Organizational Program  New Hampshire Dept. of Environmental Services

Ambient River Monitoring Program (ARMP)  
Chemical, physical, and bacteriological river quality sampling program (annual - typically June, July, and August).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
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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.

<table>
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Volunteer River Assessment Program (VRAP)  
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).

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<th>Project</th>
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## US EPA Region 7

### Organizational Program
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
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<td>Scenic Rivers Monitoring Program - UPDE</td>
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</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

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.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/acad

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
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

Organizational Program

Alagnak Wild River

The Alagnak River flows from Kukaklek Lake in Katmai National Preserve and offers 69 miles of outstanding whitewater floating. The river is also noted for abundant wildlife and sport fishing for five species of salmon.


Acreage—30,745.25  Federal: 26,346  Nonfederal: 4,309.25

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

Organizational Program

Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument


Acreage—1,370.97  Federal: 1,079.23  Nonfederal: 291.74.

Contact:
Alibates Flint Quarries
National Monument
c/o Lake Meredith

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

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. Authorized Aug. 18, 1978. Acreage--133, all nonfederal.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/ammme

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.
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).


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

Organizational Program

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

The site includes two homes, the tailor shop, and the burial place of the 17th President. Authorized as a national monument Aug. 29, 1935; redesignated Dec. 11, 1963. Boundary change: Dec. 11, 1963.

Acreage--16.68, all federal.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/anjo

Organizational Program

Aniakchak National Monument and Aniakchak National Preserve

The Aniakchak Caldera, covering some 30 square miles, is one of the great dry calderas in the world. Located in the volcanically active Aleutian Mountains, the Aniakchak last erupted in 1931. The crater includes lava flows, cinder cones, and explosion pits, as well as Surprise Lake, source of the Aniakchak River, which cascades through a 1,500-foot gash in the crater wall. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.


National Park Service

439,863 Nonfederal: 25,740.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/ania

Project ANIA0001 Baseline Inventory of the Aquatic Resources of Aniakchak-1

Organizational Program 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-adjongs the park; grave space is not available.


Park acreage-3,255.89 Federal: 2,393.20 Nonfederal: 862.69. Cemetery acreage: 11.36, all federal.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/anti

Project ANTIO002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-02

Organizational Program 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

Project APIS0002 Water Resources of the Apostle Islands N.L. by USGS
Organizational Program

Appalachian National Scenic Trail


Contact:
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
NPS Project Office
c/o Harpers Ferry Center
P.O. Box 50
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425-0050
304-535-6278

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/aptr

Organizational Program

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park


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


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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/apco
Organizational Program
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).
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

Organizational Program
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial
This antebellum home of the Custis and Lee families overlooks the Potomac River and Washington, D.C.
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

Organizational Program
Assateague Island National Seashore

Program Summary
Organizational Program

**National Park Service**

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)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/asis

**Project**

ASIS0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Assateague Island
NS

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**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

**Project**

None

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**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

**Project**

BADL0001 Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas
Sur.-03

BADL0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-05
BADL0003 Analysis Data Sheet (1978) Submitted to the Park Supt.
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
505-672-3861

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/band

Project


Project BAND0002 Benthic Macroinvertebrate Bioassessment Methods Comparison

Project BAND0003 Geohydrology of Bandelier National Monument - 1980

Project BAND0004 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Bandelier NM

Organizational Program

Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site

The fort, now completely reconstructed north of the Arkansas River, was an important fur trading post in the 1833-49 period where Indians and trappers exchanged furs for trade goods.
Acreage--798.80 Federal: 735.60 Nonfederal: 63.20.

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

Project

Project BEOL0001 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-06

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.
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

Contact:
Big Bend National Park
P.O. Box 129
Big Bend National Park, TX 79834-0129
915-477-2251

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/bibe

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


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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/bicy

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


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


Contact:
Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area
4564 Leatherwood Road
Oneida, TN 37841-9544
423-569-9778
(Also in Kentucky)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/biho

Project
BISO0001 Big South Fork NR&RA: Water Quality Report 1982-1984
BISO0002 Cumberland Plateau Muskellunge Investigation by J. Riddle-1

Big Thicket National Preserve


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

Project BITH0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Big Thicket N. Pres.

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:
Subtropical islands form a north-south chain, with Biscayne Bay on the west and the Atlantic Ocean on the east. The park protects interrelated marine systems including mangrove shoreline, bay communities, subtropical keys, and the northernmost coral reef in the United States.


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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/bisc

Project BICA0001  Effects of Drilling Irrigation Wells Near Britton Spring
Project BICA0002  Spring Water-Supply Possibilities at Pretty Eagle & Ok-a-Beh
Project BICA0003  Water Quality and Rate of Sedimentation in Bighorn Lake
Project BICA0004  MT Fish and Game Department Data Collected From 1970-1972
Project BICA0005  Miscellaneous WQ Data Collected by Bighorn Canyon NRA Staff
Project BICA0006  Memo on Springs in the Campground Area Near Barry’s Landing
Project BICA0007  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-07
Project BICA0008  Limnological Studies on Bighorn Lake and its Tributaries
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 BISC0001  Report on Data for Biscayne Bay Marinas by USACOE - 1983
Project BISC0002  John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park WQ Monitoring Program
Project BISC0003  Addendum to Report "Biscayne Bay Ammonium Monitoring" - 1995
Project BISC0004  Pollution Studies in Biscayne Bay - 1939
Project BISC0005  Ecological Study of South Biscayne Bay Near Turkey Point
Project BISC0006  Coliform Sampling Program for Biscayne Bay - 1969
Project BISC0007  Biological Investigations of the Black Creek Vicinity
Project BISC0008  Mowry Canal (C-103) Water Quality and Discharge -
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<td>Ecology and Distribution of Larval Fishes of Biscayne Bay</td>
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<td>Preliminary Studies of Pollution in Biscayne Bay - 1955</td>
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<td>Survey of the Subtropical Inshore Waters near Miami - 1950</td>
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<td>BISC0013</td>
<td>Ecological Study of South Biscayne and Card Sound - 1971</td>
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<td>Salinity of Ocean-Water at Fowey Rocks - 1918</td>
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<td>BISC0015</td>
<td>Thermal Pollution of Intrastate Waters of Biscayne Bay</td>
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**Organizational Program**

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

**Organizational Program**

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. Initial construction funds allocated under authority of National Industrial Recovery Act June 16, 1933; National Park Service administration authorized June 30, 1936. Boundary changes: June 30, 1961; Oct. 9, 1968.

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
11NPSWRD  National Park Service

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 African American troops during the Civil War, stands on the trail.
Acreage--0.18, all nonfederal.

Contact:
Boston African American
National Historic Site
46 Joy Street
Boston, MA 02114-4025
617-742-5415

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/boaf

Project  None
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

Project
None

Organizational Program

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. Authorized Oct. 1, 1974. Boundary changes: Nov. 10, 1978; Sept. 8, 1980. 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

Project
None

Organizational Program

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
## 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.

**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

## Bryce Canyon National Park


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

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

## Buck Island Reef National Monument


**Contact:**

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**Project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BRCA0001</td>
<td>Town of Tropic, Culinary Waterworks - 1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRCA0002</td>
<td>Water System Improvements for the Town of Tropic - 1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRCA0003</td>
<td>Backcountry WQ Survey in Bryce Canyon National Park - 1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRCA0004</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRCA0005</td>
<td>Natural Spring Inventory-Bryce Canyon National Park - 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRCA0006</td>
<td>Groundwater Resources of the Bryce Canyon NP Area - 1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRCA0007</td>
<td>Water Supply Appraisals for Municipal Use - 1970</td>
</tr>
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### National Park Service

<table>
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<tr>
<th>11NPSWRD</th>
<th>National Park Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buck Island Reef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Danish Customs House</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kings Wharf</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2100 Church Street, #100</td>
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<td>Christiansted, VI 00820-4611</td>
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<td></td>
<td>340-773-1460</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For Additional Information: <a href="http://www.nps.gov/buis">www.nps.gov/buis</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Organizational Program**

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. Authorized March 1, 1972. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. 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**

BUIS0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Buck Island Reef NM

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**Cabrillo National Monument**

Juan Rodríguez 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. Proclaimed Oct. 14, 1913; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Feb. 2, 1959, Sept. 28, 1974. 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**

BUFF0001 Cattle Pasture Runoff Impact on Water Chemistry - 1989

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**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. Established Jan. 3, 1975. Acreage-57,661.69 Federal: 57,647.69 Nonfederal: 14.

Contact:
Canaveral
Organizational Program  
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. Authorized Nov. 2, 1994. 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

Organizational Program  
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. Authorized Feb. 14, 1931. Boundary change: March 1, 1933. 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

Organizational Program  
Canyonlands National Park  

Contact:  
Canyonlands National Park  
2282 S. West Resource Blvd.  
Moab, UT 84532
### 11NPSWRD National Park Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>CANY0001</th>
<th>Arches and Canyonlands National Park Aquatic Study - 1983-2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>CANY0002</td>
<td>Water Resources Descriptions and Database Canyonlands NP-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>CANY0003</td>
<td>Monitoring in Response to Proposed Nuclear Waste Reposit.-2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>CANY0004</td>
<td>Groundwater Resources in Canyonlands National Park - 1980-1</td>
</tr>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>CANY0005</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>CANY0006</td>
<td>Water Resources of Part of Canyonlands National Park - 1972</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>CANY0007</td>
<td>Hydrogeologic Feasibility of Developing Groundwater Supp.-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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

Archeological sites located along a succession of 114 lateral beach ridges illustrate Eskimo communities of every known cultural period in Alaska, dating back some 4,000 years.

LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
### Organizational Program

**11NPSWRD National Park Service**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CARE0001</td>
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<td>CARE0002</td>
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<td>CARE0003</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cape Lookout National Seashore</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Contact: Cape Lookout National Seashore 131 Charles Street Harkers Island, NC 28531-9702 252-728-2250</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Additional Information: <a href="http://www.nps.gov/calo">www.nps.gov/calo</a></td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capitol Reef National Park</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Contact: Capitol Reef National Park H.C. 70, Box 15 Torrey, UT 84775-9602 435-425-3791</td>
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<td>For Additional Information: <a href="http://www.nps.gov/care">www.nps.gov/care</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Capulin Volcano National Monument</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This symmetrical cinder cone is an interesting example of a geologically recent, inactive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

None
Organizational Program

Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site

Connemara was the farm home of the noted poet-author for the last 22 years of his life. Authorized Oct. 17, 1968; established Oct. 27, 1972.
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

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

Organizational Program

Carlsbad Caverns National Park

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.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/cave

Project CAVE0001 Misc. Data for Carlsbad Caverns from Dr. Arthur N. Palmer
Project CAVE0002 Infiltration Pathways at Carlsbad Caverns NP - 1996
### National Park Service

#### 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.


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

#### 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

#### Castle Clinton National Monument

Built 1808-11, this structure served as a defense for New York harbor, an entertainment

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### Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAVE0003</td>
<td>Reports on Natural Gas Contamination of Rattlesnake Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAVE0004</td>
<td>Hydrogeologic Data for Capitan Aquifer 1973 to 1995</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAVE0006</td>
<td>Well Data Collected by the NM Environmental Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAVE0007</td>
<td>NM Environmental Dept. Data on Spring Drinking Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAVE0008</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Laboratory Data Sheets for Rattlesnake Spring</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAVE0009</td>
<td>Misc. Data for Lechuguilla Cave from Dr. Arthur N. Palmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAVE0010</td>
<td>Geology and Water Resources of the Carlsbad Area - 1959</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## National Park Service

**Organizational Program**

- **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/cato](http://www.nps.gov/cato)

- **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
    - 2390 W. Hwy. 56 #11
    - Cedar City, UT 84720-2606
    - 435-586-9451
  - For Additional Information: [www.nps.gov/cebr](http://www.nps.gov/cebr)

### Project Details

- **Lab. Reports from UT Div. of Health - 1974**
- **Measurement of Outflow for Main and Secondary Springs - 1975**
- **Measurement of Irrigation Water - 1957**
- **Misc. Data for Blowhard Spring Analyzed by UT Health Lab.**
- **Misc. Data for Blowhard Spring from 1979-1984**
Organizational Program  Chaco Culture National Historical Park


Contact:  Chaco Culture National Historical Park
P.O. Box 220
Nageezi, NM 87037
505-786-7014

For Additional Information:  www.nps.gov/chcu

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. Authorized June 30, 1966; established Feb. 4, 1974. 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/cham

Organizational Program  Channel Islands National Park


Contact:  Channel Islands
Organizational Program

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. Authorized Sept. 8, 1988. Acreage -- 28.45, all federal.

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

Project
CHIS0001 Water Resources Evaluation of the Gherini Property - 1983

Project
CHIS0002 Inventory of Water Quality on Santa Rosa Island - 1995

Organizational Program

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area


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


For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/chco

Project
None
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. 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 CHOH0001 Bacteriological WQ Monitoring by Park During Summer of 1994

Project CHOH0002 Furnace Branch Data Collected by the Montgomery County DEP

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.

Acreage--9,888.83 Federal: 9,884.33 Nonfederal: 4.50 Water area: 2,409.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/chic
Organizational Program Chiricahua National Monument

Contact:
Chiricahua National Monument
Dos Cabezas Route
Box 6500
Willcox, AZ 85643-9737
520-824-3560

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/chir

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/chri

Organizational Program City of Rocks National Reserve
Scenic granite spires and sculptured rock formations dominate this landscape. Remnants of...
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.
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/clba

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-adjoins the park; grave space is not available.
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:
Authorized Nov. 18, 1988. Administered cooperatively by the National Park Service and the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/ciro

CIRO0001 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-16

COLO0001 Ground Water Quality near Urban and Agricultural Land
Organizational Program

Colorado National Monument

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/colm

Organizational Program

Congaree Swamp National Monument

Contact:
Congaree Swamp National Monument
200 Caroline Sims Road
Hopkins, SC 29061-9118
803-776-4396

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/cosw

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
March 21, 2006 08:49:02

11NPSWRD National Park Service
520-366-5515

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/coro

Project CORO0001 Abandoned Mineral Land Report for a Copper Mine
Project CORO0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-18
Project CORO0003 Water Supply Investigation Montezuma Pass - 1966
Project CORO0004 Hydrologic Conditions in the San Pedro River Valley - 1973

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

Project COWP0001 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-19

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. Established May 22, 1902. Boundary changes: June 7, 1924; May 14, 1932; Dec. 19, 1980; Sept. 8, 1982. Acreage--183,224.05 Federal: 183,223.77 Nonfederal: 0.28.

Contact:
Crater Lake National Park
P.O. Box 7
Crater Lake, OR 97604-0007
541-594-2211

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/crla

Project CRLA0001 Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-05
Project CRLA0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-20

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. Proclaimed May 2, 1924. Boundary changes: July 23, 1928; July 9, 1930; June 5, 1936; July 18, 1941; Nov. 19, 1962. Wilderness designated Oct. 23, 1970. Acreage--53,440.05, all federal. Wilderness area: 43,243.
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

Organizational Program  Cumberland Island National Seashore
Magnificent and unspoiled beaches and dunes, marshes, and freshwater lakes, along with historic sites, make up the largest of Georgia's Golden Isles. Accessible by tour boat only.
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

Organizational Program  Curecanti National Recreation Area
Three lakes-Blue Mesa, Morrow Point, and Crystal-extend for 40 miles along the Gunnison
Organizational Program

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.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/cuva

Project
CUVA0001 Water Quality Monitoring Program at Cuyahoga Valley NP

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.

Contact:
Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park
P.O. Box 9280
Wright Brothers Station
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)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/deva

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
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/dewa

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 Monument
c/o Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
47050 Generals Hwy
Three Rivers, CA 93271-9651
559-565-3341

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/depo

Project
DEPO0001 CA Department of Fish and Game Statewide Monitoring Program

Project
DEPO0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-24

Organizational Program

Devils Tower National Monument

Devils Tower, the nation’s first national monument, is a high, isolated monolith of igneous rock, set upon a pine-clad pedestal within a bend of the Belle Fourche River.

Organizational Program  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

Project  None

Organizational Program  Dry Tortugas National Park

Fort Jefferson was built 1846-66 to help control the Florida Straits. It is the largest all-masonry fortification in the Western world. The bird refuge and marine life are notable features. Proclaimed Fort Jefferson National Monument Jan. 4, 1935; renamed and redesignated Oct. 26, 1992.
Contact:
Dry Tortugas National Park
c/o Everglades National Park
40001 State Road 9336
Homestead, FL 33034-6733
305-242-7700

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/drto

Project  None

Ebeys Landing National Historical Reserve
**Edgar Allen Poe National Historic Site**

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. Authorized Nov. 10, 1978. Acreage--19,000 Federal: 1,645.88 Nonfederal: 17,354.12.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/ebla

**Project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Code</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EBLA0001</td>
<td>Whidbey Island Intertidal &amp; Shallow Subtidal Benthos - 1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBLA0002</td>
<td>North Whidbey Island Baseline WQ Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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. Authorized Nov. 10, 1978; established Aug. 14, 1980. 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

**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 Monument proclaimed July 14, 1956; areas combined as Edison National Historic Site Sept. 5, 1962. Boundary changes: Sept. 5, 1962; Oct. 21, 1976. Acreage--21.25, all federal.

