Ganado, AZ 86505-0150
520-755-3475

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/hutr

Independence National Historical Park


Contact:
Independence National Historical Park
313 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2778
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore


Contact:
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore
1100 N. Mineral Springs Road
Porter, IN 46304-1299
219-926-7561

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/inde

Isle Royale National Park


Contact:
Isle Royale National Park
800 East Lakeshore Drive
Houghton, MI 49931-1895
906-482-0984

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/isro

James A. Garfield National Historic Site

This site preserves the family home and artifacts of the 20th President. It is open daily, with house tours available. The Western Reserve Historical Society and the National Park Service cooperatively manage the site. Authorized Dec. 28, 1980; established July 15, 1996.
Acreage--7.82, all federal.

Contact:
James A. Garfield
National Historic Site
8095 Mentor Avenue
Mentor, OH 44060-5753
216-225-8722
Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve

The park consists of Barataria, Chalmette, the French Quarter, and the Acadian units. The Prairie Acadian Cultural Center at Eunice and the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center at Thibodaux interpret Cajun culture and history. Barataria, south of New Orleans, has trails and canoe tours through bottomland hardwood forests, swamp, and marsh. Chalmette, east of New Orleans, was the scene of the 1815 Battle of New Orleans. The French Quarter unit interprets the ethnic population of the Delta.


Contact:
Jean Lafitte
National Historical Park
and Preserve
365 Canal Street, Suite 2400
New Orleans, LA 70130-1142
504-589-3882

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/jaga

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Eero Saarinen's soaring stainless steel Gateway Arch on St. Louis's riverfront memorializes the city's role in westward expansion. Visitors can ascend the 630-foot arch and see extensive exhibits on American Indians, Thomas Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, and others in the underground Museum of Westward Expansion. In the nearby Old Courthouse a slave named Dred Scott sued for his freedom in 1846.


Contact:
Jefferson
National Expansion Memorial
11 North 4th Street
St. Louis, MO 63102-1882
314-425-4465

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/jeff

---

Limestone caverns consist of a series of chambers connected by narrow passages, with fine calcite crystal encrustations.

Contact:
Jewel Cave National Monument
Jimmy Carter National Historic Site

The rural southern culture of Plains, Georgia, had a large influence in molding the character and in shaping the political policies of the 39th President of the United States. The site includes President Carter’s residence and boyhood home. The Plains High School serves as the park visitor center. The railroad depot, which served as campaign headquarters during the 1976 election, houses additional exhibits. The area surrounding the residence is under the protection of the Secret Service, and no attempt should be made to enter.

Acreage–70.54  Federal: 20.79  Nonfederal: 49.75.

Contact:
Jimmy Carter
National Historic Site
300 N. Bond St.
Plains, GA 31780-0392
912-824-3413

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/jeca

Organizational Program

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway

Linking Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, this scenic 82-mile corridor commemorates Rockefeller’s role in aiding the establishment of many parks, including Grand Teton.

Acreage–23,777.22, all federal.

Contact:
John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Memorial Parkway
c/o Grand Teton National Park, P.O. Drawer 170
Moose, WY 83012-0170
307-739-3300

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/jodr

Project JODR0001  Water-Resources Investigations During FY 1972 by USGS-2
Project JODR0002  Ecology of Aquatic Invertebrates in the Snake River-1967-2
Project JODR0003  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-51
Project JODR0004  Trophic State Evaluation of Selected Lakes by BYU 1995-97-2
Project JODR0005  WY DEQ Sampling on the Snake River at Flagg Ranch
Within the scenic John Day River valley is a well-preserved fossil record of plants and animals. This remarkably complete record, spanning more than 40 of the 65 million years of the Age of Mammals, is world-renowned. Authorized Oct. 26, 1974. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978. Acreage--14,056.73 Federal: 12,494.73 Nonfederal: 1,562.

Contact:
John Day Fossil Beds National Monument
HCR 82, Box 126
Kimberly, OR 97848-0126
541-987-2333

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/joda

This house is the birthplace and early boyhood home of the 35th President. Authorized May 26, 1967. Acreage--0.09, all federal.

Contact:
John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site
83 Beals Street
Brookline, MA 02146-3010
617-566-7937

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/jofi


Contact:
John Muir National Historic Site
4202 Alhambra Avenue
Martinez, CA 94553-3883
925-228-8860

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/jomu


Contact:
11NPSWRD

National Park Service

Joshua Tree National Park

A representative stand of Joshua trees and a great variety of plants and animals exist in this desert region.


Acreage--1,022,976.02  Federal: 782,828.97  Nonfederal: 240,147.05.  Wilderness area: 429,690.

Contact:
Joshua Tree National Park
74485 National Park Drive
Twentynine Palms, CA
92277-3597
760-367-5500

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/jotr

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

This park contains the site of the Molokai Island Hansen's disease (leprosy) settlement (1886-1969), areas relating to early settlement, and habitats for rare and endangered species.


Acreage-10,778.88  Federal: 22.88  Nonfederal: 10,756.  Water area: 2,000.

Contact:
Kalaupapa
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 2222
Kalaupapa, HI 96742-2222
808-567-6802

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/kala

Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park
December 13, 2007 14:49:42

National Park Service

This was the site of important Hawaiian settlements before the arrival of European explorers. It includes coastal areas, three large fishponds, a house site, and other archeological remnants. The park is intended to preserve the native culture of Hawaii.

Acreage--1,160.91 Federal: 615.90 Nonfederal: 545.01.

Contact:
Kaloko-Honokohau
National Historical Park
73-4786 Kanalani Street 14
Kailua Kona, HI 96740-2608
808-329-6881

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/kaho

Variety marks this vast land: lakes, forests, mountains, and marshlands all abound in wildlife. The Alaska brown bear, the world's largest carnivore, thrives here, feeding upon red salmon that spawn in the many lakes and streams. Wild rivers and renowned sport fishing add to the attractions of this subarctic environment. Here, in 1912, Novarupta Volcano erupted violently, forming the ash-filled "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes" where steam rose from countless fumaroles.


Contact:
Katmai National Park and Katmai National Preserve
P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613-0007
907-246-3305

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/katm

Kenai Fjords National Park

The park includes one of the four major ice caps in the U.S., the 300-square-mile Harding Icefield, and coastal fjords. Here a rich, varied rainforest is home to tens of thousands of

Contact:
Kenai Fjords National Park
P.O. Box 1727
Seward, AK 99664-1727
907-224-3175

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/kefj

### Project

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<tr>
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<td>KEFJ0001</td>
<td>Copper in Resurrection Fjord by David T. Heggie - 1983</td>
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<tr>
<td>KEFJ0002</td>
<td>Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Research and Restoration 1994 CDROM-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEFJ0003</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEFJ0004</td>
<td>National Weather Service Gage (June-Nov. 1998) Temp. Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEFJ0005</td>
<td>Salmonids and Benthic Macroinvertebrates in New Stream-1999</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### Organizational Program

**Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park**

Eleven miles of Union and Confederate earthworks are preserved within the park. These earthworks mark the sites of the battles of Kolb's Farm, June 22, 1864, and Kennesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. Gen. William T. Sherman's southward advance was temporarily halted here by Gen. Joseph T. Johnston and the stalwart defense of his Confederates. Authorized as a national battlefield site Feb. 8, 1917; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated June 26, 1935; Boundary change: Aug. 9, 1939. Acreage--2,884.14 Federal: 2,879.60 Nonfederal: 4.54.

Contact:
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
905 Kennesaw Mountain Drive
Kennesaw, GA 30152
770-427-4686

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/kemo

### Project

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<tr>
<td>KEMO0001</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Kennesaw Mountain NB Park</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### Organizational Program

**Keweenaw National Historical Park**

The park preserves a variety of features relating to the first significant copper mining in the U.S. The park largely incorporates the existing Calumet and Quincy National Historic Landmarks. UNDER DEVELOPMENT. Established Oct. 27, 1992. Acreage--1,870, all nonfederal.

Contact:
Keweenaw National Historical Park
P.O. Box 471
Calumet, MI 49913-0471
906-337-3168

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/kewe

### Project

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</table>

#### Organizational Program

**Kings Canyon National Park**
Two enormous canyons of the Kings River and the summit peaks of the High Sierra dominate this mountain wilderness.


Contact:
Kings Canyon National Park
47050 Generals Hwy
Three Rivers, CA 93271-9651
559-565-3341

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/seki

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Organizational Program
Kings Mountain National Military Park

American frontiersmen defeated the British here on Oct. 7, 1780, at a critical point during the Revolution. The park is in South Carolina near the state line. Established March 3, 1931; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: June 23, 1959. Acreage--3,945.29, all federal.

Contact:
Kings Mountain National Military Park
2625 Park Road
Blacksburg, SC 29702
864-936-7921

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/kimo

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Organizational Program
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park


Contact:
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
P.O. Box 517
Skagway, AK 99840-0517
907-983-2921
(See also Washington)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/klgo

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Organizational Program
Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site

Contact:
Knife River Indian Villages
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 9
Stanton, ND 58571-0009
701-745-3300

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/knri

Organizational Program
Kobuk Valley National Park
Embracing the central valley of the Kobuk River, the park, located north of the Arctic Circle, includes a blend of biological, geological, and cultural resources. Here, in the northmost extent of the boreal forest, a rich array of arctic wildlife can be found, including caribou, grizzly and black bear, wolf, and fox. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Contact:
Kobuk Valley National Park
P.O. Box 1029
Kotzebue, AK 99752-1029
907-442-3890

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/noaa

Organizational Program
Lake Chelan National Recreation Area

Contact:
Lake Chelan
National Recreation Area
2105 State Route 20
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284-9314
360-856-5700

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/lach

Organizational Program
Lake Clark National Park and Lake Clark National Preserve
Located in the heart of the Chigmit mountains, the park and preserve contain great geologic diversity, including jagged peaks, granite spires, and two symmetrical active volcanoes. More than a score of glacially carved lakes rim the mountain mass. Lake Clark, more than 40 miles
Organizational Program
Lake Mead National Recreation Area

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/lame

Organizational Program
Lake Meredith National Recreation Area
Lake Meredith, created by Sanford Dam on the Canadian River in the Texas Panhandle, is the setting for boating, fishing, swimming, and windsurfing. The area's canyons, foothills, and meadows provide opportunities for hiking and other activities. Administered in cooperation with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, March 15, 1965. Name changed from Sanford National Recreation Area to Lake Meredith Recreation Area Oct. 18, 1972; redesignated Nov. 28, 1990. Acreage—44,977.63, all federal. Land area: dependent on lake level; approximately 50 per cent.

Contact:
Lake Meredith National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1460
Fritch, TX 79036-1460
806-857-3151

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/lamr
### Organizational Program

**Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area**

*Formed by Grand Coulee Dam (part of the Columbia River Basin project), 130-mile long Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake is the principal recreation feature here. Coulee Dam Recreation Area administered under cooperative agreement between Bureau of Reclamation and Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Dec. 18, 1946; agreement revised and renegotiated among Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, Colville Confederated Tribes, and the Spokane Tribe of Indians April 20, 1990; area renamed Jan. 1, 1997.*

*Acreage--100,390.31, all federal.*

**Contact:**

Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area  
1008 Crest Drive  
Coulee Dam, WA 99116-0037  
509-633-9441

**For Additional Information:**

www.nps.gov/laro

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**Lassen Volcanic National Park**

*Lassen Peak erupted intermittently from 1914 to 1921. Active volcanism includes hot springs, steaming fumaroles, mud pots, and sulfurous vents.*


**Contact:**

Lassen Volcanic National Park  
P.O. Box 100  
Mineral, CA 96063-0100  
530-595-4444

**For Additional Information:**

www.nps.gov/lavo

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**Lava Beds National Monument**

*Volcanic activity spewed forth molten rock and lava here, creating an incredibly rugged...*
Lava Beds National Monument
P.O. Box 867
Tulelake, CA 96134-0867
530-667-2282

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/labe

Abraham Lincoln lived on this southern Indiana farm from 1816 to 1830. During that time, he grew from a 7-year-old boy to a 21-year-old man. His mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, is buried here.

Acreage--199.65  Federal: 180.81  Nonfederal: 18.84.

Contact:
Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial
P.O. Box 1816
Lincoln City, IN 47552-1816
812-937-4541

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/libo

USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-59

Abraham Lincoln resided in this house for 17 years before he became President. The surrounding historic district preserves the 1860s environment in which the Lincoln family lived.

Acreage--12.24  Federal: 12.03  Nonfederal: 0.21.

Contact:
Lincoln Home National Historic Site
413 S. Eighth Street
Springfield, IL 62701-1905
217-492-4241

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/liho

The area memorializes one of the last armed efforts of the Northern Plains Indians to preserve their ancestral way of life. Here, 263 soldiers and attached personnel of the U.S. Army, including Lt. Col. George A. Custer, met death at the hands of several thousand Lakota, Arapaho, and Cheyenne warriors. Established as a national cemetery by the Secretary of War Jan. 29, 1879, to protect graves of 7th Cavalry troopers buried there; proclaimed National Cemetery of Custer’s Battlefield Reservation to include burials of other campaigns and wars.
### Organizational Program
#### Little River Canyon National Preserve
The preserve protects the natural, recreational, and cultural resources of the Little River Canyon of northeast Alabama. A variety of rock expanses, benches, and bluffs create a unique environment for several threatened and endangered species and for recreational pursuits, including kayaking and rock climbing. Hunting, fishing, and trapping are permitted. Authorized Oct. 24, 1992.
Acreage--13,632.96  Federal: 10,338.15  Nonfederal: 3,294.81

**Contact:**
Little River Canyon National Preserve  
2141 Gault Avenue North  
Fort Payne, AL 35967-3673  
205-845-9605

**For Additional Information:**
www.nps.gov/liri

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Project Code</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>LIRI0001</td>
<td>Springs in Alabama by Geological Survey of Alabama - 1987</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIRI0002</td>
<td>WQ Study of Little River Canyon National Preserve</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIRI0003</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-60</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIRI0004</td>
<td>Survey of the Trichoptera in Little River Drainage - 1991</td>
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<td>LIRI0005</td>
<td>Alabama Water Watch Monitoring Program, Auburn University</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIRI_WQ</td>
<td>CUPN WQ Monitoring, LIRI</td>
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### Organizational Program
#### Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site
The admission in 1957 of nine black students to Central High School was a critical test of the implementation of the Supreme Court's Brown v. Board of Education decision, and drew national and international attention. The site will be administered in partnership with Little Rock Public Schools, the City of Little Rock, and others. The school will continue to function as an educational institution. UNDER DEVELOPMENT.
Designated: Nov. 6, 1998.
Acreage--17.95, all nonfederal.

**Contact:**
Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site  
c/o Hot Springs National Park  
P.O. Box 1860  
Hot Springs, AR 71902  
501-624-3383

**Project**
None
Organizational Program

Longfellow National Historic Site

The Vassall-Cragie-Longfellow House served as George Washington's home and headquarters during the siege of Boston (1775-1776). Poet and scholar Henry Wadsworth Longfellow hosted writers, artists, and statesmen who helped kindle the "American Renaissance." There are decorative and fine arts from around the world, a library, and a research archive.


Acreage--1.98, all federal.

Contact:
Longfellow
National Historic Site
105 Brattle Street
Cambridge, MA 02138-3407
617-876-4491

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/long

Organizational Program

Lowell National Historical Park

The history of America's Industrial Revolution is commemorated in downtown Lowell. The Boott Cotton Mills Museum with its weave room of 88 operating looms, "mill girl" boarding houses, the Suffolk Mill turbine, and guided tours tell the story of the transition from farm to factory, chronicle immigrant and labor history, and trace industrial technology.


Acreage--141.09 Federal: 28.06 Nonfederal: 113.03.

Contact:
Lowell National Historical Park
67 Kirk Street
Lowell, MA 01852-1029
978-970-5000

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/lowe

Organizational Program

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

The park contains the reconstructed birthplace, boyhood home, and ranch of the 36th President; his grandparents' log cabin; and the Johnson family cemetery.


Acreage--1,570.15 Federal: 674.15 Nonfederal: 896.

Contact:
Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park
P.O. Box 329
Johnson City, TX 78636-0329
830-868-7128

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/lyjo

Project LYJO0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Lyndon B. Johnson NHP

Organizational Program

M. Alelele Stream Assessment by Paul O'Connor, USGS-BRD

Data are from field notes for the 1995 Haleakala National Park Technical Report entitled
Program Summary

11NPSWRD National Park Service


Project HALE0001 Alelele Stream Assessment by Paul O'Connor, USGS - 1995-1
Project KALA0001 Alelele Stream Assessment by Paul O'Connor, USGS - 1995-2

Organizational Program M. Ambient WQ Data for SEKI 1981-1988 From Harold Werner
Data are from ambient water quality monitoring activities at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks from 1981-1988. The data were provided by Harold Werner, an Aquatic Biologist at the parks.

Project KICAO002 Ambient WQ Data for KICA 1981-1988 From Harold Werner, NPS
Project SEQU0004 Ambient WQ Data for SEQU 1981-1988 From Harold Werner, NPS

Organizational Program M. Aquatic Survey of Kona Coast Ponds, Hawaii Island
Data are from a 1974 report entitled "Aquatic Survey of the Kona Coast Ponds, Hawaii Island" by John A. Maciolek and Richard E. Brock. The report contains salinity values for Kona Coast ponds. The report was published under Grant No. 04-3-158-29, NOAA Office of Sea Grant, Department of Commerce in conjunction with the Hawaii Cooperative Fishery Unit, U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Included in the report are data for Kāloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park, Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park, and Pu'ukohola Heiau National Historic Site.

Project KAHOO003 Aquatic Survey of Kona Coast Ponds, Hawaii Island - 1974-1
Project PUHE0002 Aquatic Survey of Kona Coast Ponds, Hawaii Island - 1974-2
Project PUHO0001 Aquatic Survey of Kona Coast Ponds, Hawaii Island - 1974-3

Organizational Program M. Arches and Canyonlands National Park Aquatic Study
Data are from the report "Arches and Canyonlands National Park Aquatic Study" by Jeff Connor and William G. Kepner (1983).

Project ARCH0002 Arches and Canyonlands National Park Aquatic Study - 1983-1
Project CANY0001 Arches and Canyonlands National Park Aquatic Study - 1983-2

Organizational Program M. Assessment of Ecological Resources of Selected Caves
Data are from a report by Horton H. Hobbs III entitled "Assessment of the Ecological Resources of the Caves of Russell Cave National Monument, Jackson County, Alabama and Selected Caves at the Lookout Mountain Unit of Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, Dade County, Georgia and Hamilton County, Tennessee" January 1994. The purpose of this report was to make "recommendations for management of the caves proper and their hydrological recharge areas."

Project CHCH0001 Assessment of Ecological Resources of Selected Caves-1994-1
Project RUCA0002 Assessment of Ecological Resources of Selected Caves-1994-2

Organizational Program M. Baseline Hydrocarbon Study Interim Report by USFWS - 1997

Project ALAG0001 Baseline Hydrocarbon Study Interim Report by USFWS - 1997-1
Project KATM0012 Baseline Hydrocarbon Study Interim Report by USFWS - 1997-2

Organizational Program M. Baseline Inventory of the Aquatic Resources of Aniakchak
Data are from a 1990 draft report "Baseline Inventory of the Aquatic Resources of Aniakchak National Monument, Alaska" by William A. Cameron and Gary L. Larson, Cooperative Agreement CA-9000-8-0006, Subagreement 9, National Park Service, Cooperative Park
**Program Summary**

**11NPSWRD National Park Service**

Studies Unit, College of Forestry, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331; 249p., Appendix I and II. Included in the report are data for both Aniakchak National Monument and Katmai National Park and Preserve.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANIA0001</td>
<td>Baseline Inventory of the Aquatic Resources of Aniakchak-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>KATM0007</td>
<td>Baseline Inventory of the Aquatic Resources of Aniakchak-2</td>
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**Organizational Program**

M. Betsy Deuerling's WQ Data From Jacksonville R.E.S. Dept.

Data are from the ambient water quality monitoring program conducted by the Regulatory and Environmental Services Department, Air and Water Quality Division of the City of Jacksonville, Florida. Data are from Excel files created by Betsy Deuerling, an Environmental Scientist with the City of Jacksonville. Includes data for Fort Caroline National Memorial and Timucuan Ecological and Historic Reserve.

<table>
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<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOCA0001</td>
<td>Betsy Deuerling's WQ Data From the Jacksonville RES Dept.-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>TIMU0010</td>
<td>Betsy Deuerling's WQ Data From the Jacksonville RES Dept.-2</td>
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**Organizational Program**

M. Chemical Analysis of Selected Pothole Water Sources

Data are from the Los Alamos National Laboratory report "Chemical Analysis of Selected Pothole Water Sources in Southwestern National Parks, Monuments, and Recreation Areas" October 1993 by Ernest S. Gladney, Tim Graham, Roger W. Ferenbaugh, Michael G. Bell, Colleen Burns, Janet D. Morgan, and Eric J. Nickell. The purpose of the study was to establish baseline chemical data on pothole ecosystems in order to monitor air pollution effects. Included in the report are data for Arches National Park, Joshua Tree National Park, and Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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<td>ARCH0003</td>
<td>Chemical Analysis of Selected Pothole Water Sources - 1993-1</td>
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<td>JOTR0001</td>
<td>Chemical Analysis of Selected Pothole Water Sources - 1993-2</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAME0001</td>
<td>Chemical Analysis of Selected Pothole Water Sources - 1993-3</td>
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**Organizational Program**

M. Data in STORET Collected by 21TEXWR Scheduled to be Ret.

Data are from stations in legacy STORET for the agency code: 21TEXWR. These data were subsequently retired at legacy STORET by the collecting agency on 05/20/1997. To ensure the data proximate to Lake Meredith National Recreation Area and San Antonio Missions National Historical Park continue to be accessible in new STORET, the stations were recreated under the National Park Service's agency code: 11NPSWRD.

<table>
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<td>LAMR0003</td>
<td>Data in STORET Owned by 21TEXWR Scheduled to be Retired-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAAN0001</td>
<td>Data in STORET Owned by 21TEXWR Scheduled to be Retired-2</td>
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**Organizational Program**

M. Ecological Survey of Tomales Bay by Johnson - 1961

Data are from "Ecological Survey of Tomales Bay" (March 1961) by R.G. Johnson, W.R. Bryant, and J.W. Hedgpeth from the University of the Pacific, Pacific Marine Station. The study was supported by a National Science Foundation Grant and was conducted to "investigate basic problems in marine ecology and geology" and to develop a long-term monitoring program for the area. Included in the report are data for Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore.

<table>
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<th>Project</th>
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<tr>
<td>GOGA0024</td>
<td>Ecological Survey of Tomales Bay by Johnson - 1961-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>PORE0005</td>
<td>Ecological Survey of Tomales Bay by Johnson - 1961-2</td>
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**Organizational Program**

M. Ecology of Aquatic Invertebrates in the Snake River-1967

Data were collected by Richard L. Kroger and presented in his 1967 M.S. thesis entitled "A Study of the Classification and Ecology of the Aquatic Invertebrates in the Snake River, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming" (University of Wyoming). Samples were taken near the shore during high-water periods and throughout the channel during low-water periods. Included in the report are data for both Grand Teton National Park and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway.

<table>
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<td>GRTE0008</td>
<td>Ecology of Aquatic Invertebrates in the Snake River-1967-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JODR0002</td>
<td>Ecology of Aquatic Invertebrates in the Snake River-1967-2</td>
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### Organizational Program: M. Ecosystem Integrity and Energy Flow in Wetlands - 1995

Data are from the report entitled "Assessing Ecosystem Integrity Through Energy Flow in Wetlands of Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks" by Walter Duffy (1995). The goal of the study is to evaluate energy flow and flux through wetland aquatic invertebrate communities.

<table>
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<th>Project</th>
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<td>YELL0003</td>
<td>Ecosystem Integrity and Energy Flow in Wetlands - 1995-2</td>
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### Organizational Program: M. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Research and Restoration 1994 CD

Data are from the "Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Research and Restoration Information Project" 1994 CD-ROM. The database provides descriptions of projects funded by the EVOS Trustee Council, a summary of the methodology and objectives, and contact information for the projects. This publication was funded by the EVOS Trustee Council and developed by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and NOAA. Original sources of the databases represent a collective effort by many agencies. For additional information, contact the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office, 645 G Street Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501 (Tel. 907-278-8012). The CD-ROM includes data for Kenai Fjords National Park, Katmai National Park and Preserve, and Lake Clark National Park and Preserve.

<table>
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### Organizational Program: M. French Creek WQ and Fish and Benthic Macroinvertebrates

Data are from the Doctoral dissertation entitled "A Study of the Relationship Between Chemical Water Quality and Fish and Benthic Macroinvertebrate Diversity in French Creek, Chester County, Pennsylvania" by Ralph D. Heister Jr., Pennsylvania State University, Department of Biology (1971). Included in the dissertation are data for Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site and Valley Forge National Historical Park.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
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<tr>
<td>VAFO0017</td>
<td>French Creek WQ and Fish and Benthic Macroinvert. - 1971-2</td>
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### Organizational Program: M. Groundwater Resources in Canyonlands National Park - 1980

Data are from the report "Ground Water Resources in the Part of Canyonlands National Park East of the Colorado River and Contiguous Bureau of Land Management Lands, Utah" by Henry R. Richter, Jr., Department of Geology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY (April 1980). Included in the report are data for both Canyonlands National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Project</th>
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<tr>
<td>GLCA0004</td>
<td>Groundwater Resources in Canyonlands National Park - 1980-2</td>
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### Organizational Program: M. Hydrogeologic Feasibility of Developing Groundwater

Data are from the report "The Hydrogeologic Feasibility of Developing Ground-Water Supplies in the Northern Part of Canyonlands National Park and Natural Bridges National Monument, Utah" by P.W. Huntoon of the Wyoming Water Resources Research Institute and Department of Geology at the University of Wyoming, Laramie WY (November 1977). Included in the report are data for both Canyonlands and Arches National Parks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>CANY0007</td>
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### Organizational Program: M. Hydrologic Reconnaissance of Mohave Region by USGS - 1929

Data are from a United States Department of Interior, U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper entitled "The Mohave Desert Region, California: A Geographic, Geologic, and Hydrologic Reconnaissance" by David Thompson (1929). All ion concentrations were assumed to be of the dissolved species. Included in the report are data for Mojave National
### Organizational Program

- **M. Hydrologic Study of Jewel Cave/Wind Cave by Alexander**
  - Data were collected by E. Calvin Alexander Jr., Marsha A. Davis, and Scott C. Alexander as part of a final report entitled "Hydrologic Study of Jewel Cave/Wind Cave." The report was produced by the Department of Geology and Geophysics at the University of Minnesota. Samples were collected in plastic bottles. Sample sizes varied by location. Cation samples were usually at least 250 ml. Anion samples were often as small as 20 ml. Chemical analysis was completed in the Department of Geology and Geophysics Lab at the University of Minnesota. The study objectives were to survey and document the chemical composition of waters on, around, and beneath the park and to identify any anthropogenic water quality impacts.

- **Project**
  - JOTR0004: Hydrologic Reconnaissance of Mohave Region by USGS - 1929-1
  - MOJA0003: Hydrologic Reconnaissance of Mohave Region by USGS - 1929-2

- **Organizational Program**
  - **M. Macroinvertebrate Assemblages in Great Plains Parks**
    - Data are from the report "Macroinvertebrate Assemblages and Water Quality in Six National Park Units in the Great Plains" by Mitchell A. Harris and Boris C. Kondratieff of the Department of Entomology at Colorado State University and Terence P. Boyle of the National Park Service Water Resources Division. This report provides inventories of the aquatic macroinvertebrates of and baseline information about the aquatic ecosystems of six small units of the National Park Service (NPS) Midwest Region, and outlines a program for monitoring the aquatic resources using biological criteria. The park units examined in this study were: Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, Nebraska (AGFO); Homestead National Monument of America, Nebraska (HOME); Pipestone National Monument, Minnesota (PIPE); Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, Iowa (HEHO); George Washington Carver National Monument, Missouri (GWCA); and Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield, Missouri (WICR).

- **Project**
  - AGFO0001: Macroinvertebrate Assemblages in Great Plains Parks-1
  - HEHO0001: Macroinvertebrate Assemblages in Great Plains Parks-2
  - HOME0001: Macroinvertebrate Assemblages in Great Plains Parks-3
  - PIPE0001: Macroinvertebrate Assemblages in Great Plains Parks-4
  - WICR0001: Macroinvertebrate Assemblages in Great Plains Parks-5

- **Organizational Program**
  - **M. Monitoring in Response to Proposed Nuclear Waste Reposit.**
    - Data were collected by Canyonlands National Park staff in response to a proposed nuclear waste repository near the park. The initial monitoring objectives were to establish a baseline database, detect potential changes, and identify areas of concern. The STORET projects store only the data collected and analyzed by the National Park Service (NPS) up until approximately 1990. In the early 1990s, the Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UTDEQ) began analyzing the samples in a cooperative effort with the NPS. These more recent data have been entered in STORET by the UTDEQ under different station IDs. The individual station descriptions in this project include the UTDEQ station ID. The NPS and UTDEQ data were summarized in the report "Water Quality Data Analysis and Interpretation for Spring Monitoring Sites Southeast Utah Group" by Barry A. Long and Rebecca A. Smith, National Park Service Water Resources Division (August 1996). Included in this program are data for Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Canyonlands National Park, Arches National Park, and Natural Bridges National Monument.