Contact:
Edison
National Historic Site
Main Street and Lakeside Avenue
West Orange, NJ 07052-5515
973-736-0550

For Additional Information:
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

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

Organizational Program
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. Established Dec. 31, 1987.
Organizational Program

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
ELMA0001   Lava Tube Fire Impact Study at El Malpais NM
Project
ELMA0002   Misc. Data in William Werrell's Trip Report at NPS-WRD
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

Organizational Program

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/elro

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
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

Organizational Program
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

Organizational Program
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
Organizational Program

Fire Island National Seashore
Ocean-washed beaches, dunes, Fire Island Light, and the nearby estate of William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, make this park a blend of recreation, preservation, and conservation.
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
FIIS0002  Heavy Metal Accumulation in Great South Bay - 1978
FIIS0003  Ecology of Great South Bay and Adjacent Waters - 1966
FIIS0004  Sanitary Survey, 1967 by Bluepoints Co. Inc.
FIIS0005  Water Quality at Fire Island NS by Rutgers Univ. - 1985
FIIS0006  Lead in Water, Plankton, and Sediments of Great South Bay
FIIS0007  Pollution of Navigable Waters of East Great South Bay - 1966
FIIS0008  Suffolk Co. Dept. of Health Service Surface WQ Database

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.
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
### National Park Service

#### 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.
- Acreage - 1,000, all federal.

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

**For Additional Information:**
[www.nps.gov/fobo](http://www.nps.gov/fobo)

#### Organizational Program

**Fort Caroline National Memorial**

- Two centuries of French and Spanish colonial rivalry in North America began here with the establishment of a French Huguenot settlement, 1564-65.

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

**For Additional Information:**
[www.nps.gov/foca](http://www.nps.gov/foca)

#### 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.
- 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](http://www.nps.gov/focl)

### Project Data

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<td>FLFO0002</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Florissant Fossil Beds NM</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLFO0003</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-28</td>
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<td>FOB00001</td>
<td>Misc. WQ Data for Apache Spring in NPS-WRD Archive</td>
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<td>FOCA0001</td>
<td>Betsy Deuerling's WQ Data From the Jacksonville RES Dept.-1</td>
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<td>FOCA0002</td>
<td>Spanish Pond Data Attached to a Letter from Dana Morton</td>
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<td>FOCL0001</td>
<td>Lower Columbia River Backwater Reconnaissance</td>
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<td>Organization Program</td>
<td>National Park Service</td>
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<td><strong>Fort Davis National Historic Site</strong></td>
<td>Soldiers from Fort Davis, a key West Texas post, helped open the area to settlement and protected travelers along the San Antonio-El Paso Road from 1854 to 1891. Authorized Sept. 8, 1961; established July 4, 1963. Boundary change: Nov. 6, 1998. Acreage--473.91 Federal: 460 Nonfederal: 13.91.</td>
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<td><strong>Contact:</strong></td>
<td>Fort Davis National Historic Site</td>
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<td>P.O. Box 1456</td>
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<td>Fort Davis, TX 79734-1456</td>
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<td>915-426-3225</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.nps.gov/foda">www.nps.gov/foda</a></td>
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<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
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| **Contact:**                         | Fort Donelson National Battlefield                                                   |
|                                      | P.O. Box 434                                                                         |
|                                      | Dover, TN 37058-0434                                                                 |
|                                      | 615-232-5706                                                                         |
|                                      | For Additional Information:                                                          |
|                                      | www.nps.gov/fodo                                                                     |
| **Project**                          | None                                                                                  |

| **Contact:**                         | Fort Frederica National Monument                                                     |
|                                      | Route 9, Box 286-C                                                                  |
|                                      | St. Simons Island,                                                                  |

**Program Summary**

March 21, 2006 08:49:02

11NPSWRD National Park Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey - 1994</th>
<th>Baseline Water Quality Inventory - 1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Characteristics of the Youngs Bay Estuarine Environments - 1975</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Water and Sediment Quality Study - 1996</td>
<td></td>
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Organizational Program

Fort Davis National Historic Site


Contact:
Fort Davis National Historic Site
P.O. Box 1456
Fort Davis, TX 79734-1456
915-426-3225

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/foda

Project None

Organizational Program

Fort Donelson National Battlefield


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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/fodo

Project None

Organizational Program

Fort Frederica National Monument


Contact:
Fort Frederica National Monument
Route 9, Box 286-C
St. Simons Island,
Fort Laramie National Historic Site
Fort Laramie, on the eastern Wyoming prairie, was a fur trading post from 1834 to 1849 and a major military post from 1849 to 1890. It figured prominently in the covered wagon migrations to Oregon and California.
Acreage--832.85 Federal: 831.11 Nonfederal: 1.74.
Contact:
Fort Laramie
National Historic Site
HC 72, Box 389
Fort Laramie, WY 82212-0086
307-837-2221
For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/fola

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.
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

Organizational Program
Fort Matanzas National Monument
This Spanish fort was built, 1740-42, to warn St. Augustine of British or other enemy approach from the south.
Acreage--227.76, all federal.
National Park Service

Contact:
Fort Matanzas
National Monument
c/o Castillo de San Marcos
National Monument
1 Castillo Drive South
St. Augustine, FL 32084-3699
904-471-0116

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/foma

Organizational Program
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."
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.

Contact:
Fort McHenry
National Monument and
Historic Shrine
End of East Fort Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21230-5393
410-962-4290

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/fomc

Project
None

Organizational Program
Fort Necessity National Battlefield
Colonial troops commanded by Col. George Washington, then 22 years old, were defeated here in the opening battle of the French and Indian War on July 3, 1754.

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

Project
FONE0001 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-31

Organizational Program
Fort Point National Historic Site
This classic brick and granite mid-19th-century coastal fort is the only one of its style on the west coast of the United States.
Acreage—29, all federal.

Contact:

Contact:
Fort Pulaski National Monument
P.O. Box 30757
Savannah, GA 31410-0757
912-786-5787

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/fopu


Contact:
Fort Raleigh
National Monument
c/o Cape Hatteras
National Seashore
Route 1, Box 675
Manteo, NC 27954-2708
252-473-5772

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/fora

Established in 1842 as a base for the U.S. Army's peacekeeping efforts along the "permanent Indian frontier," the fort was manned by dragoon and infantry soldiers who served in the Mexican War, provided armed escorts for parties on the Santa Fe and Oregon trails, surveyed unmapped country, and maintained contact with Plains Indians. The post was abandoned in
Organizational Program

Fort Smith National Historic Site
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.
Acreage--75 Federal: 34.85 Nonfederal: 40.15.
Contact:
Fort Smith National Historic Site
P.O. Box 1406
Fort Smith, AR 72902-1406
501-783-3961
(Also in Oklahoma)
For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/fosm

Organizational Program

Fort Stanwix National Monument
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.
Acreage--15.52, all federal.
Contact:
Fort Stanwix National Monument
112. E. Park Street
Rome, NY 13440-5816
315-336-2090
For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/fost

Organizational Program

Fort Sumter National Monument
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
### National Park Service

**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

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOSU0001</td>
<td>Data to Support the EPA's EMAP-Estuaries Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSU0002</td>
<td>Dredging Permit for Proposed Concord St. Tour Boat Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSU0003</td>
<td>Expanded Site Inspection Report - NPS Charleston Harbor Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSU0004</td>
<td>Demonstration Program Report, SC Aquarium - 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSU0005</td>
<td>Characterization of Charleston Harbor Estuarine System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSU0006</td>
<td>Site Inspection, Charleston Harbor Site, Concord Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSU0007</td>
<td>Remedial Investigation for Calhoun Park Area Site - 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSU0008</td>
<td>Metals and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons in the Harbor</td>
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<tr>
<td>FOSU0009</td>
<td>Physical &amp; Ecological Characterization of Charleston Harbor</td>
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### 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
11NPSWRD | National Park Service
701-572-9083
(Also in Montana)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/fous

Project | None

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

Project | None

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

Project | None

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
### National Park Service

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/fobu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOBU0001</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Fossil Butte NM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOBU0002</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOBU0003</td>
<td>Wyoming Water Resources Data Center Data from the BLM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOBU0004</td>
<td>WY Water Resources Data Center Data from Western WY College</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FRSP0001</td>
<td>Phosphorus in Six VA Piedmont and Coastal Plain Wetlands</td>
</tr>
<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>
Organizational Program

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.


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

Organizational Program

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 northernmost 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.


National preserve: 948,628.9 Federal: 945,400 Nonfederal: 3,228.9. Wilderness area: 7,052,000.

Contact:
Gates of the Arctic National Park and 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.


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

Contact:

Page 55 of 292
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
P.O. Box 246
Glen Jean, WV 25846-0246
304-465-0508

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/gari

Organizational Program

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.

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

Organizational Program

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
Organizational Program

George Washington Birthplace National Monument
Birthplace of the first U.S. President, the park includes a memorial mansion and gardens and the tombs of several generations of Washingtons.
Acreage--550.23, all federal.
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

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

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-joins 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
Gettysburg, PA 17325-1080
717-334-1124

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/gett

Projects:

- GETT0001 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-35
- GETT0002 Feasibility Study Westinghouse Plant Site - 1989
- GETT0003 Water Resources Inventory by William Werrell, NPS-WRD-1
- GETT0004 Youth Conservation Corps Stream Survey Data from 1974-1980-2

Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument
These well-preserved cliff dwellings were inhabited from about 1280 to the early 1300s. Proclaimed Nov. 16, 1907; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: April 17, 1962. Forest Service resumed administration of National Park Service area April 28, 1975.

Acreage--533.13, all federal.

Contact:
Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument
Route 11, Box 100

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/clus

11NPSWRD National Park Service

[Additional information and contacts]


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


Acreage--1,013,572.42 Federal: 1,013,153.96 Nonfederal: 418.46.

Contact:
Glacier National Park
West Glacier, MT 59936-0128
406-888-7800

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/glac


Acreage--1,254,306.19 Federal: 1,252,246.01 Nonfederal: 2,060.18.
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
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
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 GOSPO001 Thiokol Propulsion Data for Blue Creek Wastewater Discharge
Project GOSPO002 Hydrologic Reconnaissance of the Promontory Mountains Area
Project GOSPO003 Hydrologic Reconnaissance of Hansel Valley and Rozel Flat
Project GOSPO004 Hydrologic Reconnaissance of the Blue Creek Valley Area
Project GOSPO005 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-39
Project GOSPO006 Thiokol Propulsion Data Near Discharge Point on Blue Creek
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.


Contact:
Grand Canyon National Park
P.O. Box 129
Grand Canyon, AZ 86023-0129
520-638-7888

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/grca

Project
GRCA0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Grand Canyon National Park

Project
GRCA0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-41

Organizational Program

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

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.

### 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

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### National Park Service


**Contact:**  
Grand Teton National Park  
P.O. Drawer 170  
Moose, WY 83012-0170  
307-739-3300

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

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>GRTE0001</th>
<th>Water Quality in the Backcountry by Farag and Woodward 1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>GRTE0002</td>
<td>Limnological Survey of 70 Lakes and Ponds by Gulley - 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>GRTE0003</td>
<td>Water-Resources Investigations During FY 1972 by USGS-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>GRTE0004</td>
<td>Microbial Studies of a High Alpine Water Supply by McFeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>GRTE0005</td>
<td>Elk and Cattle Impact on WQ of Flat Creek by McFeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>GRTE0006</td>
<td>Jackson L. Limnological Progress Report 1968-1969 by Hayden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>GRTE0007</td>
<td>Data Collected by Peter Hayden During 1976-1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>GRTE0008</td>
<td>Ecology of Aquatic Invertebrates in the Snake River-1967-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>GRTE0009</td>
<td>Activities of the Jackson Hole Research Station - 1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>GRTE0010</td>
<td>Ecosystem Integrity and Energy Flow in Wetlands - 1995-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>GRTE0011</td>
<td>NPS Backcountry WQ Testing by Grand Teton National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>GRTE0012</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>GRTE0013</td>
<td>Stormwater and Snowmelt Runoff in Jackson, Wyoming - 1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>GRTE0014</td>
<td>Data From the Teton Science School in Jackson Hole, Wyoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>GRTE0015</td>
<td>Ecology and Succession After the 1974 Waterfalls Canyon Fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>GRTE0016</td>
<td>Trophic State Evaluation of Selected Lakes by BYU 1995-97-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>GRTE0017</td>
<td>WY Water Resources Data Center Data from a Private Citizen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>GRTE0018</td>
<td>Wyoming Water Resources Data Center Data from Wyoming DEQ-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>GRTE0019</td>
<td>WY Water Resources Data Center Data from WY G&amp;F Dept-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

For Additional Information: 
www.nps.gov/grba
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 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818
215-597-1582

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/greg


Contact:
Great Sand Dunes
National Monument and Preserve
11500 Highway 150
Mosca, CO 81146-9798
719-378-2312

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/grsa


Contact:
Great Smoky Mountains
National Park
107 Park Headquarters Road
Gatlinburg, TN 37738-4102

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/grsa
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

Project GREE0001 NPS WQ Monitoring (1981-1984) to Document Development Impact
Project GREE0002 Discharge and Suspended Sediment Data From April 1983

Guadalupe Mountains National Park


Contact:
Guadalupe Mountains National Park
H.C. 60, Box 400
Salt Flat, TX 79847-9400
915-828-3251

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/gumo

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

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:
11NPSWRD National Park Service
Gulf Islands National Seashore
1801 Gulf Breeze Parkway
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561-5000
904-934-2600
(See also Mississippi)

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.

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

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

Organizational Program

Hampton National Historic Site


Contact:
Hampton National Historic Site
535 Hampton Lane
Towson, MD 21286-1397
410-823-1309

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/hamp

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.


Contact:
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
P.O. Box 65
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>National Park Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 11NPSWRD | Harpers Ferry, WV 25425-0065  
304-535-6298  
(Also in Maryland and Virginia) |
| 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.


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

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**Organizational Program**

**Hawaii Volcanoes National Park**

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


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.

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

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Project
HEHO0002 Impact of City of West Branch's Water Treatment Facility
HEHO0003 West Branch Wapsinonoc Creek Data from Univ. of Iowa

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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.

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

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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
**National Park Service**

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/hocu

### 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

**HOME0001** Macrinovertebrate Assemblages in Great Plains Parks-3

**HOME0002** Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Homestead NM of America

---

**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 1883.

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
11NPSWRD

National Park Service

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 HOFU0002 French Creek Nutrient Related/Use Impairment Survey - 1993
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

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

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Organization Program</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOVE0001</td>
<td>Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site</td>
<td>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: <a href="http://www.nps.gov/hutr">www.nps.gov/hutr</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organizational Program  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/indu

Organizational Program  Isle Royale National Park


Contact:
Isle Royale National Park
800 East Lakeshore Drive
Houghton, MI 49931-1895
906-482-0994

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/isro

Organizational Program  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

For Additional Information:
Organizational Program

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.

Chalmette Unit established as Chalmette Monument and Grounds March 4, 1907; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; reestablished as Chalmette National Historical Park Aug. 10, 1939; incorporated in new park authorized Nov. 10, 1976.


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

Organizational Program

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

Organizational Program

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


Acreage—1,273.51, all federal.

Contact:
Jewel Cave
National Monument

Page 75 of 292
National Park Service

R.R. 1, Box 60AA
Custer, SD 57730-9608
605-673-2288

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/jeca

Project JECA0001 Data Collected and Analyzed by EPA Region 8
Project JECA0002 Parking Lot Runoff Impacts Monitoring on Jewel Cave WQ
Project JECA0003 Lead Monitoring by Staff at Jewel Cave National Monument
Project JECA0004 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-50
Project JECA0005 Chloride and Nitrate Monitoring for Sewage Contamination
Project JECA0006 Hydrologic Study of Jewel Cave/Wind Cave by Alexander-1

Organizational Program 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/ljca

Project None

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-
Organizational Program

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument

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.

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

Organizational Program

John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site

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

Organizational Program

John Muir National Historic Site

The home of John Muir, adjacent Martinez Adobe, and his gravesite commemorate Muir’s contributions.

Acreage--344.73  Federal: 334.72  Nonfederal: 10.01.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/jomu
Organizational Program  National Park Service

Johnstown Flood National Memorial

Contact:
Johnstown Flood
National Memorial
c/o Allegheny Portage Railroad
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 189
Cresson, PA 16630-0189
814-495-4643

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/jofl

Project JOFL0001 Unpublished Data Collected by Joseph Carney, Univ. of Pitt.
Project JOFL0002 WQ and Acid Mine Drainage in the Little Conemaugh R.-1995-2
Project JOFL0003 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-52
Project JOFL0004 Lab Reports About White Precipitate in St. Michael Tributary

Joshua Tree National Park

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/jotr

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

Kalaupapa National Historical Park
Organizational Program  Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park

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

Project  KAHOO001  Assessment of Kaloko Pond, Marsh, and Anchialine Pools-1991
Project  KAHOO002  Anchialine Pools in Awakee, Kohanaiki, and Makalawena - 1987
Project  KAHOO003  Aquatic Survey of Kona Coast Ponds, Hawaii Island - 1974-1
Project  KAHOO004  Waikoloa Anchialine Pond Program, 5th Status Report - 1994-1
Project  KAHOO005  Biological and WQ Characteristics of Anchialine Resources

Organizational Program  Katmai National Park and Katmai National Preserve

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.