- **Project**
  - ARCH0004: Monitoring in Response to Proposed Nuclear Waste Reposit.-1
  - CANY0003: Monitoring in Response to Proposed Nuclear Waste Reposit.-2
  - GLCA0005: Monitoring in Response to Proposed Nuclear Waste Reposit.-3
  - NABR0001: Monitoring in Response to Proposed Nuclear Waste Reposit.-4

- **Organizational Program**
  - **M. Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.**
    - Water samples were collected from 59 sites by managers of federal recreation waters across the United States during September and October 1987. These were processed for the
pathogenic ameboflagellate Naegleria fowleri. Thermotolerant amebas were recovered and identified from 34 sites, including N. fowleri from the Tennessee River at Wheeler National Recreation Area (Alabama), Yosemite Creek in Yosemite National Park (California), Owl Creek in Shiloh National Battlefield Park (Tennessee), Lake Meredith National Recreational Area (Texas), Spirit Lake at Mt. St. Helens National Volcano Monument (Washington), and Firehole River at Yellowstone National Park (Wyoming). Principle components analysis was performed on the variables temperature, dissolved iron, species diversity index, and environmental condition. Recently disturbed environments had a significant effect on the occurrence of N. fowleri. This finding supports the flagellate-empty habitat hypothesis of Griffin, which stressed that the ameba is most likely found where the environment has been cleared of competitors and predators. An informal probability index for the occurrence of N. fowleri is proposed as a useful tool for managers of recreational waters. The data included here encompasses only those samples collected at units of the National Park System. Exact sample dates and locations were unavailable. Consequently, all samples were assigned a date of 9/30/1987. The study includes data from 18 national park units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri &amp; Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.</th>
<th>Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage - 2004</th>
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<td>Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri &amp; Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.</td>
<td>Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage - 2004-6</td>
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<td>Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage - 2004-7</td>
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<td>Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage - 2004-8</td>
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<td>Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri &amp; Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.</td>
<td>Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage - 2004-10</td>
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<td>LAMR0004</td>
<td>Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri &amp; Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.</td>
<td>Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage - 2004-11</td>
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<td>ROM00010</td>
<td>Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri &amp; Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.</td>
<td>Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage - 2004-14</td>
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<td>YELL0001</td>
<td>Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri &amp; Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.</td>
<td>Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage - 2004-16</td>
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<td>YOSE0001</td>
<td>Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri &amp; Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.</td>
<td>Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage - 2004-17</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZION0002</td>
<td>Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri &amp; Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.</td>
<td>Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage - 2004-18</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Organizational Program | M. Spring Discharge at Cedar Breaks NM and Zion NP - 1971

Data are from a U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) report entitled "Spring Discharge at Cedar Breaks National Monument and Zion National Park, Southwestern Utah" 1971 by C.T. Sumson, a USGS hydrologist. The National Park Service contracted with the USGS to collect these data to plan the development of supplementary water supplies in Cedar Breaks National Monument and for water supplies for the Lava Point and East Rim campsites in Zion National Park. Data are primarily from 1969 and 1970 with some earlier water quality measurements. A copy of the report is on file with the NPS Water Resources Division.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Spring Discharge at Cedar Breaks NM and Zion NP - 1971</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEBR0008</td>
<td>Spring Discharge at Cedar Breaks NM and Zion NP - 1971-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZION0006</td>
<td>Spring Discharge at Cedar Breaks NM and Zion NP - 1971-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organizational Program | M. Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage

Data are from "Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage in Arches National Park, Canyonlands National Park, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, and Grand Canyon National Park," written by John Spence and published by the National Park Service in 2004. The purpose of this report was to present the results of a study of the chemical characteristics of ground-water discharge along the Colorado River drainage from observations and samples collected during 1997 and 1998. Specific objectives were to determine baseline water quality and vegetative communities surrounding the springs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>ARCH0008</td>
<td>Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage - 2004-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>CANY0008</td>
<td>Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage - 2004-2</td>
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<td>GLCA0008</td>
<td>Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage - 2004-3</td>
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<td>GRCA0003</td>
<td>Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage - 2004-4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Organizational Program | M. Trophic State Evaluation of Selected Lakes by BYU 1995-97
Data are associated with the 1998 report entitled "A Comparative Summary of the 1995, 1996, and 1997 Trophic State Evaluations of Selected Lakes in Grand Teton National Park" by Dr. Woodruff Miller and Sarah McDavitt (Brigham Young University). This report was the third of three annual reports written in conjunction with a three year study that was conducted from 1995 through 1997. The report includes data for Grand Teton National Park, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway, and Yellowstone National Park.

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Organizational Program

M. USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data

Data are from the U.S. Geological Survey's Digital Data Series DDS-18-A CD-ROM, otherwise known as the "National Geochemical Data Base: National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data for the Conterminous United States." This dataset contains the geochemical data for the conterminous United States collected during the National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE) Hydrogeochemical and Stream Sediment Reconnaissance (HSSR) program. The data are from the National Geochemical Data Base. The data are the results of work performed by the Bendix Field Engineering Corporation, Operating Contractor for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), as part of the NURE program, and by the U.S. Geological Survey. This data base/CD-ROM supersedes DDS-1, "National Geochemical Data Base: National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data for the Conterminous Western United States," released in 1991. The area of coverage for data on this CD-ROM is shown on the back of the insert in the CD-ROM jewel box. Samples were collected from 320 quadrangles (1 degree X 2 degrees) beginning in 1976 and ending in 1980. Data are included for 676,558 records representing four predominant sample types: stream sediment, soil surface water, and ground water. Each sample was analyzed for uranium and for as many as 58 other elements plus sulfate. The data are as received from the DOE after completion of the NURE program.

Information concerning the NURE HSSR data is available from the senior author, J.D. Hoffman, U.S. Geological Survey, Box 25046, MS 973, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225. INTERNET: jhoffman@helios.cr.usgs.gov. Only NURE data from surface water and stream sediment proximate to the subject national park unit were uploaded to STORET. This program includes data from many national park units.
National Park Service

Organizational Program  M. USGS Water Res. Invest. Reports 94-4041 and/or 97-4008

Page 90 of 284

Program Summary

11NPSWRD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
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Data were collected by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and Bureau of Indian Affairs and are presented in the USGS Water Resources Investigations Report Numbers 94-4041 and/or 97-4008. Included in the reports are data for Mesa Verde National Park, Hovenweep National Monument, and Yucca House National Monument.

### M. WQ and Acid Mine Drainage in the Little Conemaugh River

Data are from the "Report on the Water Quality and Acid Mine Drainage in the Little Conemaugh River Watershed, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, State Subbasin 18C" by William Gleason Barbin, Director of the Cambria County Conservation District, June 1995. The report, as sponsored by the Stonycreek Conemaugh River Improvement Project (SCRIP), contains data specifically relating to acid mine drainage and metal loadings. It was funded by a grant from the Pennsylvania Clean Water Fund with assistance from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Land and Water Conservation, and the Bureau of Mining and Reclamation. The stations (and data) contained in this report were assigned to either Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site or Johnstown Flood National Memorial based on proximity of each station to the particular park.

### M. Waikoloa Anchialine Pond Program, Fifth Status Report

Data are from the 1994 University of Hawaii Sea Grant Program report entitled "The Waikoloa Anchialine Pond Program, Fifth Status Report" by Richard E. Brock and Alan K.H. Kam, University of Hawaii. Included in the report are data for Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park and Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site.

### M. Water Quality Studies at Capitol Reef NP & Dinosaur NM

Data are from the National Park Service Rocky Mountain Regional Office Report "Water Quality Studies at Capitol Reef National Park and Dinosaur National Monument" by the Enviroshpere Company, May 1981.

### M. Water Resources Descriptions and Database Canyonlands NP

Data are from the report "Volume II: Water Resources Descriptions and Data Base Canyonlands National Park, Needles District, and Adjacent BLM Lands" prepared by Ecosystems Research Institute (October 1984) for the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, Canyonlands National Park. Included are data for Canyonlands National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

### M. Water Resources Descriptions and Database Canyonlands NP

Data are from the report "Volume II: Water Resources Descriptions and Data Base Canyonlands National Park, Needles District, and Adjacent BLM Lands" prepared by Ecosystems Research Institute (October 1984) for the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, Canyonlands National Park. Included in the report are data for both Canyonlands National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.
M. Water-Resources Investigations During FY 1972 by USGS

Data were collected by Edward R. Cox of the U.S. Department of Interior Geological Survey and presented in his report entitled "Water-Resources Investigations During Fiscal Year 1972 in Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming." The study was conducted as part of an overall appraisal of the water resources in Grand Teton National Park. Included in the study are data for Grand Teton National Park and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway.

Project

Project GRTE0003 Water-Resources Investigations During FY 1972 by USGS-1
Project JODR0001 Water-Resources Investigations During FY 1972 by USGS-2

Organizational Program M. Wyoming Water Resources Data Center Data for WY Parks

The Wyoming Water Resources Center entered these data into the Wyoming Water Resources Data System (WRDS) which is a clearinghouse of hydrological and climatological data for the State of Wyoming. Funded by an allocation from the Wyoming Water Development Commission, the WRDS is housed in the Department of Civil and Architectural Engineering at the University of Wyoming. WRDS can be accessed on-line at: http://www.wrds.uwyo.edu. WRDS staff can be contacted at P.O. Box 3943 Laramie, Wyoming 82071-3067; Tel. 307-766-6651; Fax. 307-766-3785; E-Mail: wrds@uwyo.edu. The data derive from various state and federal agencies as well as a private citizen.

Project

Project BICA0009 WY Water Resources Data Center Data from WY G&F Dept-1
Project BICA0010 Wyoming Water Resources Data Center Data from the EPA
Project BICA0011 Wyoming Water Resources Data Center Data from Wyoming DEQ-1
Project FOBU0003 Wyoming Water Resources Data Center Data from the BLM
Project FOBU0004 WY Water Resources Data Center Data from Western WY College
Project FOLA0002 Wyoming Water Resources Data Center Data from Wyoming DEQ-2
Project FOLA0003 WY Water Resources Data Center Data from WY Dept. of Ag.
Project FOLA0004 WY Water Resources Data Center Data from WY G&F Dept-2
Project GRTE0017 WY Water Resources Data Center Data from a Private Citizen
Project GRTE0018 Wyoming Water Resources Data Center Data from Wyoming DEQ-3
Project GRTE0019 WY Water Resources Data Center Data from WY G&F Dept-3

Organizational Program M. Youth Conservation Corps Stream Survey Data from 1974-80

Data are from miscellaneous handwritten documents, including maps, tables of water characteristics, and water quality data. The documents, from the Gettysburg park files, present the results of stream surveys that were conducted once a year from 1974 until 1980 as part of a Youth Conservation Corps project. All alkalinity values and selected pH, DO, and flow values from the studies were not uploaded to STORET due to suspected sampling and/or analysis error. Included are data for Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site.

Project

Project EISE0002 Youth Conservation Corps Stream Survey Data from 1974-1980-1
Project GETT0004 Youth Conservation Corps Stream Survey Data from 1974-1980-2

Organizational Program Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site

This house at 110 1/2 E. Leigh Street, Richmond, was the home of the first woman to found and be president of a bank and who was a leading figure in the African American community. Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

Acreage—1.29 Federal: 0.36 Nonfederal: 0.93.

Contact:
Maggie L. Walker
National Historic Site
c/o Richmond National
Battlefield Park
3215 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23223-7517
804-771-2017

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/malw
### Mammoth Cave National Park

The park was established to preserve the cave system, including Mammoth Cave, the scenic river valleys of the Green and Nolin rivers, and a section of the hilly country of south central Kentucky. This is the longest recorded cave system in the world, with more than 350 miles explored and mapped.


Acreage—52,830.19 Federal: 52,003.24 Nonfederal: 826.95.

Contact:
Mammoth Cave National Park
Mammoth Cave, KY 42259-0007
502-758-2328

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/maca

### Manassas National Battlefield Park

The First and Second Battles of Manassas were fought here July 21, 1861, and Aug. 28-30, 1862. Here, Confederate Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson acquired his nickname "Stonewall."


Contact:
Manassas National Battlefield Park
12521 Lee Hwy.
Manassas, VA 22110-2005
703-754-1861

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/mana

### Manzanar National Historic Site

Located in the Owens Valley of eastern California, the site commemorates the World War II internment of Japanese-Americans in the Manzanar War Relocation Center. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.


Contact:
Manzanar National Historic Site
P.O. Box 426
Independence, CA 93526-0426
760-878-2932

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/manz
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-61</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>MABI0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>MABI0002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Program Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Organizational Program
Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park

Home to pioneer conservationist George Perkins Marsh, the park includes a model farm and forest developed by Frederick Billings and continued by granddaughter Mary French Rockefeller and her husband, Laurence S. Rockefeller. In partnership with the Billings Farm and Museum, the park focuses on conservation themes and the stewardship of working landscapes and agricultural countryside. The park is headquarters for the Conservation Study Institute designed to enhance leadership in the field of conservation.


Contact:
Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park
P.O. Box 178
Woodstock, VT 05091
802-457-3368

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/mabi

Organizational Program
Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site

The birthplace, church, and grave of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., civil rights leader, compose this park. The park visitor center has exhibits and films on Dr. King. The surrounding 68.19-acre preservation district includes Sweet Auburn, the economic and cultural center of Atlanta's African American community during most of the 20th century.


Contact:
Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site
450 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, GA 30312-0526
404-331-5190

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/malu

Organizational Program
Martin Van Buren National Historic Site

Lindenwald was the retirement home of the eighth U.S. President, Martin Van Buren, from 1841 until his death on July 24, 1982. The 36-room mansion, containing original wallpaper and furnishings, has been restored to the Van Buren period and features an Italianate addition designed by Richard Upjohn, 1849-50.

Acreage--39.58 Federal: 38.50 Nonfederal: 1.08.

Contact:
Martin Van Buren National Historic Site
P.O. Box 546
Kinderbrook, NY 12106-0545
518-758-9689

For Additional Information:
Organizational Program

Mesa Verde National Park


Contact:
Mesa Verde National Park
P.O. Box 8
Mesa Verde National Park, CO 81330-0008
970-529-4465

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/meve

Project
MEVE0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Mesa Verde National Park
MEVE0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-63
MEVE0003 Compare Cliff Palace Spring Water with Mancos Shale Water
MEVE0004 Check for Pesticides and Herbicides Entering Jackson Gulch
MEVE0005 USGS Water Res. Invest. Reports 94-4041 and/or 97-4008-2

Organizational Program

Middle Delaware National Scenic River

This river flows 40 miles through the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. Swimming, boating, and fishing opportunities are available. Established Nov. 10, 1978. Acreage--1,973.33, all nonfederal.

Contact:
Middle Delaware National Scenic River
C/o Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
River Road
Bushkill, PA 18324-9410
717-588-2435
(Also in New Jersey)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/dewa

Project
None

Organizational Program

Minute Man National Historical Park

Scene of the fighting on April 19, 1775, opening the American Revolution, the park includes North Bridge, the Minute Man statue by Daniel Chester French, a number of Colonial houses, and four miles of Battle Road between Lexington and Concord. The Wayside was the home of authors Louisa May Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Margaret Sidney. Designated a national historic site April 14, 1959; redesignated Sept. 21, 1959. Boundary change: Oct. 24, 1992. Acreage--967.10 Federal: 790.29 Nonfederal: 176.81.

Contact:
Minute Man National Historical Park
174 Liberty Street
Organizational Program
Mississippi National River and Recreation Area
Encompassing 72 miles of the Mississippi River corridor through the Twin Cities metropolitan region, the area features diverse recreational opportunities and is highlighted by a wealth of nationally significant natural, cultural, historic, scenic, economic, and scientific resources. Established Nov. 18, 1988.

Contact:
Mississippi National River and Recreation Area
175 East 5th Street
Suite 418, Box 41
St. Paul, MN 55101-2901
651-290-4160

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/miss

Organizational Program
Missouri National Recreational River
Two reaches of the Missouri River are protected here. The portion originally set aside, from Gavins Point Dam near Yankton, S.D., to Ponca, Neb., still exhibits the river's dynamic character in its islands, bars, chutes, and snags. An upper reach between Lewis and Clark Lake and Fort Randall Dam exhibits native floodplain forest, tallgrass and mixed grass prairies, and habitats for several endangered species. Authorized Nov. 10, 1978; expanded May 24, 1991. Length: 59 miles (original segment); 67 miles (1991 addition).
Acreage--33,839 Federal/Nonfederal undetermined.

Contact:
Missouri National Recreational River
P.O. Box 591
O’Neill, NE 68763-0591
402-336-3970

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/mnrr

Organizational Program
Mojave National Preserve
The preserve protects the fragile habitat of the desert tortoise, vast open spaces, and historic mining scenes, such as the Kelso railroad depot. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES. Authorized Oct. 31, 1994.
Acreage--1,553,815.65 Federal: 1,322,584.58 Nonfederal: 231,231.07.

Contact:
Mojave National Preserve
222 East Main Street

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/mima
In a battle here on July 9, 1864, Confederate Gen. Jubal A. Early defeated Union forces commanded by Major Gen. Lew Wallace. Wallace's troops delayed Early's advance on Washington, D.C., however, enabling Union forces to marshal a successful defense of the capital.


Acreage--1,647.01  Federal: 1,310.23  Nonfederal: 336.78.

Contact:
Monocacy National Battlefield
4801 Urbana Pike
Frederick, MD 21704-7307
301-662-3515

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/mono

Organizational Program
Monocacy National Battlefield

Draft Statement for Mgt. for the Monocacy by Hood College

Maryland Department of Natural Resources Data

Montgomery County DEP Data

USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-65

Montezuma Castle National Monument

Built in the 12th and 13th centuries, this 5-story, 20-room cliff dwelling is one of the best preserved in the United States.


Contact:
Montezuma Castle
National Monument
P.O. Box 219
Camp Verde, AZ 86322-0219
520-567-3322

For Additional Information:
Moores Creek National Battlefield


Contact:
Moores Creek National Battlefield
40 Patriots Hall Drive
Currie, NC 28435-0069
910-283-5591

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/moca

Morristown National Historical Park


Contact:
Morristown National Historical Park
Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960-4299
201-539-2085

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/morr

Mount Rainier National Park


Contact:
Mount Rainier National Park
Tahoma Woods, Star Route
Ashford, WA 98304-9751
360-569-2211

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/mora
Organizational Program

Mount Rushmore National Memorial


Acreage--1,278.45 Federal: 1,238.45 Nonfederal: 40.

Contact:
Mount Rushmore National Memorial
P.O. Box 268
Keystone, SD 57751-0268
605-574-2523

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/moru

Project MORU0001 WQ Assessment of Horse Thief Lake by SD DENR
Project MORU0002 South Dakota Public Water Supply Data by SD DEP - 1979
Project MORU0003 USDA-Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest Data
Project MORU0004 Spring Data Collected by Perry Rahn, SD School of Mines
Project MORU_NGP WQ Baseline Data for the Northern Great Plains Network MORU

Organizational Program

Muir Woods National Monument

This virgin stand of coastal redwoods was named for John Muir, writer and conservationist. Proclaimed Jan. 9, 1908. Boundary changes: Sept. 22, 1921; April 5, 1935; June 26, 1951; Sept. 8, 1959; April 11, 1972.


Contact:
Muir Woods National Monument
Mill Valley, CA 94941-2696
415-388-2596

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/muwo

Project None

Organizational Program

Natchez National Historical Park

Before the Civil War, Natchez became a commercial, cultural, and social center of the South's "cotton belt." The city today represents one of the best preserved concentrations of significant antebellum properties in the United States. Within the park are Melrose, and excellent example of a planter's home, and the home of William Johnson, a prominent free black. Authorized Oct. 7, 1988.


Contact:
Natchez National Historical Park
P.O. Box 1208
Natchez, MS 39121-1208
601-446-5790

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/natc

Project None
Organizational Program
Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail

Completed sections of this trail are found alongside the Natchez Trace Parkway near Rocky Springs, Jackson, and Tupelo, Mississippi, and Leipers Fork, Tennessee. Established March 28, 1983. Length: 694 miles (62 miles open to use). Acreage—10,995, all nonfederal.

Contact:
Natchez Trace
National Scenic Trail
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway
2680 Natchez Trace Parkway
Tupelo, MS 38801-9718
601-680-4025

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/natr

Project
None

Organizational Program
Natchez Trace Parkway

The parkway generally follows the trace, or trail, used by American Indians and early settlers between Nashville, Tenn., and Natchez, Miss. Of the estimated 445 miles, 424 are completed. Emergency Appropriation Act of June 19, 1934, allocated initial construction funds; established as parkway under National Park Service by act of May 18, 1938. Ackia Battleground (authorized as a national monument Aug. 27, 1935, and now called Chickasaw Village) and Meriwether Lewis Park (proclaimed as a national monument Feb. 6, 1925, and transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933) were added to the Natchez Trace Parkway by act of Aug. 10, 1961. Acreage—51,746.50 Federal: 51,680.64 Nonfederal: 65.86.

Contact:
Natchez Trace Parkway
2680 Natchez Trace Parkway
Tupelo, MS 38801-9718
601-680-4025
(Also in Alabama and Tennessee)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/natr

Project
NATR0001 Red Hills Mine Permit Application to MS DEQ - 1998
NATR0002 Impact of Sandblasting Lead-Based Paint from Bridge
NATR0003 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-68

Organizational Program
National Capital Parks, Central

The park system of the Nation's Capital comprises parks, parkways, and reservations in the District of Columbia, including such properties as the Battleground National Cemetery, the President's Parks (Lafayette Park north of the White House and the Ellipse south of the White House), a variety of military fortifications, and green areas. Transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933. Acreage - 6,546.92 Federal: 6,482.78 Nonfederal: 64.14

Contact:
National Capital Parks
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, D.C. 20242-0001
202-485-9880

For Additional Information:
National Capital Parks, East offers a wide array of historic, natural, and recreational areas that are a part of Washington, D.C. and its eastern environs. The park includes 12 major park areas at 98 locations. Significant resources are as diverse as statuary, historic sites and buildings, recreation areas, parkways, archeological sites, tidal and non-tidal wetlands, meadows, and forests; and encompass over 8,000 acres. National Capital Parks, East extends north to Ann Arundel County at the northern end of the Baltimore/Washington Parkway, through Prince Georges County, and southeast to the southern part of Piscataway Park in Charles County, Maryland.

Contact:
National Capital Parks, East
1900 Anacostia Drive, S.E
Washington, DC 20020-6722
301-763-4600

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/nace

Paleotropical rainforests, pristine coral reefs, and white sand beaches on three volcanic islands in the South Pacific are home to unique tropical animals, including the flying fox fruit bat. Overnights in villages are encouraged.


Acreage--9,000, all nonfederal. Water area: 2,500.

Contact:
National Park of American Samoa
Pago Pago
American Samoa 96799-0001
684-633-7082

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/npsa

Three natural bridges carved out of sandstone, including the second and third largest in the world, are protected here. Also present are Ancestral Puebloan rock art and ruins.


Acreage--7,636.49, all federal.
Organizational Program

Navajo National Monument

Betatakin, Keet Seel, and Inscription House (closed to the public due to its fragility) are three cliff dwellings of the Ancestral Puebloan People.

Proclaimed March 20, 1909. Boundary change: March 14, 1912. Headquarters is on 244.59 acres of tribal land adjacent to the Betatakin section; used by agreement of May 1962. A right-of-way of 4.59 acres was granted to the Park Service in 1977.

Acreage-360, all federal.

Contact:
Navajo National Monument
H.C. 71, Box 3
Tonalea, AZ 86044-9704
520-672-2366

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/nava

Project
NAVA0001 Betatakin and Keet Seel Springs Data - 1983
Project NAVA0002 Water Resources Management Profile by NPS - 1982
Project NAVA0003 Keet Seel Spring Data from Navajo Tribal Utility Authority
Project NAVA0004 Keet Seel Spring Data Analyzed by Westech Lab - 1991

Organizational Program

New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park

This is the only National Park Service site to commemorate whaling and its contributions to American history. The park includes a 20-acre National Historic Landmark District, the schooner Ernestina, and a number of cultural institutions, including the New Bedford Whaling Museum.

Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.
Acreage--20, all nonfederal.

Contact:
New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park
33 William Street
New Bedford, MA 02740
508-996-4095

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/nebe

Project
None

Organizational Program

New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park

The park will interpret jazz as it has evolved in New Orleans and assist a range of organizations involved with jazz and its history.

Acreage--4, all nonfederal.
Organizational Program

New River Gorge National River

A rugged, whitewater river, flowing northward through deep canyons, the New is among the oldest rivers on the continent. The free-flowing, 53-mile section from Hinton to Fayetteville is abundant in natural, scenic, historic, and recreational features.


Acreage--70,901.65 Federal: 45,380.37 Nonfederal: 25,521.28.

Contact:
New River Gorge National River
P.O. Box 246
Glen Jean, WV 25846-0246
304-465-0508

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/neri

Project
None

Organizational Program

Nez Perce National Historical Park

The park’s 38 sites, spreading across Idaho, Washington, and Montana, commemorate the Nez Perce. Five sites are owned and managed by the National Park Service at Spalding, Canoe Camp, East Klamath, White Bird Battlefield, and Big Hole National Battlefield.


Acreage--2,122.82 Federal: 1,846.74 Nonfederal: 276.08.

Contact:
National Historical Park
Route 1, Box 100
Spalding, ID 83540-9715
208-843-2261
(Also in Montana, Oregon, and Washington)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/nepe

Project
None

Organizational Program

Nicodemus National Historic Site

Nicodemus, Kansas, is the only remaining town established by African Americans during the reconstruction period, and represents the western expansion and settlement of the Great Plains. It is the site of the oldest reported post office supervised by African Americans in the United States. The site includes five buildings: The First Baptist Church, St. Francis Hotel, Nicodemus School District Number One, African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Township Hall (all privately owned). UNDER DEVELOPMENT.

Established Nov. 12, 1996.

Acreage--161.35, all nonfederal.
Organizational Program Ninety Six National Historic Site
This important colonial backcountry trading village is the scene of Nathanael Greene's siege in 1781. The site contains earthwork embankments of a 1781 fortification, the remains of two historic villages, a colonial plantation complex, and numerous prehistoric sites. Authorized Aug. 19, 1976. Acreage--989.14, all federal.

Contact: Ninety Six National Historic Site
P.O. Box 496
Ninety Six, SC 29666-0496
864-543-4068

For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/nisi

Project NISI_WQ CUPN WQ Monitoring, NISI

Organizational Program Niobrara National Scenic River
The river flows through an ecological crossroads between eastern woodlands and western grasslands, with their respective flora and fauna. The upper portion of this river provides excellent canoeing. Authorized May 24, 1991. Length: 76 miles. Acreage--21,035.79 Federal: 790 Nonfederal: 20,245.79.

Contact: Niobrara National Scenic River
P.O. Box 591
O'Neill, NE 68763-0591
402-336-3970

For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/niob

Project NIOB_NGP WQ Baseline Data for the Northern Great Plains Network NIOB

Organizational Program Noatak National Preserve
The Noatak River basin is the largest mountain-ringed river basin in the nation still virtually unaffected. The preserve includes landforms of great scientific interest, including the 65-mile-long Grand Canyon of the Noatak, a transition zone and migration route for plants and animals between subarctic and arctic environments, and an array of flora among the most diverse anywhere in the earth's northern latitudes. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES. Proclaimed a national monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Acreage--6,569,904.43 Federal: 6,276,054.98 Nonfederal: 293,849.45. Wilderness area:...
National Park Service

5,800,000.

Contact:
Noatak National Preserve
P.O. Box 1029
Kotzebue, AK 99752-0129
907-442-3890

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/noaa

Organizational Program  North Cascades National Park


Contact:
North Cascades National Park
2105 State Route 20
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284-9314
360-856-5700

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/noca

Organizational Program  Obed Wild and Scenic River

Forty-five miles of free-flowing streams are protected within the park, offering Class II through IV whitewater, camping, hiking, and other activities. Authorized Oct. 12, 1976. Acreage--5,173.42 Federal: 3,449.56 Nonfederal: 1,723.86.

Contact:
Obed Wild and Scenic River
P.O. Box 429
Wartburg, TN 37887-0429
423-346-6294

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/obed

Organizational Program  Ocmulgee National Monument

Traces of 12,000 years of southeastern culture from Ice Age Indians to the historic Creek Confederacy are preserved here. The park includes the massive temple mounds of a Mississippian Indian ceremonial complex that thrived between 900 and 1100 and many artifacts.
### National Park Service

**Organizational Program**

**Oklahoma City National Monument**

- The bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building on April 19, 1995, killed 168 people, including 19 small children, and injured 675. The memorial is being erected in their memory for the families, the survivors, and their rescuers.

- Contact:
  - Oklahoma City National Monument
  - P.O. Box 676
  - Oklahoma City, OK 73101-0676
  - 405-232-2454

For Additional Information:
- [www.nps.gov/ocmu](http://www.nps.gov/ocmu)

### Organizational Program

**Olympic National Park**

- This park is a large wilderness area featuring rugged glacier-capped mountains, deep valleys, lush meadows, sparkling lakes, giant trees, 57 miles of unspoiled beaches, teeming wildlife such as Roosevelt elk and Olympic marmot, and the most spectacular temperate rainforest in the world.

- Contact:
  - Olympic National Park
  - 600 East Park Avenue
  - Port Angeles, WA 98362-6757
  - 360-452-4501

For Additional Information:
- [www.nps.gov/olym](http://www.nps.gov/olym)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCMU0001</td>
<td>Misc. Data from Georgia Department of Natural Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCMU0002</td>
<td>Fisheries and Rec. Use Survey of the Upper Ocmulgee River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCMU0003</td>
<td>Macon Water Authority Data Collected After a Sewage Spill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCMU0004</td>
<td>Water Quality Investigation of Walnut Creek by GA DNR - 1986</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Organizational Program

**Oregon Caves National Monument**

For Additional Information:
- [www.nps.gov/olym](http://www.nps.gov/olym)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OLYM0001</td>
<td>WQ in Lake Ozette Ecosystem and Potential Salmonid Impacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLYM0002</td>
<td>Stream Monitoring Using the EPA REMAP Protocol by NPS - 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLYM0003</td>
<td>Sol Duc Hot Springs Resort Effects on River WQ and Biota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLYM0004</td>
<td>Non-Point Source Nutrient Enrichment Lake Crescent - 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLYM0005</td>
<td>Precip. and Stream Chemistry in an Old-Growth Forest - 1997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organizational Program

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

Sonoran Desert plants and animals found nowhere else in the United States are protected here, as are traces of the Camino del Diablo historic trail. Proclaimed April 13, 1937. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.