Wilderness area: 3,473,000.

Contact:  
Katmai National Park and  
Katmai National Preserve  
P.O. Box 7
Organizational Program

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 breeding birds, and adjoining marine waters support a multitude of sea lions, sea otters, and seals. The visitor center is in Seward, 10 miles from the park. Proclaimed a national monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park Dec. 2, 1980. Acreage—669.982.99 Federal: 599,944.02 Nonfederal: 70,038.97.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/kefj

Copper in Resurrection Fjord by David T. Heggie - 1983

Project KEFJ0001

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Research and Restoration 1994 CDROM-2

Project KEFJ0002

USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-54

Project KEFJ0003


Project KEFJ0004

Salmonids and Benthic Macroinvertebrates in New Stream-1999

Project KEFJ0005

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 battles of Kolb's Farm, June 22, 1864, and Kennesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. Gen. William T. Sherman's southward advance was temporarily

Page 80 of 292

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/kemo

Project: KEMO0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Kennesaw Mountain NB Park

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.

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: None

Organizational Program: Kings Canyon National Park


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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/seki

Project: KICA0001 Distribution of Aquatic Animals Relative to Acidic Waters

Project: KICA0002 Ambient WQ Data for KICA 1981-1988 From Harold Werner, NPS

Organizational Program: Kings Mountain National Military Park

American frontiersmen defeated the British here on Oct. 7, 1780, at a critical point during the
Kings Mountain National Military Park
2625 Park Road
Blacksburg, SC 29702
864-936-7921

For Additional Information: www.nps.gov/kimo

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

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

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.
Organizational Program

Lake Chelan National Recreation Area

Here the beautiful Stehekin Valley, with a portion of fjordlike Lake Chelan, adjoins North Cascades National Park.


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

Project None

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 long, is not only the largest lake here, but is also the headwaters for red salmon spawning.


Contact:
Lake Clark National Park and Lake Clark
National Preserve
4230 University Drive
Suite 311
Anchorage, AK 99508-4626
907-271-3751

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/lac

Project LACL0001 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Research and Restoration 1994 CDROM-3

Organizational Program

Lake Mead National Recreation Area

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/lame

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

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. 16, 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

Project LAMR0001 WQ and Limnology of Lake Meredith by Cooper (1967-1974)
Project LAMR0002 Ambient WQ Monitoring by Canadian River MWA (1965-1998)
Project LAMR0003 Data in STORET Owned by 21TEXWR Scheduled to be Retired-1
Project LAMR0004 Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-11
Project LAMR0005 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-57
Project LAMR0006 Ambient WQ Monitoring Data from the Red River Authority
Project LAMR0007 Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Fish Monitoring Reports

Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area
Acreage--100,390.31, all federal.

Contact:
Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area
1006 Crest Drive
Coulee Dam, WA 99116-0037
509-633-9441

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/laro

None

Organizational Program
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

Project    LAVO0001  Ecological Conditions in a Group of Lakes by Hubbell - 1960
Project    LAVO0002  Surveys of Horseshoe, Snag, and Juniper Lakes and Tribs.
Project    LAVO0003  Survey of Manzanita and Reflection Lakes by Hubbell - 1961
Project    LAVO0004  Chemical Analyses of Springs by Thompson, USGS - 1983
Project    LAVO0005  Lassen Park Summer 1979 Lake Surveys
Project    LAVO0006  Lassen Region Trip Report by Michael L. Sorey, USGS - 1983
Project    LAVO0007  The Lassen Geothermal System by Muffler et. al. - 1982
Project    LAVO0008  Brief Field Survey Summary by E.J. McClelland, USGS - 1973
Project    LAVO0009  USGS Data Collected by Robin Lenn at Devils Kitchen Hot Spgs
Project    LAVO0010  USGS Data Collected by Robin Lenn at Drakesbad Hot Springs
Project    LAVO0011  USGS Data Collected by Robin Lenn at Little Hot Spgs Valley
Project    LAVO0012  Misc. Data Collected by Lassen Volcanic National Park Staff
Project    LAVO0013  Misc. USGS Data Sheets on File at Lassen Volcanic NP
Project    LAVO0014  Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-12
Project    LAVO0015  Unidentified Report from Lassen Volcanic National Park

Contact:
Lava Beds
National Monument
P.O. Box 867
Tulelake, CA 96134-0867
530-667-2282

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/labe

Project
LABE0001 Geologic and Hydrologic Reconnaissance by USGS - 1968

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. Authorized Feb. 19, 1962. 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

Project
LIBO0001 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. Authorized Aug. 18, 1971. 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

Project
None

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,
National Park Service

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.
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

Project
LIRI0001 Springs in Alabama by Geological Survey of Alabama - 1987
LIRI0002 WQ Study of Little River Canyon National Preserve
LIRI0003 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-60
LIRI0004 Survey of the Trichoptera in Little River Drainage - 1991
LIRI0005 Alabama Water Watch Monitoring Program, Auburn University

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.
Designated: Nov. 6, 1998.
Acreage--17.95, all nonfederal.

Contact:
Little Rock
Central High School
National Historic Site
c/o Hot Springs National Park
National Park Service

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:
### Organizational Program

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


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HALE0001</td>
<td>Alelele Stream Assessment by Paul O'Connor, USGS - 1995-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KICA0002</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Data for KICA 1981-1988 From Harold Werner, NPS</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEQU0004</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Data for SEQU 1981-1988 From Harold Werner, NPS</td>
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</table>

**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 Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park, Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park, and Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Project</th>
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<tr>
<td>KAH00003</td>
<td>Aquatic Survey of Kona Coast Ponds, Hawaii Island - 1974-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>PUHE0002</td>
<td>Aquatic Survey of Kona Coast Ponds, Hawaii Island - 1974-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUHO0001</td>
<td>Aquatic Survey of Kona Coast Ponds, Hawaii Island - 1974-3</td>
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</table>

**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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>ARCH0002</td>
<td>Arches and Canyonlands National Park Aquatic Study - 1983-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANY0001</td>
<td>Arches and Canyonlands National Park Aquatic Study - 1983-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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."
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 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.

Project ANIA0001 Baseline Inventory of the Aquatic Resources of Aniakchak-1

Project KATM0007 Baseline Inventory of the Aquatic Resources of Aniakchak-2

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.

Project FOCA0001 Betsy Deuerling's WQ Data From the Jacksonville R.E.S. Dept.-1

Project TIMU0010 Betsy Deuerling's WQ Data From the Jacksonville R.E.S. Dept.-2

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.

Project ARCH0003 Chemical Analysis of Selected Pothole Water Sources - 1993-1

Project JOTR0001 Chemical Analysis of Selected Pothole Water Sources - 1993-2

Project LAME0001 Chemical Analysis of Selected Pothole Water Sources - 1993-3
11NPSWRD National Park Service

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.

Project LAMR0003 Data in STORET Owned by 21TEXWR Scheduled to be Retired-1
Project SAAN0001 Data in STORET Owned by 21TEXWR Scheduled to be Retired-2

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.

Project GOGA0024 Ecological Survey of Tomales Bay by Johnson - 1961-1
Project PORE0005 Ecological Survey of Tomales Bay by Johnson - 1961-2

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.

Project GRTE0008 Ecology of Aquatic Invertebrates in the Snake River-1967-1
Project JODR0002 Ecology of Aquatic Invertebrates in the Snake River-1967-2

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."

Project GRTE0010 Ecosystem Integrity and Energy Flow in Wetlands - 1995-1
Project YELL0003 Ecosystem Integrity and Energy Flow in Wetlands - 1995-2

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, 845 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.

Project KATM0004 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Research and Restoration 1994

Page 91 of 292
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.

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.

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.

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 Preserve and Joshua Tree National Park.

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.
National Park Service

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.

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).

Organizational Program


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.

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.

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. Sumsion, 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.

Project CEBR0008 Spring Discharge at Cedar Breaks NM and Zion NP - 1971-1
Project ZION0006 Spring Discharge at Cedar Breaks NM and Zion NP - 1971-2

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.

Project GRTE0016 Trophic State Evaluation of Selected Lakes by BYU 1995-97-1
Project JODR0004 Trophic State Evaluation of Selected Lakes by BYU 1995-97-2
Project YELL0005 Trophic State Evaluation of Selected Lakes by BYU 1995-97-3

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 678,558 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.

Project ABLI0003 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data
Project ALPO0001 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-01
Project ANTI0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-02
Project APCC0001 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-03
Project ARCH0005 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-04
Project BADI0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-05
Project BEOL0001 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-06
Project BICA0007 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-07
Project BLCA0003 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-08
Project BRCA0004 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-09
Project CACH0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-10
Project CANY0005 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-11
Project CARE0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-12
Project CARL0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-13
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Organizational Program

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.

Organizational Program

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.

Organizational Program

Data are from the Waikoloa Anchialine Pond Program, Fifth Status Report.
11NPSWRD National Park Service


**Project**

- **KAHO0004** Water Quality Studies at Capitol Reef NP & Dinosaur NM - 1994-1
- **PUHE0005** Water Quality Studies at Capitol Reef NP & Dinosaur NM - 1994-2

Organizational Program 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 Envirosphere Company, May 1981.

**Project**

- **CARE0003** Water Quality Studies at Capitol Reef NP & Dinosaur NM - 1
- **DINO0003** Water Quality Studies at Capitol Reef NP & Dinosaur NM - 2

Organizational Program M. Water Resources Descriptions and Database Canyonlands NP

Data are from the report "Volume III: 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.

**Project**

- **CANY0002** Water Resources Descriptions and Database Canyonlands NP-1
- **GLCA0007** Water Resources Descriptions and Database Canyonlands NP-3

Organizational Program M. Water Resources Descriptions and Database Canyonlands NP

Data are from the report "Volume III: 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.

**Project**

- None

Organizational Program 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**

- **GRTE0003** Water-Resources Investigations During FY 1972 by USGS-1
- **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:
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.

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

Project  None
1NPSWRD  National Park Service

Organizational Program  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. Authorized May 25, 1926; established July 1, 1941. Boundary changes: May 14, 1934; Aug. 28, 1937; Dec. 3, 1940; June 5, 1942. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 27, 1981. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1990. 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

Project  MACA0001  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-62

Organizational Program  Manassas National Battlefield Park

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/mana

Project  MANA0001  Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Manassas NB Park

Organizational Program  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. Authorized March 3, 1992. Acreage--813.81, all federal.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/manz

Project  None

Organizational Program  Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park
National Park Service

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, 1832. 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 545
Kinderhook, NY 12106-0545
518-758-9689

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/mava

Project
None
Organizational Program  Mesa Verde National Park

These world-famous cliff dwellings and other works of the Ancestral Puebloan People are the most notable and best preserved in the United States.

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

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

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.

Contact:
Minute Man
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. Acreage—53,776 Federal: 43 Nonfederal: 53,733.

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


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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/mnrr

Project

MNRR0001 Cedar Knox Rural Water Project for Lewis and Clark Lake

Project

MNRR0002 City of Yankton, SD Water Department Raw Water Quality

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:
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.


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

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

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:
www.nps.gov/moca

Organizational Program

Moores Creek National Battlefield

The battle on Feb. 27, 1776, between North Carolina Patriots and Loyalists is commemorated here. The patriot victory notably advanced the revolutionary cause in the South.


Acreage--87.75, all federal.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/mocr

Organizational Program

Morristown National Historical Park

Morristown was quarters for the Continental Army during two critical winters-Jan. 1777 and 1779-80. The park includes the Ford Mansion, Jockey Hollow, and Fort Nonsense.


Acreage--1,697.55 Federal: 1,682.83 Nonfederal: 14.72.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/morr

Organizational Program

Mount Rainier National Park

This greatest single-peak glacial system in the United States radiates from the summit and
Mount Rushmore National Memorial


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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/moru

Organizational Program

Muir Woods National Monument


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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/muwo

Organizational Program

Natchez National Historical Park

Before the Civil War, Natchez became a commercial, cultural, and social center of the South's
National Park Service

"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

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

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

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:
www.nps.gov/nacc

Project NACC0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring at National Capital Parks-Central

Organizational Program

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

Project NACE0001 Anacostia River Data Collected by Center for Urban Ecology

Project NACE0002 Kenilworth Marsh Water and Sediment Quality Study - 1988

Project NACE0003 Kenilworth Marsh Data Collected by Center for Urban Ecology

Project NACE0004 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-67

Project NACE0005 Wetlands Inventory for Piscataway Creek and Potomac River

Project NACE0006 Piscataway Cr. and Potomac R. Wetlands Monitoring (1983-84)

Project NACE0007 MD OEP Piscataway and Potomac Wetlands Monitoring (1986)

Project NACE0008 Piscataway Cr. and Potomac R. Wetlands Monitoring (1986)
Organizational Program  National Park Service

National Park of American Samoa

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

Organizational Program  Natural Bridges National Monument

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.

Contact:
Natural Bridges National Monument
P.O. Box 1
Lake Powell, UT 84533-0101
435-692-1234

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/nabr

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
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

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.

Contact:
New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park
365 Canal Street, Suite 2400
New Orleans, LA 70130-1142
504-589-4806

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/neor

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

Nez Perce National Historical Park

The park's 38 sites, spreading across Idaho, Washington, and Montana, commemorate the
Organizational Program


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.

Contact:
Nicodemus National Historic Site
c/o Fort Larned National Historic Site
Route 3
Larned, KS 67550
316-285-6911

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/nico

Project
None

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
None
### 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

### 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.**


**Acreage--6,569,904.43**  
**Federal: 6,276,054.98  Nonfederal: 293,849.45. Wilderness area: 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

### North Cascades National Park

In this wilderness park high jagged peaks intercept moisture-laden winds, producing glaciers, waterfalls, rivers, lakes, lush forests, and a great diversity of flora and fauna.  


**Acreage--504,780.94**  
**Federal: 504,575.45  Nonfederal: 205.49. Wilderness area: 634,614.**  
(The Stephen Mather Wilderness Area extends into Lake Chelan National Recreation Area and Ross Lake National Recreation Area.)

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

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

**Project None**
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.

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

Project

OBRI0001  TN DEC WQ Data Collected in 1996 and 1997 by Jonathon Burr

OBRI0002  Chemical and Bacteriological Evaluation by Abbott - 1982

OBRI0003  Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Obed Wild and Scenic River

OBRI0004  Bio. Inventory and Assessment, Obed River Mile 20.8 to 38.6

OBRI0005  Cumberland Plateau Muskellunge Investigation by J. Riddle-2

OBRI0006  Coal Mining Effects on the Obed River WQ by Abbott - 1979

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.

Acreage—701.54, all federal.

Contact:
Ocmulgee National Monument
1207 Emery Highway
Macon, GA 31217-4399
912-752-8257

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/ocmu

Project

OCMU0001  Misc. Data from Georgia Department of Natural Resources

OCMU0002  Fisheries and Rec. Use Survey of the Upper Ocmulgee River

OCMU0003  Macon Water Authority Data Collected After a Sewage Spill

OCMU0004  Water Quality Investigation of Walnut Creek by GA DNR - 1986

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.

### 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)

### Oregon Caves National Monument

Violent geologic events spanning millions of years and the dissolving action of acidic water created a marble cave nestled within an unusually diverse array of rock types. The area preserves a remnant of old-growth Douglas fir forest and Northwest rustic architecture within a National Historic District.


Acreage—487.98  Federal: 484.03  Nonfederal: 3.95.

Contact:  
Oregon Caves National Monument  
19000 Caves Highway  
Cave Junction, OR 97523-9716  
541-592-2100

For Additional Information:
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.
Acreage-330,688.86  Federal: 329,315.22 Nonfederal: 1,373.64.  Wilderness area: 312,600.
Contact:
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument
Route 1, Box 100
Ajo, AZ 85321-9626
520-387-6849

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/orca

Organizational Program
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.
Acreage--80,790.04  Federal: 61,368.42 Nonfederal: 19,421.62.
Contact:
Ozark National Scenic Riverways
P.O. Box 490
Van Buren, MO 63965-0490
573-323-4236

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/ozar

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
Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site

The park preserves the large battlefield on which the first battle of the 1846-48 Mexican War took place. It portrays the battle and the war, and its causes and consequences, from the perspectives of both the U.S. and Mexico.