Contact:
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument
Route 1, Box 100
Ajo, AZ 85321-9626
520-387-6849

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/orpi

Project ORPI0001 Data From NPS Water Level Record Sheets and/or Arizona CPSU

Project ORPI0002 Ecological Reconnaissance of Quitobaquito Spring - 1965

Project ORPI0003 USGS Spring Schedule Records for Bull Pasture Spring - 1974

Ozark National Scenic Riverways

The 134 miles of the Current and Jacks Fork rivers provide canoeing, tubing, fishing, and swimming opportunities. Nearly 100 springs pour thousands of gallons of clear, cold water into the streams. Ozark culture is preserved throughout the area. This is the first national scenic river.


Contact:
Ozark National Scenic Riverways
P.O. Box 490
Van Buren, MO 63965-0490
573-323-4236

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/ozar

Project OZAR0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Ozark NSR

Project OZAR_LT Ozark Riverways Long Term Water Quality Monitoring
Organizational Program
Padre Island National Seashore

Noted for its wide sand beaches, excellent fishing, and abundant bird and marine life, this barrier island stretches along the Gulf Coast for 80.5 miles. Authorized Sept. 28, 1962; established April 6, 1968. Acreage--130,434.27 Federal: 130,355.46 Nonfederal: 78.81.

Contact:
Padre Island National Seashore
P.O. Box 181300
Corpus Christi, TX 78480-1300
361-949-8173

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/pais

Project
PAIS0001 Compilation of Salinity Data for the Laguna Madre - 1949
PAIS0002 Ecological Survey of the Lower Laguna Madre 1953-1959
PAIS0003 Effects of Padre Isles Development on Ecology - 1974
PAIS0004 Ecology of Benthic Plants by Conover - 1963
PAIS0005 WQ and Limnological Study of the Sewage System-Pond Complex
PAIS0006 Domestic Waste in Laguna Madre from Houses on Spoil Island
PAIS0007 Adequacy of Texas WQ Standards for Protecting Water - 1993
PAIS0008 Ecological Survey of the Upper Laguna Madre of Texas
PAIS0009 Baseline Study of Three Ponds by Stanley L. Sissom - 1990
PAIS0010 Physical Processes in Upper Laguna Madre by Smith - 1976
PAIS0011 Penaeid Shrimp in the Lower Laguna Madre of Texas - 1974
PAIS0012 TNRCC Data for 8 Stations in the Corpus Christi Area
PAIS0013 Chemical and Physical Characteristics of the Estuaries of TX
PAIS0014 Upper Laguna Madre Long-Term WQ - USGS Hydrolab Data
PAIS0015 WQ Segment Report for Segment No. 2491 Laguna Madre - 1975

Organizational Program
Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site


Contact:
Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site
1623 Central Blvd. #213
Brownsville, TX 78520-8326
956-541-2785

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/paal

Project
PAAL0001 Irrigation Impacts on WQ, Bottom Sediment, and Biota - 1988

Organizational Program
Pea Ridge National Military Park

The victory here on March 7-8, 1862, in one of the major battles of the Civil War west of the Mississippi, allowed the Union to maintain control of Missouri, thus assisting the strategic Mississippi campaign. Among the Confederate troops at Pea Ridge were about 1,000 Cherokee and Choctaw-Chickasaw Indians. Authorized July 20, 1956. Acreage-4,300.35 Federal: 4,278.75 Nonfederal: 21.60.

Contact:
Pea Ridge
National Park Service

Organizational Program

Pecos National Historical Park

Contact:
Pecos National Historical Park
P.O. Box 418
Pecos, NM 87552-0418
505-757-6414

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/peco

Project
PERI0001 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-69

Organizational Program

Perry’s Victory and International Peace Memorial
Commodore Oliver H. Perry won the greatest naval battle of the War of 1812 on Lake Erie. The memorial—the world’s most massive Doric column—was constructed in 1912-15 "to inculcate the lessons of international peace by arbitration and disarmament."

Contact:
Perry’s Victory and International Peace Memorial
P.O. Box 548
93 Delaware Avenue
Put-in-Bay, OH 43456-0549
419-285-2184

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/pevi

Project
PECO0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Pecos NHP
PECO0002 WQ Assessment of Pecos River and Glorieta Creek by Jacobi

Organizational Program

Petersburg National Battlefield
The Union Army waged a 10-month campaign here 1864-65 to seize Petersburg. The park also includes the City Point Unit in Hopewell, Va. The Five Forks Battlefield Unit, in Dinwiddie County, is where the Confederate collapse led to the fall of the city and ultimately of Richmond. Poplar Grove (Petersburg) National Cemetery-6,315 interments, 4,110 unidentified—is near the park; grave space is not available.
Park: Established as a national military park July 3, 1926; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Aug. 24, 1962. Boundary changes: June 5, 1942; Sept. 7, 1949; Aug. 24,
11NPSWRD
National Park Service

Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage--2,659.19 Federal: 2,653.43 Nonfederal: 5.76. Cemetery acreage--8.72, all federal.

Contact: Petersburg National Battlefield
1539 Hickory Hill Road
Petersburg, VA 23803-4721
804-732-3531

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/pete

Project PETE0001
Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Petersburg NB

Organizational Program
Petrified Forest National Park

Featured in the park are petrified logs composed of multicolored quartz; shortgrass prairie; part of the Painted Desert; and archeological, paleontological, historic, and cultural resources. Proclaimed a national monument Dec. 8, 1906; redesignated Dec. 9, 1962. Boundary changes: July 31, 1911; Nov. 14, 1930; Nov. 30, 1931; Sept. 23, 1932; March 28, 1958. Wilderness designated Oct. 23, 1970.
Acreage--93,532.57, all federal. Wilderness area: 50,260.

Contact: Petrified Forest National Park
P.O. Box 2217
Petrified Forest, AZ 86028-2217
520-524-6228

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/pefo

Project None

Organizational Program
Petroglyph National Monument

More than 15,000 prehistoric and historic Native American and Hispanic petroglyphs (images carved in rock) stretch 17 miles along Albuquerque's West Mesa escarpment. Authorized June 27, 1990. Owned and managed jointly by the National Park Service, City of Albuquerque, and State of New Mexico.
Acreage--7,231.62 Federal: 2,204.87 Nonfederal: 5,026.75.

Contact: Petroglyph National Monument
6001 Unser Blvd., NW
Albuquerque, NM 87120-2033
505-899-0205

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/petr

Project PETR0001
City of Albuquerque Stormwater Samples by Meinz - 1993

Project PETR0002
Ground Water in the Albuquerque Area by USGS - 1961

Organizational Program
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore
National Park Service

Organizational Program

Pinnacles National Monument

Spirelike rock formations 500 to 1,200 feet high, with caves and a variety of volcanic features, rise above the smooth contours of the surrounding countryside.


Contact:
Pinnacles National Monument
5000 Hwy 146
Paicines, CA 95043-9770
831-389-4485

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/pinn

Project PINN_L1 Pinnacles N.M. Level I Water Quality Survey, 2006

Pipe Spring National Monument

The springs at this location have sustained hundreds of years of cultural occupation. The Ancestral Puebloan culture thrived here, followed by the Paiute people and Mormon pioneers. Historic structures associated with the 1870s pioneer ranching operation remain.

Proclaimed May 31, 1923.

Acreage-40, all federal.

Contact:
Pipe Spring
National Monument
HC65, Box 5
Fredonia, AZ 86022
520-643-7105

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/pisp

Project PISP0001 Water Resources and Problems by Robert Rose, NPS - 1993
Project PISP0002 Spring Flow Measurements Collected by NPS Staff Since 1976
Project PISP0003 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-70
Project PISP0004 Well and Spring Information, Kanab Area - 1979
Project PISP0005 Geohydrology of Pipe Spring NM Area by USGS - 1999

Pipestone National Monument
For centuries American Indians have been obtaining materials for pipe making from these quarries, a practice that is continued today. George Catlin, the painter, was the first person to describe the quarries in print. Pipestone is known as Catlinite in his honor.


Contact:
Pipestone
National Monument
36 Reservation Avenue
Pipestone, MN 56164-1269
507-825-5464

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/pipe

Organizational Program
Piscataway Park

The tranquil view from Mount Vernon of the Maryland shore of the Potomac is preserved by this park, a pilot project in the use of easements to protect significant places from obtrusive urban expansion.


Contact:
Piscataway Park
National Capital Parks, East
1900 Anacostia Drive, SE
Washington, DC 20020-6722
301-763-4600

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/pics

Organizational Program
Point Reyes National Seashore

This peninsula near San Francisco is noted for its long beaches backed by tall cliffs, lagoons and esteros, forested ridges, and offshore bird and sea lion colonies. Part of the area remains a private pastoral zone.


Contact:
Point Reyes
National Seashore
Point Reyes, CA 94956-9799
415-663-1092

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/pore
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail

The idea behind this trail is to connect the tidewater regions along the Potomac River to the Laurel highlands of Pennsylvania. Areas currently open to the public are the C&O Canal towpath and the Mount Vernon Trail. The trail is also a unit of the National Trails System. Established March 28, 1983. Length: 704 miles. Acreage—undetermined.

Contact:
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
c/o National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242-0001
202-619-7222
(Also in the District of Columbia, Virginia, and Pennsylvania)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/pohe

Poverty Point National Monument

Located in northeastern Louisiana, this park commemorates a culture that thrived during the first and second millennia B.C. Today this site, which contains some of the largest prehistoric earthworks in North America, continues to be managed by the state of Louisiana. State park facilities are open to the public.

NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Acreage—910.85, all nonfederal.

Contact:
Poverty Point National Monument
c/o Poverty Point State Commemorative Area
P.O. Box 248
Epps, LA 71237
318-926-5492

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/popo

Prince William Forest Park

The pine and hardwood forests of the Quantico Creek watershed shelter hiking trails and campgrounds.

Chopawamsic Recreation Demonstration Area transferred from Resettlement Administration Nov. 14, 1936; renamed June 22, 1948.
Acreage—18,661.21 Federal: 17,500 Nonfederal: 1,161.21.

Contact:
Prince William Forest Park
18100 Park Headquarters Road
Triangle, VA 22172-0209
703-221-7181

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/prwi
Pu’uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park

Until 1819, vanquished Hawaiian warriors, noncombatants, and kapu breakers could escape death by reaching this sacred ground. The park includes ancient house sites, royal fishponds, coconut groves, and spectacular shore scenery. This is the premier Hawaiian culture park. Authorized as City of Refuge National Historical Park July 26, 1955; renamed Nov. 10, 1978. Acreage—181.80, all federal.

Contact:
Pu’uhonua o Honaunau
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 129
Honaunau, HI 96726-0129
808-328-2326

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/puho

Ruins of Puukohola Heiau ("Temple on the Hill of the Whale"), built by King Kamehameha the Great during his rise to power, are preserved. Authorized Aug. 17, 1972.

Acreage—86.24  Federal: 60.95  Nonfederal: 25.29.

Contact:
Puukohola Heiau
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 44340
Kawaihae, HI 96743-4340
808-882-7218

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/puhe

Greatest of the world’s known natural bridges, this symmetrical, salmon-pink sandstone span rises 290 feet above the floor of Bridge Canyon, accessible by boat from Lake Powell. Proclaimed May 30, 1910. Acreage—160, all federal.

Contact:
Rainbow Bridge
National Monument
c/o Glen Canyon
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1507
Page, AZ 86040-1507
520-608-6200

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/rabr
11NPSWRD National Park Service

Project None

Organizational Program Redwood National Park

Contact:
Redwood National Park
1111 Second Street
Crescent City, CA 95531-4198
707-464-6101

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/redw

Project None

Organizational Program Richmond National Battlefield Park

Contact:
Richmond
National Battlefield Park
3215 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23223-7517
804-226-1981

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/rich

Project RICH0001 Fort Darling Landfill Site Investigation by Draper Aden
Project RICH0002 Assessment of an Urban Landfill on Tributary WQ by Del Nimmo
Project RICH0003 Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-13
Project RICH0004 Drewry’s Bluff Project by Texas A&M Univ.

Organizational Program Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River
A 196-mile strip on the American shore of the Rio Grande in the Chihuahuan Desert protects the river. It begins in Big Bend National Park and continues downstream to the Terrell-Val Verde county line. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES outside Big Bend National Park. Authorized Nov. 10, 1978. Acreage—9,600, all nonfederal.

Contact:
Rio Grande
Wild and Scenic River
c/o Big Bend National Park
P.O. Box 129
Big Bend National Park, TX
79834-0129
915-477-2251

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/rigr
Organizational Program

Rock Creek Park

One of the largest natural urban parks in the United States, this wooded preserve also contains a range of historic and recreational features in the midst of Washington. Authorized Sept. 27, 1890; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933. Acreage: 1,754.37, all federal.

Contact:
Rock Creek Park
3545 Williamsburg La., NW
Washington, DC 20008-1207
202-282-1063

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/rocr

Organizational Program

Rocky Mountain National Park


Contact:
Rocky Mountain National Park
Estes Park, CO 80517-8397
970-586-1206

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/romo

Project

ROMO0001  Correlating WQ with Biological Activity in Two Ponds by Gray
Project ROMO0002  Ecological Characterization of Macroinvertebrate Assemblages
Project ROMO0003  Ecology of Wetlands in Big Meadows by David J. Cooper - 1990
Project ROMO0004  Long-Term Monitoring Program (NADP/NAPAP) in Loch Vale
Project ROMO0005  Invertebrate Algal Carbon in Streams by James H. McCutchan
Project ROMO0006  Annual Capshell Snail Monitoring Program by Riebesell
Project ROMO0007  Surface-Water Chemistry in Six Alpine-Subalpine Basins-1996
Project ROMO0008  Water Quality of Mountain Watersheds by Samuel Kunkle - 1967
Project ROMO0009  Bivouac Use Impact on WQ Below Longs Peak by Tipton - 1979
Project ROMO0010  Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-14
Project ROMO0011  Baseline WQ of Big Thompson and Fall Rivers and Boulder Br.
Project ROMO0012  Colonization of Lawn Lake Alluvial Fan by Amphibians - 1993
Project ROMO0013  Survey of Giardia in Streams and Wildlife by Kunkle - 1985
Project ROMO0014  Baseline WQ of the Big Thompson and Fall Rivers - 1981
Project ROMO0015  Lily Lake D.O. Monitoring for Greenback Cutthroat Trout-1992
Project ROMO0016  Giardia in Remote Backcountry Streams by Monzingo - 1985
Project ROMO0017  Livery Impacts on Glacier Creek by Bryan Cashion, NPS - 1972
Project ROMO0018  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-72
Project ROMO0019  Long-Term Ecological Monitoring System Data by Hoffmeister
Project ROMO0020  Sensitivity of Central Rockies to Acidic Deposition - 1983
Project ROMO0021  Episodic Acidification and Amphibian Declines by USFWS
Project ROMO0022  USGS Data From David Clow to Support Ongoing Loch Vale Study
Project ROMO0023  Nominating the Big Thompson River for Wild and Scenic Status
**Roger Williams National Memorial**

This memorial is a landscaped urban park on the site of the founding of Providence by Roger Williams in 1636. Williams guaranteed religious freedom to all faiths. Authorized Oct. 22, 1965. Acreage—4.56, all federal.

Contact:
Roger Williams National Memorial
282 North Main Street
Providence, RI 02903-1240
401-521-7266

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/rowi

**Ross Lake National Recreation Area**


Contact:
Ross Lake National Recreation Area
2105 State Route 20
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284-9314
360-856-5700

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/rola

**Russell Cave National Monument**


Contact:
Russell Cave National Monument
3729 County Road 98
Bridgeport, AL 35740-9770
205-495-2672

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/ruca

**Sagamore Hill National Historic Site**
Sagamore Hill was Theodore Roosevelt's home from 1886 until his death in 1919. As a boy he spent summers in Oyster Bay with his family. The shingle-style, Queen Anne home was built in 1885 from a plan he sketched. Twenty-five rooms are open to the public, and almost all the furnishings are original. Roosevelt is buried nearby. Authorized July 25, 1962. Acreage--83.02, all federal.

Contact:
Sagamore Hill
National Historic Site
20 Sagamore Hill Road
Oyster Bay, NY 11771-1899
516-922-4788

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/sahi


Contact:
Saguaro National Park
3693 South Old Spanish Trail
Tucson, AZ 85730-5699
520-733-5153

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/sagu

The attempted French settlement of 1604, which led to the founding of New France, is commemorated on Saint Croix Island in the Saint Croix River on the Canadian Border. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES. Authorized as a national monument June 8, 1949; redesignated Sept. 25, 1984. Acreage--44.90 Federal: 22.44 Nonfederal: 22.46

Contact:
Saint Croix Island
International Historic Site
c/o Acadia National Park
P.O. Box 177
Bar Harbor, ME 04609-0177
207-288-3338

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/sacr

Project
None

SAGU0001 USGS Spring Schedules Completed by William Reed, NPS WRD
SAGU0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-75

None

None
Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway
Contact: Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway P.O. Box 708 Saint Croix Falls, WI 54024-0708 715-483-3284 (Also in Minnesota)
For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/sacr

Saint Paul's Church National Historic Site
This 18th century church is one of New York's oldest parishes (1665-1980). It was used as a hospital following the Revolutionary War battle at Pell's Point in 1776. The church stood at the edge of the Eastchester village green, the site of the "Great Election" (1773), which raised the issues of Freedom of Religion and Press. The adjoining cemetery contains burials dating from 1665. Designated July 5, 1943; National Park Service administration authorized Nov. 10, 1978. Acreage--6.13, all federal.
Contact: Saint Paul's Church National Historic Site 897 South Columbus Avenue Mount Vernon, NY 10550-5018 914-667-4116
For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/sapa

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site
Contact: Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site R.R. #3, Box 73 Cornish, NH 03745-9704 603-675-2175
For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/saga

WQ in Blow-Me-Down Brook Watershed From 1982-1991 by Roman
Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Saint-Gaudens NHS
USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-74
Organizational Program  
Salem Maritime National Historic Site  
Recalling the time when Salem traded in the East Indies and throughout the world, the site includes 18th- and 19th-century wharves, the Custom House, the bonded warehouse, the West India Goods Store, the 17th-century Narbonne-Hale house, and the home of 18th-century merchant E. H. Derby.  
Acreage-9.02 Federal: 8.93 Nonfederal: 0.09.  
Contact:  
Salem Maritime  
National Historic Site  
Custom House  
174 Derby Street  
Salem, MA 01970-5186  
978-740-1660  
For Additional Information:  
www.nps.gov/sama

Organizational Program  
Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument  
This park preserves and interprets the best remaining examples of 17th-century Spanish Franciscan mission churches and conventos remaining in the United States and three large Pueblo Indian villages.  
Acreage--1,071.42 Federal: 985.13 Nonfederal: 86.29.  
Contact:  
Salinas Pueblo Missions  
National Monument  
P.O. Box 517  
Mountainair, NM 87036-0496  
505-847-2585  
For Additional Information:  
www.nps.gov/sapu

Organizational Program  
Salt River Bay National Hist. Park and Ecological Preserve  
The park contains the only known site where members of the Columbus expedition set foot on what is now U.S. territory. It also preserves upland watersheds, mangrove forests, and estuarine and marine environments. The site is marked by Fort Sale, a remaining earthworks fortification from the Dutch period of occupation.  
Acreage--945.77 Federal: 19.09 Nonfederal: 926.68.  
Contact:  
Salt River Bay  
National Historical Park  
and Ecological Preserve  
 Danish Customs House  
 Kings Wharf  
 2100 Church Street, #100  
Christiansted, VI 00820-4611  
340-773-1460
San Antonio Missions National Historical Park

Four Spanish frontier missions, part of a colonization system that stretched across the Spanish Southwest in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, are preserved here. Authorized Nov. 10, 1978; established April 1, 1983. Acreage--819.21 Federal: 367.26 Nonfederal: 451.95.

Contact:
San Antonio Missions
National Historical Park
2202 Roosevelt Avenue
San Antonio, TX 78210-4919
210-534-8833

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/saari

San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park


Contact:
San Francisco Maritime
National Historical Park
Fort Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123-1315
415-556-1659

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/safr

San Juan Island National Historical Park

This park marks the events on the island from 1853 to 1872 in connection with final settlement of the Oregon Territory's boundary, including the so-called Pig War of 1859. Authorized Sept. 9, 1966. Acreage-1,751.99 Federal: 1,725.45 Nonfederal: 26.54.

Contact:
San Juan Island
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 429
Friday Harbor, WA 98250-0429
360-378-2240

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/sajh

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/saan
www.nps.gov/safr
www.nps.gov/sajh
These massive masonry fortifications, oldest in the territorial limits of the United States, were begun by the Spaniards in the 16th century to protect a strategic harbor guarding the sea lanes to the New World.


Contact:
San Juan
National Historic Site
Fort San Cristobal
501 Calle Norzagaray
San Juan, PR 00901
787-729-6777

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/saju

This recreation area near Los Angeles offers rugged mountains, a coastline with sandy beaches and rocky shores, canyons covered with chaparral, and abundant wildlife.


Acreage--153,725.70 Federal: 21,234.20 Nonfederal: 132,491.50.

Contact:
Santa Monica Mountains
National Recreation Area
401 West Hillcrest Drive
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360
818-597-9192

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/samo

The American victory here over the British in 1777 was the turning point of the Revolution and one of the decisive battles in world history. Maj. Gen. Philip Schuyler's country home and the 154-foot Saratoga monument are nearby.

Authorized June 1, 1938. Boundary change: Jan. 12, 1983.

Acreage--3,392.42 Federal: 2,894.88 Nonfederal: 507.54.

Contact:
Saratoga
National Historical Park
648 Route 32
Stillwater, NY 12170-1604
518-664-9821

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/sara

The site of the first integrated ironworks in North America (1646-68) includes the
11NPSWRD

National Park Service

Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site

244 Central Street
Saugus, MA 01906-2107
781-233-0050

Contact:
Saugus Iron Works
National Historic Site
244 Central Street
Saugus, MA 01906-2107
781-233-0050

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/sair

Project SAIR0001 Draft EIS: Saugus River and Tributaries by USACOE - 1989
Project SAIR0002 Baseline Assessment of the Saugus River by Tashiro - 1991
Project SAIR0003 Water Resources Improvement Study by USACOE - 1990

Organizational Program
Scotts Bluff National Monument

Rising 800 feet above the valley floor, this massive promontory was a landmark on the Oregon Trail, associated with overland migration across the Great Plains between 1843 and 1869.

Proclaimed Dec. 12, 1919. Boundary changes: May 9, 1924; June 1, 1932; March 29, 1940; June 30, 1961.
Acreage--3,003.03 Federal: 2,935.95 Nonfederal: 67.08.

Contact:
Scotts Bluff National Monument
P.O. Box 27
Gering, NE 69341-0027
308-436-4340

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/scbl

Project SCBL_NGP WQ Baseline Data for the Northern Great Plains Network SCBL

Organizational Program
Sequoia National Park

Great groves of giant sequoias, the world's largest living things, Mineral King Valley, and Mount Whitney, the highest mountain in the U.S. outside of Alaska, are spectacular attractions here in the High Sierra.


Contact:
Sequoia National Park
47050 Generals Hwy
Three Rivers, CA 93271-9651
559-565-3341

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/seki

Project SEQU0001 USGS-BRD Long-Term Baseline Watershed Ecosystem Project
Project SEQU0002 Quantity and Quality of the Mineral King Water Resource
Project SEQU0003 WQ Mineral King Lakes/Sequoia National Forest Tule River RD
Project SEQU0004 Ambient WQ Data for SEQU 1981-1986 From Harold Werner, NPS
Project SEQU0005 Middle Fork Kaweah River Study in September 1993
Project SEQU0006 Ongoing WQ Studies of Lakes by Jim Sickman, U.C.S.B.
Organizational Program

Shenandoah National Park

Skyline Drive winds along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains for 105 miles. The park, which includes 300 square miles of the southern Appalachians, offers not only the area’s most famous scenic roadway, but hiking trails (including the Appalachian Trail), wildlife viewing points, and an ever-changing hardwood forest.


Contact:
Shenandoah National Park
3655 US Highway 211 East
Luray, VA 22835-9051
540-999-3500

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/shen

Project

SHENO001 WQ Data Collected as Part of Ongoing Fish Monitoring Program
SHENO002 WQ Data From Ongoing Long-Term Ecological Monitoring Program
SHENO003 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-77
SHENO004 WQ Data Collected by Staff During Resource Mgt. Activities
SHENO005 WQ Data from UVA Shenandoah Watershed Acidification Study
SHENO006 WQ Data From Virginia Trout Stream Sensitivity Study

Organizational Program

Shiloh National Military Park

On April 6, 1862, Confederate forces attacked unsuspecting Union troops. One day later, a bolstered Federal army retook lost ground near Shiloh Church, compelling the Southerners to retreat.

Cemetery: Union dead-3,584, of whom 2,357 are unknown-reinterred in 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.

Park acreage--3,996.64 Federal: 3,941.64 Nonfederal: 55. Cemetery acreage--10.05, all federal.

Contact:
Shiloh
National Military Park
1055 Pittsburg Landing Road
Shiloh, TN 38376-9704
901-689-5275

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/shil

Project

SHIL0001 Shiloh NMP Water Resource Monitoring Data 1994-97
SHIL0002 Packaging Corporation of America NPDES Monitoring 1999-2004
SHIL0003 Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-15
SHIL0004 University of Memphis Water Quality Data 1996-2002
SHIL_WQ CUPN WQ Monitoring, SHIL

Organizational Program

Sitka National Historical Park

The site of the 1804 fort and battle that marked the last major Tlingit Indian resistance to Russian colonization is preserved here. Tlingit totem poles and crafts are exhibited. The Russian Bishop's House, built in 1842, is the oldest intact piece of Russian-American architecture.

Acreage--106.83 Federal: 106.17 Nonfederal: 0.66.

Page 124 of 284
Organizational Program

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore


Contact:
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore
9922 Front Street
Empire, MI 49630-9797
616-326-5134

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/slbe

Project
SITK0001  Phase II Site Assessment Water Samples by Shannon Wilson

Organizational Program

Springfield Armory National Historic Site

From 1794 to 1968 Springfield Armory was a center for the manufacture of U.S. military small arms and the scene of important technological advances. The Armory Museum protects one of the world's most extensive firearms collections. Authorized Oct. 26, 1974; established March 21, 1978. Acreage--54.93 Federal: 20.60 Nonfederal: 34.33.

Contact:
Springfield Armory National Historic Site
1 Armory Square
Springfield, MA 01105-1299
413-734-8551

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/spar

Project
SLBE0001  Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Sleeping Bear Dunes NS
SLBE0002  Platte Lake Improvement Association vs. Michigan DNR

Organizational Program

Statue of Liberty National Monument

The famous 152-foot copper statue bearing the torch of freedom was a gift of the French people in 1886 to commemorate the alliance of the two nations in the American Revolution. Designed by Frederick Bartholdi, the statue came to symbolize freedom for immigrants. Nearby Ellis Island, through which nearly 12 million immigrants passed, was reopened to the public in 1990 as the country's only museum devoted entirely to immigration. Proclaimed Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Sept. 7, 1937. Ellis Island proclaimed May 11, 1965. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 31, 1984. Acreage--58.38, all federal.
11NPSWRD National Park Service

Contact:
Statue of Liberty
National Monument
Liberty Island
New York, NY 10004-1467
212-363-7621
(Also in New Jersey)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/stli

Project None

Organizational Program Steamtown National Historic Site


Contact:
Steamtown
National Historic Site
150 South
Washington Avenue
Scranton, PA 18503-2018
570-340-5200

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/stea

Project None

Organizational Program Stones River National Battlefield

A fierce midwinter battle took place here, Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 2, 1863. The Confederates withdrew after the battle and allowed the Union to control middle Tennessee. Stones River National Cemetery—6,850 interments, 2,562 unidentified—is within the park; no grave space available.
Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments, 1865. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.

Contact:
Stones River
National Battlefield
3501 Old Nashville Highway
Murfreesboro, TN 37129-3095
615-893-9501

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/stri

Project STRI0001 Data Collected by Middle Tennessee State University Students

STRI_WQ CUPN WQ Monitoring, STRI

Organizational Program Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument
This volcanic cinder cone with summit crater was formed just before 1100. Its upper part is colored as if by a sunset. Proclaimed Sunset Crater National Monument May 26, 1930; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933; renamed Nov. 16, 1990. Acreage--3,040, all federal.

Contact:
Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument
6400 N. Highway 89
Flagstaff, AZ 86004
520-526-0502

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/sucr

Project SUCR0001 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-78

Organizational Program Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve

This nationally significant example of the once vast tallgrass prairie ecosystem also includes historic buildings and cultural resources of the Spring Hill Ranch in the Flint Hills region of Kansas. The federal government will own up to 180 acres, with the National Park Trust—the purchaser of the property in 1994—retaining ownership of the rest of the preserve. The National Park Service will manage and operate the entire preserve under a public-private agreement. UNDER DEVELOPMENT. Established November 12, 1996. Acreage—10,894, nonfederal.

Contact:
Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve
P.O. Box 585
226 Broadway
Cottonwood Falls, KS 66845
316-273-6034

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/tapr

Project TAPR0001 Metal Pollution Associated with a Landfill by Morrissey
Project TAPR0002 Neosho River Basin Monitoring Program by KS DWP
Project TAPR0003 Evaluation of Spotted Bass in Kansas Streams by Guy - 1997
Project TAPR0004 Data Collected by Karen Yates of the KS Dept. of Wild. & P.
Project TAPR0005 Neosho River Basin, Kansas Stream Survey - 1980

Organizational Program Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial

The life and work of this Polish patriot and hero of the American Revolution are commemorated at 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia. Authorized Oct. 21, 1972. Acreage—0.02, all federal.

Contact:
Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial
C/o Independence National Historical Park
313 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2278
215-597-9618

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/thko
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site
The 26th President was born in a brownstone house here on Oct. 27, 1858. Demolished in 1916, it was reconstructed and rededicated in 1923 and furnished by the President's widow and sisters. Authorized July 25, 1962. Acreage--0.11, all federal.

Contact:
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site
28 E. 20th Street
New York, NY 10003-1399
212-260-1616

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/thrb

Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site
Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States on Sept. 14, 1901, here in the Ansley Wilcox House after the assassination of President William McKinley. Authorized Nov. 2, 1966. Acreage--1.03, all federal.

Contact:
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site
641 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14202-1079
716-884-0095

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/thri

Theodore Roosevelt National Park

Contact:
Theodore Roosevelt National Park
P.O. Box 7
Medora, ND 58645-0007
701-623-4466

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/thro

Herbicide Monitoring at Southern Unit of THRO by Park Staff
Assessment of Potential Domestic Water Supplies at THRO
### Organizational Program


**Contact:**

Thomas Stone National Historic Site
6655 Rosehill Road
Port Tobacco, MD 20677-3400
301-934-6027

For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/thst

#### Timpanogos Cave National Monument

These three colorful limestone caves are noted for helictites-water-created formations that grow in all directions and shapes, regardless of gravity. Proclaimed Oct. 14, 1922; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Acreage—250, all federal.

**Contact:**

Timpanogos Cave National Monument
R.R. 3, Box 200
American Fork, UT 84003-9803
801-756-5239

For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/tica

#### Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve

Named for the American Indians who lived here for more than 3,000 years, the preserve encompasses Atlantic coastal marshes, islands, tidal creeks, and the estuaries of the St. Johns and Nassau rivers. Besides traces of Indian life, remains of Spanish, French, and English colonial ventures can be found as well as southern plantation life and 19th-century military activities. Authorized Feb. 16, 1988. Acreage—46,000 Federal: 7,896.03 Nonfederal: 38,103.97.

**Contact:**

Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve
13165 Mt. Pleasant Road
Jacksonville, FL 32225-1227
904-641-7155

For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/timu
Between the 13th and 14th centuries, the Salado Culture farmed the Salt River Basin, leaving behind these well-preserved cliff dwellings. Proclaimed Dec. 19, 1907; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: April 1, 1937. Acreage-1,120, all federal.

Contact:
Tonto National Monument
HC02, Box 4602
Roosevelt, AZ 85545
520-467-2241

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/tont


Contact:
Tumacacori National Historical Park
P.O. Box 67
Tumacacori, AZ 85640-0067
520-398-2341

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/tuma

Here, on July 13-14, Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest tried to cut the railroad supplying the Union's march on Atlanta. Established as a national battlefield site Feb. 21, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated and boundary changed Aug. 10, 1961. Acreage--1, all federal.

Contact:
Tupelo National Battlefield
Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site
Booker T. Washington founded this college for African Americans in 1881. Preserved here are the brick buildings the students constructed themselves, Washington's home, and the George Washington Carver Museum, which serves as the visitor center. The college is still an active institution that owns most of the property within the national historic site. Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage--57.92  Federal:8.32  Nonfederal: 49.60.
Contact:
Tuskegee Institute
National Historic Site
P.O. Drawer 10
Tuskegee Institute, AL
36087-0010
334-727-3200
For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/tuin

Tuzigoot National Monument
Ruins of a large Indian pueblo that flourished in the Verde Valley between 1100 and 1450 have been excavated here.
Acreage-800.62  Federal: 57.78  Nonfederal: 742.84.
Contact:
Tuzigoot
National Monument
P.O. Box 219
Camp Verde, AZ 86322-0219
520-634-5564
For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/tuzi

USS Arizona Memorial
This memorial marks the spot where the USS Arizona was sunk in Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, during the Japanese attack.
Established Sept. 9, 1980. The memorial is owned by the U.S. Navy and administered by the National Park Service under a cooperative agreement.
Acreage--10.50, all federal.
Contact:
USS Arizona Memorial
Ulysses S. Grant's association with Historic White Haven farm spanned the decades from his graduation from West Point in 1843 to his death in 1885. Throughout the turbulence of the Civil War and Grant's presidency, White Haven was home. Authorized Oct. 2, 1989. Acreage--9.60, all federal.

Contact:
Ulysses S. Grant
National Historic Site
7400 Grant Street
St. Louis, MO 63123-1801
314-842-1867

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/ulsg

This is a 73.4-mile stretch of free-flowing river between Hancock and Sparrow Bush, N.Y., along the Pennsylvania-New York border. The area also includes the Roebling Bridge, believed to be the oldest existing wire-cable suspension bridge, and the Zane Grey home and museum. Authorized Nov. 10, 1978. Acreage--55,575 Federal: 28.58 Nonfederal: 55,546.42.

Contact:
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River
RR 2, Box 2428
Beach Lake, PA 18405-9737
717-729-8251
(Also in New York)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/upde

Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or “vital signs”. The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d) suggesting remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and (e) determining compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit: http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/. This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following four parks: (1) Big South Fork National River and Recreation
Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or "vital signs". The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d) suggesting remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and (e) determining compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit: http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/. This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following three parks: (1) Denali National Park and Preserve; (2) Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve; and (3) Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve.

Organizational Program
VS Central Alaska Monitoring Network

Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or "vital signs". The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d) suggesting remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and (e) determining compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit: http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/. This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following six parks: (1) Amistad National Recreation Area; (2) Big Bend National Park; (3) Carlsbad Caverns National Park; (4) Fort Davis National Historic Site; (5) Guadalupe Mountains National Park; and (6) White Sands National Monument.

Organizational Program
VS Chihuahuan Desert Monitoring Network
Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or "vital signs". The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d) suggesting remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and (e) determining compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit: http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/. This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following 14 parks: (1) Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site; (2) Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site; (3) Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park; (4) Cowpens National Battlefield; (5) Cumberland Gap National Historical Park; (6) Fort Donelson National Battlefield; (7) Guilford Courthouse National Military Park; (8) Kings Mountain National Military Park; (9) Little River Canyon National Preserve; (10) Mammoth Cave National Park; (11) Ninety Six National Historic Site; (12) Russell Cave National Monument; (13) Shiloh National Military Park; and (14) Stones River National Battlefield.
Organizational Program

11NPSWRD National Park Service

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Funding Source</th>
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<tr>
<td>SHIL0002</td>
<td>Packaging Corporation of America NPDES Monitoring 1999-2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHIL0003</td>
<td>Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri &amp; Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-15</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHIL0004</td>
<td>University of Memphis Water Quality Data 1996-2002</td>
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<td>SHIL_WQ</td>
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<table>
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<th>Project</th>
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<tr>
<td>ALPO0001</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-01</td>
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<td>ALPO0002</td>
<td>Aquatic Resources of the Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS</td>
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<td>ALPO0003</td>
<td>WQ and Acid Mine Drainage in the Little Conemaugh R.-1995-1</td>
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<td>BLUE0001</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Bluestone N.S.R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FONE0001</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FONE_L1</td>
<td>Fort Necessity N.B. Level I Water Quality Inventory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRHI0001</td>
<td>Friendship Hill Project - Phase 1 Feasibility Study - 1985</td>
</tr>
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<td>FRHI0002</td>
<td>Data Collected by Del Nimmo of CSU in 1992 and 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRHI0003</td>
<td>Use of a Constructed Wetland to Treat Acid Mine Drainage</td>
</tr>
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<td>FRHI0004</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-33</td>
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<td>GAR10001</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Gauley River NRA</td>
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<td>JOFL0001</td>
<td>Unpublished Data Collected by Joseph Carney, Univ. of Pitt.</td>
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<td>JOFL0002</td>
<td>WQ and Acid Mine Drainage in the Little Conemaugh R.-1995-2</td>
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<td>JOFL0003</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-52</td>
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<td>JOFL0004</td>
<td>Lab Reports About White Precipitate in St. Michael Tributary</td>
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<td>NERI0001</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at New River Gorge NR</td>
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Organizational Program

VS Great Lakes Monitoring Network

Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or "vital signs". The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d) suggesting remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and (e) determining compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit: http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/. This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following nine parks: (1) Apostle Islands National Lakeshore; (2) Grand Portage National Monument; (3) Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore; (4) Isle Royale National Park; (5) Mississippi National River and Recreation Area; (6) Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore; (7) Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway; (8) Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore; and (9) Voyageurs National Park.

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<td>APIS0003</td>
<td>Water Resources of the Apostle Islands N.L. by U.W.-Superior</td>
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<td>GROP0001</td>
<td>Ecological Monitoring of Two Streams by Boyle and Richmond</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Organizational Program  VS Greater Yellowstone Monitoring Network

Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or "vital signs". The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d) suggesting remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and (e) determining compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit: http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/. This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following three parks: (1) Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area; (2) Grand Teton National Park; and (3) Yellowstone National Park.
Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or "vital signs". The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d) suggesting remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and (e) determining compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit: http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/. This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following eight parks: (1) Big Thicket National Preserve; (2) Gulf Islands National Seashore; (3) Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve; (4) Natchez Trace Parkway; (5) Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site; (6) Padre Island National Seashore; (7) San Antonio Missions National Historical Park; and (8) Vicksburg National Military Park.

Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or "vital signs". The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d) suggesting remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and (e) determining compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit: http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/. This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following 15 parks: (1) Arkansas Post National Memorial; (2) Buffalo National River; (3) Cuyahoga Valley National Park; (4) Effigy Mounds National Monument; (5) George Washington Carver National Monument; (6) Herbert Hoover National Historic Site; (7) Hopewell Culture National Historical Park; (8) Homestead National Monument of America; (9) Hot Springs National Park; (10) Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial; (11) Ozark National Scenic Riverways; (12) Pea Ridge National Military Park; (13) Pipestone National Monument; (14) Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve; and (15) Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.

Project BUFF0001  Cattle Pasture Runoff Impact on Water Chemistry - 1989
Project CUVA0001  Water Quality Monitoring Program at Cuyahoga Valley NP
Project EFMO0001  Upper Iowa Univ.'s Long Term Resource Monitoring Program
<table>
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<tr>
<td>EFMO0002</td>
<td>Yellow River Rainfall Runoff and Low Flow WQ Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>EFMO0003</td>
<td>Summer Water Quality of the Upper Mississippi River Tribs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFMO0004</td>
<td>WQ Survey of Bloody Run Creek and Sny Magill Creek Basins</td>
</tr>
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<td>EFMO0005</td>
<td>Water Quality Survey of the Yellow River</td>
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<tr>
<td>EFMO0006</td>
<td>USGS Paddle Fish Research Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>HEHO0001</td>
<td>Macroinvertebrate Assemblages in Great Plains Parks-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEHO0002</td>
<td>Impact of City of West Branch's Water Treatment Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEHO0003</td>
<td>West Branch Wapsinonoc Creek Data from Univ. of Iowa</td>
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<tr>
<td>HOME0001</td>
<td>Macroinvertebrate Assemblages in Great Plains Parks-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOSP0001</td>
<td>Limnological Study of Rick's Pond and Gulpha Creek - 1978</td>
</tr>
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<td>HOSP0002</td>
<td>Misc. Lab Analyses from 1976 and 1979 in the WRD Archives</td>
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<tr>
<td>HOSP0003</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-47</td>
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<td>HOSP0004</td>
<td>The Hot Springs of Arkansas by U.S. Senate - 1902</td>
</tr>
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<td>HOSP0005</td>
<td>The Waters of Hot Springs National Park by USGS - 1974</td>
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<td>LIBC0001</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-59</td>
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<td>OZAR0001</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Ozark NSR</td>
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<td>Misc. Data Sheets and IAR Collected After a 1982 Fish Kill</td>
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<td>PIPE0003</td>
<td>Soil and Water Conservation District Pipestone Creek Data</td>
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<td>TAPR0001</td>
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<td>Neosho River Basin Monitoring Program by KS DWIP</td>
</tr>
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<td>TAPR0003</td>
<td>Evaluation of Spotted Bass in Kansas Streams by Guy - 1997</td>
</tr>
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<td>Data Collected by Karen Yates of the KS Dept. of Wild. &amp; P.</td>
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<td>Neosho River Basin, Kansas Stream Survey - 1980</td>
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<tr>
<td>WICR0001</td>
<td>Macroinvertebrate Assemblages in Great Plains Parks-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WICR0002</td>
<td>Toxicity Identification Evaluation of Wilson's Creek - 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WICR0003</td>
<td>Springfield Southwest Wastewater Treatment Plant Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WICR0004</td>
<td>James River-Wilson Creek Study - 1969</td>
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<tr>
<td>WICR0005</td>
<td>Toxicity of Wilson's Cr. Near Wastewater Treatment Facility</td>
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<tr>
<td>WICR0006</td>
<td>Toxic Conditions in the Wilson Creek Watershed by Nimmo-1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WICR0007</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WICR0008</td>
<td>Initial Monitoring of the Supply Well to Park Headquarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WICR0009</td>
<td>Heavy Metal Content in the Stream Sediments of Wilson Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WICR0010</td>
<td>Biomonitoring an Impacted Stream by Jocelyn F. Korsch - 1997</td>
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<td>WICR0011</td>
<td>Springfield Southwest Wastewater Treatment Plant WQ Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>WICR0012</td>
<td>WQ During Low-Flow Conditions in Wilsons Creek by Berkas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Organizational Program**

VS Klamath Monitoring Network

Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or “vital signs”. The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d) suggesting remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and (e) determining compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit:

http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/. This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following six parks: (1) Crater Lake National Park; (2) Lassen Volcanic National Park; (3) Lava Beds National Monument; (4) Oregon Caves National Monument; (5) Redwood National Park; and (6) Whiskeytown National Recreation Area.

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>CRLA0001</td>
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<td>CRLA0003</td>
<td>Crater Lake Long Term Monitoring Program</td>
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<td>LABE0001</td>
<td>Geologic and Hydrologic Reconnaissance by USGS - 1968</td>
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<td>LAVO0001</td>
<td>Ecological Conditions in a Group of Lakes by Hubbell - 1960</td>
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<td>LAVO0002</td>
<td>Surveys of Horseshoe, Snag, and Juniper Lakes and Tribs.</td>
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<td>LAVO0003</td>
<td>Survey of Manzanita and Reflection Lakes by Hubbell - 1961</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAVO0004</td>
<td>Chemical Analyses of Springs by Thompson, USGS - 1983</td>
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Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or "vital signs". The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d) suggesting remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and (e) determining compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit: http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/. This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following 11 parks: (1) Appomattox Court House National Historical Park; (2) Booker T. Washington National Monument; (3) Eisenhower National Historic Site; (4) ...
Organizational Program

Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or "vital signs". The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate...
National Park Service

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Project

Project GRBA0001  NPS Water and Wastewater Service Feasibility Study - 1991
Project GRBA0002  Isotope Hydrology of Lehman and Baker Creeks Drainages-1992
Project GRBA0003  Baker Water and Wastewater Feasibility Study - 1988
Project GRBA0004  Stream Habitat Inventory, Schell Resource Area by BLM-1981
Project GRBA0005  WQ Sampling in the Schell ES Area by BLM - 1979
Project GRBA0006  Hydrologic Inventory by the Bureau of Reclamation - 1994
Project GRBA0007  Environments in Lehman Caves by Bamberg - 1973
Project GRBA0008  Chemistry of Selected Lakes and Streams by Metcalf - 1992
Project GRBA0009  Surface WQ Monitoring Data Collected by Maintenance Division
Project GRBA0010  Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Great Basin National Park
Project GRBA0011  Water Quality Analyses of Cave Springs Prior to Chlorination
Project GRBA0012  Effects of a Proposed Domestic Use Well on Rowland Springs
Project GRBA0013  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-40
Project GRBA0014  Sampling of Public Water Supply Springs by NV Health Lab
Project GRBA0015  Chemical Characteristics of Surface Waters by Jacobs - 1993
Project GRBA0016  Great Basin Park Seepage Run, September 3, 1992 by USGS
Project GRBA0017  Water-Resources Appraisal of Snake Valley Area by USGS-1965
Project GRBA_AQS  Great Basin N.P. Aquatic Survey and Condition Assessment
Project GRBA_BCT  Bonneville Cutthroat Trout Monitoring Program
Project GRBA_MON  Great Basin National Park Miscellaneous WQ Monitoring
Project GRBA_SR  Great Basin National Park Seepage Run
Project GRBA_SS  Great Basin National Park Stormwater Samplers
Project JOTR0001  Chemical Analysis of Selected Pothole Water Sources - 1993-2
Project JOTR0002  Baseline Water Quality Survey by Larson et. al. - 1998
Project JOTR0003  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-53
Project JOTR0004  Hydrologic Reconnaissance of Mohave Region by USGS - 1929-1
Project JOTR0005  Misc. USGS Sampling Results in WRD Archives
Project JOTR0006  Ground Water and Related Geology by USGS - 1963
Project LAME0001  Chemical Analysis of Selected Pothole Water Sources - 1993-3
Project LAME0002  Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-10
Project LAME0003  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-56
Project MOJA0001  Habitat Evaluation for the Mohave Tui Chub - 1994
Project MOJA0002  Final Prelim. Assessment Report, Morning Star Mine - 1996
Project MOJA0003  Hydrologic Reconnaissance of Mohave Region by USGS - 1929-2
Project MOJA0004  Castle Mt. Project Impacts on Lanfair Aquifer and Piute Spg
Project MOJA0005  Mine and Mill Operations Mountain Pass California - 1997
Project MOJA0006  Ground Water in Pahrump, Mesquite, and Ivanpah Valleys
Project MOJA0007  Historic and Prehistoric Resources of the East Mojave Desert
Project MOJA0008  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-64
Project MOJA0009  Water Quality and Hydrology Studies at Soda Springs - 1985
Project MOJA0010  Telegraph Mine and Mill P.S.I. Draft Results by SAIC - 1997
Project MOJA0011  USGS Database Referenced in Water Resources Scoping Report
Project MOJA0012  Deuterium Content in Wells and Springs by USGS - 1992
Project MOJA0013  Monitoring of the Piute Spring Area
Project MOJA0014  Ivanpah Valley Water, Wells, and Springs - 1972
Project MOJA0015  Soda, Silver, and Cronise Valleys Water, Wells, and Springs

Organizational Program  VS National Capital Monitoring Network

Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or “vital signs”. The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems, and to be able to inform management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The
organizational Program

National Park Service

Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or “vital signs”. The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d) suggesting remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and (e) determining compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit: http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/. This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following seven parks: (1) Ebey’s Landing National Historical Reserve; (2) Fort Clatsop National Memorial; (3) Fort Vancouver National Historic Site; (4) Mount Rainier National Park; (5) North Cascades National Park; (6) Olympic National Park; and (7) San Juan Island National Historical Park.

Project EBLA0001 Whidbey Island Intertidal & Shallow Subtidal Benthos - 1980
Project EBLA0002 North Whidbey Island Baseline WQ Monitoring Program
Project EBLA0003 Integrated Stormwater Management Plan
Project FOCL0001 Lower Columbia River Backwater Reconnaissance Survey - 1994
Project FOCL0002 Baseline Water Quality Inventory - 1998
Project FOCL0003 Characteristics of the Youngs Bay Estuarine Environ - 1975
Project FOCL0004 Recreationist Exposure to Human Pathogens
Project FOCL0005 Water and Sediment Quality Study - 1996
Project OLYM0001 WQ in Lake Ozette Ecosystem and Potential Salmonid Impacts
Project OLYM0002 Stream Monitoring Using the EPA REMAP Protocol by NPS - 1998
Project OLYM0003 Sol Duc Hot Springs Resort Effects on River WQ and Biota
Project OLYM0004 Non-Point Source Nutrient Enrichment Lake Crescent - 1989
Project OLYM0005 Precip. and Stream Chemistry in an Old-Growth Forest - 1997
Organizational Program

VS Northeast Coastal and Barrier Monitoring Network

Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or "vital signs". The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d) suggesting remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and (e) determining compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit: http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/. This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following eight parks: (1) Assateague Island National Seashore; (2) Cape Cod National Seashore; (3) Colonial National Historical Park; (4) Fire Island National Seashore; (5) Gateway National Recreation Area; (6) George Washington Birthplace National Monument; (7) Sagamore Hill National Historic Site; and (8) Thomas Stone National Historic Site.

Project

ASIS0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Assateague Island NS

Project CACOHYDR Cape Cod National Seashore Long-Term Hydrologic Monitoring

Project CACO_KP Cape Cod N.S. Kettle Pond Water Quality Monitoring

Project COLO0001 Ground Water Quality near Urban and Agricultural Land Uses

Project FIIS0001 WQ Characteristics of Great South Bay and Contiguous Streams

Project FIIS0002 Heavy Metal Accumulation in Great South Bay - 1978

Project FIIS0003 Ecology of Great South Bay and Adjacent Waters - 1966

Project FIIS0004 Sanitary Survey, 1967 by Bluepoints Co. Inc.

Project FIIS0005 Water Quality at Fire Island NS by Rutgers Univ. - 1985

Project FIIS0006 Lead in Water, Plankton, and Sediments of Great South Bay

Project FIIS0007 Pollution of Navigable Waters of East Great South Bay - 1966

Project FIIS0008 Suffolk Co. Dept. of Health Service Surface WQ Database

Project GATE0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Gateway NRA

Project GEWA0001 Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay Data
Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or “vital signs”. The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d) suggesting remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and (e) determining compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit: http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/. This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following 16 parks: (1) Arches National Park; (2) Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park; (3) Bryce Canyon National Park; (4) Canyonlands National Park; (5) Capitol Reef National Park; (6) Cedar Breaks National Monument; (7) Colorado National Monument; (8) Curecanti National Recreation Area; (9) Dinosaur National Monument; (10) Fossil Butte National Monument; (11) Golden Spike National Historic Site; (12) Hovenweep National Monument; (13) Natural Bridges National Monument; (14) Pipe Spring National Monument; (15) Timpanogos Cave National Monument; and (16) Zion National Park.
### National Park Service

**Project**
- CUREE0002: Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Curecanti NRA
- CUREE0003: Ecological Effects of Reservoir Operations on Blue Mesa Res.
- CUREE0004: Baseline Water Quality Inventory for 1982-1985 and Later
- CUREE0005: Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-06
- CUREE0006: USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-23
- DINO0001: Chemical Characteristics of Springs, Seeps, and Wells
- DINO0002: USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-25
- DINO0003: Water Quality Studies at Capitol Reef NP & Dinosaur NM-2
- DINO0004: Yampa River Fishes Study Final Report - 1982
- DINO0005: Ecological Characterization of Yampa and Green Rivers - 1981
- FOBU0001: Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Fossil Butte NM
- FOBU0002: USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-29
- FOBU0003: Wyoming Water Resources Data Center Data from the BLM
- FOBU0004: WY Water Resources Data Center Data from Western WY College
- GOSP0001: Thiokol Propulsion Data for Blue Creek Wastewater Discharge
- GOSP0002: Hydrologic Reconnaissance of the Promontory Mountains Area
- GOSP0003: Hydrologic Reconnaissance of Hansel Valley and Rozel Flat
- GOSP0004: Hydrologic Reconnaissance of the Blue Creek Valley Area
- GOSP0005: USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-39
- GOSP0006: Thiokol Propulsion Data Near Discharge Point on Blue Creek
- HOVE0001: Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Hovenweep NM
- HOVE0002: USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-48
- HOVE0003: USGS Water Res. Invest. Reports 94-4041 and/or 97-4008-1
- NABR0001: Monitoring In Response to Proposed Nuclear Waste Reposil.-4
- NABR0002: USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-66
- PISP0001: Water Resources and Problems by Robert Rose, NPS - 1993
- PISP0002: Spring Flow Measurements Collected by NPS Staff Since 1976
- PISP0003: USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-70
- PISP0004: Well and Spring Information, Kanab Area - 1979
- PISP0005: Geohydrology of Pipe Spring NM Area by USGS - 1999
- TICAO001: Hydrogeology and Hydrochemistry Implications for Cave Mgt.
- ZION0001: Virgin River Study by Fox and Eddy, EPA - 1976
- ZION0002: Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-18
- ZION0003: Aquatic Resources Inventory of Virgin River Ecosystem - 1993
- ZION0004: USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-88
- ZION0005: Ground Water from Seeps and Springs in Hanging Gardens-1988
- ZION0006: Spring Discharge at Cedar Breaks NM and Zion NP - 1971-2
- ZION0007: Taylor Creek Entrance Water Supply by USGS - 1964
- ZION0008: Bacterial and Chemical Inputs to Zion NP - 1977
- ZION0009: WQ of Surface Water in the Upper Virgin River Basin - 1985

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**Organizational Program**

VS Northern Great Plains Monitoring Network

Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or "vital signs". The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d) suggesting remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and (e) determining compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit: [http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/](http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/). This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following 13 parks: (1) Agate Fossil Beds National Monument; (2) Badlands National Park; (3) Devils Tower National Monument; (4) Fort Laramie National Historic Site; (5) Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site; (6) Jewel Cave National Monument; (7) Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site; (8) Missouri National Recreation River; (9) Mount Rushmore National Memorial; (10) Niobrara National Scenic River; (11) Scotts Bluff National Monument; (12) Theodore Roosevelt National Park; and (13) Wind Cave National Park.

**Projects**
- AGFO0001: Macroinvertebrate Assemblages in Great Plains Parks-1
- AGFO0002: Survey of Geology and Ground-Water Resources
- AGFO_NGP: WQ Baseline Data for the Northern Great Plains Network AGFO
Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or “vital signs”. The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d) suggesting remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and (e) determining compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit: http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/. This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following five parks: (1) Bering Land Bridge National Preserve; (2) Cape Krusenstern National Monument; (3) Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve; (4) Kobuk Valley National Park; and (5) Noatak National Preserve.

None

Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or “vital signs”. The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d)
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Project HALE0001 Alelele Stream Assessment by Paul O'Connor, USGS - 1995-1
Project KAH00001 Assessment of Kaloko Pond, Marsh, and Anchialine Pools-1991
Project KAH00002 Anchialine Pools in Awakee, Kohanali, and Makalawena - 1987
Project KAH00003 Aquatic Survey of Kona Coast Ponds, Hawaii Island - 1974-1
Project KAH00004 Waikoloa Anchialine Pond Program, 5th Status Report - 1994-1
Project KAH00005 Biological and WQ Characteristics of Anchialine Resources
Project KALA0001 Alelele Stream Assessment by Paul O'Connor, USGS - 1995-2
Project PUHE0001 Anchialine Pond Data Collected by David Chai
Project PUHE0002 Aquatic Survey of Kona Coast Ponds, Hawaii Island - 1974-2
Project PUHE0003 Hydrologic Inventories of the Coastal Waters of West HI-1977
Project PUHE0004 WQ in Anchialine Ponds of Kona Hawaii Coast by Brock - 1987
Project PUHO0001 Aquatic Survey of Kona Coast Ponds, Hawaii Island - 1974-3
Project PUHO0002 Oceanic Institute's Summer Aquaculture Workshop Data

Organizational Program VS Rocky Mountain Monitoring Network

Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or "vital signs". The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d) suggesting remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and (e) determining compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit: http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/. This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following six parks: (1) Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument; (2) Glacier National Park; (3) Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site; (4) Great Sand Dunes National Park; (5) Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument; and (6) Rocky Mountain National Park.