Acreage--3,357.42  Federal: 391.47  Nonfederal: 2,965.95.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/paai

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

Organizational Program

Perry’s Victory and International Peace Memorial


Contact:
Perry’s Victory and International Peace Memorial
P.O. Box 549
93 Delaware Avenue
Put-in-Bay, OH 43456-0549
419-285-2184

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/pevi

Project
None

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.
Program Summary
March 21, 2006 08:49:02

**National Park Service**

**Petrified Forest National Park**

- 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/pefo

**Organizational Program**

- 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.
- 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

**Organizational Program**

- 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.
- 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**

- **PETE0001** Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Petersburg NB
- **PETR0001** City of Albuquerque Stormwater Samples by Meinz - 1993
- **PETR0002** Ground Water in the Albuquerque Area by USGS - 1961
Organizational Program: Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore
Multicolored sandstone cliffs, long beach strands, towering sand dunes, waterfalls, inland lakes, wetlands, hardwood and coniferous forests, and a variety of wildlife compose this scenic area on Lake Superior.
Acreage--73,235.92  Federal: 35,725.86  Nonfederal: 37,510.06.  Land area: 63,122.08.
Contact:
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore
P.O. Box 40
Munising, MI 49862-0040
906-387-3700
For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/piro

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

Organizational Program: 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: PIRO0001  Data Collected by Limnetics Inc. of Milwaukee

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
Organizational Program

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.

Acreage--281.78, all federal.

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
### Organizational Program
#### 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/pore

#### 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. Authorized Oct. 31, 1988. 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.

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/pwmp

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**11NPSWRD**

**National Park Service**

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/pore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PORE0001</td>
<td>Pollution Studies of Drakes Estero and Abbotts Lagoon - 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORE0002</td>
<td>Reevaluation of Shellfish Growing Class. for Drakes Estero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORE0003</td>
<td>Marin Municipal Water District Water Quality Lab Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORE0004</td>
<td>Hydrologic Reconnaissance of Point Reyes NS by USGS - 1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORE0005</td>
<td>Ecological Survey of Tomales Bay by Johnson - 1961-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Organizational Program**

Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau 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 Hōnaunau National Historical Park
P.O. Box 129
Hōnaunau, HI 96726-0129
808-328-2326

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/puho

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**Project**

PRW0001  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-71

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**Organizational Program**

Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site

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


Acreage--86.24  Federal: 60.95  Nonfederal: 25.29.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/puhe

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**Project**

PUHE0001  Anchialine Pond Data Collected by David Chai

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**Project**

PUHE0002  Aquatic Survey of Kona Coast Ponds, Hawaii Island - 1974-2

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**Project**

PUHE0003  Hydrologic Inventories of the Coastal Waters of West HI-1977

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**Project**

PUHE0004  WQ in Anchialine Ponds of Kona Hawaii Coast by Brock - 1987

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**Project**

PUHE0005  Waikoloa Anchialine Pond Program, 5th Status Report -
### Organizational Program

**Rainbow Bridge National Monument**

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

#### 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
RICH0002  Assessment of an Urban Landfill on Tributary WQ by Del Nimmo
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:
### National Park Service

- **ROMO0001**: Correlating WQ with Biological Activity in Two Ponds by Gray
- **ROMO0002**: Ecological Characterization of Macroinvertebrate Assemblages
- **ROMO0003**: Ecology of Wetlands in Big Meadows by David J. Cooper - 1990
- **ROMO0004**: Long-Term Monitoring Program (NADP/NAPAP) in Loch Vale
- **ROMO0005**: Invertebrate Algal Carbon in Streams by James H. McCutchan
- **ROMO0006**: Annual Capshell Snail Monitoring Program by Riebesell
- **ROMO0007**: Surface-Water Chemistry in Six Alpine-Subalpine Basins-1996
- **ROMO0008**: Water Quality of Mountain Watersheds by Samuel Kunkle - 1967
- **ROMO0009**: Bivouac Use Impact on WQ Below Longs Peak by Tipton - 1979
- **ROMO0010**: Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-14
- **ROMO0011**: Baseline WQ of Big Thompson and Fall Rivers and Boulder Br.
- **ROMO0012**: Colonization of Lawn Lake Alluvial Fan by Amphibians - 1993
- **ROMO0013**: Survey of Giardia in Streams and Wildlife by Kunkle - 1985
- **ROMO0014**: Baseline WQ of the Big Thompson and Fall Rivers - 1981
- **ROMO0015**: Lily Lake D.O. Monitoring for Greenback Cutthroat Trout-1992
- **ROMO0016**: Giardia in Remote Backcountry Streams by Monzingo - 1985
- **ROMO0017**: Livery Impacts on Glacier Creek by Bryan Cashion, NPS - 1972
- **ROMO0018**: USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-72
- **ROMO0019**: Long-Term Ecological Monitoring System Data by Hoffmeister
- **ROMO0020**: Sensitivity of Central Rockies to Acidic Deposition - 1983
- **ROMO0021**: Episodic Acidification and Amphibian Declines by USFWS
- **ROMO0022**: USGS Data From David Clow to Support Ongoing Loch Vale Study
- **ROMO0023**: Nominating the Big Thompson River for Wild and Scenic Status
- **ROMO0024**: Elementary School Student Sampling of Mill Creek

### Organizational Program

**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
**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

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**Russell Cave National Monument**

An almost continuous archeological record of human habitation from at least 7000 B.C. to about A.D. 1650--Transitional Paleo to Mississippian cultural periods--is revealed in this cave. Proclaimed May 11, 1961. Acreage--310.45, all federal.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/ruca

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**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
Organizational Program Saguaro National Park

Giant saguaro cacti, unique to the Sonoran Desert, cover the valley floor and rise into the neighboring mountains. Five biotic life zones are represented here, from desert to ponderosa pine forest. There are also ancient petroglyphs.


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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/sagu

Organizational Program Saint Croix Island International Historic Site

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

Organizational Program Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway

The St. Croix and Namekagon Rivers flow through some of the most undeveloped country in the upper midwest. Visitors canoe, boat, camp, fish, hike, and view wildlife in the area, renown for spectacular scenery. The states of Minnesota and Wisconsin manage the lower 25 miles of the St. Croix River to its confluence with the Mississippi River.


Contact:
Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway
P.O. Box 708
Saint Croix Falls, WI 54024-0708
Organizational Program  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.
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

Organizational Program  Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site
The park includes the home, studios, and gardens of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, America's foremost sculptor of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Original sculpture is on exhibit.
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

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:

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/sacr
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

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.
Organizational Program
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

Project
SAAN0002  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-73
SAAN0003  Ambient WQ Monitoring Program by the San Antonio M.H.D.

Organizational Program
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

Project
None

Organizational Program
San Juan National Historic Site
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.
Organizational Program

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
This recreation area near Los Angeles offers rugged mountains, a coastline with sandy beaches and rocky shores, canyons covered with chaparral, and abundant wildlife. Established Nov. 10, 1978.
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

Project
None

Organizational Program
Saratoga National Historical Park
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.
Contact:
Saratoga National Historical Park
648 Route 32
Stillwater, NY 12170-1604
518-664-9821
For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/sara

Project
SARA0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Saratoga NHP

Organizational Program
Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site
The site of the first integrated ironworks in North America (1646-68) includes the reconstructed blast furnace, forge, and rolling and slitting mill and a restored 17th-century house. Authorized April 5, 1968.
Acreage—8.51, all federal.
Program Summary

National Park Service

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
None

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 1981-1988 From Harold Werner, NPS
### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHEN0001</td>
<td>WQ Data Collected as Part of Ongoing Fish Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHEN0002</td>
<td>WQ Data From Ongoing Long-Term Ecological Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHEN0003</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHEN0004</td>
<td>WQ Data Collected by Staff During Resource Mgt. Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHEN0005</td>
<td>WQ Data from UVA Shenandoah Watershed Acidification Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHEN0006</td>
<td>WQ Data From Virginia Trout Stream Sensitivity Study</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHIL0001</td>
<td>Water Resources Monitoring Interpretive Reports #1 and #2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIL0003</td>
<td>Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri &amp; Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

Contact:
Sitka National Historical Park
106 Metlakatla Street
Sitka, AK 99835-7665
907-747-6281

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/sitk

Project  SITK0001  Phase II Site Assessment Water Samples by Shannon Wilson

Organizational Program  Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore

This is a diverse landscape with massive sand dunes, quiet rivers, sand beaches, beech-maple forests, clear lakes, and rugged bluffs towering as high as 460 feet above Lake Michigan. Two offshore wilderness islands offer tranquility and seclusion.


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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/slbe

Project  SLBE0001  Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Sleeping Bear Dunes NS

Project  SLBE0002  Platte Lake Improvement Association vs. Michigan DNR

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.


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  None
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.

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

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

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
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.


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

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
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.

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

Project: None

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

Project: None

Theodore Roosevelt National Park

The park includes scenic badlands along the Little Missouri River and part of Theodore Roosevelt's Elkhorn Ranch.
11NPSWRD

National Park Service
Acreage--70,446.89 Federal: 69,702.12 Nonfederal: 744.77. Wilderness area: 29,920.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/thro

Project
THRO0001 Herbicide Monitoring at Southern Unit of THRO by Park Staff

Project
THRO0002 Assessment of Potential Domestic Water Supplies at THRO

Organizational Program
Thomas Stone National Historic Site
Haberdeventure, a Georgian mansion built in 1771 near Port Tobacco, Md., was the home of Thomas Stone (1743-87). A Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Stone was a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1775-78 and 1783-84. Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/thst

Project
None

Organizational Program
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

Project
TICA0001 Hydrogeology and Hydrochemistry Implications for Cave Mgt.
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

Project TIMU0001 Bio. Assessment of St. Johns River Water and Marsh Areas
Project TIMU0002 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program Around Fort George Island
Project TIMU0003 Comparison of WQ in Open and Closed Tidal Creeks by USGS-BRD
Project TIMU0004 St. Johns River Biological Survey, Duval County, 20.3BA
Project TIMU0005 Data Collected for the Fort George Island Project
Project TIMU0006 Site Certification Application for St. Johns R. Power Park
Project TIMU0007 Northside Generating Station NPDES Permit Monitoring Program
Project TIMU0008 WQ Data From the Jacksonville Reg. and Env. Services Dept.
Project TIMU0009 Dames Point-Fulton Cutoff Data From Jacksonville R.E.S. Dept
Project TIMU0010 Betsy Deuerling’s WQ Data From the Jacksonville RES Dept.-2

Tonto National Monument

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
520-487-2241

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/tont

Project TONT0001 Regional Geology and Ground Water by U.S.B.O.R. - 1987
Project TONT0002 Data in the NPS WRD Archives Collected by Bill Reed in 1980
Project TONT0003 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-79
**Tumacacori National Historical Park**

This historic Spanish Catholic mission building stands near the site first visited by Jesuit Father Kino in 1691. The park includes two other separate mission ruins sites, Calabazas and Guevavi, that are not yet open to the public. The primary site at Tumacacori includes a partially restored Franciscan church that is still used to celebrate special events.


Acreage—46.28  Federal: 45.64  Nonfederal: 0.64.

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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/tuma

**Tupelo National Battlefield**

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
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway
2680 Natchez Trace Parkway
Tupelo, MS 38801-9718
601-680-4025

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/tupe

**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.


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
### Organizational Program

**Tuzigoot National Monument**


Contact:
Tuzigoot National Monument
P.O. Box 219
Camp Verde, AZ 86322-0219
520-634-5564

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/tuzi

Project:
- TUZI0001 Assess Discharge from a Tailings Pile by AZ DEQ - 1988
- TUZI0002 Site Screening Investigation for Phelps Dodge Verde Mine
- TUZI0003 Expanded Site Inspection for Phelps Dodge Verde Mine Area
- TUZI0004 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-80

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**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
1 Arizona Memorial Place
Honolulu, HI 96818-3145
808-422-2771

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/usar

Project:
None

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**Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site**

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

Project:
None
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River

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.


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 Area; (2) Blue Ridge Parkway; (3) Great Smoky Mountains National Park; and (4) Obed Wild and Scenic River.

Project

BISO0001  Big South Fork NR&RA: Water Quality Report 1982-1984
BISO0002  Cumberland Plateau Muskellunge Investigation by J. Riddle-1
OBRIO0001  TN DEC WQ Data Collected in 1996 and 1997 by Jonathon Burr
OBRIO0002  Chemical and Bacteriological Evaluation by Abbott - 1982
OBRIO0003  Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Obed Wild and Scenic River
OBRIO0004  Bio. Inventory and Assessment, Obed River Mile 20.8 to 38.6
OBRIO0005  Cumberland Plateau Muskellunge Investigation by J. Riddle-2
OBRIO0006  Coal Mining Effects on the Obed River WQ by Abbott - 1979

VS Appalachian Highlands 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 four parks: (1) Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area; (2) Blue Ridge Parkway; (3) Great Smoky Mountains National Park; and (4) Obed Wild and Scenic River.

Project

OBRI0001  Bio. Inventory and Assessment, Obed River Mile 20.8 to 38.6
OBRI0002  Chemical and Bacteriological Evaluation by Abbott - 1982
OBRI0003  Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Obed Wild and Scenic River
OBRI0004  Coal Mining Effects on the Obed River WQ by Abbott - 1979

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)
Project WRST0001 Copper River Trout and Grayling Studies
Project WRST0002 Circulation in the Gulf of Alaska by the BLM and NOAA
Project WRST0003 Draft EIS on Mining by NPS Mineral Management Division-1989
Project WRST0004 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-85

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 three parks: (1) Denali National Park and Preserve; (2) Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve; and (3) Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve.

Project AMIS0001 Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-02
Project BIBE0001 Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri & Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-04
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 CAVE0006 Well Data Collected by the NM Environmental Department
Project CAVE0007 NM Environmental Dept. Data on Spring Drinking Water
Project CAVE0008 Miscellaneous Laboratory Data Sheets for Rattlesnake Spring
Project CAVE0009 Misc. Data for Lechuguilla Cave from Dr. Arthur N. Palmer
Project CAVE0010 Geology and Water Resources of the Carlsbad Area - 1959
Project GUMO0001 WQ in Guadalupe Mountains National Park by Dasher - 1980
Project GUMO0002 Limnology of McKittrick Creek by Owen Lind - 1979
Project GUMO0003 WQ Analysis of Six Springs by Michael Dick - 1975
Project GUMO0004 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Guadalupe Mountains NP
Project WHSA0001 Lost River Data After Jet Fuel Spill on Air Force Property
Project WHSA0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-83
Project WHSA0003 Hydrologic Control Over the Origin of Gypsum at Lake
Organizational Program: VS Cumberland/Piedmont 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.

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<thead>
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<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data</td>
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<td>CARL0001</td>
<td>Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Study 1988-1993</td>
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<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-13</td>
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<td>CARL0003</td>
<td>Characterization of Two Ponds Impacted by Runoff - 1979</td>
</tr>
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<td>CHCH0001</td>
<td>Assessment of Ecological Resources of Selected Caves-1994-1</td>
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<td>CHCH0002</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-15</td>
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<td>COWP0001</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-19</td>
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<td>CUGA0001</td>
<td>Coliforms of Several Creeks at Cumberland Gap NHP - 1991</td>
</tr>
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<td>CUGA0002</td>
<td>Cumberland Gap NHP Stream Monitoring Program</td>
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<td>CUGA0003</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-22</td>
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<td>GUCO0001</td>
<td>City of Greensboro Storm Water Services Biological Survey</td>
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<td>KIMO0001</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Kings Mountain NMP</td>
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<td>LIRI0001</td>
<td>Springs in Alabama by Geological Survey of Alabama - 1987</td>
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<td>LIRI0002</td>
<td>WQ Study of Little River Canyon National Preserve</td>
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<td>LIRI0003</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-60</td>
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<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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<td>MACA0001</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-62</td>
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<td>RUCA0001</td>
<td>Water Availability in Jackson County, Alabama - 1989</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUCA0002</td>
<td>Assessment of Ecological Resources of Selected Caves-1994-2</td>
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<td>SHIL0001</td>
<td>Water Resources Monitoring Interpretive Reports #1 and #2</td>
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<td>SHIL0003</td>
<td>Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri &amp; Thermotolerant Amebas</td>
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### National Park Service

Lakeshore; and (9) Voyageurs National Park.

**Project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APIS0002</td>
<td>Water Resources of the Apostle Islands N.L. by USGS</td>
</tr>
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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>GRPO0001</td>
<td>Ecological Monitoring of Two Streams by Boyle and Richmond</td>
</tr>
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<td>GRPO0002</td>
<td>Baseline Bacteriological Monitoring by Staff From 1981-1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIRO0001</td>
<td>Data Collected by Limnetics Inc. of Milwaukee</td>
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<tr>
<td>SLBE0001</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Sleeping Bear Dunes NS</td>
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<td>SLBE0002</td>
<td>Platte Lake Improvement Association vs. Michigan DNR</td>
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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/](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.

**Project**

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>BICA0001</td>
<td>Effects of Drilling Irrigation Wells Near Britton Spring</td>
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<td>BICA0002</td>
<td>Spring Water-Supply Possibilities at Pretty Eagle &amp; Ok-a-Beh</td>
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<tr>
<td>BICA0003</td>
<td>Water Quality and Rate of Sedimentation in Bighorn Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>BICA0004</td>
<td>MT Fish and Game Department Data Collected From 1970-1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BICA0005</td>
<td>Miscellaneous WQ Data Collected by Bighorn Canyon NRA Staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>BICA0006</td>
<td>Memo on Springs in the Campground Area Near Barry’s Landing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BICA0007</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BICA0008</td>
<td>Limnological Studies on Bighorn Lake and its Tributaries</td>
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<tr>
<td>BICA0009</td>
<td>WY Water Resources Data Center Data from WY G&amp;F Dept-1</td>
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<td>BICA0010</td>
<td>Wyoming Water Resources Data Center Data from the EPA</td>
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<tr>
<td>BICA0011</td>
<td>Wyoming Water Resources Data Center Data from Wyoming DEQ-1</td>
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<td>GRTE0001</td>
<td>Water Quality in the Backcountry by Farag and Woodward 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRTE0002</td>
<td>Limnological Survey of 70 Lakes and Ponds by Gulley - 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRTE0003</td>
<td>Water-Resources Investigations During FY 1972 by USGS-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRTE0004</td>
<td>Microbial Studies of a High Alpine Water Supply by McFeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRTE0005</td>
<td>Elk and Cattle Impact on WQ of Flat Creek by McFeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRTE0006</td>
<td>Jackson L. Limnological Progress Report 1968-1969 by Hayden</td>
</tr>
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</table>
National Park Service

Organizational Program

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Project BITH0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Big Thicket N. Pres.
Organizational Program  
VS Heartland Monitoring Network

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Code</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NATR0001</td>
<td>Red Hills Mine Permit Application to MS DEQ - 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATR0002</td>
<td>Impact of Sandblasting Lead-Based Paint from Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATR0003</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-68</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAAL0001</td>
<td>Irrigation Impacts on WQ, Bottom Sediment, and Biota - 1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAIS0001</td>
<td>Compilation of Salinity Data for the Laguna Madre - 1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAIS0002</td>
<td>Ecological Survey of the Lower Laguna Madre 1953-1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAIS0003</td>
<td>Effects of Padre Isles Development on Ecology - 1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAIS0004</td>
<td>Ecology of Benthic Plants by Conover - 1963</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAIS0005</td>
<td>WQ and Linnmological Study of the Sewage System-Pond Complex</td>
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<td>PAIS0006</td>
<td>Domestic Waste in Laguna Madre from Houses on Spoil Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAIS0007</td>
<td>Adequacy of Texas WQ Standards for Protecting Water - 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAIS0008</td>
<td>Ecological Survey of the Upper Laguna Madre of Texas</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAIS0009</td>
<td>Baseline Study of Three Ponds by Stanley L. Sissom - 1990</td>
</tr>
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<td>PAIS0010</td>
<td>Physical Processes in Upper Laguna Madre by Smith - 1976</td>
</tr>
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<td>PAIS0011</td>
<td>Penaeid Shrimp in the Lower Laguna Madre of Texas - 1974</td>
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<td>PAIS0012</td>
<td>TNRCC Data for 8 Stations in the Corpus Christi Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAIS0013</td>
<td>Chemical and Physical Characteristics of the Estuaries of Texas</td>
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<td>PAIS0014</td>
<td>Upper Laguna Madre Long-Term WQ - USGS Hydrolab Data</td>
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<td>PAIS0015</td>
<td>WQ Segment Report for Segment No. 2491 Laguna Madre - 1975</td>
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<td>SAAN0001</td>
<td>Data in STORET Owned by 21TEXWR Scheduled to be Retired-2</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAAN0002</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-73</td>
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<td>SAAN0003</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program by the San Antonio M.H.D.</td>
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<td>BUFF0001</td>
<td>Cattle Pasture Runoff Impact on Water Chemistry - 1989</td>
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<tr>
<td>CUVA0001</td>
<td>Water Quality Monitoring Program at Cuyahoga Valley NP</td>
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### Project Summaries

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Park Service</th>
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<th>Project Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>EFO0001</td>
<td>Upper Iowa Univ.'s Long Term Resource Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
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<td>EFO0002</td>
<td>Yellow River Rainfall Runoff and Low Flow WQ Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>EFO0003</td>
<td>Summer Water Quality of the Upper Mississippi River Tribs.</td>
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<td>Springfield Southwest Wastewater Treatment Plant Report</td>
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<td>Toxic Conditions in the Wilson Creek Watershed by Nimmo-1989</td>
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<td>WICR0008</td>
<td>Initial Monitoring of the Supply Well to Park Headquarters</td>
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<td>Heavy Metal Content in the Stream Sediments of Wilson Creek</td>
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<td>WICR0010</td>
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<td>Springfield Southwest Wastewater Treatment Plant WQ Program</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 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.

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<td>WICR0012</td>
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<td>Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri &amp; Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-05</td>
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<td>CRLA0002</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-20</td>
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<td>LABE0001</td>
<td>Geologic and Hydrologic Reconnaissance by USGS - 1968</td>
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<td>Ecological Conditions in a Group of Lakes by Hubbell - 1960</td>
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<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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<td>LAVO0004</td>
<td>Chemical Analyses of Springs by Thompson, USGS - 1983</td>
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<td>LAVO0005</td>
<td>Lassen Park Summer 1979 Lake Surveys</td>
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<td>LAVO0006</td>
<td>Lassen Region Trip Report by Michael L. Sorey, USGS - 1983</td>
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<td>LAVO0007</td>
<td>The Lassen Geothermal System by Muffler et al. - 1982</td>
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<td>LAVO0008</td>
<td>Brief Field Survey Summary by E.J. McClelland, USGS - 1973</td>
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<td>LAVO0009</td>
<td>USGS Data Collected by Robin Lenn at Devils Kitchen Hot Spgs</td>
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<td>LAVO0010</td>
<td>USGS Data Collected by Robin Lenn at Drakesbad Hot Springs</td>
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<td>USGS Data Collected by Robin Lenn at Little Hot Spgs Valley</td>
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<td>Misc. Data Collected by Lassen Volcanic National Park Staff</td>
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<td>Misc. USGS Data Sheets on File at Lassen Volcanic NP</td>
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<td>Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri &amp; Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-12</td>
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<td>LAVO0015</td>
<td>Unidentified Report from Lassen Volcanic National Park</td>
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<td>ORCA0001</td>
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<td>WHIS0001</td>
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<td>WHIS0002</td>
<td>California Dept. of Health Services - Drinking Water Program</td>
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<td>WHIS0003</td>
<td>CA Dept. of Water Resources Clear Creek Basin Study</td>
</tr>
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<td>WHIS0004</td>
<td>Limnological Investigation of Whiskeytown Reservoir - 1994</td>
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### Organizational Program

#### VS Mediterranean Coast 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) Cabrillo National Monument; (2) Channel Islands National Park; and (3) Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

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<td>WQ Study of Whiskeytown Reservoir - 1966</td>
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<td>Brandy Creek Raw Water Sample by Brown and Caldwell - 1979</td>
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<td>WHIS007</td>
<td>Water-Resources Reconnaissance of Whiskeytown NRA by USGS</td>
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<td>WHIS008</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Data Collected by NPS Staff From 1972-1980</td>
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<td>WHIS009</td>
<td>Whiskeytown Park Files Report (N3617-Water Tests for Mines)</td>
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<td>WHIS010</td>
<td>Carr Memorial Sample by Brown and Caldwell - 1981</td>
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<td>WHIS011</td>
<td>Spring Creek Tunnel Data Collected by Redding Water Utility</td>
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<td>WHIS012</td>
<td>Water Resources Inventory by William Werrell, NPS-WRD-2</td>
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<td>WHIS013</td>
<td>CA Regional WQ Control Board Memo in Whiskeytown Archive</td>
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<td>WHIS014</td>
<td>Data From Misc. Papers in a Brown Folder at Whiskeytown Unit</td>
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<td>WHIS015</td>
<td>Four Bact. Surveys by the CA Regional WQ Control Board</td>
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<td>Carr Powerhouse Data from Jeffersonville, IN Lab Sheet-1977</td>
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### Organizational Program

#### VS Mid-Atlantic 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 11 parks: (1) Appomattox Court House National Historical Park; (2) Booker T. Washington National Monument; (3) Eisenhower National Historic Site; (4) Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park; (5) Gettysburg National Military Park; (6) Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site; (7) Petersburg National Battlefield; (8) Richmond National Battlefield Park; (9) Shenandoah National Park; (10) Valley Forge National Historical Park; and (11) Appalachian National Scenic Trail.

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<td>Youth Conservation Corps Stream Survey Data from 1974-1980-1</td>
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<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at FRSP</td>
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<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-35</td>
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<td>Feasibility Study Westinghouse Plant Site - 1989</td>
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<td>Water Resources Inventory by William Werrell, NPS-WRD-1</td>
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<td>Youth Conservation Corps Stream Survey Data from 1974-1980-2</td>
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<td>French Creek Aquatic Biology Investigation by Boyer - 1993</td>
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<td>HOFU0002</td>
<td>French Creek Nutrient Related/Use Impairment Survey - 1988</td>
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<td>Conestoga High School Advanced Biology Class Reports</td>
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<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-46</td>
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<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Petersburg NB</td>
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<td>Assessment of an Urban Landfill on Tributary WQ by Del Nimmo</td>
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<td>WQ Data From Ongoing Long-Term Ecological Monitoring Program</td>
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<td>WQ Data From Virginia Trout Stream Sensitivity Study</td>
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<td>Aquatic Biology Investigations Undertaken by the PA DEP</td>
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<td>Chester Creek 1997 by Conestoga HS Biology Students</td>
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<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring by the Chester County Health Dept.</td>
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<td>Mgt. Guidelines for Valley Creek by NPS &amp; Penn. State - 1996</td>
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<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Valley Forge NHP</td>
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<td>Data From the NPS Stream Gage on Valley Creek</td>
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<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>VAFO0016</td>
<td>Biological Survey and Mgt. Plan for Valley Creek by Stauffer</td>
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<tr>
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<td>VAFO0017</td>
<td>French Creek WQ and Fish and Benthic Macroinvent. - 1971-2</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>VAFO0018</td>
<td>Correspondence from Ronald Sloto, USGS to Valley Forge NHP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>VAFO0019</td>
<td>WQ Monitoring Program for Philadelphia Electric Company</td>
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<td>VAFO0020</td>
<td>Valley Creek Turbidity Monitoring Study Data From Volunteers</td>
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<td>VAFO0021</td>
<td>Trout Unlimited Data to Evaluate Valley Creek's Designation</td>
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<td>Effect of Urbanization on the Water Resources by USGS - 1987</td>
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<td>WQ Data for Streams in Chester County 1969-80 by USGS - 1989</td>
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<td>Project</td>
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<td>Metals, Pesticides, and Organic Compounds in Sediment - 1997</td>
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<td>VAFO0025</td>
<td>Valley Creek Environmental Study by Villanova Students-1997</td>
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<td>VAFO0026</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Sampling of Little Valley Creek</td>
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Organizational Program

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<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Great Basin National Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRBA0011</td>
<td>Water Quality Analyses of Cave Springs Prior to Chlorination</td>
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<td>GRBA0012</td>
<td>Effects of a Proposed Domestic Use Well on Rowland Springs</td>
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<td>GRBA0013</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-40</td>
</tr>
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<td>GRBA0014</td>
<td>Sampling of Public Water Supply Springs by NV Health Lab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRBA0015</td>
<td>Chemical Characteristics of Surface Waters by Jacobs - 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRBA0016</td>
<td>Great Basin Park Seepage Run, September 1-3, 1992 by USGS</td>
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<td>GRBA0017</td>
<td>Water-Resources Appraisal of Snake Valley Area by USGS-1965</td>
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<td>Chemical Analysis of Selected Pothole Water Sources - 1993-2</td>
</tr>
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<td>JOTR0002</td>
<td>Baseline Water Quality Survey by Larson et. al. - 1998</td>
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<td>JOTR0003</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-53</td>
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<td>JOTR0004</td>
<td>Hydrologic Reconnaissance of Mohave Region by USGS - 1929-1</td>
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<td>Misc. USGS Sampling Results in WRD Archives</td>
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<td>Ground Water and Related Geology by USGS - 1963</td>
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<td>Chemical Analysis of Selected Pothole Water Sources - 1993-3</td>
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<td>Castle Mt. Project Impacts on Lanfair Aquifer and Plute Spg</td>
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<td>MOJA0006</td>
<td>Mine and Mill Operations Mountain Pass California - 1997</td>
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<td>MOJA0007</td>
<td>Ground Water in Pahrump, Mesquite, and Ivanpah Valleys</td>
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<td>Water Quality and Hydrology Studies at Soda Springs - 1985</td>
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<td>MOJA0011</td>
<td>Telegraph Mine and Mill P.S.I. Draft Results by SAIC - 1997</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) Antietam National Battlefield; (2) Catoctin Mountain Park; (3) Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park; (4) George Washington Memorial Parkway; (5) Harpers Ferry National Historical Park; (6) Manassas National Battlefield Park; (7) Monocacy National Battlefield; (8) National Capital Parks - East; (9) Prince William Forest Park; (10) Rock Creek Park; and (11) Wolf Trap Farm Park.

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<td>MANA0001</td>
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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 Environments - 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) Sagemore Hill National Historic Site; and (8) Thomas Stone National Historic Site.

Project ASIS0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Assateague Island NS
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
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 ten parks: (1) Acadia National Park; (2) Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area; (3) Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park; (4) Minute Man National Historical Park; (5) Morristown National Historical Park; (6) Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Site; (7) Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site; (8) Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site; (9) Saratoga National Historical Park; and (10) Weir Farm Historic Site.

Organizational Program

VS Northeast Temperate 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 ten parks: (1) Acadia National Park; (2) Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area; (3) Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park; (4) Minute Man National Historical Park; (5) Morristown National Historical Park; (6) Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Site; (7) Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site; (8) Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site; (9) Saratoga National Historical Park; and (10) Weir Farm Historic Site.

Organizational Program

VS Northern 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) 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/.
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.

Project ARCH0001  Fish, Invertebrates, and Algae Survey in Salt Wash - 1979
Project ARCH0002  Arches and Canyonlands National Park Aquatic Study - 1983-1
Project ARCH0003  Chemical Analysis of Selected Pothole Water Sources - 1993-1
Project ARCH0004  Monitoring in Response to Proposed Nuclear Waste Reposit.-1
Project ARCH0005  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-04
Project ARCH0006  Chemical and Biotic Survey of Salt Wash - Aug. 1988
Project ARCH0007  Hydrogeologic Feasibility of Developing Groundwater Supp.-1
Project BLCA0001  Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Black Canyon of Gunnison NP
Project BLCA0002  Misc. Potability Measurements for Nick Grey & Poison Springs
Project BLCA0003  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-08
Project BRCA0001  Town of Tropic, Culinary Waterworks - 1974
Project BRCA0002  Water System Improvements for the Town of Tropic - 1987
Project BRCA0003  Backcountry WQ Survey in Bryce Canyon National Park - 1981
Project BRCA0004  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-09
Project BRCA0005  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 - 1970
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 CARE0001  Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Capitol Reef National Park
Project CARE0002  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-12
Project CARE0003  Water Quality Studies at Capitol Reef NP & Dinosaur NM-1
Project CEBR0001  Lab. Reports from UT Div. of Health - 1974
Project CEBR0002  Measurement of Outflow for Main and Secondary Springs
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<td>Data from Regular Monitoring of Pretreated Drinking Water</td>
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<td>Water Resources of Cedar Breaks National Monument - 1967</td>
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<td>CEBR0008</td>
<td>Spring Discharge at Cedar Breaks NM and Zion NP - 1971-1</td>
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<td>COLM0001</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-17</td>
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<td>CURE0001</td>
<td>Water Quality Trends at Blue Mesa Reservoir 1982-1985</td>
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<td>CURE0002</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Curecanti NRA</td>
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<td>Ecological Effects of Reservoir Operations on Blue Mesa Res.</td>
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<td>Baseline Water Quality Inventory for 1982-1985 and Later</td>
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<td>Water Resources and Problems by Robert Rose, NPS - 1993</td>
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<td>PISP0002</td>
<td>Spring Flow Measurements Collected by NPS Staff Since 1976</td>
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Organizational Program | VS Northern Great Plains Monitoring Network
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<td>Survey of Geology and Ground-Water Resources</td>
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<td>Parking Lot Runoff Impacts Monitoring on Jewel Cave WQ</td>
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<td>Lead Monitoring by Staff at Jewel Cave National Monument</td>
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Project HALE0001
Alelele Stream Assessment by Paul O'Connor, USGS - 1995-1
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.