Project FLFO0001 EPA Colorado R-EMAP Program Data Collected in 1994 and 1995
Project FLFO0002 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Florissant Fossil Beds NM
Project FLFO0003 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-28
Project GLAC0001 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-37
Project GRKO0001 Diel Variation of Trace Metals in the Upper Clark Fork River
Project GRKO0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-42
Project GRSA0001 Water Resources Management Plan by NPS - 1997-1
Project GRSA0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-43
Project GRSA0003 Fecal Coliform Data Collected by Staff During 1985
Project LIBI0001 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-58
Project ROMO0001 Correlating WQ with Biological Activity in Two Ponds by Gray
Project ROMO0002 Ecological Characterization of Macroinvertebrate Assemblages
Project ROMO0003 Ecology of Wetlands in Big Meadows by David J. Cooper - 1990
Project ROMO0004 Long-Term Monitoring Program (NADP/NAPAP) in Loch Vale
Project ROMO0005 Invertebrate Algal Carbon in Streams by James H. McCutchan
Project ROMO0006 Annual Capshell Snail Monitoring Program by Riebesell
Project ROMO0007 Surface-Water Chemistry in Six Alpine-Subalpine Basins-1996
Project ROMO0008 Water Quality of Mountain Watersheds by Samuel Kunke - 1967
Project ROMO0009 Bivouac Use Impact on WQ Below Longs Peak by Tipton - 1979
Project ROMO0010 Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-14
Project ROMO0011 Baseline WQ of Big Thompson and Fall Rivers and Boulder Br.
Project ROMO0012 Colonization of Lawn Lake Alluvial Fan by Amphibians - 1993
**Program Summary**

### National Park Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ROM00013</td>
<td>Survey of Giardia in Streams and Wildlife by Kunkle - 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROM00014</td>
<td>Baseline WQ of the Big Thompson and Fall Rivers - 1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROM00015</td>
<td>Lily Lake D.Q. Monitoring for Greenback Cutthroat Trout - 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROM00016</td>
<td>Giardia in Remote Backcountry Streams by Monzongo - 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROM00017</td>
<td>Livery Impacts on Glacier Creek by Bryan Cashion, NPS - 1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROM00018</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data - 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROM00019</td>
<td>Long-Term Ecological Monitoring System by Hoffmeister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROM00020</td>
<td>Sensitivity of Central Rockies to Acidic Deposition - 1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROM00021</td>
<td>Episodic Acidification and Amphibian Declines by USFWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROM00022</td>
<td>USGS Data From David Clow to Support Ongoing Loch Vale Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROM00023</td>
<td>Nominating the Big Thompson River for Wild and Scenic Status</td>
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<td>ROM00024</td>
<td>Elementary School Student Sampling of Mill Creek</td>
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### Organizational Program

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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Project</th>
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<td>Spring Schedule Data Sheet from 1980 in NPS-WRD</td>
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<td>GOGA0001</td>
<td>Rodeo Lagoon Nutrient Analysis by Biosystems Analysis - 1993</td>
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<td>Expansion and Development of the Presidio by USACOE - 1907</td>
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<td>Presidio Storm Water Management Plan by NPS - 1994</td>
</tr>
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<td>GOGA0005</td>
<td>Spawning and Rearing of Salmonids in Redwood Creek - 1988</td>
</tr>
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<td>GOGA0006</td>
<td>Rodeo Lagoon, Rodeo Lake, &amp; Rodeo Creek Characteristics - 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOGA0008</td>
<td>Redwood Creek Aquatic Monitoring Report February-May 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOGA0010</td>
<td>Redwood Creek Aquatic Monitoring Report February-May 1995</td>
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<td>GOGA0011</td>
<td>Phytoplankton in Rodeo Lagoon and Lake During Aug. 1996</td>
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<td>Rodeo Valley/Tennessee Valley/Redwood Cr. WQ Report-1996-97</td>
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<td>GOGA0013</td>
<td>Results and Proposed Mitigation Measures-Lagunitas Cr. Basin</td>
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<td>GOGA0014</td>
<td>Draft Winter 1997-98 WQ Monitoring at Golden Gate Dairy</td>
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<tr>
<td>GOGA0015</td>
<td>Winter 1997-98 WQ Monitoring at Golden Gate Tributary</td>
</tr>
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<td>GOGA0016</td>
<td>Richmond Transport Facilities Construction Project-1997</td>
</tr>
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<td>GOGA0017</td>
<td>Land Use Impacts on WQ and Quantity in Redwood Creek - 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOGA0018</td>
<td>Lobos Creek Sewer Failure Damage Assessment Report - 1996</td>
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<td>GOGA0019</td>
<td>Stinson Beach County Water District Wastewater Mgt. Reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>GOGA0020</td>
<td>Agricultural Runoff Assessment - 1979</td>
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<tr>
<td>GOGA0021</td>
<td>San Francisco Drinking Water Reservoir WQ Monitoring</td>
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<td>GOGA0022</td>
<td>Mountain Lake Water Quality Report 1996/1997</td>
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<td>GOGA0023</td>
<td>Oil Spill Impact on Fishes in Rodeo Lagoon and Muir Beach</td>
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<td>GOGA0025</td>
<td>Analysis of USGS Water Quality Data 1986-1988</td>
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<td>GOGA0026</td>
<td>Limnological Data From Lakes in the San Francisco Bay Region</td>
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<td>GOGA0027</td>
<td>Habitat Recommendations for Lagunitas Creek - 1992</td>
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<td>Pinnacles N.M. Level I Water Quality Survey, 2006</td>
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<td>Pollution Studies of Drakes Estero and Abbotts Lagoon - 1990</td>
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<td>Reevaluation of Shellfish Growing Class. for Drakes Estero</td>
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<td>Marin Municipal Water District Water Quality Lab Report</td>
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<td>Hydrologic Reconnaissance of Point Reyes NS by USGS - 1996</td>
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Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or "vital signs". The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d) suggesting remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and (e) determining compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit: http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/. This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following 11 parks: (1) Casa Grande Ruins National Monument; (2) Chiricahua National Monument; (3) Coronado National Memorial; (4) Fort Bowie National Historic Site; (5) Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument; (6) Montezuma Castle National Monument; (7) Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument; (8) Saguaro National Park; (9) Tonto National Monument; (10) Tumacacori National Historical Park; and (11) Tuzigoot National Monument.
Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or "vital signs". The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d) suggesting remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and (e) determining compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit: http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/. This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following six parks: (1) Big Cypress National Preserve; (2) Biscayne National Park; (3) Buck Island Reef National Monument; (4) Dry Tortugas National Park; (5) Everglades National Park; and (6) Virgin Islands National Park.

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National Park Service

compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit: http://www.nps.gov/im/monitor/. This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following 17 parks: (1) Cape Hatteras National Seashore; (2) Cape Lookout National Seashore; (3) Canaveral National Seashore; (4) Castillo de San Marcos National Monument; (5) Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area; (6) Congaree Swamp National Monument; (7) Cumberland Island National Seashore; (8) Fort Caroline National Memorial; (9) Fort Frederica National Monument; (10) Fort Matanzas National Monument; (11) Fort Pulaski National Monument; (12) Fort Sumter National Monument; (13) Horseshoe Bend National Military Park; (14) Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park; (15) Moores Creek National Battlefield; (16) Ocmulgee National Monument; and (17) Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CANA0001</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Canaveral National Seashore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSW0001</td>
<td>Metals in Bed Material in Congaree Swamp NM and Cedar Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSW0002</td>
<td>Trace Metals in Sediments and the Asiatic Clam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSW0003</td>
<td>Water Quality Study at Congaree Swamp NM - 1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSW0004</td>
<td>Impact of Urbanization, Agriculture and Silviculture on WQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUIS0001</td>
<td>Underground Storage Tank Initial Site Characterization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSU0001</td>
<td>Betsy Deuerling's WQ Data From the Jacksonville RES Dept.-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSU0002</td>
<td>Spanish Pond Data Attached to a Letter from Dana Morton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOPU0001</td>
<td>Georgia DNR Shellfish Fecal Coliform Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOPU0002</td>
<td>Tritium Release to the Savannah River - 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOPU0003</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Fort Pulaski NM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOPU0004</td>
<td>Pollution History of the Savannah Estuary - 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSU0005</td>
<td>Data to Support the EPA's EMAP-Estuaries Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSU0006</td>
<td>Dredging Permit for Proposed Concord St. Tour Boat Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSU0007</td>
<td>Expanded Site Inspection Report - NPS Charleston Harbor Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSU0008</td>
<td>Demonstration Program Report, SC Aquarium - 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSU0009</td>
<td>Characterization of Charleston Harbor Estuarine System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSU0010</td>
<td>Site Inspection, Charleston Harbor Site, Concord Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSU0011</td>
<td>Remedial Investigation for Calhoun Park Area Site - 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSU0012</td>
<td>Metals and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons in the Harbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSU0013</td>
<td>Physical &amp; Ecological Characterization of Charleston Harbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOBE0001</td>
<td>Mussel, Snail, and Crayfish Species of the Tallapoosa River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOBE0002</td>
<td>Lake Watch of Lake Martin (AL Water Watch and Auburn Univ.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOBE0003</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEMO0001</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Kennesaw Mountain NB Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOCR0001</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Moores Creek NB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCMU0001</td>
<td>Misc. Data from Georgia Department of Natural Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCMU0002</td>
<td>Fisheries and Rec. Use Survey of the Upper Congaree River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCMU0003</td>
<td>Macon Water Authority Data Collected After a Sewage Spill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCMU0004</td>
<td>Water Quality Investigation of Walnut Creek by GA DNR - 1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMU0001</td>
<td>Bio. Assessment of St. Johns River Water and Marsh Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMU0002</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program Around Fort George Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMU0003</td>
<td>Comparison of WQ in Open and Closed Tidal Creeks by USGS-BRD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMU0004</td>
<td>St. Johns River Biological Survey, Duval County, 20.3BA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMU0005</td>
<td>Data Collected for the Fort George Island Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMU0006</td>
<td>Site Certification Application for St. Johns R. Power Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMU0007</td>
<td>Northside Generating Station NPDES Permit Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMU0008</td>
<td>WQ Data From the Jacksonville Reg. and Env. Services Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMU0009</td>
<td>Dames Point-Fulton Cutoff Data From Jacksonville R.E.S. Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMU0010</td>
<td>Betsy Deuerling's WQ Data From the Jacksonville RES Dept.-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organizational Program  VS Southern Colorado Plateau Monitoring Network

Vital Signs Monitoring Networks are groups of parks that conduct long-term ecological monitoring for selected critical parameters, or "vital signs". The goal of this monitoring is to be able to assess the basic health or integrity of park ecosystems and to be able to formulate management actions whenever necessary to maintain the integrity of those ecosystems. The objectives include: (a) identifying status and trends in ecosystem health; (b) defining normal limits of variation; (c) providing early warning of situations that require intervention; (d) suggesting remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and (e) detect compliance with laws and regulations. For additional information on monitoring natural resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit: http://www.nps.gov/im/monitor/.
resources in national parks and the Vital Signs Program, visit:
http://www.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/. This NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network encompasses the following 19 parks: (1) Aztec Ruins National Monument; (2) Bandelier National Monument; (3) Canyon de Chelly National Monument; (4) Chaco Culture National Historical Park; (5) El Malpais National Monument; (6) El Morro National Monument; (7) Glen Canyon National Recreation Area; (8) Grand Canyon National Park; (9) Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site; (10) Mesa Verde National Park; (11) Navajo National Monument; (12) Petrified Forest National Park; (13) Petroglyph National Monument; (14) Rainbow Bridge National Monument; (15) Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument; (16) Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument; (17) Walnut Canyon National Monument; (18) Wupatki National Monument; and (19) Yucca House National Monument.

Project BAND0002 Benthic Macroinvertebrate Bioassessment Methods Comparison
Project BAND0003 Geohydrology of Bandelier National Monument - 1980
Project BAND0004 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Bandelier NM
Project CACH0001 Cold Water Fishery Habitat WQ Data from Navajo EPA
Project CACH0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-10
Project CHCU0001 Data After a Spill From Dome Petroleum Well Sludge Pond
Project ELMA0001 Lava Tube Fire Impact Study at El Malpais NM
Project ELM0002 Misc. Data in William Werrell's Trip Report at NPS-WRD
Project ELM0003 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-26
Project ELM0004 Water Samples from Domestic Wells and Springs
Project ELM0005 Hydrogeology of Cibola County, New Mexico by the USGS
Project ELM0006 USGS Stream-Sediment and Heavy-Mineral-Concentrate Samples
Project ELM0007 Biological Inventory of Six Lava Tubes - 1996
Project ELM0001 Geological and Hydrological Assessment of El Morro NM
Project ELM0002 Stratigraphy, Sedimentology, and Surface WQ - 1995
Project ELM0003 USGS Chemical Analysis Form on File at NPS-WRD
Project ELM0004 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-27
Project ELM0005 Geochronological Survey of the Historic Pool at El Morro NM
Project GLCA0001 Bacteriological WQ Monitoring by Glen Canyon N.R.A. Staff
Project GLCA0002 Water Resources Descriptions and Database Canyonlands NP-2
Project GLCA0003 Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-09
Project GLCA0004 Groundwater Resources in Canyonlands National Park - 1980-2
Project GLCA0005 Monitoring in Response to Proposed Nuclear Waste Reposit.-3
Project GLCA0006 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-38
Project GLCA0007 Water Resources Descriptions and Database Canyonlands NP-3
Project GLCA0008 Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage - 2004-3
Project GRCA0001 Grand Canyon National Park Water Quality Monitoring Data
Project GRCA0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-41
Project GRCA0003 Surveys of Springs in the Colorado River Drainage - 2004-4
Project GRCA0004 Simulating Water Availability in a Spring-fed Aquifer
Project GRCA0005 INSTAAR Grand Canyon Seeps and Springs Isotopes Data
Project GRCA0006 Colorado Mtn College-Grand Canyon NP Water Quality Project
Project GRCA0007 Water Chemistry Parameters and Groundwater Flow Pathways
Project GRCA0008 Residence Time Groundwater Grand Canyon NP South Rim 1994-95
Project GRCA0009 CPSU-Spring Flow in a Portion of Grand Canyon NP
Project GRCA0010 Grand Canyon NP/USGS Historical Water Quality Data
Project GRCA0011 Chemical Characteristics of South Rim Ground-Water Discharge
Project GRCA0012 Hualapai Dept. Natural Resources Sites near Grand Canyon NP
Project HUTR0001 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-49
Project MEVE0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Mesa Verde National Park
Project MEVE0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-63
Project MEVE0003 Compare Cliff Palace Spring Water with Mancos Shale Water
Project MEVE0004 Check for Pesticides and Herbicides Entering Jackson Gulch
Project MEVE0005 USGS Water Res. Invest. Reports 94-4041 and/or 97-4008-2
Project NAVA0001 Betatakin and Keet Seel Springs Data - 1983
Project NAVA0002 Water Resources Management Profile by NPS - 1982
Project NAVA0003 Keet Seel Spring Data from Navajo Tribal Utility Authority
Project NAVA0004 Keet Seel Spring Data Analyzed by Westech Lab - 1991
Project PETR0001 City of Albuquerque Stormwater Samples by Meinz - 1993
Project PETR0002 Ground Water in the Albuquerque Area by USGS - 1961
Project SAPU0001 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-76
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**Organizational Program**

**VS Upper Columbia Basin Network**

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**Project**

- ALAG0001: Baseline Hydrocarbon Study Interim Report by USFWS - 1997-1
- ANIA0001: Baseline Inventory of the Aquatic Resources of Aniakchak-1
- ANIA0002: Survey of Fishery Resources, Meshik River Drainage, Alaska
- ANIA0003: Surprise Lake and Aniakchak River Fishery Investigation
- KATM0001: Chemical Survey of Alagnak and Naknek Rivers Lakes-1992
- KATM0002: Brooks Camp Monitoring and Remediation Well Installation
- KATM0003: Optimum Escapements of Sockeye Salmon by Burgner - 1969
- KATM0004: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Research and Restoration 1994 CDROM-1
- KATM0005: Geochemistry of Waters in the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes
- KATM0006: Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Katmai NP and Preserve
- KATM0007: Baseline Inventory of the Aquatic Resources of Aniakchak-2
- KATM0008: Revised Plan for the Katmai Scientific Drilling Project-1992
- KATM0009: WQ Inventory and Monitoring by LaPerriere - 1996
- KATM0010: Nitrogen Fixation by Lichens in a Sub-Arctic Watershed
- KATM0011: Primary Productivity Limiting Factors in 3 Lakes by Goldman
- KATM0012: Baseline Hydrocarbon Study Interim Report by USFWS - 1997-2
- KEFJ0001: Copper in Resurrection Fjord by David T. Heggie - 1983
- KEFJ0002: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Research and Restoration 1994 CDROM-2
- KEFJ0003: USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-54
- KEFJ0005: Salmonids and Benthic Macroinvertebrates in New Stream-1999
- LACL0001: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Research and Restoration 1994 CDROM-3

**Organizational Program**

**Valley Forge National Historical Park**


**Contact:**

Valley Forge
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 953
Valley Forge, PA 19482-0953
610-783-1000
For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/vafo

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/vama

Organizational Program

Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site

This palatial mansion is a fine example of homes built by 19th-century millionaires. It was constructed by Frederick W. Vanderbilt, a grandson of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Designated Dec. 18, 1940. Acreage--211.65, all federal.

Contact:
Vanderbilt Mansion
National Historic Site
519 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, NY 12538-1997
914-229-9115

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/vama

Organizational Program

Vicksburg National Military Park

Reconstructed forts and trenches evoke memories of the 47-day siege that ended in the surrender of the city on July 4, 1863. Victory gave the North control of the Mississippi River. The Civil War ironclad gunboat USS Cairo is on display. Vicksburg National Cemetery-18,244 interments, 12,954 unidentified--is within the park; grave space is not available.


Park acreage--1,736.47 Federal: 1,729.63 Nonfederal: 6.84. Cemetery acreage--116.28, all federal.

Contact:
Vicksburg
National Military Park
3201 Clay Street
National Park Service

Virgin Islands National Park

The park covers much of the island of St. John. Features include coral reefs, quiet coves, blue-green waters, and white sandy beaches fringed by green hills. Here, too, are early Indian sites and the remains of Danish colonial sugar plantations.


Contact:
Virgin Islands National Park
P.O. Box 710
Cruz Bay, St. John, VI 00831
340-776-6201

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/viis

Project VIIS0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Virgin Islands NP

Voyageurs National Park

This waterway of four large lakes connected by narrows was once the route of the French-Canadian voyageurs. With more than 500 islands, the lakes surround an island of boreal forest.


Contact:
Voyageurs National Park
3131 Highway 53
International Falls, MN 56649-8904
218-283-9821

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/voya

Project None

Walnut Canyon National Monument

These cliff dwellings were built in shallow caves under ledges of limestone by Sinagua People about 800 years ago.


Contact:
Walnut Canyon National Monument
6400 N. Highway 89
Flagstaff, AZ 86004
520-526-3367
### Organizational Program: War in the Pacific National Historical Park

The 1944 recapture of Guam by American forces during World War II is interpreted at seven units on this island, from the summit of Mt. Tenjo (1,033 ft.) to the submerged war relics on the offshore coral reefs (132 feet deep).

- **Authorized Aug. 18, 1978.**
- **Acreage-1,992.28  Federal: 919.33  Nonfederal: 1,072.95.  Water area: 1,002.**

**Contact:**
- War in the Pacific National Historical Park
  - P.O. Box FA
  - Hagatna, GU 96932
  - 671-472-7240

**For Additional Information:**
- www.nps.gov/waca

### Organizational Program: Washita Battlefield National Historic Site

The park commemorates the November 27, 1868, battle where the 7th U.S. Cavalry under Lt. Col. George A. Custer destroyed Peace Chief Black Kettle's Cheyenne village. Black Kettle and more than 100 Cheyenne were killed or captured. The controversial attack has been described as both a battle and a massacre. The winter assault demonstrated the effectiveness of winter campaigns when Plains Indians were less mobile.

- **Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.**
- **Acreage--315.20 Federal: 312.20 Nonfederal: 3.00.**

**Contact:**
- Washita Battlefield National Historic Site
  - c/o Southern Support Office
  - P.O. Box 890
  - Cheyenne, OK 73628-0890
  - 580-497-2742

**For Additional Information:**
- www.nps.gov/waba

### Organizational Program: Weir Farm National Historic Site

American Impressionist painter Julian Alden Weir's (1852-1919) home and studio remain intact here, together with the landscape that inspired his paintings and those by the group of artists with whom he associated. The site also contains the studio of the sculptor Mahonri Young (1877-1957).

- **Acreage--60.76  Federal: 58.71  Nonfederal: 2.05.**

**Contact:**
- Weir Farm National Historic Site
  - 735 Nod Hill Road
  - Wilton, CT 06897-1309
  - 203-834-1896
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area

Whiskeytown Unit, with its mountainous backcountry and large reservoir, provides a multitude of outdoor recreation opportunities as well as remains of buildings built during the Gold Rush. Shasta and Trinity Units are administered by Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Authorized Nov. 8, 1965; established Oct. 21, 1972.
Acreage--42,503.46 Federal: 42,459.30 Nonfederal: 44.16.

Contact:
Whiskeytown
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 188
Whiskeytown, CA 96095-0188
530-241-6584

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/whis

Organizational Program

White Sands National Monument

The park contains a significant portion of the world's largest gypsum dunefield. The glistening white dunes rise 60 feet high and cover 275 square miles. Small animals and plants have adapted to this harsh environment.
Acreage--143,732.92, all federal.

Contact:
White Sands
National Monument
P.O. Box 1086
Holloman AFB, NM 88330-1086
505-679-2599

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/whsa

Organizational Program
The mission of Marcus and Narcissa Whitman at Waiilatpu was an important way station in the early days of the Oregon Trail. The Whitmans labored to bring Christianity to the Cayuse Indians, but deep cultural differences and a measles epidemic led to violence in which the Cayuse killed the Whitmans and 11 others. Authorized as Whitman National Monument June 29, 1936; renamed and redesignated Jan. 1, 1963. Boundary changes: Feb. 7, 1961; Feb. 8, 1963. Acreage--98.15, all federal.

Contact:
Whitman Mission
National Historic Site
Route 2, Box 247
Walla Walla, WA 99362-9699
509-522-6360

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/whmi


Contact:
William Howard Taft
National Historic Site
2038 Auburn Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45219-3025
513-684-3262

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/wiho

The battle here on Aug. 10, 1861, was the first major engagement west of the Mississippi. The Confederate failure here resulted in keeping Missouri in the Union. Major features include a 5-mile automobile tour loop, the restored 1852 Ray House, and "Bloody Hill," the scene of the major battle. Authorized as a national battlefield park April 22, 1960; redesignated Dec. 16, 1970. Acreage--1,749.91, all federal.

Contact:
Wilson's Creek
National Battlefield
6424 W. Farm Road 182
Republic, MO 65738-9514
417-732-2662

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/wicr

Macroinvertebrate Assemblages in Great Plains Parks-5
Toxicity Identification Evaluation of Wilson's Creek - 1992
Springfield Southwest Wastewater Treatment Plant Report
James River-Wilson Creek Study - 1969
Toxicity of Wilson's Cr. Near Wastewater Treatment Facility
Wind Cave National Park


Contact:
Wind Cave National Park
R.R. 1, Box 190
Hot Springs, SD 57747-9430
605-745-4600

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/wica

Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts

The Filene Center, an open-air performing arts pavilion, can accommodate an audience of 7,000, including 3,000 on the sloping lawn in a setting of rolling hills and woods. Authorized Oct. 15, 1966. Acreage--130.28, all federal.

Contact:
Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts
1551 Trap Road
Vienna, VA 22182-1643
703-255-1800

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/wotr

Women's Rights National Historic Park

Located in Seneca Falls, this park commemorates women's struggle for equal rights and includes the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, the site of the first Women's Rights Convention in 1848, the Elizabeth Cady Stanton home, the M'CIntock House where the Declaration of Sentiments was written, and other sites related to notable early women's rights activists. Authorized Dec. 28, 1980. Acreage--6.60 Federal: 4.15 Nonfederal: 2.45.

Contact:
Women's Rights
National Historic Park
136 Fall Street
Seneca Falls, NY 13148-1517
The Chugach, Wrangell, and St. Elias mountain ranges converge here in what is often referred to as the "mountain kingdom of North America." The national park is the largest unit of the National Park System. A day's drive east of Anchorage, the park and preserve include the continent's largest assemblage of glaciers and the greatest collection of peaks above 16,000 feet, including Mount St. Elias. At 18,008 feet it is the second highest peak in the U.S. Proclaimed Wrangell-St. Elias National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park and national preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 24, 1979.


Contact:
Wrangell-St. Elias
National Park and
Wrangell-St. Elias
National Preserve
P.O. Box 439
Copper Center, AK 99573
907-822-5234

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/wrst

The first sustained flight in a heavier-than-air machine was made here by Wilbur and Orville Wright on Dec. 17, 1903. Authorized as Kill Devil Hill Monument March 2, 1927; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; renamed and redesignated Dec. 4, 1953. Boundary change: June 23, 1959.


Contact:
Wright Brothers National Memorial
c/o Cape Hatteras
National Seashore
Route 1, Box 675
Manteo, NC 27954-2708
252-441-7430

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/wrbr
11NPSWRD  National Park Service

and 1250 are preserved here.
Acreage--35,422.13, all federal.

Contact:
Wupatki
National Monument
6400 N. Highway 89
Flagstaff, AZ 86004
520-679-2365

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/wupa

Project  None

Organizational Program  Wupatki National Monument

Old Faithful and some 10,000 other thermal features make this the Earth's greatest geyser area. Here, too, are lakes, waterfalls, high mountain meadows, wildlife, and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone—all set apart in 1872 as the world’s first national park.

Contact:
Yellowstone National Park
P.O. Box 168
Yellowstone National Park,
WY 82190-0168
307-344-7381
(Also in Montana and Idaho)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/yell

Project  YELL0001  Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-16
Project  YELL0002  WQ Impacts from Boat Discharges at Bridge Bay Marina - 1995
Project  YELL0003  Ecosystem Integrity and Energy Flow in Wetlands - 1995-2
Project  YELL0004  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-86
Project  YELL0005  Trophic State Evaluation of Selected Lakes by BYU 1995-97-3
Project  YELLWQ01  Yellowstone National Park - GRYN Water Quality Monitoring

Organizational Program  Yosemite National Park

Granite peaks and domes rise high above broad meadows in the heart of the Sierra Nevada; groves of giant sequoias dwarf other trees and tiny wildflowers; and mountains, lakes, and waterfalls, including the nation's highest, are found here.
Acreage--761,266 (does not include 1,397.99 acres composing El Portal administrative site, adjacent to park)
Federal: 759,530.15  Nonfederal: 1,735.85.  Wilderness area: 677,600.

Contact:
Yosemite National Park
P.O. Box 577,
Yosemite National Park, CA 95389-0577
Organizational Program

Yucca House National Monument

Ruins of these large prehistoric Indian pueblos are as yet unexcavated. NO SERVICES AVAILABLE.
Acreage--33.97, all federal.

Contact:
Yucca House
National Monument
c/o Mesa Verde
National Park
P.O. Box 8
Mesa Verde National Park, CO 81330-0008
970-529-4465

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/yuho

Organizational Program

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve

Located along the Canadian border in central Alaska, the preserve protects 115 miles of the 1,800-mile Yukon River and the entire Charley River basin. Numerous old cabins and relics are reminders of the importance of the Yukon River during the 1898 gold rush. The Charley, an 88-mile wild river, is considered by many to be the most spectacular river in Alaska. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Acreage--2,526,509.46 Federal: 2,183,133 Nonfederal: 343,376.46.

Contact:
Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve
201 First Avenue
Doyon Building
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848
907-547-2233

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/yuch

Organizational Program

Zion National Park

Colorful canyon and mesa scenery includes erosion and rock-fault patterns that create phenomenal shapes and landscapes. The elevation differences at Zion provide habitat for extremely diverse plant communities.
National Park Service

Nov. 12, 1996.

Contact:
Zion National Park
Springdale, UT 84767-1099
435-772-3256

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/zion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>ZION0001</th>
<th>Virgin River Study by Fox and Eddy, EPA - 1976</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>ZION0002</td>
<td>Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri &amp; Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>ZION0003</td>
<td>Aquatic Resources Inventory of Virgin River Ecosystem - 1993</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>ZION0004</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>ZION0005</td>
<td>Ground Water from Seeps and Springs in Hanging Gardens-1988</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>ZION0006</td>
<td>Spring Discharge at Cedar Breaks NM and Zion NP - 1971-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>ZION0007</td>
<td>Taylor Creek Entrance Water Supply by USGS - 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>ZION0008</td>
<td>Bacterial and Chemical Inputs to Zion NP - 1977</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>ZION0009</td>
<td>WQ of Surface Water in the Upper Virgin River Basin - 1985</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIO</td>
<td>BIOCRITERIA</td>
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<td>CLP</td>
<td>CLEAN LAKES PROGRAM</td>
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<td>FSN</td>
<td>FIXED STATION NETWORK</td>
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<tr>
<td>INS</td>
<td>INTENSIVE SURVEY</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>STREAM ECOSYSTEM MONITORING</td>
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<tr>
<td>TMD</td>
<td>TMDL MONITORING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Orange County Sanitation District California

Organizational Program

The District conducts ocean monitoring to evaluate the effects from discharges of treated wastewater to the ocean, approximately 5 miles offshore Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, California. The extensive program is intended to evaluate the environmental effects of discharging treated effluent to marine waters. Based on findings from the program, existing wastewater treatment and source control programs can be modified, as appropriate, to ensure protection of the marine environment and public health, as well as to fulfill permit requirements under Section 301(h) of the Clean Water Act.

National Program

Chesapeake Bay Nutrient Clean-up

This multi-org program includes Projects from all the Commission Cooperating Organizations which deal with the nutrient control in the Chesapeake Bay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>WATERSHED RESTORATION ACTION PLAN : QAPP 319(h)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>MONITORING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>BC1994 Bear Creek Watershed Association Water Quality Monitoring Pr</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>ISWQN Interstate Stream Water Quality Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>PRJ-001 Sediment Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>WW2003 Wastewater Treatment Plants 2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Code</td>
<td>Organization Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21DCBAWQ</td>
<td>District of Columbia Dept of Health, Water Quality Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The Florida Department of Environmental Protection

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection is a governmental agency committed to the protection of Florida's unique ecosystems. Operating within the guidelines of Florida State statute 62-40.540 "Water Data". The Department follows the provision that states: All local governments, water management districts, and state agencies are directed by Section 373.026(2), F.S., to cooperate with the Department in making available to the Department such scientific or factual data as they may possess. The Department shall prescribe the format and ensure the quality control for all water quality data collected or submitted.

Data collected and stored in the STORET database will be used as a primary means of producing the 305b Report and the formulation of TMDL's for Florida's watersheds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>AMBIENT</th>
<th>PLUMMER</th>
<th>SCIREF</th>
<th>TMDL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>Ambient water quality sampling</td>
<td>Plummer Creek</td>
<td>Stream Condition Index Program Reference Sites</td>
<td>Total Maximum Daily Load</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>BIGLAGON</td>
<td>BIG LAGOON &amp; OLD RIVER</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>PENBAY</td>
<td>Pensacola Bay / East Bay/Lower Esc.River</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>PNSURB</td>
<td>Pensacola Urban Sampling Trip</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>SSRRUN</td>
<td>Santa Rosa Sound</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Organizational Program

**Surface Water Quality Monitoring**

The testing of county waterways for chemical, microbiological, physical and biological parameters to evaluate general water quality, identify trends and evaluate effectiveness of water quality improvement programs.

### Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>PROJ-001</th>
<th>Surfawater Quality Monitoring Network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Program Summary

#### 21FLCMP

**FL Dept. of Environmental Protection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>OKaloosa County Environmental Council</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental Council to the Okaloosa County Board of Commissioners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AquaLab Program Volunteer Ambient Monitoring Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sampling of waters in and around the Choctawhatchee Bay Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Project**  FLCMP  Okaloosa County Environmental Council Water Quality
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>21FLDADE</th>
<th>Dade Environmental Resource Management (Florida)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Biscayne Bay Water Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Biscayne Bay Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program is an ongoing routine surface water quality sampling program for Biscayne Bay and its watershed canals. The program began in 1979 with less than 50 stations and has grown in both size and scope. It presently includes monthly surface water sampling for a variety of physical, chemical, and microbiological parameters at over 100 stations throughout Miami-Dade County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Florida Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular collection of submerged aquatic vegetation and surface water quality parameters in NE Florida Bay (Little Maderia Bay, Florida Bay just outside Little Maderia Bay, Alligator Bay, Davis Cove, Joe Bay, Trout Cove, Little Blackwater Sound, Long Sound, Highway Creek, and Blackwater Sound) and Manatee Bay/Barnes Sound.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>General Canal Surfacewater Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The General Canal Water Quality Monitoring Program was a routine surface water quality sampling program for Miami-Dade watershed canals. Data was collected from 1989 to 1996 when the program was merged with the Biscayne Bay Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lee County (Florida)

Organizational Program: Lee County Ambient Surfacewater Monitoring Program

Lee County’s Ambient monitoring program started in 1989 with five sites to monitor changes within Sixmile Cypress Slough and has grown to over one hundred sites with monthly sampling. The purpose of this program is to monitor, document and report water quality changes throughout Lee County. This water quality information will then be used to identify areas of concern so that management decisions can be made regarding water quality improvement projects.

- **Project BEACH**: Lee County’s Bathing Beach Monitoring Program
- **Project BIGHICK**: Big Hickory Pass Monitoring
- **Project ESTURINF**: Lee County’s Esturine Fixed Station Program
- **Project FRESHF**: Lee County’s Freshwater Fixed station program
Florida Fish & Wildlife C C / Marine Research Institute

Organizational Program
IMAP
Inshore Marine Monitoring and Assessment Program - Florida esturine water quality sampling.

Project
IMAP
Inshore Marine Monitoring and Assessment Program (IMAP)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>21FLFTM</th>
<th>Florida Department of Environmental Protection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>AMBIENT WATER QUALITY PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>CALOOSA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>GAPS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>LAKES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>PRAIRIE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>STORM</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>STREAM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>WETDET</strong></td>
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<td>21FLGCWW</td>
<td>Gilchrist County Well Watch (Florida)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Wells and Springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wells and springs sampled by GES</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>WR00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>Hillsborough County Environmental (Florida)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and Analysis Section</td>
<td>Ambient surface water monitoring for Hillsborough County, compliance monitoring, miscellaneous pollution investigations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>RUN 1</th>
<th>WQM Run 1 - Old Tampa Bay</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>SWQ</td>
<td>Ambient Surface Water Monitoring</td>
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<tr>
<td>21FLKWAT</td>
<td>Florida LAKEWATCH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>LW_V</td>
<td>Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>Loxahatchee River District (Florida)</td>
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<td>------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>SW</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Loxahatchee River Watershed Stormwater Project</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>RiverKeeper</th>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>RK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RiverKeeper Water Quality Monitoring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**21FLLOXB**  Loxahatchee River District (Florida)

**Organizational Program**  RiverKeeper Macroinvertebrates

Profile of Benthic Macroinvertebrates in the Loxahatchee River Estuary and fresh water profile from HD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>ESTU-MAC</th>
<th>RiverKeeper Estuary Macroinvertebrates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>FRES-MAC</td>
<td>RiverKeeper Fresh Water Macroinvertebrates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Environmental Management Department's ambient water quality monitoring program for Manatee County's estuarine waters is the Regional Ambient Monitoring Program (RAMP). It uses EPA's EMAP stratified random sampling design to infer water quality trends on an areal basis.

Manatee County RAMP divides the County's lower estuarine area into 2 segments of 24, 3.56km² hexagonal sampling areas each. The north segment encompasses lower Tampa Bay north of the Manatee River mouth and south of the County line, Terra Ceia Bay, and the lower Manatee River below the Braden River confluence. The south segment includes Anna Maria Sound and adjoining parts of lower Tampa Bay, Palma Sola Bay, and Sarasota Bay north of the county line.

Sampling points were randomly located within each hexagon at the start of the program. A hexagonal sampling area was included in the program if the sampling point was at least 4ft deep by the nautical chart and verified during program reconnaissance. One-third of the sampling points in each segment, eight points, are sampled monthly. All sampling points in a segment are visited within each calendar quarter. Inferences on ambient water quality trends for each segment are made on quarterly time scales.

The Environmental Management Department's Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) is the ambient water quality monitoring program for the County's watersheds, rivers, and tidal creeks. The program uses a conventional, fixed-station design where all stations are sampled monthly.

Stations in the Evers Reservoir watershed are from a cooperative water quality study involving the County, the City of Bradenton, and the USGS. Prior data commitments in the this watershed and physical constraints at many stations cause the variable set for this program to vary considerably between watersheds.

The Manatee County Public Works Department's operates its own extensive monitoring network in the Lake Manatee Watershed. Discussions have been underway with the Public Works as to how EMD Lake Manatee Watershed stations may be relocated to complement the Public Works program.
21FLMCGL  McGlynn Laboratories, Inc

Organizational Program  McGlynn Laboratories, Inc
Project  None
### City of Naples (Florida)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naples Bay Water Quality Sampling Program</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sampling consists of a total of 16 sites throughout Naples Bay and the Gordon River. Eight sites are conducted monthly.
Northwest Florida Water District

Organizational Program  SWIM (Surface Water Improvement and Management)

The SWIM programs should involve three major phases: (1) development of a priority list of waterbodies of regional or statewide significance, (2) development of management plans for the waterbodies in priority order, and (3) implementation of the management plans.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NWF01</td>
<td>St. Marks River Watershed Baseline Bio. &amp; W.Q. Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWF02</td>
<td>Pensacola Tributary Monitoring WQ Sampling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWF03</td>
<td>Econfina Creek Tracts-Land Management Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWF04</td>
<td>Habitat Restoration &amp; Best Manag. Practices-Sand Hill Lakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWF09</td>
<td>Megginnis Arm Basin Diagnosis Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>21FLORAN</td>
<td>Orange County Environmental Protection (Florida)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>AMB</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ambient Monitoring Program</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
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<td>Project</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Ambient water quality monitoring conducted by Palm Beach County Environmental Resources Management Department within canals, lakes and the Lake Worth Lagoon. The ambient water quality monitoring program consists of historical data of monitoring sites since 1975 and sites currently required by NPDES Permit FLS000018. The original monitoring site locations were selected by the Palm Beach County Health Department and later redesigned by Palm Beach County Department of Environmental Resources Management.
A surface water quality monitoring program was initiated to provide baseline information that might enable water resource managers to detect changes in several eutrophication related parameters that might occur as a consequence of increased nitrogen inputs to estuarine systems.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>21FLPDEM</th>
<th>Pinellas County Dept. of Environmental Management (Florida)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>Ambient NPDES</td>
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<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>EMAP Environmental Monitoring Assessment Program</td>
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<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>Lake Seminole Stormwater Pond</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>LSSWP Lake Seminole Stormwater Pond</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>Randomized Surface Water Monitoring Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>AMB 002 Randomized Station Ambient Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>AMB 002 Randomized Station Ambient Program</td>
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<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>Tampa Bay National Estuary Program</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>EMAP Environmental Monitoring Assessment Program</td>
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</table>
### 21FLPNS

**Florida Department of Environmental Protection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Submerged Land Environmental Resource Permiting (SLERP)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Water Facilities</th>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>TMDL (TMDL) Total Maximum Daily Load</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Watershed Management</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>APALACHA Apalachicola River and Bay Bacteria Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>BIOREF Panhandle Bioregion Reference Streams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>NWDAQPRI Northwest District Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>OUTLOOK Water Quality Outlook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>PERDGRNT Perdido Bay Grant Project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Polk County Water Resources (Florida)

Organizational Program
Ambient Lake and Stream Monitoring Program

This program is to monitor public access lakes in Polk County. Streams were later added to the program to get a base line of the water quality.

- Project B: Banana Lake System
- Project BA: Banana Alum
- Project BQ: Banana Quarterly Sampling
- Project CA: Lake Cannon Project
- Project DPF: Drainage Project - Frostproof area
- Project HA: Hancock
- Project HA: Lake Hancock Monitoring
- Project IW: Impaired Waters
- Project IWS: Impaired Waters Streams
- Project L: Lake Monitoring
- Project L1: Lake Group 1
- Project L105: Quarterly Lake Group 1
- Project L2: Lake Group 2
- Project L205: Quarterly Lake Group 2
- Project L3: Lake Group 3
- Project L305: Quarterly Lake Group 3
- Project L4: Lake Group 4
- Project LRL1: Lake Region Lakes Group 1
- Project LRL2: Lake Region Lakes Group 2
- Project LRL3: Lake Region Lakes Group 3
- Project PCR: Peace Creek & River Quarterly
- Project SG1: Stream Group 1
- Project SG105: Stream Quarterly Group 1
- Project SG2: Stream Group 2
- Project SG205: Stream Quarterly Group 2
- Project SG3: Stream Group 3
- Project SG305: Stream Quarterly Group 3
- Project SG4: Stream Group 4
- Project SR: Stream/Rivers
- Project SWFL: SWFWMD Sampling Group
- Project TMDL: TMDL monitoring
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Organizational Program: Surface Water Ambient Monitoring

Contractor samples random locations monthly for standard parameters in coastal bays and the tidal portion of the Myakka River.
### Organizational Program

**Seminole County (Florida)**

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### Southwest Florida Water Management District

**Organizational Program**: SWFWMD Water Quality Monitoring Networks

Descriptions for each monitoring network are given in each respective project description.

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21FLTPA
Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Organizational Program
Watershed Management Program
Laboratories, surface and groundwater quality monitoring, team permitting, pollution prevention, DRI reviews, restoration and technical assistance functions.

Project
None
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Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Organizational Program: Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Program

Responsible for TMDLs, watershed assessment, and watershed water quality monitoring.

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21IOWA

Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

Organizational Program Agricultural Drainage Well Closure: Floyd County

This program will monitor and document groundwater quality improvements resulting from the closure of three agricultural drainage wells (ADWs) in central Floyd County. These ADWs discharge nonpoint source pollutants from agricultural tile drainage and some runoff into the three-part (upper, middle and lower) Devonian carbonate aquifer system. Two of the ADWs proposed for closure are 65 feet deep and are injecting water into the upper Devonian aquifer while the third ADW is over 300 feet deep and is injecting water into all three of the aquifers. As of August 1994, closure plans for two additional ADWs near the proposed area of study have been reviewed and approved. One of these wells is over 300 feet deep and is relatively near the other deep well. This affords an opportunity to monitor the effects of five ADW closures: two deep (>300 feet) ADWs as well as three shallower ADWs in the Devonian aquifer system. In this area the Devonian aquifers are covered with over 50 feet of low permeability materials and past investigations have shown that groundwaters in such areas are naturally protected from agricultural contaminants.

Project ADW1995 Ag Drainage Well Closure Project (Floyd Co.) WY1995
Project ADW1996 Ag Drainage Well Closure Project (Floyd Co.) WY1996
Project ADW1997 Ag Drainage Well Closure Project (Floyd Co.) WY1997
Project ADW1998 Ag Drainage Well Closure Project (Floyd Co.) WY1998

Organizational Program Cedar Rapids Intensive Urban Water Quality Study

The purpose of this program is to measure the daily variability of water quality through time in two urban streams in the Cedar Rapids area - McCloud Run and Indian Creek. Both streams are monitored by the City of Cedar Rapids Water Pollution Control as part of their storm water monitoring program. The daily monitoring will supplement the storm water monitoring being conducted on these two streams by the City of Cedar Rapids. Variability of pesticides, nitrogen, phosphorus and bacteria will be evaluated through a 96-day period including part or all of May, June, July, and August.

Project URB2002 Cedar Rapids Intensive Urban Water Quality Study 2002

Organizational Program Floyd and Mitchell Counties Water Quality Program

The hydrogeology and groundwater quality of Floyd and Mitchell counties, Iowa, has been studied by the Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey Bureau since 1982. Initially, these studies were part of a series of hydrogeologic studies on karst-carbonate aquifers of northeast Iowa. They have concentrated on the occurrence of nitrates and pesticides in groundwater supplies in Floyd and Mitchell counties. This research assessed the groundwater quality in different hydrogeologic settings and the impact of agricultural drainage wells on the groundwater quality of Devonian carbonate aquifers in the area.

Project FM1993 Floyd Mitchell Groundwater Project WY1993
Project FM1994 Floyd Mitchell Groundwater Project WY1994
Project FM1999 Floyd Mitchell Groundwater Project WY1999
Project FM2000 Floyd Mitchell Groundwater Project WY2000
Project FM2001 Floyd Mitchell Groundwater Project WY2001
Project FM2002 Floyd Mitchell Groundwater Project WY2002
Project FM2003 Floyd Mitchell Groundwater Project WY2003

Organizational Program Iowa's Ambient Water Monitoring Program

This program is the state-wide ambient monitoring program for Iowa's surface, groundwater, lake, and wetland resources. It is administered by the Geological Survey Bureau of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. Funding is provided by the Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund.

Project AMB1999 Ambient Surface Water Monitoring FY99
Project AMB2000 Enhanced Ambient Surface Water Monitoring FY00
Project AMB2001 Enhanced Ambient Surface Water Monitoring FY01
Project AMB2002 Enhanced Ambient Surface Water Monitoring FY02
Project AMB2003 Enhanced Ambient Surface Water Monitoring FY03
Project AMB2004 Enhanced Ambient Surface Water Monitoring FY04
Project AMB2005 Enhanced Ambient Surface Water Monitoring FY05
Project AMB2006 Enhanced Ambient Surface Water Monitoring FY06
Organizational Program  
Sny Magill Nonpoint Source Pollution Monitoring Program

Since October 1991, a consortium of local, state, and federal agencies has been monitoring the water quality of Sny Magill and Bloody Run creeks in Clayton County, Iowa, as part of the Sny Magill Watershed Nonpoint Source Pollution Monitoring Project. The objective of this project is to monitor and assess improvements in water quality resulting from the implementation of two special water-quality projects designed to improve farm management practices in the Sny Magill watershed: the Sny Magill Hydrologic Unit Area project and the North Cedar Creek Agricultural Conservation Program-Special Water Quality Project. North Cedar Creek is a tributary to Sny Magill Creek. The Sny Magill Nonpoint Source Pollution Monitoring Project is part of the EPA's National Monitoring Program, designed to document the measurable water-quality improvements resulting from nonpoint source control. Twenty to thirty watersheds nationwide will be monitored over a 10-year period.

Organizational Program  
Total Maximum Daily Load Monitoring

This program encompasses the monitoring conducted as part of the state's Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) activities. It includes data on all water resources defined as impaired by the 303d list including surface water, lakes, and wetlands. It is administered by the Environmental Protection Division of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. Funding for monitoring is provided through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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Page 203 of 284
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  - Project AMBAMB00
  - Project AMBAMB01
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  - Project AMBFEC03
  - Project AMBFEC04
  - Project AMBSPS01
  - Project AMBSPS97
  - Project AMBSPS98

### Organizational Program: CSSW
- Coastal Streams Urban Stormwater Project
  - Project CSSUSW05
  - Project CSSUSW06

### Organizational Program: IBI
- Index of Biotic Integrity
  - Project IBIIIB01
  - Project IBIIIB02
  - Project IBIIIB03
  - Project IBIIIB04

### Organizational Program: NCA
- National Coastal Assessment
  - Project NCANCA00
  - Project NCANCA01
  - Project NCANCA02
  - Project NCANCA03

### Organizational Program: NUT
- Nutrients Criteria Development
  - Project NUTEST03

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Page 205 of 284
### Program Summary

#### 21MSWQ

**MS. Dept. of Environmental Quality**

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**Organizational Program**: SEDA<br>**Source Compliance / Damage Assessment**

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Page 206 of 284
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Program Summary

21NC02WQ  NCDENR-DWQ (2nd)
Organizational Program  NCAMS
North Carolina Division Of Water Quality- Ambient Monitoring System
Project  NCAMBNT  NC Ambient Monitoring System- MODERN
Organizational Program AMBIENT BIOLOGICAL NETWORK
FISH AND MACROINVERTEBRATE SAMPLING DONE FROM 1985 TO PRESENT ON STREAMS STATEWIDE

Project 01092002 STATION LOCATIONS TRANSFERRED FROM EXISTING STORET INFO.
Project 205(J) BIOLOGICAL STREAM CHARACTERIZATION

Organizational Program AMBIENT CHEMICAL STREAM MONITORING NETWORK
ONGOING STREAM MONITORING NETWORK

Project 01092002 STATION LOCATIONS TRANSFERRED FROM EXISTING STORET INFO.
Project 03291999 AMBIENT PESTICIDE/BACTERIA/NUTRIENT STUDIES
Project AMBPEST AMBIENT PESTICIDE, BACTERIA AND NUTRIENT PROJECT
Project STREAMS Ambient Chemical Stream Monitoring Network

Organizational Program AMBIENT PESTICIDE, BACTERIA AND NUTRIENT MONITORING
STATEWIDE MONITORING

Project 01092002 STATION LOCATIONS TRANSFERRED FROM EXISTING STORET INFO.
Project 03291999 AMBIENT PESTICIDE/BACTERIA/NUTRIENT STUDIES
Project STREAMS Ambient Chemical Stream Monitoring Network

Organizational Program LAKES PROGRAM
ALL LAKE MONITORING ACTIVITY IN STATE

Project 0069 GLEN CUNNINGHAM & STANDING BEAR LAKE WATERSHED MONITORING
Project 01092002 STATION LOCATIONS TRANSFERRED FROM EXISTING STORET INFO.
Project 19-026-0 Pauls Lake Project
Project 19260074 Zorinsky Lake NPS Monitoring
Project 19260075 Pre-Project NPS Lake Monitoring
Project 19260076 Basin NPS Lake Monitoring
Project 19260077 Post-Project NPS Lake Monitoring
Project 19260916 Wildwood Lake NPS Monitoring
Project 75260036 Clean Lakes Water Quality Assessment
Project 7526036A Clean Lakes Classification and Water Quality Assessment
Project LAKES Lakes monitored during 1999 and later

Organizational Program NONPOINT SOURCE MONITORING PROGRAM
STATEWIDE NONPOINT SOURCE WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

Project 0069 GLEN CUNNINGHAM & STANDING BEAR LAKE WATERSHED MONITORING
Project 01092002 STATION LOCATIONS TRANSFERRED FROM EXISTING STORET INFO.
Project 19-026-0 Pauls Lake Project
Project 19260069 NPS Watershed Assessment
Project 19260074 Zorinsky Lake NPS Monitoring
Project 19260075 Pre-Project NPS Lake Monitoring
Project 19260916 Wildwood Lake NPS Monitoring
Project 75260036 Clean Lakes Water Quality Assessment
Project BIOLOGIC BIOLOGIC MONITORING/Rapid Bioassessment
Project STREAMS Ambient Chemical Stream Monitoring Network

Organizational Program REMAP
EPA BIOLOGICAL STREAM STUDY
Project BIOLOGIC BIOLOGIC MONITORING/Rapid Bioassessment

Organizational Program WETLANDS MONITORING PROGRAM
WETLANDS MONITORING IN STATE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Nebraska Dept. of Environmental Quality</th>
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## NJ Department of Environmental Protection

### Organizational Program

**Program**: BFBM 303(d) Elevated Flow Metals Monitoring  
**Project**: None

### Organizational Program

**Program**: BFBM Ambient Biomonitoring Network (AMNET)  
**Project**:  
- AMNETAC1  
- AMNETAC2  
- AMNETLD1  
- AMNETLD2  
- AMNETNE1  
- AMNETNE2  
- AMNETNE3  
- AMNETR1  
- AMNETR2  
- AMNETR3  
- AMNETUD1  
- AMNETUD2  
- AMNETUD3

### Organizational Program

**Program**: BFBM Ambient Lake Water Quality Monitoring Network  
**Project**:  
- LAKE2004  
- LAKE2005

### Organizational Program

**Program**: BFBM Ambient Stream Water Temperature Monitoring Program  
**Project**: TEMP2005

### Organizational Program

**Program**: BFBM Ambient Surface Water Monitoring Network (ASMN)  
**Project**:  
- DEP-USGS  
- SUMBACT

### Organizational Program

**Program**: BFBM Diurnal Dissolved Oxygen Monitoring  
**Project**: DIURNAL

### Organizational Program

**Program**: BFBM Drought Water Quality Monitoring  
**Project**: DROUGHT

### Organizational Program

**Program**: BFBM Existing Water Quality Network (EWQ)  
**Project**: EWQ

### Organizational Program

**Program**: BFBM Fish Index of Biotic Integrity Network (FIBI)  
**Project**:  
- FIBI2000  
- FIBI2001  
- FIBI2002  
- FIBI2003

### Organizational Program

**Program**: BFBM Low Level Mercury Monitoring  
**Project**:  
- AMNET Atlantic Coastal - Round 1  
- AMNET Atlantic Coastal - Round 2  
- AMNET Lower Delaware - Round 1  
- AMNET Lower Delaware Round 2  
- AMNET Northeast Basin Round 1  
- AMNET Northeast Basin Round 2  
- AMNET Northeast Basin Round 3  
- AMNET Raritan Basin Round 1  
- AMNET Raritan Basin Round 2  
- AMNET Raritan Basin Round 3  
- AMNET Upper Delaware Round 1  
- AMNET Upper Delaware Round 2  
- AMNET Upper Delaware Round 3

Through continuous warm weather monitoring develop a water temperature database that will define critical high summer water temperatures is a variety of New Jersey streams.

The Federal Clean Water Act, Section 303(d)(1)(A) mandates that states define water bodies, which have levels of constituents in the water column that exceed Surface Water Quality Standards. Such water bodies are thus designated as use impaired and are placed on the Impaired Water Bodies list. One constituent of particular interest is mercury. The current Aquatic Life Criteria (chronic) adopted by the state of New Jersey is 0.012 ug/L. Current analysis techniques have not been able to accurately quantify mercury in surface water at this
level. Therefore, no assessment can be made regarding mercury data collected by the state of New Jersey, and water bodies can not be accurately listed or de-listed from the Impaired Water Bodies list.

United States Geological Survey (USGS) currently has an analysis method at its Wisconsin Water Science Center Mercury Laboratory (WWSCML), which is able to achieve a reporting limit of 0.00004 ug/L. This is well below New Jersey's current Aquatic Life Criteria. The Wisconsin Water Science Center Mercury Laboratory is a research laboratory however, and is not currently approved by the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference (NELAC). NELAC is a combination of State and Federal agencies, which was formed to create mutually acceptable standards for environmental laboratories used for regulatory purposes. Since USGS’ Wisconsin Laboratory is not NELAC approved, the data obtained from its analysis can not be used for regulatory purposes. Using the Wisconsin Laboratory, will however, allow for an improved assessment of current mercury levels in surface water. Additionally, this program will provide Bureau staff experience in sample collection using ultra-clean techniques.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
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<td>BFBM Round Valley and Spruce Run Reservoir Monitoring</td>
<td>BFBM Round Valley and Spruce Run Reservoir Monitoring</td>
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<td>BFBM Supplemental Ambient Surface Water Monitoring (SASMN)</td>
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<td>The EMPACT (Environmental Monitoring for Public Access and Community Tracking) Project is designed to provide the public with access to current information on the condition of their coastal waters. Users could include fishermen, bathers, researchers, school's, and the public</td>
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</table>
in general. It is intended to enhance the connection of the public with their bays and coastal waters and to provide a better understanding of this valuable resource. New Jersey’s EMPACT Project has three components that are described below. A link to each of these components is provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
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<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>EPA Metals Analysis</td>
<td>Metals analysis on shellfish tissue along New Jersey’s coastal waters.</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>MW-METLS</td>
<td>Marine Water Monitoring’s EPA Metals Analysis</td>
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<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>EPA Telemetry Buoys</td>
<td>Buoys are placed in preselected locations in marine waters along NJ to collect continuous data. Data are collected every 15 minutes for multiple parameters.</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>TELBUOY</td>
<td>Telemetry Buoys</td>
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<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Estuarine Monitoring Program</td>
<td>Measure the ecological health of New Jersey's coastal waters.</td>
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<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>National Shellfish Sanitation Program</td>
<td>Monitoring data collected as part of New Jersey’s compliance with the National Shellfish Sanitation Program. This program is designed to monitor the sanitary quality of the State’s coastal waters to ensure that harvesting is only permitted in waters that meet national standards for safe shellfish harvest and consumption.</td>
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<td>NSSPTRAN</td>
<td>Transition to different TripID and sample years for NSSP</td>
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</table>
Organizational Program  SWMP/Lake Classification and Inventory  
The Lake Classification and Inventory (LCI) component of the Statewide Waters Monitoring Program primarily focuses on physical/chemical monitoring in lakes.

Project  RIBS  ROTATING INTENSIVE BASIN STUDIES

Organizational Program  SWMP/Rotating Intensive Basin Studies  
The Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) component of the Statewide Waters Monitoring Program primarily focuses on physical/chemical monitoring in river systems. RIBS sampling is conducted in the second year of two-year basin studies.

Project  RIBS  ROTATING INTENSIVE BASIN STUDIES
Project  RIBSROUT  RIBS - Routine Trend Network

Organizational Program  SWMP/Stream Biomonitoring  
The Stream Biomonitoring component of the Statewide Waters Monitoring Program uses biological monitoring to evaluate water quality.

Project  RIBS  ROTATING INTENSIVE BASIN STUDIES
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division of Drinking and Ground Water (Ohio)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
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<tr>
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21OHIO

**Division of Surface water (Ohio)**

**Organizational Program**  Ohio EPA Division of Surface Water

This is a program that is associated with all Ohio EPA Division of Surface Water STORET projects.

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<td>Indian Creek TMDL</td>
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<td>Tuscarawas River TMDL</td>
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<td>Olentangy River Dam Removals</td>
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<td>Powderlick Run Restoration</td>
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<td>Little Raccoon Creek</td>
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<td>Nutrient Study</td>
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<td>1024</td>
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</table>
The Pennsylvania Fish Tissue Sampling and Fish Advisories Program was started in 1976 to determine the levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) and organochlorine pesticides in fish. Today, samples are collected at several Water Quality Network (WQN) sites as well as non-WQN sites. The samples are collected by electrofishing (shocking), but other methods such as various nets, trotlines or angling may be used.

The target species is a representative, recreationally important species for the waterbody being sampled, unless otherwise indicated. It should be a species commonly taken by anglers for consumption and be of legal size. In trout streams, fish should be wild or holdovers of seven inches or more. A suggested ranking or warm water fish, in descending order of desirability, is bass, crappie, rock bass, redbreast sunfish, bluegill or pumpkinseed. If recreationally important, channel catfish can be collected from warm water locations. Samples of bottom feeders may be collected when advisories are in place for such species.

A normal sample consists of 10 scaled, skin-on filets from a composite of five fish. Channel catfish or bullhead samples consist of 10 skinless filets. American eel samples consist of five 1-inch section from each skinned and gutted eel. All fish in the composite should be of the same species and size, if possible (the smallest should be at least 75% of the length of the largest). Each fish in the composite is measured (total length) to the nearest tenth of an inch and weighed to the nearest ounce. In addition, any notes on general condition, tumors, lesions, collection problems, weather conditions, etc. are noted.

PA's Groundwater Network (GWN) looks at private wells across the state and tests for chemicals commonly found in groundwater.

Pennsylvania's Surface Water Quality Monitoring Network (WQN) is a statewide, fixed station water quality sampling system operated by the Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP), Bureau of Water Supply and Wastewater Management. It is designed to assess both the quality of Pennsylvania's surface waters and the effectiveness of the water quality management program by accomplishing three basic objectives:

Organizational Program: NUTZ Monitoring
Test Program to test data entry procedures

Organizational Program: Shellfish Sanitation Program
Annually updates (classify) acreage throughout the state of South Carolina that's potentially available for molluscan bivalve shellfish harvesting by performing routine, followup, and special sampling from shellfish management areas on a monthly basis (selected prohibited areas excluded).