Organizational Program

National Park Service

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>KAH0001</td>
<td>Assessment of Kaloko Pond, Marsh, and Anchialine Pools-1991</td>
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<td>Aquatic Survey of Kona Coast Ponds, Hawaii Island - 1974-1</td>
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<td>Waikoloa Anchialine Pond Program, 5th Status Report - 1994-1</td>
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<td>KAH0005</td>
<td>Biological and WQ Characteristics of Anchialine Resources</td>
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<td>KAL0001</td>
<td>Alelele Stream Assessment by Paul O'Connor, USGS - 1995-2</td>
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<td>PUHE0001</td>
<td>Anchialine Pond Data Collected by David Chai</td>
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<td>Aquatic Survey of Kona Coast Ponds, Hawaii Island - 1974-3</td>
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EPA Colorado R-EMAP Program Data Collected in 1994 and 1995

Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Florissant Fossil Beds NM

USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-28

USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-37

Diel Variation of Trace Metals in the Upper Clark Fork River

USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-42

Water Resources Management Plan by NPS - 1997-1

USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-43

Fecal Coliform Data Collected by Staff During 1985

USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-58

Correlating WQ with Biological Activity in Two Ponds by Gray

Ecological Characterization of Macroinvertebrate
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 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) Fort Point National Historic Site; (2) Golden Gate National Recreation Area; (3) John Muir National Historic Site; (4) Muir Woods National Monument; (5) Pinnacles National Monument; and (6) Point Reyes National Seashore.

Project EUON0001 Spring Schedule Data Sheet from 1980 in NPS-WRD
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...
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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.

Organizational Program

VS Sonoran 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 three parks: (1) Devils Postpile National Monument; (2) Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks; and (3) Yosemite National Park.
## National Park Service

### Organizational Program

**VS South Florida/Caribbean 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) 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BICY0001</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Big Cypress N. Pres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BISC0001</td>
<td>Report on Data for Biscayne Bay Marinas by USACOE - 1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BISC0002</td>
<td>John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park WQ Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BISC0003</td>
<td>Addendum to Report &quot;Biscayne Bay Ammonium Monitoring&quot; - 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BISC0004</td>
<td>Pollution Studies in Biscayne Bay - 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BISC0005</td>
<td>Ecological Study of South Biscayne Bay Near Turkey Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BISC0006</td>
<td>Coliform Sampling Program for Biscayne Bay - 1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BISC0007</td>
<td>Biological Investigations of the Black Creek Vicinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BISC0008</td>
<td>Mowry Canal (C-103) Water Quality and Discharge - 1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BISC0009</td>
<td>Organic Pollution of the Water Near Black Creek - 1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BISC0010</td>
<td>Ecology and Distribution of Larval Fishes of Biscayne Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BISC0011</td>
<td>Preliminary Studies of Pollution in Biscayne Bay - 1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BISC0012</td>
<td>Survey of the Subtropical Inshore Waters near Miami - 1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BISC0013</td>
<td>Ecological Study of South Biscayne and Card Sound - 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BISC0014</td>
<td>Salinity of Ocean-Water at Fowey Rocks - 1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BISC0015</td>
<td>Thermal Pollution of Intrastate Waters of Biscayne Bay</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUIS0001</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Buck Island Reef NM</td>
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<tr>
<td>EVER0001</td>
<td>Pathogenic Naegleria fowleri &amp; Thermotolerant Amebas Sur.-07</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 three parks: (1) Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve; (2) Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park; and (3) Sitka National Historical 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 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>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VIIS0001</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Virgin Islands NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLGO0001</td>
<td>Ecological Inventory by Paustian et. al., USFS - 1994</td>
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<tr>
<td>KLGO0002</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITK0001</td>
<td>Phase II Site Assessment Water Samples by Shannon Wilson</td>
</tr>
<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>FOCA0001</td>
<td>Betsy Deuerling's WQ Data From the Jacksonville RES Dept.-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOCA0002</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>
</tbody>
</table>
### National Park Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>VS Southern Colorado Plateau Monitoring Network</th>
</tr>
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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 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 ELMAM001 Lava Tube Fire Impact Study at El Malpais NM
Project ELMAM002 Misc. Data in William Werrell's Trip Report at NPS-WRD
Project ELMAM003 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-26
Project ELMAM004 Water Samples from Domestic Wells and Springs
Project ELMAM005 Hydrogeology of Cibola County, New Mexico by the USGS
Project ELMAM006 USGS Stream-Sediment and Heavy-Mineral-Concentrate Samples
Project ELMAM007 Biological Inventory of Six Lava Tubes - 1996
Project ELMAM001 Geological and Hydrological Assessment of El Morro NM
Project ELMAM002 Stratigraphy, Sedimentology, and Surface WQ - 1995
Project ELMAM003 USGS Chemical Analysis Form on File at NPS-WRD
Project ELMAM004 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-27
Project ELMAM005 Geochemical 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 GRCA0001 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Grand Canyon National Park
Project GRCA0002 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-41
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
### National Park Service

#### Organizational Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VS Southern Plains Monitoring Network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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#### Project Details

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<tr>
<td>BEOL0001</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAVO0001</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIC0001</td>
<td>Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Chickasaw NRA 1987-1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIC0002</td>
<td>Changes in Water Quality Resulting from Impoundment - 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIC0003</td>
<td>Destratification and Reaeration of Reservoirs - 1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIC0004</td>
<td>WQ Management Study for Chickasaw NRA - 1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIC0005</td>
<td>Bacteriological Contamination of Hillside Spring - 1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIC0006</td>
<td>Hydrology of the Arbuckle Mountains Area - 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIC0007</td>
<td>Etiology of Subcutaneous Neoplasms in Native Gizzard Shad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIC0008</td>
<td>Water Quality Study for Platt National Park - 1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIC0009</td>
<td>Benthic Macroinvertebrates &amp; Zooplankton in Arbuckle Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOUN0001</td>
<td>USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAMR0001</td>
<td>WQ and Limnology of Lake Meredith by Cooper (1967-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organizational Program

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Project ALAG0001 Baseline Hydrocarbon Study Interim Report by USFWS - 1997-1
Project ANIA0001 Baseline Inventory of the Aquatic Resources of Aniakchak-1
Project KATM0001 Chemical Survey of Alagnak and Naknek Rivers Lakes- 1992
Project KATM0002 Brooks Camp Monitoring and Remediation Well Installation
Project KATM0003 Optimum Escapements of Sockeye Salmon by Burgner - 1969
Project KATM0004 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Research and Restoration 1994 CDROM-1
Project KATM0005 Geochemistry of Waters in the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes
Project KATM0006 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Katmai NP and Preserve
Project KATM0007 Baseline Inventory of the Aquatic Resources of Aniakchak-2
Project KATM0008 Revised Plan for the Katmai Scientific Drilling Project- 1992
Project KATM0009 WQ Inventory and Monitoring by LaPerriere - 1996
Project KATM0010 Nitrogen Fixation by Lichens in a Sub-Arctic Watershed
Project KATM0011 Primary Productivity Limiting Factors in 3 Lakes by Goldman
Project KATM0012 Baseline Hydrocarbon Study Interim Report by USFWS -
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 Hole National Battlefield; (2) City of Rocks National Reserve; (3) Craters of the Moon National Monument; (4) Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument; (5) John Day Fossil Beds National Monument; (6) Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area; (7) Nez Perce National Historical Park; and (8) Whitman Mission National Historic Site.

Organizational Program

Valley Forge National Historical Park

Site of the Continental Army's winter encampment, 1777-78, the park contains General Washington's headquarters, original earthworks, a variety of monuments and markers, reconstructed log buildings, and replica cannon.


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
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

Project VAFO0005 Series of Ridley Creek Reports by Conestoga HS Students
Project VAFO0006 French Creek 1994 Report by Conestoga HS Students
Project VAFO0007 Pickering Creek 1993 Report by Conestoga HS Students
Project VAFO0008 Series of Valley Creek Reports by Conestoga HS Students
Project VAFO0010 Warner Company's Settling Pond Discharge
Project VAFO0011 Mgt. Guidelines for Valley Creek by NPS & Penn. State - 1996
Project VAFO0012 Ambient WQ Monitoring Program at Valley Forge NHP
Project VAFO0013 Data From the NPS Stream Gage on Valley Creek
Project VAFO0014 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-81
Project VAFO0016 Biological Survey and Mgt. Plan for Valley Creek by Stauffer
Project VAFO0017 French Creek WQ and Fish and Benthic Macroinvert. - 1971-2
Project VAFO0018 Correspondence from Ronald Sloto, USGS to Valley Forge NHP
Project VAFO0019 WQ Monitoring Program for Philadelphia Electric Company
Project VAFO0020 Valley Creek Turbidity Monitoring Study Data From Volunteers
Project VAFO0021 Trout Unlimited Data to Evaluate Valley Creek's Designation
Project VAFO0022 Effect of Urbanization on the Water Resources by USGS - 1987
Project VAFO0023 WQ Data for Streams in Chester County 1969-80 by USGS - 1989
Project VAFO0024 Metals, Pesticides, and Organic Compounds in Sediment - 1997
Project VAFO0025 Valley Creek Environmental Study by Villanova Students - 1997
Project VAFO0026 Volatile Organic Sampling of Little Valley Creek

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
Vicksburg, MS 39183
601-636-0583
(Also in Louisiana)

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/vick

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Organizational Program 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

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Organizational Program 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

Organizational Program 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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/waca

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/wapa

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 Nob. 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

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/wefa

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

Project

WHIS0001 Data Collected by the US BOR for a Water Quality Baseline
WHIS0002 California Dept. of Health Services - Drinking Water Program
WHIS0003 CA Dept. of Water Resources Clear Creek Basin Study
WHIS0004 Limnological Investigation of Whiskeytown Reservoir - 1994
WHIS0005 WQ Study of Whiskeytown Reservoir - 1966
WHIS0006 Brandy Creek Raw Water Sample by Brown and Caldwell - 1979
WHIS0007 Water-Resources Reconnaissance of Whiskeytown NRA by USGS
WHIS0008 Ambient WQ Data Collected by NPS Staff From 1972-1980
WHIS0009 Whiskeytown Park Files Report (N3617-Water Tests for Mines)
WHIS0010 Carr Memorial Sample by Brown and Caldwell - 1981
WHIS0011 Spring Creek Tunnel Data Collected by Redding Water Utility
WHIS0012 Water Resources Inventory by William Werrell, NPS-WRD-2
WHIS0013 CA Regional WQ Control Board Memo in Whiskeytown Archive
WHIS0014 Data From Misc. Papers in a Brown Folder at Whiskeytown Unit
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

Whitman Mission National Historic Site

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.


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

Organizational Program

William Howard Taft National Historic Site

William Howard Taft, the only person to serve as both President (1909-13) and Chief Justice of the United States (1921-30), was born and raised in this restored home.


Contact:
Organizational Program

**Wilson's Creek National Battlefield**

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

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Organizational Program

**Wind Cave National Park**


Contact:

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Organizational Program

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

Organizational Program

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'Cleintock 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
315-568-2991

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/wori

Organizational Program

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and National Preserve

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.
National Park Service


Contact:
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 439
Copper Center, AK 99573
907-822-5234

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/wrst

Organizational Program
Wright Brothers National Memorial
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

Organizational Program
Wupatki National Monument
Ruins of red sandstone pueblos built by farming Ancestral Puebloan People between 1120 and 1250 are preserved here. Proclaimed Dec. 9, 1924. Boundary changes: July 9, 1937; Jan. 22, 1941; Aug. 10, 1961; Nov. 12, 1996.
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

Projects
WRST0001 Copper River Trout and Grayling Studies
WRST0002 Circulation in the Gulf of Alaska by the BLM and NOAA
WRST0003 Draft EIS on Mining by NPS Mineral Management Division-1989
WRST0004 USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-85

None
Yellowstone National Park

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

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
209-372-0200

For Additional Information:
www.nps.gov/yose

Yucca House National Monument

Ruins of these large prehistoric Indian pueblos are as yet unexcavated. NO SERVICES AVAILABLE.
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  

Project  
YUHO0001  Domestic Water Analysis of Ismay Spring  
YUHO0002  USGS National Uranium Resource Evaluation Data-87  
YUHO0003  USGS Water Res. Invest. Reports 94-4041 and/or 97-4008-3  

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.  

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>
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<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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<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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<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>
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</table>

Organizational Program: Surface Water Program
**Program Summary**

21CAOCSD  Orange County Sanitation District California

**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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBCP-001</td>
<td>Water Quality and Biological Health of the Chesapeake Bay</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WW2003</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment Plants 2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Organizational Program**  OCSD Ocean Monitoring 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.

**Project**  None
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Water Quality Monitoring Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>None</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>
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<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>21FLBFA</td>
<td>FL Dept. of Environmental Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organization Program</td>
<td>Bream Fisherman Association</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volunteer Ambient Water Quality Monitoring</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>BIGLAGON</td>
<td>BIG LAGOON &amp; OLD RIVER</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>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<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  PROJ-001  Surfacewater Quality Monitoring Network
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>21FLCMP</th>
<th>FL Dept. of Environmental Protection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>OKaloosa County Environmental Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Council to the Okaloosa County Board of Commissioners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AquaLab Program Volunteer Ambient Monitoring Group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling of waters in and around the Choctawhatchee Bay Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>FLCMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Okaloosa County Environmental Council Water Quality</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td><strong>Biscayne Bay Water Quality</strong></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>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td><strong>General Canal Surfacewater Monitoring</strong></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>Project</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Program Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEACH</td>
<td>Lee County’s Bathing Beach Monitoring Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIGHICK</td>
<td>Big Hickory Pass Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESTURINF</td>
<td>Lee County’s Esturine Fixed Station Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRESHF</td>
<td>Lee County’s Freshwater Fixed station program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMAP</td>
<td>IMAP</td>
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</table>

Inshore Marine Monitoring and Assessment Program - Florida esturine water quality sampling.

Inshore Marine Monitoring and Assessment Program (IMAP)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization Program</th>
<th>AMBIENT WATER QUALITY PROGRAM</th>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>GAPS</td>
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<td>PRAIRIE</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>STORM</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>STREAM</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>WETDET</td>
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<tr>
<td>21FLGCWW</td>
<td>Gilcrist 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>WR00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous private wells and springs</td>
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</table>
Hillsborough County Environmental (Florida)

Organizational Program: Monitoring and Analysis Section
Ambient surface water monitoring for Hillsborough County, compliance monitoring, miscellaneous pollution investigations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RUN 1</td>
<td>WQM Run 1- Old Tampa Bay</td>
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<tr>
<td>SWQ</td>
<td>Ambient Surface Water Monitoring</td>
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</table>
21FLKWAT  Florida LAKEWATCH

Organizational Program  Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring Program

Project  LW_V  Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring Program
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Loxahatchee River District (Florida)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>Stormwater monitoring</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>RiverKeeper</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>RK</td>
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<p>| Project                | RiverKeeper Water Quality Monitoring |</p>
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<tr>
<th>Project</th>
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<td>ESTU-MAC</td>
<td>RiverKeeper Estuary Macroinvertebrates</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FRES-MAC</td>
<td>RiverKeeper Fresh Water Macroinvertebrates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organizational Program  | Regional Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Program
-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------
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.

Organizational Program  | Special Water Quality Monitoring Programs
-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------
A variety of special water quality studies have been conducted on an 'as-needed' basis. These programs are generally of short duration and/or of limited geographical scope.

Organizational Program  | Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program
-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>RAMP</th>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>BISHOP</td>
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<td>Project</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>None</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Page 201 of 292
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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NWF01</td>
<td>St. Marks River Watershed Baseline Bio. &amp; W.Q. Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>NWF02</td>
<td>Pensacola Tributary Monitoring WQ Sampling</td>
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<tr>
<td>NWF03</td>
<td>Econifia Creek Tracts-Land Management Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>NWF04</td>
<td>Habitat Restoration &amp; Best Manag. Practices-Sand Hill Lakes</td>
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<tr>
<td>NWF09</td>
<td>Megginis Arm Basin Diagnosis Project</td>
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<td>21FLORAN</td>
<td>Orange County Environmental Protection (Florida)</td>
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21FLPBCH     Palm Beach County Environmental Resources Management(Florida)

Organizational Program  Palm Beach County Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Program

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.

Project  None
21FLPCSW  PROJECT COAST - Southwest Florida Water Management District

Organizational Program  Project COAST Water Quality Monitoring

Project  PRJCOAST  Project COAST Water Quality Monitoring
<table>
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<tr>
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<td>APALACHA</td>
<td>Apalachicola River and Bay Bacteria Monitoring</td>
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<td>PERDGRNT</td>
<td>Perdido Bay Grant Project</td>
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## 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.

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<td>BQ</td>
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Contractor samples random locations monthly for standard parameters in coastal bays and the tidal portion of the Myakka River.
### Program Summary

**21FLSEM**  
**Seminole County (Florida)**

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<th>Water Quality Monitoring Program</th>
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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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<td>P248</td>
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<td>W481</td>
<td>Lake Panasoffkee Restoration Council Implementation</td>
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<td>W527</td>
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<td>W528</td>
<td>Myakka River Water Quality Monitoring</td>
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<td>Laboratories, surface and groundwater quality monitoring, team permitting, pollution prevention, DRI reviews, restoration and technical assistance functions.</td>
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### Program Summary

**21FLVEMD**  
**Volusia County Environmental Health Lab (Florida)**

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<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>This project is a combination of ambient water sampling conducted on the third Monday and Tuesday of every month. The first day consists of 10 stations; collection and analyses are conducted by Volusia County Environmental Health Laboratory. The second day involves a special study performed under contract from St. Johns River Water Management District. Sample collection is performed by VCEHL and analyses are contracted by SJRWMD to a contract laboratory of their choice.</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Program</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>This project consists of three days of surface water monitoring.</td>
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Page 215 of 292
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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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<td>Apalachicola Bay TMDL</td>
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<td>APALACH</td>
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<td>AUCILLA</td>
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<td>CHIPOLA</td>
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<td>ECONFEN</td>
<td>Econfina-Fenholloway TMDL</td>
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<td>HILLSBOR</td>
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<td>LOWSUW</td>
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<td>OKEE</td>
<td>Lake Okeechobee TMDL</td>
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<td>UPSUW</td>
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<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
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</table>
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.

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.

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.

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.
## 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 measureable water-quality improvements resulting from nonpoint source control. Twenty to thirty watersheds nationwide will be monitored over a 10-year period.

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<td>AMB2006</td>
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### Organizational Program

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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------------------------|--------------------------------------------------
Project 01092002 | STATION LOCATIONS TRANSFERRED FROM EXISTING STORET INFO.
Project 205(J) | BIOLOGICAL STREAM CHARACTERIZATION

Organizational Program | AMBIENT CHEMICAL 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
------------------------|--------------------------------------------------
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
------------------------|--------------------------------------------------
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
------------------------|--------------------------------------------------
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BIOLOGIC</td>
<td>75260036</td>
<td>Clean Lakes Water Quality Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIOLOGIC</td>
<td>BI</td>
<td>BIOLOGIC MONITORING/Rapid Bioassessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STREAMS</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Ambient Chemical Stream Monitoring Network</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Organizational Program**

- REMAP
  - EPA BIOLOGICAL STREAM STUDY
- BIOLOGIC
  - BIOLOGIC MONITORING/Rapid Bioassessment

**Organizational Program**

- WETLANDS MONITORING PROGRAM
  - WETLANDS MONITORING IN STATE
- STATION LOCATIONS TRANSFERRED FROM EXISTING STORET INFO.
- WETLAND
  - WETLANDS MONITORING PROJECT
21NJDEP1  NJ Department of Environmental Protection

Organizational Program  BFBM 303(d) Elevated Flow Metals Monitoring
Project  None

Organizational Program  BFBM Ambient Biomonitoring Network (AMNET)
Project  AMNETAC1  AMNET Atlantic Coastal - Round 1
Project  AMNETAC2  AMNET Atlantic Coastal - Round 2
Project  AMNETLD1  AMNET Lower Delaware - Round 1
Project  AMNETLD2  AMNET Lower Delaware Round 2
Project  AMNETNE1  AMNET Northeast Basin Round 1
Project  AMNETNE2  AMNET Northeast Basin Round 2
Project  AMNETNE3  AMNET Northeast Basin Round 3
Project  AMNETR1  AMNET Raritan Basin Round 1
Project  AMNETR2  AMNET Raritan Basin Round 2
Project  AMNETR3  AMNET Raritan Basin Round 3
Project  AMNETUD1  AMNET Upper Delaware Round 1
Project  AMNETUD2  AMNET Upper Delaware Round 2
Project  AMNETUD3  AMNET Upper Delaware Round 3

Organizational Program  BFBM Ambient Lake Water Quality Monitoring Network
Project  LAKE2004  Lakes Monitoring Project
Project  LAKE2005  Ambient Lake Monitoring Network 2005

Organizational Program  BFBM Ambient Stream Water Temperature Monitoring Program
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.

Organizational Program  BFBM Ambient Surface Water Monitoring Network (ASMN)
Project  DEP-USGS  DEP-USGS Ambient Stream Water Quality Monitoring Network
Project  SUMBACT  Summer Bacteria Monitoring

Organizational Program  BFBM Drought Water Quality Monitoring
Project  DROUGHT  Drought Chemical Water Quality Monitoring Program FY02 & 03

Organizational Program  BFBM Existing Water Quality Network (EWQ)
Project  EWQ  Existing Water Quality (EWQ)

Organizational Program  BFBM Fish Index of Biotic Integrity Network (FIBI)
Project  FIBI2000  Fish IBI 2000
Project  FIBI2001  Fish IBI 2001
Project  FIBI2002  Fish IBI 2002
Project  FIBI2003  Fish IBI 2003

Organizational Program  BFBM Round Valley and Spruce Run Reservoir Monitoring
Project  RV/SR  Round Valley/Spruce Run Reservoir Monitoring Project
## Program Summary

### NJ Department of Environmental Protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BFBM Special Monitoring Projects</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BFBM Supplemental Ambient Surface Water Monitoring (SASMN)</td>
<td>SASMN</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supplemental Ambient Surface Water Monitoring Network (SASMN)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BFBM Total Maximum Daily Load Monitoring (TMDL)</td>
<td>TMDL-02  Papakating Creek TMDL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TMDL-18 Cooper River / Pennsauken Creek TMDL Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TMDL-19 North Branch Rancocas Creek Nutrient Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TMDLBACT Bacteria TMDL Sampling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BFBM Watershed Reconnaissance / 303(d) Monitoring</td>
<td>303D-01 303(d) Reconnaissance Monitoring - Watershed Mgt Area 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>303D-02 303(d) Reconnaissance Monitoring - Watershed Mgt Area 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>303D-05 303(d) Reconnaissance Monitoring - Watershed Mgt Area 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>303D-07 303(d) Reconnaissance Monitoring - Watershed Mgt Area 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>303D-08 303(d) Reconnaissance Monitoring - Watershed Mgt Area 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>303D-09 303(d) Reconnaissance Monitoring - Watershed Mgt Area 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>303D-10 303(d) Reconnaissance Monitoring - Watershed Mgt Area 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>303D-11 303(d) Reconnaissance Monitoring - Watershed Mgt Area 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>303D-12 303(d) Reconnaissance Monitoring - Watershed Mgt. Area 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>303D-14 303(d) Reconnaissance Monitoring - Watershed Mgt. Area 14</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>303D-19 303(d) Reconnaissance Monitoring - Watershed Mgt. Area 19</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>303D-20 303(d) Reconnaissance Monitoring - Watershed Mgt. Area 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>303D-346 303(d) Reconnaissance Monitoring - Watershed Mgt Area 3&amp;4&amp;6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>303D-HF3 303(d) Evaluation of Metals in NJ at Elevated Flow Conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>303D-HIQ 303(d) Evaluation of Metals in NJ at Elevated Flow Condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>303D1315 303(d) Reconnaissance Monitoring - Watershed Mgt Area 13&amp;15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>303D1718 303(d) Reconnaissance Monitoring - Watershed Mgt Area 17&amp;18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMPACT</td>
<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 in general. It is intended to enhance the connection of the public with their bays and coastal...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 228 of 292
NJ Department of Environmental Protection

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>
<th>EMPACT03</th>
<th>EMPACT for 2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Organizational Program

EPA Metals Analysis
Metals analysis on shellfish tissue along New Jersey's coastal waters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>MW-METLS</th>
<th>Marine Water Monitoring's EPA Metals Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Organizational Program

EPA Telemetry Buoys
Buoys are placed in preselected locations in marine waters along NJ to collect continuous data. Data are collected every 15 minutes for multiple parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>TELBUOY</th>
<th>Telemetry Buoys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Organizational Program

Estuarine Monitoring Program
Measure the ecological health of New Jersey's coastal waters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>EST-00</th>
<th>Estuarine Monitoring Program 2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>EST-01</td>
<td>Estuarine Monitoring Program 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>EST-02</td>
<td>Estuarine Monitoring Program 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>EST-03</td>
<td>Estuarine Monitoring Program 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>EST-04</td>
<td>Estuarine Monitoring Program 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>EST-05</td>
<td>Estuarine Monitoring Program 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organizational Program

National Shellfish Sanitation Program
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>NSSP1996</th>
<th>National Shellfish Sanitation Program 1996</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>NSSP1997</td>
<td>National Shellfish Sanitation Program 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>NSSP1999</td>
<td>National Shellfish Sanitation Program 1999</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>NSSP2000</td>
<td>National Shellfish Sanitation Program 2000</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>NSSP2001</td>
<td>National Shellfish Sanitation Program 2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>NSSP2002</td>
<td>National Shellfish Sanitation Program 2002</td>
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<td>NSSP2004</td>
<td>National Shellfish Sanitation Program 2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>NSSP2005</td>
<td>National Shellfish Sanitation Program 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>NSSPTRAN</td>
<td>Transition to different TripID and sample years for NSSP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 229 of 292
### Organizational Program

**NEW YORK CITY WATERSHED**

| Project | New York City Watershed
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>21NYDECA</strong></td>
<td><strong>NYS Dept. of EnCon, Division of Water</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>SWMP/Lake Classification and Inventory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>RIBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>RIBS ROUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>SWMP/Rotating Intensive Basin Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>RIBS ROUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>SWMP/Stream Biomonitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>RIBS ROUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21OHDGW</td>
<td>Division of Drinking and Ground Water (Ohio)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Ground Water Quality Characterization Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>AGWMP</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>CATALINA</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1005</td>
<td>Salt Creek TMDL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1006</td>
<td>Indian Creek TMDL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1007</td>
<td>Yellow Creek TMDL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1008</td>
<td>Walnut Creek TMDL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1009</td>
<td>Twin Creek TMDL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1010</td>
<td>Blanchard River TMDL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1011</td>
<td>Fourmile Creek TMDL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1012</td>
<td>Kent/Munroe Falls Dam Removals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1013</td>
<td>Tuscarawas River TMDL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1014</td>
<td>Olentangy River Dam Removals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1015</td>
<td>DERR Dry Fork Whitewater River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1016</td>
<td>DERR Tuscarawas River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1017</td>
<td>DERR Lower Scioto River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1018</td>
<td>DERR East Fork Vermilion River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1019</td>
<td>Powderlick Run Restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1020</td>
<td>Captina Creek Coal Slurry Spill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1021</td>
<td>Little Raccoon Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1022</td>
<td>Miscellaneous ODNR Data Supplied to Ohio EPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1023</td>
<td>Nutrient Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1024</td>
<td>Miscellaneous ODOT Data Supplied to Ohio EPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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 electorfishing (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 decending 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, skin0on 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:


Project FISH Pennsylvania's Fish Tissue Program
Project GWN Groundwater Quality Network (GWN)
Project LAKE WQN Lake Sample Results 1998-Present
Project WQN WQN Chemistry Results 1998-Present
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NUTZ Monitoring</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Program to test data entry procedures</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellfish Sanitation Program</td>
<td>Annual 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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Water Quality Monitoring</td>
<td>Routine, Followup, and Special sampling conducted for the surface water programs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Project**
  - SED1999    | Ambient surface water sediment sampling 1999 |
  - SED2000    | Ambient surface water sediment sampling 2000 |
  - SED2003    | Ambient surface water sediment sampling 2003 |
  - SWS1999    | Ambient Surface Water Quality Routine Sampling 1999 |
  - SWS2000    | Ambient Surface Water Quality Routine Sampling 2000 |
  - SWS2001    | Ambient Surface Water Quality Routine Sampling 2001 |
  - SWS2003    | Ambient Surface Water Quality Routine Sampling 2003 |
## 21SCESOP - SC Dept. of Health & Environmental Control

**Organizational Program**: Environmental Surveillance and Oversight Program

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>
Organizational Program
Ambient Groundwater Network

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 Code</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLKCRK</td>
<td>Black Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLKMINGO</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 Salkihatchie</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>
<tr>
<td>21SCSANT</td>
<td>Santee Cooper - South Carolina Public Service Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Santee Cooper Analytical and Biological Services Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>ABS AMB</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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SFPRLOW</td>
<td>LOW COUNTRY EQC DISTRICT SHELLFISH PROJECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFPRTRI</td>
<td>TRIDENT EQC DISTRICT SHELLFISH PROJECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFPRWAC</td>
<td>WACCAMAW EQC DISTRICT SHELLFISH PROJECT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organizational Program  | Surface Water Quality Program  
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 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.  

| Project | AMBIENT | Ambient Surface Water Quality Monitoring |
## Organizational Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SRMPDEWA</td>
<td>Delaware Water Gap Scenic and Rec. River Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOWDEL</td>
<td>Lower Non-Tidal Delaware River Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRMPUPDE</td>
<td>Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River Monitoring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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

| Project | None |

## Organizational Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SRMPDEWA</td>
<td>Delaware Water Gap Scenic and Rec. River Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOWDEL</td>
<td>Lower Non-Tidal Delaware River Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRMPUPDE</td>
<td>Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River Monitoring</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 piscicidia identification by cooperating agencies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Project Title</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>
</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>Project Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>42SRBCWQ</td>
<td>Susquehanna River Basin Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Program</strong></td>
<td>Chesapeake Bay Nutrient Clean-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This multi-org program includes Projects from all the Commission Cooperating Organizations which deal with the nutrient control in the Chesapeake Bay.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>BASIN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>BC1994</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>CBCP-001</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>ISWQN</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>PRJ-001</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>WW2003</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Water Resources Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Watershed Assessment and Protection Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>ISWQN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>TEST-01</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ALO**

**Alliance For A Living Ocean**

**Organizational Program**

Barnegat Bay Watch

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.

**Project**

BBWMP  
Barnegat Bay Watch Monitoring Program
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.

Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEM AN</th>
<th>Chemical Analysis of Menemsha pond + associated water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>
Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation

Organizational Program

Contaminated Sites Program (CST)

All other contaminated sites that are not associated with regulated USTs.

Organizational Program

Industry Preparedness and Pipeline Program (IPP)

Non Point Source Water Pollution Control Program

Program Mission: To protect water resources and public health from non point sources of pollution.

Organizational Program

Industry Preparedness and Pipeline Program (IPP)

None

Organizational Program

Project

10038148  Bentley Trust Monitoring Project
10223015  Letter Shop/Graphics North Monitoring Project
10223053  College Cleaners Monitoring Project
10226001  Lucky Sourdough Monitoring Project
10226003  Mapco Express 5018 Monitoring Well Project
10226007  Tesoro - Northstore #103
10226008  Kells Firestone Monitoring Well Project
10226009  O.K. Lumber Monitoring Project
10226010  Tesoro - Northstore #105 Monitoring Project
10226020  Tesoro - Northstore #104 Monitoring Project
10226029  Northside Gas & Grocery Property Monitoring Well Project
10226034  Rons Service & Towing Monitoring Project
10226035  Mat-Su Monitoring Project
10226042  Sourdough Express Monitoring Project
10226046  US Travel Systems Monitoring Project
10226050  FMUS - Fuel Island and Warehouse/Garage
10226052  Chevron - Hutchisons Monitoring Project
10226055  NC Machinery Company
10226063  Chevron- Goldpanner Service Station Monitoring Project
10226066  FMUS - Public Safety Building
10226080  Samson Hardware Monitoring Project
10226084  Federal Bldg. Moto Pool Equipment Bldg.
10226085  ADKO Cleaner Monitoring Project
10226089  FNSB - Old Main School
10226095  Former Hamilton Gas Station Monitoring Project
10226114  A&W Wholesale Company, Inc. Monitoring Well Project
10226119  Texaco - Gas N Go - Airport Way Monitoring Project
10226132  Tesoro - Northstore #115 Monitoring Well Project
10226146  Chandler Plumbing & Heating Monitoring Project
10226147  ACME Electronic Monitoring Project
10226150  Wilbur Bros. Mechanical
10226153  Former Gold Exchange PIC Building Monitoring Project
10238024  Westmark Fairbanks Hotel Monitoring Project
10238027  Carrs Foodland Monitoring Project
10238040  Fairview Manor Monitoring Project
10238072  Aurora Motors Monitoring Project
10238086  MSLUG Fairbanks area Project
10238101  PTI Well St. Warehouse Monitoring Project

Page 245 of 292
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pollution Environmental Response Program (PRP)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spill Prevention and Response Storage Tank Program</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downtown Fairbanks Areawide Risk Assessment</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<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>None</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>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Program Summary**

**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>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BASIN</td>
<td>WATERSHED RESTORATION ACTION PLAN : QAPP 319(h) MONITORING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC1994</td>
<td>Bear Creek Watershed Association Water Quality Monitoring Pr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBCP-001</td>
<td>Water Quality and Biological Health of the Chesapeake Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISWQN</td>
<td>Interstate Stream Water Quality Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRJ-001</td>
<td>Sediment Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WW2003</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment Plants 2003</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>
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<td>BC1996</td>
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<td>BC1997</td>
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<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>
<tr>
<td>CCAMP</td>
<td>Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (California)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Morro Bay National Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></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><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Chatfield Basin and Reservoir Water Quality Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>CH2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CIKEEPAK: Cook Inlet Keeper (Alaska)

**Organizational Program**: Citizens' Environmental Monitoring Program

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.