Organizational Program: Surface Water Quality Monitoring
Routine, followup, and special sampling conducted for the surface water programs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SED1999</td>
<td>Ambient surface water sediment sampling 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SED2000</td>
<td>Ambient surface water sediment sampling 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SED2003</td>
<td>Ambient surface water sediment sampling 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SED2005</td>
<td>Ambient surface water sediment sampling 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWS1999</td>
<td>Ambient Surface Water Quality Routine Sampling 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWS2000</td>
<td>Ambient Surface Water Quality Routine Sampling 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWS2001</td>
<td>Ambient Surface Water Quality Routine Sampling 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWS2003</td>
<td>Ambient Surface Water Quality Routine Sampling 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWS2005</td>
<td>Ambient Surface Water Quality Routine Sampling 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWS2006</td>
<td>Ambient Surface Water Quality Routine Sampling 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) Environmental Surveillance and Oversight Program (ESOP) independently evaluates the Savannah River Site (SRS) non-regulatory environmental monitoring programs through an established multi-media network on and around the site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>97RW002</td>
<td>Radiological Surface Water and Sediment Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98GA001</td>
<td>Game Animal Monitoring Project Adjacent to the SRS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An ambient groundwater quality monitoring network has been established in South Carolina for the purpose of providing statewide and aquifer-specific baseline values of selected chemical constituents. Groundwater sampling is conducted annually from this network of selected public and private wells across the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLKCRK</td>
<td>Black Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLKMINO</td>
<td>Black Mingo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDDEN</td>
<td>Middendorf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEEDEE</td>
<td>Pee Dee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIEDBR</td>
<td>Piedmont Bedrock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALUEDI</td>
<td>Saluda Edisto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPROL</td>
<td>Piedmont Saprolite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAVSALK</td>
<td>Savannah Salihatchie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURFSND</td>
<td>Surficial Sands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERTLMS</td>
<td>Tertiary Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERTSND</td>
<td>Tertiary Sand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The samples in the database are collected and analyzed by the Analytical and Biological Services laboratory for the Santee Cooper ambient monitoring program. Samples are collected at 50 stations on the Santee Cooper lake system and major tributaries entering and exiting the system. Samples are collected on a monthly basis unless otherwise noted.
Program Summary

21SCSHL  SC Dept of Health and Environmental Control

Organizational Program  SOUTH CAROLINA SHELLFISH SANITATION PROGRAM
WATER MONITORING PROGRAM FOR SHELLFISH

Project  SFPRLOW  REGION 8-BEAUFORT (LOW COUNTRY) EQC OFC SHELLFISH PROJECT
Project  SFPRTRI  REGION 7-CHARLESTON (TRIDENT) EQC OFC SHELLFISH PROJECT
Project  SFPRWAC  REGION 6-MYRTLE BEACH (WACCAMAW) EQC OFC SHELLFISH PROJECT
The primary responsibilities of the Surface Water Program are to:

- Regulation of municipal and industrial wastewater discharge;
- Regulation of confined animal feeding unit discharge;
- Establish ambient surface water quality standards;
- Monitor surface water; and
- Investigation of activities that potentially impact surface water.

<p>| Project | AMBIENT | Ambient Surface Water Quality Monitoring |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31DRBCSP</th>
<th>Delaware River Basin Commission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Delaware Water Gap Scenic and Rec. River Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>SRMPDEWA Delaware Water Gap Scenic and Rec. River Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Lower Delaware Water Quality Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>LOWDEL Lower Non-Tidal Delaware River Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Tri-State Water Quality Monitoring Water Quality Monitoring for the development of a Water Quality Model for the 8 mile stretch of Delaware River between the Upper Delaware National Recreational River and Delaware Water Gap National Recreational River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>SRMPUPDE Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organizational Program  Ambient Water Quality Program

There is an ongoing need to document the hypoxic conditions in Long Island Sound. To address that need, at the request of the US EPA - Region II the Commission conducts an intensive ambient water quality survey in support of the Long Island Sound Study. The ISC participates in a cooperative sampling effort with other government agencies during the critical summer season. Data is collected by ISC in western Long Island Sound and the upper East River. The information can be used to measure the effectiveness of management activities and programs implemented under the Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan.

The survey is performed aboard the ISC’s research vessel, the R/V Natale Colosi. This monitoring project is conducted from June through mid-September in cooperation with several other agencies. During the weekly cruises, temperature, salinity and dissolved oxygen are determined in situ. Samples are collected and analyses are performed for phytoplankton and pfiesteria piscicida identification by cooperating agencies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIS1999</td>
<td>LONG ISLAND SOUND AMBIENT WATER QUALITY MONITORING FOR 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIS2000</td>
<td>LONG ISLAND SOUND AMBIENT WATER QUALITY MONITORING FOR 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIS2001</td>
<td>LONG ISLAND SOUND AMBIENT WATER QUALITY MONITORING FOR 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIS2002</td>
<td>LONG ISLAND SOUND AMBIENT WATER QUALITY MONITORING FOR 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIS2003</td>
<td>LONG ISLAND SOUND AMBIENT WATER QUALITY MONITORING FOR 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIS2004</td>
<td>LONG ISLAND SOUND AMBIENT WATER QUALITY MONITORING FOR 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIS2006</td>
<td>LONG ISLAND SOUND AMBIENT WATER QUALITY MONITORING FOR 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIS2007</td>
<td>LONG ISLAND SOUND AMBIENT WATER QUALITY MONITORING FOR 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATH07-8</td>
<td>Hudson River Pathogens: Bear Mountain to Alpine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATH2001</td>
<td>2001 Ambient Water Quality Monitoring for Pathogens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATH2002</td>
<td>2002 Ambient Water Quality Monitoring for Pathogens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATH2005</td>
<td>2005 Ambient Water Quality Monitoring for Pathogens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATH2007</td>
<td>Hudson River Pathogens: Bear Mountain to Yonkers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATHNBPR</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Sampling for Pathogens in Newark Bay Complex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organizational Program  Effluent Water Quality Program

Investigations of private and municipal facilities involve a six-hour period of sampling and an inspection of processes, equipment, and plant records. Investigations of industrial facilities generally involve a 24-hour period or a full day’s production. Analyses are performed by ISC’s laboratory for the parameters specified in the facilities’ discharge permits. The data generated from these investigations are used to determine compliance with ISC’s Water Quality Regulations and with each facility’s N/SPDES discharge permit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIS2006</td>
<td>LONG ISLAND SOUND AMBIENT WATER QUALITY MONITORING FOR 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIS2007</td>
<td>LONG ISLAND SOUND AMBIENT WATER QUALITY MONITORING FOR 2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Organizational Program

**Water Resources Management**
- **Project**: None

### Organizational Program

**Watershed Assessment and Protection Program**
- **Project**: ISWQN
  - Interstate Stream Water Quality Network
- **Project**: TEST-01
  - Test Project
The Barnegat Bay Watch Program of the Alliance for a Living Ocean (ALO) is dedicated to maintaining good water quality in the ocean and Barnegat Bay, preserving the Barnegat Bay Estuary and the unique barrier island environment of Long Beach Island. A major part of the program is the Barnegat Bay Watch Water Monitoring Project that provides ongoing monitoring of ecological conditions in the bay. Another part of the program involves the continuing education of visitors, and property owners who use the ocean and bay as a garbage dump, and who contribute to nonpoint source pollution in Barnegat Bay.
Organizational Program

Martha’s Vineyard Marine + Fresh Water Beach 2004 Program

Weekly Testing of 40+ sites across the island of Martha’s Vineyard. To provide compliance in Enterococcus Bacteria testing for all public and semi-private beaches during the 10 week sampling season of 2004.

Project

None

Organizational Program

Menemsha Pond and Squibnocket Pond Surface Water Monitoring

To weekly monitor the quality of water in these two major estuaries because of the direct impact these waters have on the Tribal Community at large. To assure that possible contamination will not impact the Wampanoag Shellfish Hatchery Program adversely.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHEM AN</td>
<td>Chemical Analysis of Menemsha pond + associated water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHL-A</td>
<td>Chlorophyll-A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICROBIO</td>
<td>Microbiological testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQIB &amp; M</td>
<td>Ambient Monitoring of Squibnocket and Menemsha Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YSI</td>
<td>Utilize on site meters for data collection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Organizational Program

**Contaminated Sites Program (CST)**

All other contaminated sites that are not associated with regulated USTs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10038148</td>
<td>Bentley Trust Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10223015</td>
<td>Letter Shop/Graphics North Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10223053</td>
<td>College Cleaners Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226001</td>
<td>Lucky Sourdough Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226003</td>
<td>Mapco Express 5018 Monitoring Well Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226007</td>
<td>Tesoro - Northstore #103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226008</td>
<td>Kellys Firestone Monitoring Well Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226009</td>
<td>O.K. Lumber Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226010</td>
<td>Tesoro - Northstore #105 Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226020</td>
<td>Tesoro - Northstore #104 Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226029</td>
<td>Northside Gas &amp; Grocery Property Monitoring Well Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226034</td>
<td>Rons Service &amp; Towing Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226036</td>
<td>Mat-Su Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226042</td>
<td>Adak Avenue Residence Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226043</td>
<td>Sourdough Express Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226046</td>
<td>US Travel Systems Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226050</td>
<td>FMUS - Fuel Island and Warehouse/Garage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226052</td>
<td>Chevron - Hutchisons Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226055</td>
<td>NC Machinery Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226063</td>
<td>Chevron- Goldpanner Service Station Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226066</td>
<td>FMUS - Public Safety Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226080</td>
<td>Samson Hardware Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226084</td>
<td>Federal Bldg. Moto Pool Equipment Bldg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226085</td>
<td>ADKO Cleaner Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226089</td>
<td>FNSB - Old Main School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226095</td>
<td>Former Hamilton Gas Station Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226114</td>
<td>A&amp;W Wholesale Company, Inc. Monitoring Wall Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226119</td>
<td>Texaco - Gas N Go - Airport Way Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226132</td>
<td>Tesoro - Northstore #115 Monitoring Well Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226146</td>
<td>Chandler Plumbing &amp; Heating Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226147</td>
<td>ACME Electronic Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226150</td>
<td>Wilbur Bros. Mechanical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226153</td>
<td>Former Gold Exchange PIC Building Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10238024</td>
<td>Westmark Fairbanks Hotel Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10238027</td>
<td>Carrs Foodland Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10238040</td>
<td>Fairview Manor Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10238072</td>
<td>Aurora Motors Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10238086</td>
<td>MSLUG Fairbanks area Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10238101</td>
<td>PTI Well St. Warehouse Monitoring Project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Organizational Program

**Industry Preparedness and Pipeline Program (IPP)**

Industry Preparedness and Pipeline Program (IPP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Organizational Program

**Non Point Source Water Pollution Control Program**

Program Mission: To protect water resources and public health from non point sources of pollution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Organizational Program

**Pollution Environmental Response Program (PRP)**

Pollution Environmental Response Program (PRP).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Organizational Program

**Spill Prevention and Response Storage Tank Program**

Page 230 of 284
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Water Discharge Permits and Certification Program</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Mission: To protect water resources and public health by regulating wastewater discharges.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Tank Program (STP)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage tank program will describe all leaking underground storage tank sites.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## BEAR_CRK  Bear Creek Reservoir (Colorado)

### National Program

Chesapeake Bay Nutrient Clean-up

This multi-org program includes Projects from all the Commission Cooperating Organizations which deal with the nutrient control in the Chesapeake Bay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BC1994</td>
<td>Bear Creek Watershed Association Water Quality Monitoring Pr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC1995</td>
<td>Bear Creek Watershed Association Water Quality Monitoring Pr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC1996</td>
<td>Bear Creek Watershed Association Water Quality Monitoring Pr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC1997</td>
<td>Bear Creek Watershed Association Water Quality Monitoring Pr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC1998</td>
<td>Bear Creek Watershed Association Water Quality Monitoring Pr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC1999</td>
<td>Bear Creek Watershed Association Water Quality Monitoring Pr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC2000</td>
<td>Bear Creek Watershed Association Water Quality Monitoring Pr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Organizational Program

Bear Creek Watershed Association Water Quality Monitoring Pr

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BC1994</td>
<td>Bear Creek Watershed Association Water Quality Monitoring Pr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC1995</td>
<td>Bear Creek Watershed Association Water Quality Monitoring Pr</td>
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<td>BC1999</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC2000</td>
<td>Bear Creek Watershed Association Water Quality Monitoring Pr</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**Page 232 of 284**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This is an ambient water quality monitoring program for the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board in central California. We are monitoring a wide variety of parameters in watersheds, coastal confluences, and nearshore waters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>Morro Bay National Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This is a 319(h) funded program to quantify water quality improvements associated with Best Management Practice implementation. It is a ten year program which was initiated in 1993. It focuses on rangeland management practices in the Morro Bay watershed, San Luis Obispo County, California.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
District Water Quality Sampling Program

See ER1110-2-8154 and ETL1110-2-362. Summarized, they state that water quality data collection activities will be carried out to support one or more of the following objectives:
- establish baseline conditions and identify trends, opportunities, and problems
- assess compliance with applicable water quality standards
- provide an adequate database for understanding project conditions and coordinating activities that influence water quality
- investigate special problems and improve water management procedures
- provide data to support reservoir regulation elements for effective management of water quality
- provide water quality data required for real-time project regulation
- evaluate water/sediment interactions and their effects on overall water quality
- engineer aquatic environments and ecosystems
- develop and maintain environmental awareness essential for sound stewardship
- meet other objectives and special needs as they occur

Project  None
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHATFLD</th>
<th>Chatfield Reservoir (Colorado)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>Chatfield Basin and Reservoir Water Quality Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>CH2000 Chatfield Water Quality Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CIKEEPAK  

Cook Inlet Keeper (Alaska)

Organizational Program  Citizen’s Environmental Monitoring Program (CEMP)

In 1996, Keeper developed Alaska’s first scientifically defensible volunteer water quality monitoring program. Keeper’s efforts in Kachemak Bay have been held up as a model by the State, and have spawned monitoring in Native villages, on the Kenai River, in the Anchorage Bowl and the Mat-Su Valley. Keeper provides information, technical services and quality assurance to Cook Inlet monitoring groups, and is leading the way toward the most consistent, credible, and coordinated citizen monitoring effort in Alaska. Keeper and its partners have trained more than 400 volunteers who monitor nearly 150 sites throughout the watershed. Water quality information collected by citizens is managed and analyzed in a relational database, and in 2002, Keeper is working to create a comprehensive database where all groups and agencies can enter and share data. Four years of citizen-collected data in Kachemak Bay is currently available on Keeper’s web page, along with Keeper’s water quality reports.

Project  None
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITYFTCO</th>
<th>City of Fort Collins (Colorado)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>City of Fort Collins Drinking Water Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resolution 93-144 of the Council of the City of Fort Collins Adopting a Drinking Water Quality Policy for the City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>WQ-RIV01  River Monitoring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 237 of 284
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITYOFPG</th>
<th>City of Punta Gorda (Florida)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>City of Punta Gorda Alligator Creek Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City of Punta Gorda Alligator Creek water quality data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>ACFIXED City of Punta Gorda Alligator Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Shell Creek HBMP Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City of Punta Gorda Hydrobiological Monitoring Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
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Des Moines River - Corp of Engineers (IOWA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Des Moines River Water Quality Network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Des Moines River Water Quality Network (DMRWQN) is a surface water quality project sponsored by the US Army Corps of Engineers that collects water samples year-round at locations along the Des Moines and Raccoon Rivers and Saylorville and Red Rock Reservoirs. The purpose of the project is to evaluate the affects of Saylorville and Red Rock Dam on downstream river quality and to characterize upstream water quality. The project was initiated in 1967 as a preimpoundment study of the Saylorville Reservoir reach and has evolved over its 33 year history to include Red Rock Reservoir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>None</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Connecticut Dept. of Environmental Protection

Organizational Program

CTDEPABM
Ambient Biological Monitoring. Primarily use macroinvertebrate community but can use fish community.

MACROS
Ambient biological monitoring using macroinvertebrates

Organizational Program

CTDEPBCH
Weekly monitoring of state owned and managed bathing areas for indicator bacteria. Samples are collected by CTDEP staff and analyzed by CT Dept of Health Microbiological Laboratory.

CTDEPBCH
Monitoring of State owned and managed designated beaches

Organizational Program

CTDEPPHYSCHEM
Physical and chemical monitoring surface waters in CT

None
### EMAP-CS

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<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program</th>
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<tr>
<td>NCA</td>
<td>EPA EMAP-National Coastal Assessment 1990-2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>WCOAST</td>
<td>EMAP-West Coastal Monitoring (E-WCM)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Environmental Monitoring &amp; Assessment Program-Estuaries</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VA_PROV</td>
<td>EMAP 1990-93 Virginian Province (VP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>EPA_R7</td>
<td>US EPA Region 7</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Region 7 Ambient Fish Tissue (RAFT) Monitoring Program</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Regional Environmental Monitoring &amp; Assessment Prog (R-EMAP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-EMAP is the Region 7 component of the National EMAP program for monitoring the status and trends in the trends of our Nation's ecological resources. Using a probability based monitoring design, water, sediment, fish tissue and habitat data has been collected since 1994 through state projects in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska and beginning in 2001 in Iowa. The probability-based monitoring design draws random samples from a population to develop estimates of the condition of that population with a known degree of statistical confidence. The purposes of this R-EMAP project were to determine the status of the health, or quality, of the stream fisheries within the EPA, Region 7 area (IA, KS, MO &amp; NE) and to establish baseline data and methods which could be used to assess long-term trends in the health of stream fisheries throughout the Region.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>ECF03 Nebraska 1999 REMAP</td>
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</table>
Data on the spatial distribution and temporal dynamics of benthic marine communities is being collected using a stratified-random site selection approach coupled with repeated monitoring of permanent sites. Data on abundance, cover, biomass, species composition, productivity, leaf emergence rates, population demographics and nutrient content are being collected on benthic marine plants (macroalgae and seagrasses).
Florida Keys NMS - Water Quality Monitoring Program

Organizational Program: Water Quality Monitoring Program

The Southeastern Environmental Research Program at Florida International University operates a network of 331 fixed sampling sites distributed throughout the estuarine and coastal ecosystems of south Florida. The purpose of this network is to address concerns in regional water quality which cross and overlap separate political boundaries. Funding has come from different sources with individual programs being added as funding became available. Biscayne Bay, Florida Bay, Whitewater Bay, Ten Thousand Islands, Rookery Bay, Estero Bay, and Pine Island Sound are sampled monthly while the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) and the southwest shelf are sampled quarterly. Variables currently being measured include surface and bottom temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, nitrate, nitrite, ammonium, total nitrogen, total organic nitrogen, total phosphorus, soluble reactive phosphorus, total organic carbon, total silicate, chlorophyll a, alkaline phosphatase activity, turbidity, and light extinction.

Project: WQMP Water Quality Monitoring Program
<table>
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<tr>
<th>FWC/FWRI</th>
<th>Fish Wildlife Conservation / Wildlife Research Institute(FL)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational</strong></td>
<td>FKNMS Water Quality Data Management</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>CREMP Coral Reef Evaluation and Monitoring Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>City and county of Honolulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honouliuli 301(h) NPDES Program</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>HO BENTH</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>HO BIOAC</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>HO PLANT</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>HO WQMP</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sand Island 301 (h) NPDES Permit</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>SI PLANT</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>SI WQMP</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>IOWATER</td>
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IOWATER Iowa Volunteer Water Monitoring Program

Organizational Program

IOWATER Volunteer Monitoring Program
Kenai watershed Forum (Alaska)

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<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Citizen's Environmental Monitoring Program (CEMP)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
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</table>

Beginning in 1997, organizations throughout Cook Inlet began forging partnerships to ensure that data collected is credible and effective for resource protection. This partnership has grown into the Citizens' Environmental Monitoring Program Partnership of the Cook Inlet Watershed (CEMP Partnership), which currently consists of nine organizations: Anchorage Waterways Council, Cook Inlet Keeper, Environment and Natural Resources Institute-University of Alaska Anchorage, Homer Soil and Water Conservation District, Kenai Watershed Forum, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Palmer Soil and Water Conservation District, Uper Susitna Soil and Water Conservation District, and Wasilla Soil and Water Conservation District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>None</th>
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</table>
LADEQWPD

LDEQ/Watershed Planning Division

Organizational Program  WQN
Water Quality Network - The monthly ambient surface water monitoring program.

Project  W1958001  Statewide Water Quality Monitoring Network
### Organizational Program

- **City of Lakeland (Florida)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Project</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benthic Macroinvertebrate sampling</td>
<td>HWD</td>
<td>Lake Hollingsworth Restoration project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling of macroinvertebrates from Lake Hollingsworth</td>
<td>HWMI</td>
<td>Lake Hollingsworth Benthic Macroinvertebrate sampling</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lake Hollingsworth Bacteria sampling</td>
<td>HWBACTI</td>
<td>Bacteria sampling for Lake Hollingsworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monthly sampling of bacteria samples on 7 stations on Lake Hollingsworth</td>
<td>HWD</td>
<td>Lake Hollingsworth Restoration project</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lake Hollingsworth Restoration Project</td>
<td>HWBACTI</td>
<td>Bacteria sampling for Lake Hollingsworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly and quarterly sampling for water quality in 17 City lakes.</td>
<td>HWD</td>
<td>Lake Hollingsworth Restoration project</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The restoration project is the removal of sediment on Lake Hollingsworth so as to improve water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and increase recreational opportunities. Lake Hollingsworth is a shallow cone-shaped solution basin with ~ 75% of the bottom covered with varying thicknesses of flocculent, organic sediment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water Quality Sampling</td>
<td>17LKHIST</td>
<td>17 Lake Quarterly Water Quality Monitoring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monthly and quarterly sampling for water quality in 17 City lakes.</td>
<td>HWBACTI</td>
<td>Bacteria sampling for Lake Hollingsworth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project HWBACTI</td>
<td>HWD</td>
<td>Lake Hollingsworth Restoration project</td>
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<tr>
<td>MATSUBRO</td>
<td>MAT-Su Borough Planning (Alaska)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Citizens’ Environmental Monitoring Program</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Beginning in 1997, organizations throughout Cook Inlet began forging partnerships to ensure that data collected is credible and effective for resource protection. This partnership has grown into the Citizens’ Environmental Monitoring Program Partnership of the Cook Inlet Watershed (CEMP Partnership), which currently consists of nine organizations: Anchorage Waterways Council, Cook Inlet Keeper, Environment and Natural Resources Institute-University of Alaska Anchorage, Homer Soil and Water Conservation District, Kenai Watershed Forum, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Palmer Soil and Water Conservation District, Uper Susitna Soil and Water Conservation District, and Wasilla Soil and Water Conservation District.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Project** | None |
Project       ESPNPS       ESPN - Point Source 1998-2001
Project       ESPNWQ       ESPN - Non Point Source 1998-2002

Organizational Program Potomac Water Quality Monitoring Program

The monitoring program proposed here is designed to support development and calibration of a Hydrologic Simulation Program-FORTRAN (HSPF) watershed model of the basin that may be used to assess the effects of point and nonpoint nutrient and suspended sediment sources on water quality in the Potomac River.

Project       CB2001       Lower Potomac Boundary Stations 2001-2002
Project       CW2000       Western MD, Potomac River Boundary Stations 2000-2002
Project       MP2001       Mattawoman Creek & Piscataway Creek TMDL Strategy 2001-2002
Project       RE2000       USGS Rain Event 2000
Project       SB2001       St Clements Bay & Breton Bay TMDL Strategy 2001-2002
Project       WG2001       Wicomico River & Gilbert Swamp TMDL Strategy 2001-2002

Organizational Program Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Cycling Strategy

The water quality monitoring efforts, designed to support TMDL development, is being conducted by MDE within Maryland's watershed cycling framework. According to this framework, the State of MD is divided into 5 regions so that intensified water quality management resources can be targeted to the regions in a systematic manner. Monitoring activities are being cycled through these regions over a five-year period. In each region, MDE collects water quality data for three wet periods (March, April, May) and three dry periods (July, August, September) for use in estimating watershed model loading rates, and for water quality model calibration and validation. The plan also is to collect monthly water quality boundary condition data to support model development for the water bodies identified on Maryland's 303(d) list.

Project       AC2002       Anacostia River Bacteria Study 2002 - 2003
Project       AN2002       Antietam Creek TMDL Strategy 2002
Project       AN2003       Antietam Creek Bacteria Study 2002 - 2003
Project       BC2002       Bush Creek Water Quality Study 2002
Project       BD1999       Bodkin Creek Water Quality Study 1999
Project       BG2000       Back River & Gunpowder River TMDL Strategy 2000
Project       BR1999       Bush River TMDL Strategy 1999
Project       BT2002       Coastal Bay Tributaries TMDL Strategy 2002
Project       CA2002       Catoctin Creek TMDL Strategy 2002
Project       CB1999       Upper Eastern Shore Boundary Stations 1999
Project       CB2000       Upper Western Shore Boundary Stations 2000
Project       CB2001       Lower Potomac Boundary Stations 2001-2002
Project       CH1998       Choptank River TMDL Strategy 1998
Project       CJ2002       Rock Creek & Cabin John Creek Bacteria Study 2002 - 2003
Project       CM1997       Casselman River Water Quality Study 1997
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>MD Dept. Environment</th>
<th>In House Water Data</th>
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<td>CO2002</td>
<td>Conococheague Creek TMDL Strategy 2002</td>
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<td>CP2000</td>
<td>St Marys Lake TMDL Strategy 2000-2002</td>
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<td>CV1997</td>
<td>Centreville Water Quality Study 1997</td>
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<tr>
<td>CW1999</td>
<td>Lake Habeeb, Broadford Lake, Georges Crk Boundary Stns 1999</td>
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<tr>
<td>CW2000</td>
<td>Western MD, Potomac River Boundary Stations 2000-2002</td>
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<td>DP2002</td>
<td>Double Pipe Creek TMDL Strategy 2002</td>
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<td>EB1999</td>
<td>Eastern Bay TMDL Strategy 1999</td>
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<td>ED2002</td>
<td>Edgewater Village Lake TMDL Strategy 2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>EL1999</td>
<td>Elk River &amp; Bohemia River Boat Stations TMDL Strategy 1999</td>
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<td>EV2001</td>
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<td>FB1999</td>
<td>North East River &amp; Furnace Bay TMDL Strategy 1999</td>
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<td>FL1995</td>
<td>Fairlee Creek Water Quality Study 1995</td>
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<td>FP1999</td>
<td>Funk's Pond Water Quality Study 1999</td>
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<td>FW1999</td>
<td>Fairlee, Worton &amp; Still Pond Creeks TMDL Strategy 1999</td>
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<td>GC1999</td>
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<td>GW2002</td>
<td>Gwynn's Falls Bacteria Study 2002 - 2003</td>
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<td>HC2000</td>
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<td>HP2002</td>
<td>Jones Falls Bacteria Study 2002 - 2003</td>
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<td>LC1999</td>
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<td>LI2000</td>
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<td>LL2002</td>
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<td>LM2002</td>
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<td>LP2002</td>
<td>Lower Patapsco River Bacteria Study 2002 - 2003</td>
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<td>LT1998</td>
<td>La Trappe Creek Water Quality Study 1998</td>
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<td>LY1994</td>
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<td>MB2000</td>
<td>Gunpowder, Middle, Bird Rivers TMDL Strategy 2000</td>
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<td>MC1999</td>
<td>Middle Chester River TMDL Strategy 1999</td>
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<td>MP2001</td>
<td>Mattawoman Creek &amp; Piscataway Creek TMDL Strategy 2001-2002</td>
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<td>MR1999</td>
<td>Miles River TMDL Strategy 1999</td>
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<td>MU2002</td>
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<td>NB2000</td>
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### Maine Department of Environmental Protection

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<tr>
<td>Biomonitoring Program</td>
<td>BIO_MAC</td>
<td>ME DEP Macroinvertebrate database</td>
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<td></td>
<td>BIO_PER</td>
<td>ME DEP Periphyton database</td>
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<td>Estuary/Marine Program</td>
<td>MAR_ALL</td>
<td>ME DEP Marine Database</td>
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<td>Invasives Program</td>
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<td>Lakes Program</td>
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<td>ME DEP Rivers data</td>
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<td>SWAT</td>
<td>Surface Water Ambient Toxics Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wetlands Program</td>
<td>WET_ALL</td>
<td>ME DEP Wetland database</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As of April 2004, Brown-Nicollet-Cottonwood Water Quality Board oversees several projects including Seven Mile Creek CWP (CWPLSEVEN), and Little Cottonwood CWP (CWPLCOTT).

**Organizational Program**

- **Project** CWPLCOTT: Little Cottonwood River CWP
- **Project** CWPLSEVEN: Seven Mile Creek Watershed Project

**Organizational Program**

- **Project** CD319: 319 Project for CD7 and CD32
- **Project** CWLACROW: Enhancing Volunteer Monitoring in the Crow River Watershed
- **Project** CWPCROWR: Crow River CWP Diagnostic Study
- **Project** CWPGROVE: Grove Lake Restoration Project CWP Phase II
- **Project** CWPMFCRG: Green Lake Middle Fork Crow River CWP
- **Project** CWPRICE: Rice Lake/Lake Koronis Restoration Proj, Phase II, Part II
- **Project** NFCRWW: North Fork Crow Water Monitoring
- **Project** NFCRWD: North Fork Crow River Watershed District

**Organizational Program**

- **Project** CARVBEV: Carver and Bevens Creek TMDLs
- **Project** CARVERCK: Carver Creek Water Quality Improvement Project
- **Project** CARVERLK: Carver County Lakes TMDLs (Excess Nutrients)
- **Project** CCBEVENS: Bevens Creek Grant Project
- **Project** CCECHASC: East Chaska Creek Memorandum of Agreement
- **Project** CCWCHASC: West Chaska Creek Memorandum of Agreement
- **Project** CCWOMP: Carver Co./MCES Watershed Outlet Monitoring Program
- **Project** CRANECK: Crane Creek Restoration Project
- **Project** LEGCFC: Carver County Fecal Coliform Study

**Organizational Program**

- **Project** BECKCOLA: Becker Coalition of Lake Association (COLA) Monitoring
- **Project** BFRB: Big Fork River Board River Watch Stream Monitoring Program
- **Project** CLMP: Citizen Lake-Monitoring Program
- **Project** CROWLMP: Crow Wing County Citizen Lake Monitoring Program
- **Project** CSMP: Citizen Stream-Monitoring Program
- **Project** HUBBCOLA: Hubbard Coalition of Lake Association (COLA) Monitoring
- **Project** LEGGRE: Green Lake Association Project
- **Project** LEGMHB: Mississippi Headwaters Riverwatch Program
- **Project** MCES_CAMP: MCES Citizen-Assisted Lake Monitoring Program
- **Project** MSPI_COR: Mississippi Corridor Neighborhood Coalition (MCNC)
- **Project** ORONO_VM: Lake Orono Volunteer Monitoring
- **Project** OUTDRCRP: Outdoor Corps
- **Project** PLATTE_L: Platte Lake Water Monitoring by Platte Lake Association
- **Project** POPECOLA: Pope Coalition of Lake Association (COLA) Monitoring
- **Project** RAINYLK: Rainy Lake Water Quality Project

This is not a formal agency program but an umbrella classification for projects for which citizens, students, or other volunteers perform all, or a significant component, of the monitoring.
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REDRWTCH</td>
<td>Red River Basin River Watch Project</td>
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<td>RMBLAB</td>
<td>RMB Environmental Laboratory Monitoring Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAPOA</td>
<td>Whitefish Chain and Surrounding Lakes WAPOA</td>
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Organizational Program: Intensive Watershed Monitoring Program
As of May 2007, this Program submits data through the following projects:

- North Fork Crow Water Monitoring (NFCROWWM)
- Pomme de Terre Water Monitoring (PDT_WM)
- Snake River Watershed Biological and TMDL Monitoring (SNAKEWBT)
  5-9-2007-JG

Organizational Program: Long Prairie River - Todd SWCD
Project has submitted data through the Long Prairie River CWP Project and now will submit data with TMDL-319 funding and the implementation of TMDL loading recommendations.
Today's date: 05-25-2006.

Project CWPLONGP: CWP Phase I & II Long Prairie River Management Project
Project LONGP: Long Prairie River TMDL-319 Non-Point Implementation Project

Organizational Program: MCES Ambient Surface Water Monitoring
Project MCESCAMP: MCES Citizen-Assisted Lake Monitoring Program
Project MILLELAC: Mille Lacs Lk Surface WQ Monitoring in Multiple Counties

Organizational Program: MPCA Ambient Surface Water Monitoring
Project BEACH_SS: MN Lk Superior Beach Monitoring Program-Sanitary Survey Proj
Project BEAVERCK: Beaver Creek Watershed Improvement Project
Project BECKCOLA: Becker Coalition of Lake Association (COLA) Monitoring
Project BELTRAMI: Beltrami Surface Water Assessment (CWLA Grant) Project Study
Project BENTON: Benton County SWCD Lake Monitoring
Project BIGKANDI: Big Kandiyohi Lake
Project BSAL: Big Sandy Area Lakes Watershed Management Project
Project BSANDYR: Aitkin - Big Sandy River Turbidity TMDL
Project CANNONW: Cannon River Wastewater Project
Project CANNNSWA: Cannon River Watershed SWA
Project CARVERLK: Carver County Lakes TMDLs (Excess Nutrients)
Project CASSWINI: Cass Lake/Lake Winnibigoshish CWP
Project CD319: 319 Project for CD7 and CD32
Project CHIPTMDL: Chippewa River TMDL Ammonia Sampling
Project CHISLIND: Chisago Lindstrom Lakes Assoc. Citizen Lake Monitoring Prg
Project CHUBCK: Chub Creek Watershed Assessment
Project CLEANWTR: Clean Water Legacy Surface Water Monitoring
Project CLMP: Citizen Lake-Monitoring Program
Project CLRWATER: Clearwater River and Walker Brook Fecal TMDL
Project CLRWDOFC: Clearwater River Dissolved Oxygen and Fecal Coliform TMDL
Project CLRWMISS: Clearwater River betw Clearwater Lk and Miss R TMDL
Project CMB: Citizens Monitoring Bacteria
Project CNTRELM: Center and Elm Watershed Project
Project COOKINIT: Cook County Water Plan Initiatives
Project COOKLKR: Cook County Water Program Lakes and River Monitoring
Project CRANECK: Crane Creek Restoration Project
Project CROSSLK: Cross Lake Association of Pine County
<table>
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### Organizational Program

**RCRCA**

As of December 2004, Redwood River CWP (CWP_RWR) and Cottonwood River (COTTONWD)

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<td>Redwood River Clean Water Project</td>
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**REDBUFF**

Red River Buffer Initiative. Includes 3 funded projects: REDRTURB (Whiskey Creek), SANDLK, and CWPREDLK (Silver Creek)

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<th>Project</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>CWPREDLK</td>
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<td>SANDLK</td>
<td>Sand Lake Watershed Project</td>
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### Organizational Program

**SRWD**

As of January 2006, Sauk River Watershed District includes seven projects: SRWD (Sauk River Watershed District Monitoring), BIGBIRCH (Big Birch Lake grant), BFISHLON (Big Fish Long Lake grant), SRCL (Horseshoe/Sauk River Chain of Lakes grant), CWPOSAKI (Osakis Lake grant), and BIGSAUKL (Big Sauk Lake grant). December 2005, LWRSAUK (Lower Sauk Diagnostic Study Project) was added by the watershed district.

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<tr>
<th>Project</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>BIGSAUKL</td>
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<td>CWPOSAKI</td>
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<td>Lower Sauk Diagnostic Study Project (#A75087)</td>
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<td>Sauk River Watershed District Non-Grant Related Projects</td>
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### Organizational Program

**VERMCHUB**

Vermillion River & Chub Creek ISTS Inspection & Upgrade Program (A95978). Data is submitted for this grant thru 3 projects: VRNETWRK, CHUBCK, MIDNORTH

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## MONT-DEQ

### Montana Department of Environmental Quality

#### Organizational Program: 21MTENFR

**ENFORCEMENT DIVISION; MONITORING BY DEQ STAFF** Contact: JOE MEEK  
Address: 1520 EAST 6TH AVENUE, PO BOX 200901, LEE METCALF BUILDING HELENA MT 59620  
Phone: (406) 444-4806

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<td>WELL INSPECTIONS, PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS</td>
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#### Organizational Program: 21MTGNDW

**GROUNDWATER; MONITORING BY DEQ STAFF** Contact: TIM BYRON  
Address: 1520 EAST 6TH AVENUE, PO BOX 200901, LEE METCALF BUILDING HELENA MT 596200901  
Phone: (406) 444-1454

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#### Organizational Program: 21MTHDWO

**SURFACE WATER; MONITORING BY DEQ STAFF** Contact: DON MITTELSTAEDT  
Address: 2209 PHOENIX AVENUE, PO BOX 200901, PHOENIX BUILDING HELENA MT 596200901  
Phone: (406) 444-2407

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<td>MILLTOWN DAM PROJECT</td>
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<td>CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY BASELINE DETERMINATION</td>
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<td>TENDERFOOT EXPERIMENTAL FOREST STUDY PROGRAM</td>
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<td>MIKE HORSE MINE RESERVOIR DAM</td>
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<td>WOLF CREEK WATER QUALITY INVESTIGATION</td>
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<td>HUGHEVILLE, MT., ABANDONED MINES STUDY</td>
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<td>FLATHEAD BASIN, 208 PROGRAM (APO)</td>
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<td>LAKE EUTROPHICATION STUDY</td>
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<td>JIM CREEK AREA LOGGING STUDY</td>
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<td>124</td>
<td>VAUGHN, MT., 'SLOUGH' STUDY</td>
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<td>MUDDY CREEK MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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<td>CHARLES M. RUSSELL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE</td>
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<td>128</td>
<td>WETLANDS BIOCRITERIA DEVELOPMENT, 1993-1994</td>
</tr>
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<td>LAKES INVENTORY</td>
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<td>YELLOWSTONE RIVER STUDY</td>
</tr>
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<td>163</td>
<td>FREEZEOUT LAKE MANAGEMENT PROJECT</td>
</tr>
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<td>WARD MOUNTAIN FIRE STREAM RESEARCH</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>ROCK CREEK METALS SURVEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>CLARKE'S FORK OF THE YELLOWSTONE GROUNDWATER PROJECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>COLONY MONITORING WELL STUDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>UPPER/LOWER RIVER ROAD GW ASSESSMENT, GREAT FALLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>MONTANA WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>SWAN LAKE OXYGEN DEPLETION STUDY</td>
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<td>AMMONIA TOXICITY STUDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 193</td>
<td>TMDL MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 195</td>
<td>DOG CREEK - TMDL PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
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<td>Project 2</td>
<td>HEBGEN LAKE STUDY</td>
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<td>Project 201</td>
<td>DATABASE TESTING &amp; EVALUATIONS @ DEQ</td>
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<td>Project 22</td>
<td>AMBIENT MONITORING, GENERAL USAGE</td>
</tr>
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<td>Project 23</td>
<td>305(B) MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
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<td>Project 25</td>
<td>AGRICULTURAL STUDY, 208 PROGRAM (APO)</td>
</tr>
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<td>YELLOWSTONE RIVER, MIDDLE, 208 PROGRAM (APO)</td>
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<td>YELLOWSTONE RIVER, TONGUE RIVER, 208 PROGRAM (APO)</td>
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<td>HAMBY LAKE MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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<td>Project 31</td>
<td>WATER BODY SYSTEM (WBS), STREAM ASSESSMENT</td>
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<td>BIG SKY SKI RESORT, SPECIAL BENTHIC STUDY</td>
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<td>BIG SKY SKI RESORT, WATER QUALITY STUDY PROGRAM</td>
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<td>BIOLOGICAL MONITORING, 208 PROGRAM (APO)</td>
</tr>
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<td>LAKES, WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT STUDY</td>
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<td>Project 4</td>
<td>SALINE SEEP STUDY, STATE-WIDE</td>
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<td>LAKE RESTORATION STUDY</td>
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<td>Project 43</td>
<td>CERIODAPHNIA BIOASSAY STUDY</td>
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<td>EAST GALLATIN RIVER RECOVERY PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>BRIDGER CREEK BASELINE PROGRAM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project 47</td>
<td>CANYON CREEK MONITORING, 208 PROGRAM (APO)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Project 49</td>
<td>CLARK FORK RIVER ASSESSMENT, 1988</td>
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<td>Project 51</td>
<td>PIPESTONE CREEK, WATER QUALITY INVESTIGATION</td>
</tr>
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<td>Project 52</td>
<td>COLSTRIP, MONTANA: WATER QUALITY INVESTIGATION</td>
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<td>Project 55</td>
<td>FIVE VALLEYS MONITORING PROGRAM, 208 PROGRAM (APO)</td>
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<td>Project 56</td>
<td>RESOURCE CONSERVATION RECOVERY ACT (RCRA)</td>
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<td>WATER POLLUTION CONTROL MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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<td>BEAL MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY INSPECTION</td>
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<td>ANACONDA-CLARK FORK RIVER STUDY</td>
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<td>BASIN 076G STUDY</td>
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<td>BOULDER RIVER STUDY</td>
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<td>WARM SPRINGS PONDS STUDY</td>
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<td>Project 65</td>
<td>FLINT CREEK STUDY PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 66</td>
<td>CLARK FORK RIVER ASSESSMENT, 1989</td>
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<td>Project 67</td>
<td>ELK Horn MOUNTAINS MINING DISTRICT MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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<td>Project 68</td>
<td>CROW CREEK NUTRIENT LEVEL STUDY PROGRAM</td>
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<td>BITTERROOT RIVER RECOVERY PROGRAM</td>
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<td>Project 71</td>
<td>CUMBERLAND MINING COMPANY MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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<td>CYANIDE POLLUTION MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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<td>DEEP CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT</td>
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<td>MUSSEL SHELL RIVER BASIN WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN</td>
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<td>DEER LODGE, MONTANA, BEAUTIFICATION PROGRAM</td>
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<td>SPRING CREEK SURVEY PROGRAM</td>
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<td>PRICKLY PEAR CREEK STUDY</td>
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<td>INDIAN CREEK WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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<td>MISSOURI RIVER, UPPER, NUTRIENT LEVEL STUDY</td>
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<td>CLARK FORK RIVER FLOW RESERVATION (EIS)</td>
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<td>DIATOM PROJECT</td>
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<td>TENMILE CREEK, MINING ACTIVITY DRAINAGE STUDY</td>
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<td>BITTERROOT RIVER STUDY PROGRAM</td>
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<td>1988, POST-FIRE MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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<td>Project 93</td>
<td>DRINKING WATER MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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<td>Project 94</td>
<td>TENMILE CREEK DRAINAGE, MINING ACTIVITY STUDY</td>
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<td>PERiphyton STUDY</td>
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<td>CANYON FERRY LAKE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT STUDY</td>
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<td>PRICKLY PEAR CREEK INVERTEBRATE STUDY</td>
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Organizational Program 21MTPERM
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<tr>
<th>Project No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>MIKE HORSE MINE SURVEILLANCE PROJECT</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>COMPLIANCE MONITORING</td>
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<td>119</td>
<td>OIL WELL SITE INSPECTION</td>
</tr>
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<td>131</td>
<td>ZORTMAN-LANDUSKY MINE MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
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<td>132</td>
<td>ASARCO ROCK CREEK MINING PROJECT BASELINE</td>
</tr>
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<td>133</td>
<td>U.S. BORAX MINING COMPANY EXPLORATION MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
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<td>134</td>
<td>NORANDA MINING COMPANY, MONTANORE PROJECT, EXPLORATION MONIT</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
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<td>143</td>
<td>SNOWSHOE MINE MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
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<td>144</td>
<td>U.S. HIGHWAY 2 MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
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<td>194</td>
<td>HOT MIX ASPHALT PLANT PROJECT</td>
</tr>
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<td>21</td>
<td>BASELINE STUDIES (MPDES)</td>
</tr>
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<td>36</td>
<td>STILLWATER RIVER, JOHNS MANSVILLE COMPANY MONITORING</td>
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<td>CALVERT MINE MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
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<td>WESTERN ENERGY COAL COMPANY MONITORING</td>
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<td>EMERY RIDGE BASELINE STUDY</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>FOREST STUDY, 208 PROGRAM (APO)</td>
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<td>105</td>
<td>CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST WATER QUALITY (USFS)</td>
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<td>107</td>
<td>BELT CREEK RS SPRAY IRRIGATION PROJECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>BIG SPRING CREEK RECOVERY MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>LINCOLN COUNTY LAKES STUDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>LEWISTOWN, MT. MINING ACTIVITY STUDY (BLM)</td>
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<td>116</td>
<td>FLATHEAD BASIN IRRIGATION SYSTEMS STUDY</td>
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<td>U.S. FOREST SERVICE MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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<td>120</td>
<td>FORT SHAW IRRIGATION SYSTEM STUDY</td>
</tr>
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<td>125</td>
<td>THOMPSON RIVER FISH PRODUCTIVITY STUDY (F&amp;G)</td>
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<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>BIOLOGICAL STATION (U OF M)</td>
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<td>137</td>
<td>HARD-ROCK, ACID-MINE, MONITORING PROGRAM (FW&amp;P)</td>
</tr>
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<td>138</td>
<td>BLACKFOOT RIVER BASIN, 208 PROGRAM (APO)</td>
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<td>140</td>
<td>BIRCH CREEK STUDY (SCS)</td>
</tr>
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<td>145</td>
<td>BLACKFEET INDIAN NATION, 208 PROGRAM (APO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>POPULAR RIVER STUDY (F&amp;G)</td>
</tr>
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<td>148</td>
<td>TALLY LAKE DISTRICT MONITORING PROGRAM (USFS)</td>
</tr>
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<td>15</td>
<td>PLACER MINING MONITORING PROGRAM (FW&amp;P)</td>
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<td>152</td>
<td>MACROPHYTE STUDY (F&amp;G)</td>
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<td>FISHERIES PRODUCTIVITY STUDY</td>
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<td>NON-POINT SOURCE (NPS), GODFREY CREEK</td>
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<td>NON-POINT SOURCE (NPS), OTTER CREEK</td>
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<td>NON-POINT SOURCE (NPS), BIG OTTER CREEK</td>
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<td>157</td>
<td>NEVADA CREEK WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT</td>
</tr>
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<td>159</td>
<td>MCDONALD GOLD PROJECT, SEVEN-UP PETE JOINT VENTURE</td>
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<td>NON-POINT SOURCE (NPS), EAST SPRING CREEK</td>
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<td>162</td>
<td>NON-POINT SOURCE (NPS), DEEP CREEK</td>
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<td>164</td>
<td>NON-POINT SOURCE (NPS), NEVADA CREEK DEMONSTRATION PROJECT</td>
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<td>NON-POINT SOURCE (NPS), THREEMILE CREEK PROJECT</td>
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<td>166</td>
<td>NON-POINT SOURCE (NPS), NINEMILE CREEK</td>
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<td>167</td>
<td>DISSOLVED OXYGEN (LAKE PROFILES)</td>
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<td>168</td>
<td>KOOTENAI AND FLATHEAD NAT'L FOREST RNA STUDY</td>
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<td>184</td>
<td>LOREN BAHLS'S DIATOM SAMPLING</td>
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MWRDSTOR  Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago

Organizational Program  Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Monitoring Network
Project  AWQMN  AMBIENT WATER QUALITY MONITORING NETWORK
The current NPS Working Group is made up of 39 members from a variety of backgrounds, collected to include a broad representation of State, federal, and local agencies as well as special interest entities, environmental groups, and Native American representatives in the process of directing NPS pollution management. The NPS Working Group acts in a peer-review manner by providing input, opinions, and constructive criticism regarding the development and implementation of NPS policy and programs. The specific function of the group is divided into five purposes:

- Assist in the revision of the NPS Management Plan;
- Confirm the process of selecting priority watersheds;
- Provide consensus in the planning of work in priority watersheds;
- Develop in-state leadership regarding NPS issues; and
- Promote consistency between State-State and Federal-State NPS policies

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<th>Project</th>
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<td>NPS Technical Support for State Programs</td>
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<td>Small Watershed Rotating Basin Monitoring Program, Year 1</td>
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<td>Peacheater Creek National Monitoring Project</td>
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<td>Illinois River Basin Monitoring</td>
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<td>Little River Monitoring</td>
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<td>Ambient Toxicity</td>
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<td>Whisley Creek Demonstration Project</td>
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<td>Small Watershed Rotating Basin Monitoring Program, Year 3</td>
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<td>Canadian Lateral Demonstration</td>
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<td>036</td>
<td>Water Quality Technical Assistance in the Illinois River Bas</td>
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<td>Illinois River Watershed National Monitoring Program</td>
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<td>041</td>
<td>Biological Reference Condition Study for Central Great Plain</td>
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<td>048</td>
<td>Groundwater Surface Water Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>049</td>
<td>Clearview Creek Demonstration Project</td>
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<td>050</td>
<td>Remediation of Underground Mine Areas, Fly Ash Treatment</td>
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<td>EOBS - Continuation of 1991 104 Little River Project</td>
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<td>Poteau River Comprehensive Watershed Management Program</td>
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<td>059</td>
<td>Swine Waste Project</td>
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<td>063</td>
<td>Nutrient Trading to Support North Canadian River TMDL</td>
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<td>066</td>
<td>Little Deep Fork TMDL Support and BMP Implementation</td>
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<td>Bank Stabilization Through Stream Restoration</td>
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<td>Stream Assessment to Fill Data Gaps for Eastern Oklahoma</td>
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<td>Preliminary Stream Assessment to Fill Data Gaps for Eastern</td>
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<td>084</td>
<td>Phase II TMDL of Dog and Cat Creek Watersheds</td>
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<td>Turkey Creek Demonstration Watershed Project</td>
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<td>Stream Assessment to Fill Data Gaps for Southwestern OK</td>
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<td>Stream Assessment to fill Data Gaps in Northwestern OK</td>
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<td>Eucha Lake Management Program (Beaty Creek)</td>
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<td>Cherokee Nation Contract Honey and Cave Creek</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>PST</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>Pollution Case related sampling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sampling to determine if surface water affected by pollution spill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>C-RP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>C-RP sample</td>
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<td>Project</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Case</td>
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<td>SEEPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>Countyline Seeps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>Proposed Clean Water Act-related Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Check streams for old oilfield-related pollution impairments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKCORCOM</td>
<td>Oklahoma Corporation Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>SEMINOLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Organizational Program**

- Proposed EPA Grant Lake Wister
- Check streams for oilfield-related excess sediment impairments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Project</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>319</td>
<td>319(h) Wister Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>319_PRE</td>
<td>319(h) Wister Preliminary</td>
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<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>OKDAFF</td>
<td>Oklahoma Dept. of Agriculture, Food and Forestry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>CAFO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Providing harmony within agricultural production while providing protection to the waters of the State of Oklahoma.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>LMFO</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LMFO Groundwater Monitoring</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKDEQ</td>
<td>Oklahoma Dept. of Environmental Quality</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>303(d) Program</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To collect historical, field and laboratory data to assess water quality and biological condition as it relates to the 303(d) listing for the state of Oklahoma.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>ACOG-CWC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cottonwood Creek Pathogens</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>ACOG-NCR</td>
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<td></td>
<td>North Canadian River Pathogens</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>WQ-ILL</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Illinois River Pesticides &amp; Metals</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>WQ-LR</td>
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<td>Little River Pesticides</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>WQTURS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Turkey Creek South Pesticides</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Groundwater Program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To monitor groundwater quality within the state of Oklahoma.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>WQ-GW</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>106 Statewide Groundwater Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>WQ-GWC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Central Oklahoma Aquifer</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>TS-Toxics in Fish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To analyze fish tissue from Oklahoma lakes and reservoirs for residues of pesticides and mercury contamination and issue consumption advisories when levels become a human health concern.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>TS-XB</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Toxics in Reservoirs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>WQ-Toxics in Fish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The purpose of this project is to collect data for determination of zinc, lead or cadmium metals in fish tissue and how preparation affects the tissue concentration from Spring and Neosho Rivers and Mill ponds in the Tar Creek watershed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>WQ-TCF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tar Creek Fish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Program Summary

OKWRB

Organizational Program: 104b3 Projects; Clean Water WQ Monitoring
Project: WB104B FY-00 & 01 104b3 Projects

Organizational Program: 106 Subcontract; Clean Water WQ Monitoring
Project: WB106A 106 Subcontract--Priority 1 and 2 Waterbodies
Project: WB106B 106 Subcontract--Basin 6 and 7 Waterbodies
Project: WB106C 106 Subcontract--Washita River Watershed above Foss Lake
Project: WB106D 106 Subcontract--Washita River Watershed below Foss Lake
Project: WB106E 106 Subcontract--Atoka Lake Watershed
Project: WBLSB 106 Subcontract--Foss Lake True Color
Project: WBLSD 106 Subcontract--Foss Lake
Project: WBLCC 106 Subcontract--Foss Lake Chlorophyll-a

Organizational Program: Arbuckle Simpson Water Study
Project: WBASA Arbuckle Simpson Groundwater/Surface Water Interaction Study

Organizational Program: General Project Fish Tissue Analyses; Clean Water WQ Monitor
Project: WBTIF General Project for Fish Tissue Toxics Analyses

Organizational Program: Lake Wister Monitoring
Project: WBLW Monitoring related to Lake Wister Watershed

Organizational Program: North Fork Water Study
Project: WBNFR North Fork River Groundwater/Surface Water Interaction Study

Organizational Program: OWRB Bump Lakes; Clean Water WQ Monitoring
Project: WB-CL OWRB BUMPS--Lake Sestonic Chlorophyll-a
Project: WBCLE Chlorophyll-a Extraction Study
Project: WBLS OWRB Beneficial Use Monitoring Program--Lakes Monitoring

Organizational Program: OWRB Bump Streams; Clean Water WQ Monitoring
Project: WB-AT OWRB BUMPS--River/Stream Permanent Monitoring
Project: WB-RS OWRB BUMPS--River/Stream Rotating Monitoring
Project: WBATHD OWRB BUMPS--Low Hardness-Dependent Metals
Project: WBCLB OWRB BUMPS--River Benthic Chlorophyll-a
Project: WBCLC OWRB BUMPS--River Sestonic Chlorophyll-a
Project: WBRSSC OWRB BUMPS--River/Stream Rotating Oil/Gas Monitoring
Project: WBSRF Clean Water State Revolving Fund Special WQ Monitoring
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREQB-GW</th>
<th>Puerto Rico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Well monitoring program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Routine well monitoring network sampling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>WELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHELLYAB</td>
<td>Shell Chemical Yabucoa (Puerto Rico)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Shell Chemical Yabucoa</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Toxicity Testing Report</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2005-2006 403(c) Study</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for Shell Chemical Yabucoa, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yabucoa Refinery Ocean Outfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>as Required by NPDES Permit No. PR0000400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

|
Organizational Program

**EPA Wetland Protection**

**Project**
- 104WQM06 Water Quality Monitoring 2006
- WLWQ-98 Wetland Water Quality 1998
- WLWQ-00 Wetland Water Quality 2000
- WLWQ-01 Wetland Water Quality 2001
- WLWQ-02 Wetland Water Quality 2002

**Organizational Program**

Wetland Water Quality Monitoring Program

This monitoring project will look for any changes in the water quality of wetlands in Akwesasne. Wetland monitoring will be using a YSI data logger 6000 series and sonde. The instrument will collect a number of water quality parameters to be measured such as pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, temperature, turbidity and depth. A reading above or below basic water standards indicates a problem.

**Project**
- WLWQ-98 Wetland Water Quality 1998
- WLWQ-01 Wetland Water Quality 2001
- WLWQ-02 Wetland Water Quality 2002
- WLWQ-03 Wetland Water Quality 2003
- WLWQ-04 Wetland Water Quality 2004
- WLWQ-05 Wetland Water Quality 2005

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## Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation

**Organizational Program**  
Environmental Monitoring Program  

Provides both confirmatory and non-routine monitoring of the Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR). Monitoring activities include surface water, groundwater, safe drinking water, and biological.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SEDIMENT</td>
<td>Clinch River Ambient Sediment Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW_BIO</td>
<td>Surface Water Monitoring at Biological Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER</td>
<td>Clinch River Ambient Surface Water Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Page 275 of 284
Organizational Program: WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

The purpose of the Division of Water Pollution Control's water quality monitoring program is to provide a measure of Tennessee's progress towards meeting the goals established in the Federal Clean Water Act and the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Code</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21TNECO</td>
<td>Tennessee Ecoregion Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21TNWQ</td>
<td>Surface Water Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21TNWSM</td>
<td>WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UAAENRI1  UAA ENRI (Alaska)

Organizational Program  Alaska Biological Monitoring and Assessment Program

The objectives of the BMAP are to: a) Develop regional reference condition information for biological attributes; 2) Conduct technical level water quality assessments of streams in Alaska; 3) Provide technical expertise to raise public awareness and support and promote water quality monitoring in Alaska; 4) Develop a technical support structure for citizen-based and educational-level biological monitoring programs; 5) Provide hands-on educational opportunities through outreach activities; 6) Develop a database that would be used for all levels of data collected and be available to the public.

Project  None
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UDWC</th>
<th>Upper Deschutes Watershed Council (Oregon)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Water Quality Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>City</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>UDWC</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>USFSDNF</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>USFSONF</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U_NH01</td>
<td>University of N H Center for Freshwater Biology (New Hampsh)</td>
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<td>--------</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE LAY LAKES MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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<td>Project</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNHLLMP</td>
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<td></td>
<td>UNH LAY LAKES MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASISWCD</td>
<td>Wasilla SWCD (Alaska)</td>
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<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Citizen's Environmental Monitoring Program (CEMP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Organizational Program** | Biological and chemical water quality monitoring at selected creek sites. Wetland weed survey at selected creek sites and at mouth of Cottonwood and Wasilla Creek in Palmer Hay Flats Game Refuge. Project also includes stewardship education at a community level, volunteer level, and school level. |
| **Project** | None |

<p>| <strong>Organizational Program</strong> | Beginning in 1997, organizations throughout Cook Inlet began forging partnerships to ensure that data collected is credible and effective for resource protection. This partnership has grown in to the Citizens' Environmental Monitoring Program Partnership of the Cook Inlet Watershed (CEMP Partnership), which currently consists of nine organizations: Anchorage Waterways Council, Cook Inlet Keeper, Environment and Natural Resources Institute-University of Alaska Anchorage, Homer Soil and Water Conservation District, Kenai Watershed Forum, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Palmer Soil and Water Conservation District, Uper Susitna Soil and Water Conservation District, and Wasilla Soil and Water Conservation District. |
| <strong>Project</strong> | None |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WREQC</th>
<th>Wind River Environmental Quality Commission (Wyoming)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>106 Water Quality</td>
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<td>Water Quality Program</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>106 WATE</td>
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<td>WSSC</td>
<td>Water Sentinels Sierra Club (Epa Region 7)</td>
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<td>Organizational Program KY Water Sentinels-West</td>
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<tr>
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<td>WQ monitoring in W KY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Project None</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Organizational Program Michigan water sentinels</td>
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<td>Mi water quality monitoring</td>
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<td>Project None</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Organizational Program Missouri water sentinels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Missouri water quality monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Project WSSC-MO Missouri water sentinels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organizational Program Ohio water sentinels</td>
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<td>WQ monitoring in TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Project None</td>
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</table>
## Organizational Program

**Watershed Monitoring**

The Watershed Program of the Water Quality Division works to control and prevent water pollution through the use of both numeric and narrative stream water quality standards. The Watershed Program is also responsible for the preparation and triennial review of the water quality standards and for the facilitation of watershed plans on impaired waterbodies of the state. This work is conducted through the monitoring and analyses of biologic, chemical and physical data, in collaboration with various entities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BURP</td>
<td>Beneficial Use Reconnaissance Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF</td>
<td>Reference Stream Project</td>
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</table>
National Program: Chesapeake Bay Nutrient Clean-up

This multi-org program includes Projects from all the Commission Cooperating Organizations which deal with the nutrient control in the Chesapeake Bay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BASIN</td>
<td>WATERSHED RESTORATION ACTION PLAN : QAPP 319(h) MONITORING</td>
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<tr>
<td>BC1994</td>
<td>Bear Creek Watershed Association Water Quality Monitoring Pr</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISWQN</td>
<td>Interstate Stream Water Quality Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRJ-001</td>
<td>Sediment Chemistry</td>
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<td>WW2003</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment Plants 2003</td>
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