**Project**: None
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITYFTCO</th>
<th>City of Fort Collins (Colorado)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational</strong></td>
<td><strong>Program</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Fort Collins Drinking Water Policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution 93-144 of the Council of the City of Fort Collins Adopting a Drinking Water Quality Policy for the City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>WQ-RIV01</strong> River Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITYOFPG</td>
<td>City of Punta Gorda (Florida)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 253 of 292
Des Moines River Water Quality Network

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization Program</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CTDEPABM</td>
<td>MACROS</td>
<td>Ambient biological monitoring using macroinvertebrates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTDEPBCH</td>
<td>CTDEPBCH</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring of State owned and managed designated beaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTDEPPHSHEM</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Physical and chemical monitoring surface waters in CT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Commission for a Good Clean Chesapeake Bay

**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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BASIN</td>
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<td>PRJ-001</td>
<td>Sediment Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WW2003</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment Plants 2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Organizational Program**

Patuxent River Sediment Clean-up Program

Enter a detailed description of the "Patuxent River Sediment Clean-up Program".

**Organizational Program**

Pfiesteria Study of the Pocomoke and Wicomico River System

Enter a detailed description of the "Pfiesteria Study of the Pocomoke and Wicomico River System".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBCP-001</td>
<td>Water Quality and Biological Health of the Chesapeake Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBCP-002</td>
<td>Sediment Toxicity Study of the Wicomico River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBCP-004</td>
<td>Survey of the Wicomico River, Probability Based</td>
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</table>

[Document/Graphic]
## EMAP-CS

### Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>EPA EMAP-National Coastal Assessment 1990-2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>NCA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>WCOAST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMAP-National Coastal Assessment 2000-04</td>
<td>EMAP-West Coastal Monitoring (E-WCM)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>EPA Environmental Monitoring &amp; Assessment Program-Esturaries</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>VA_PROV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMAP 1990-93 Virginian Province (VP)</td>
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<td>EPA_R7</td>
<td>US EPA Region 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Region 7 Ambient Fish Tissue (RAFT) Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Organizational Program**  
Regional Environmental Monitoring & Assessment Program (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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Project</strong></th>
<th>ECF03 Nebraska 1999 REMAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FWC-WQMP</td>
<td>Florida Keys NMS - Water Quality Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>Water Quality Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>WQMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FWC/FWRI</td>
<td>Fish Wildlife Conservation / Wildlife Research Institute(FL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational Program</td>
<td>FKNMS Water Quality Data Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>CREMP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## City and county of Honolulu

### Organizational Program
- **Honouliuli 301(h) NPDES Program**
  - **Project** HO BENTH: Honouliuli Sediment and Benthic Monitoring
  - **Project** HO BIOAC: Honouliuli Outfall Bioaccumulation Monitoring
  - **Project** HO PLANT: Honouliuli WWTP Plant Monitoring
  - **Project** HO WQMP: Honouliuli Outfall Water Quality Monitoring

### Organizational Program
- **Sand Island 301 (h) NPDES Permit**
  - **Project** SI BENTH: Sand Island Sediment and Benthic monitoring
  - **Project** SI BIOAC: Sand Island Bioaccumulation Monitoring
  - **Project** SI PLANT: Sand Island Influent Effluent Monitoring
  - **Project** SI WQMP: Sand Island Outfall Water Quality Monitoring
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IOWATER</th>
<th>Iowa Volunteer Water Monitoring Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>IOWATER Volunteer Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IOWATER Volunteer Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>IOWATER</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
City of Lakeland (Florida)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</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>
</tr>
</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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lake Hollingsworth Restoration Project</td>
<td>HWBACTI</td>
<td>Bacteria sampling for Lake Hollingsworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water Quality Sampling</td>
<td>17LKHIST</td>
<td>17 Lake Quarterly Water Quality Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly and quarterly sampling for water quality in 17 City lakes.</td>
<td>HWBACTI</td>
<td>Bacteria sampling for Lake Hollingsworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>HWD</td>
<td>Lake Hollingsworth Restoration project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organizational Program

The Eastern Shore Pfiesteria Network (ESPN) is a four tier monitoring program focused on the lower Delmarva peninsula intended to characterize multiple sources of nutrient loading to potential Pfiesteria episode zones in that area. Twenty non-point source watershed stations and about forty point sources were sampled at various times over a three-year period.

Organizational 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.

Organizational Program

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.

Organizational Program

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>
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Organizational Program  Brown-Nicollet-Cottonwood WQ Board

As of April 2004, Brown-Nicollet-Cottonwood Water Quality Board oversees several projects including Seven Mile Creek CWP (CWPSEVEN), and Little Cottonwood CWP (CWPLCOTT).

Project  CWPSEVEN  Seven Mile Creek Watershed Project

Organizational Program  Carver County

As of January 2006, this program (see owner in next sentence) also includes Carver County Lake TMDLs (CARVERLK), and Carver and Bevens Creek projects became a TMDL (CARVBEV). As of April 2004, Carver County Environmental Services and Carver County SWCD monitor water quality under a variety of projects, including Carver County Watershed Outlet Monitoring Program (CCWOMP), West Chaska Creek Memorandum of Agreement (CCWHASC), East Chaska Creek Memorandum of Agreement (CCECHASC), Carver Creek Water Quality Improvement Project (CARVERCK), and Bevens Creek Grant Project (CCBEVENS). The precursor "CC" was added to reflect "Carver County." Staff overlap within the projects.

Project  CARVERCK  Carver Creek Water Quality Improvement Project
Project  CCBEVENS  Bevens Creek Grant Project
Project  CCECHASC  East Chaska Creek Memorandum of Agreement
Project  CCWHASC  West Chaska Creek Memorandum of Agreement
Project  CCWOMP  Carver Co./MCES Watershed Outlet Monitoring Program
Project  LEGCFC  Carver County Fecal Coliform Study

Organizational Program  Citizen Monitoring

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.

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  DOUGCOLA  Douglas Coalition of Lake Association (COLA) Monitoring
Project  HUBBCLMP  Hubbard Coalition of Lake Association (COLA) Monitoring
Project  LEGGRE  GREEN LAKE ASSOCIATION PROJECT
Project  LEGMHB  MISSISSIPPI HEADWATERS RIVERWATCH PROGRAM
Project  LEGMHBG  Bagley School District UMHB Riverwatch
Project  LEGMHBBR  Brainerd School District UMHB Riverwatch
Project  LEGMHBBGC  Greenway-Coleraine High School UMHB Riverwatch
Project  LEGMHBBGR  Grand Rapids School District UMHB Riverwatch
Project  LEGMHBN  Neilsen-Spearhead Center UMHB Riverwatch
Project  LEGMHBRM  Remer School District UMHB Riverwatch
Project  MCESCAMP  MCES Citizen-Assisted Lake Monitoring Program
Project  MSPI_COR  Mississippi Corridor Neighborhood Coalition (MCNC)
Project  ORONO_VM  Lake Orono Volunteer Monitoring
Project  OTCOLA  OtterTail Coalition of Lake Association (COLA) 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
Project  REDRWTCH  Red River Basin River Watch Project
Organizational Program: Clean Water Partnership (CWP)

The Clean Water Partnership (CWP) program provides local governments with resources to protect and improve lakes, streams and ground water. The first of two phases, resource investigation, involves conducting a diagnostic study and producing an implementation plan. The second phase, project implementation, involves putting in place the best management practices (BMPs) identified in the first phase.

- **Project**: COTTONWD - Cottonwood River Restoration CWP Project
- **Project**: CWPLKHER - Heron Lake CWP Watershed Restoration/Continuation Project
- **Project**: CWPLKSH - Lake Shetek Area CWP Watershed Improvement Project
- **Project**: CWPRI - Rice Lake/Lake Koronis Restoration Proj, Phase II, Part II
- **Project**: CWPSQRLK - Square Lake Clean Water Partnership Project

Organizational Program: MCES Ambient Surface Water Monitoring

- **Project**: MCESCAMP - MCES Citizen-Assisted Lake Monitoring Program
- **Project**: MCES_L - Metropolitan Council Environmental Services Lake Monitoring

Organizational Program: MNPCA Ambient Surface Water Monitoring

- **Project**: BECKCOLA - Becker Coalition of Lake Association (COLA) Monitoring
- **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**: CHUBC - Chub Creek Watershed Assessment
- **Project**: CLMP - Citizen Lake-Monitoring Program
- **Project**: CLRWATER - Clearwater River and Walker Brook Fecal TMDL
- **Project**: CNTRELM - Center and Elm Watershed Project
- **Project**: CRYSKELL - Crystal Lake/Keller Lake Phase II Improvement Project
- **Project**: CSMP - Citizen Stream-Monitoring Program
- **Project**: CWP_CROW - Crow River CWP Diagnostic Study
- **Project**: CWPFRCH - French Lake Clean Water Partnership
- **Project**: CWPGROVE - Grove Lake Restoration Project CWP Phase II
- **Project**: CWP_HAWK - Hawk Creek Watershed Project
- **Project**: CWP_HIGH - High Island Creek Watershed Assessment Project
- **Project**: CWP_JEFF - Jefferson-German Clean Water Partnership
- **Project**: CWP_LCOTT - Little Cottonwood River CWP
- **Project**: CWP_PLONG - CWP Phase I & II Long Prairie River Management Project
- **Project**: CWP_MCRG - Green Lake Middle Fork Crow River CWP
- **Project**: CWP.REDI - Red Lake Watershed District CWP Monitoring
- **Project**: CWP_PUSH - Rush River Assessment Project
- **Project**: CWP_SBR - South Branch Root River CWP
- **Project**: CWP_SHKPE - Shakopee Creek CWP Headwaters Project
- **Project**: CWP_CHIP - Chippewa River CWP Watershed Project
- **Project**: CWP_RWR - Redwood River Clean Water Project
- **Project**: CWP_SHA - Lake Shaokatan Clean Water Partnership Restoration Project
- **Project**: CWP_YM - Greater Yellow Medicine River Clean Water Partnership
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MNPCA1</th>
<th>Minnesota Pollution Control Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
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Page 270 of 292
### Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

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**Organizational Program**

- NFCRWD
  - As of April 2004, North Fork Crow River Watershed District Projects include CD7 and CD32 319 Project (CD319), Grove Lake Restoration Project CWP Phase II (CWPGROVE), Rice Lake/Lake Koronis Restoration Project Phase II, Part II (CWPRICE), and the Crow River CWP Diagnostic Study (CWPCROWR).
- RCRCA
  - As of December 2004, Redwood River CWP (CWP_RWR) and Cottonwood River (COTTONWD)
- RMB Lake Program
  - None
- SRWD
  - As of January 2006, Sauk River Watershed District includes six 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.
  - CWPOSAKI: Osakis Lake Watershed Management Project
### 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

**Project 158**  
WELL INSPECTIONS, PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

**Project 3**  
COMPLAINT INVESTIGATION(S), "ENFORCEMENT"

### 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

**Project None**

### Organizational Program: 21MTHDWQ
**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

**Project 10**  
REFERENCE STREAM STUDY

**Project 100**  
BEAVER CREEK MONITORING PROGRAM

**Project 101**  
MILTOWN DAM PROJECT

**Project 102**  
CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY BASELINE DETERMINATION

**Project 103**  
BLACKFOOT RIVER WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT STUDY

**Project 104**  
TENDERFOOT EXPERIMENTAL FOREST STUDY PROGRAM

**Project 108**  
MIKE HORSE MINE RESERVOIR DAM

**Project 109**  
WOLF CREEK WATER QUALITY INVESTIGATION

**Project 110**  
MISSOURI RIVER MONITORING PROGRAM

**Project 111**  
HUGHEVILLE, MT., ABONDONED MINES STUDY

**Project 113**  
FLATHEAD BASIN, 208 PROGRAM (APO)

**Project 118**  
LAKE EUTROPHICATION STUDY

**Project 12**  
ECO-REGION REFERENCE STREAM MONITORING PROGRAM

**Project 121**  
SUN RIVER PRODUCTIVITY STUDY

**Project 122**  
HOT SPRINGS CREEK RECOVERY PROGRAM

**Project 123**  
JIM CREEK AREA LOGGING STUDY

**Project 124**  
VAUGHN, MT., 'SLOUGH' STUDY

**Project 126**  
MUDDY CREEK MONITORING PROGRAM

**Project 127**  
CHARLES M. RUSSELL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

**Project 128**  
WETLANDS BIOCRITERIA DEVELOPMENT, 1993-1994

**Project 129**  
LAKES INVENTORY

**Project 13**  
TONGUE RIVER RESERVOIR STUDY

**Project 130**  
SWAN LAKE MONITORING PROGRAM

**Project 136**  
ASHLEY CREEK MONITORING PROGRAM

**Project 139**  
DRY FORK MARIAS RIVER STUDY

**Project 141**  
FORT PECK LAKE, 208 PROGRAM (APO)

**Project 142**  
ASARCO TROY MINING PROJECT (EIS)

**Project 147**  
LAKE CREEK MONITORING PROGRAM

**Project 149**  
W.R. GRACE ZONOLITE MINE MONITORING PROGRAM
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>LAKES BIO-ASSESSMENT STUDY PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>COMINCO, SANTE FE MINE, EXPLORATION PROJECT MONITORING PROGR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>YELLOWSTONE RIVER STUDY</td>
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<td>Project</td>
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<td>FREEZEOUT LAKE MANAGEMENT PROJECT</td>
</tr>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>WARD MOUNTAIN FIRE STREAM RESEARCH</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>ROCK CREEK METALS SURVEY</td>
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<td>CLARKES FORK OF THE YELLOWSTONE GROUNDWATER PROJECT</td>
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<td>COLONY MONITORING WELL STUDY</td>
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<td>172</td>
<td>UPPER/LOWER RIVER ROAD GW ASSESSMENT, GREAT FALLS</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>MONTANA WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>SWAN LAKE OXYGEN DEPLETION STUDY</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>AMMONIA TOXICITY STUDY</td>
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<td>179</td>
<td>TMDL MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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<td>DOG CREEK - TMDL PRORAM</td>
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<td>HEBGEN LAKE STUDY</td>
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<td>DATABASE TESTING &amp; EVALUATIONS @ DEQ</td>
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<td>AMBIENT MONITORING, GENERAL USAGE</td>
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<td>305(B) MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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<td>AGRICULTURAL STUDY, 208 PROGRAM (APO)</td>
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<td>27</td>
<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>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>
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<td>LAKES, WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT STUDY</td>
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<td>SALINE SEEP STUDY, STATE-WIDE</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>LAKE RESTORATION STUDY</td>
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<td>CERIODAPHNIA BIOASSAY STUDY</td>
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<td>EAST GALLATIN RIVER RECOVERY PROGRAM</td>
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<td>BRIDGER CREEK BASELINE PROGRAM</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>CANYON CREEK MONITORING, 208 PROGRAM (APO)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>CLARK FORK RIVER ASSESSMENT, 1988</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>PIPESTONE CREEK, WATER QUALITY INVESTIGATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>COLSTRI, MONTANA: WATER QUALITY INVESTIGATION</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>FIVE VALLEYS MONITORING PROGRAM, 208 PROGRAM (APO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>RESOURCE CONSERVATION RECOVERY ACT (RCRA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>WATER POLLUTION CONTROL MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>BEAL MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY INSPECTION</td>
</tr>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>ANACONDA-CLARK FORK RIVER STUDY</td>
</tr>
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<td>BASIN 076G STUDY</td>
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### Program Summary

**MONT-DEQ Montana Department of Environmental Quality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>CLARK FORK BASIN MONITORING PROJECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>BOULDER RIVER STUDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>WARM SPRINGS PONDS STUDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>FLINT CREEK STUDY PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>CLARK FORK RIVER ASSESSMENT, 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>ELKHORN MOUNTAINS MINING DISTRICT MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>CROW CREEK NUTRIENT LEVEL STUDY PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>BITTERROOT RIVER RECOVERY PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>CUMBERLAND MINING COMPANY MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>CYANIDE POLLUTION MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>DEEP CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>MUSSELSHELL RIVER BASIN WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>DEER LODGE, MONTANA, BEAUTIFICATION PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>CRYSTAL MINE MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>SPRING CREEK SURVEY PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>PRICKLY PEAR CREEK STUDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>INDIAN CREEK WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>MISSOURI RIVER, UPPER, NUTRIENT LEVEL STUDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>CLARK FORK RIVER FLOW RESERVATION (EIS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>DIATOM PROJECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>TENMILE CREEK, MINING ACTIVITY DRAINAGE STUDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>COOKE CITY PROJECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>BITTERROOT RIVER STUDY PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>1988, POST-FIRE MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>DRINKING WATER MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>TENMILE CREEK DRAINAGE, MINING ACTIVITY STUDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>PERIPHYTON STUDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>CANYON FERRY LAKE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT STUDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>PRICKLY PEAR CREEK INVERTEBRATE STUDY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Organizational Program 21MTPERM**

PERMITTED FACILITIES; MONITORING BY DEQ STAFF. Contact: SAM MARTINEZ
Address: 1520 EAST 6TH AVENUE, PO BOX 200901, LEE METCALF BUILDING HELENA MT 596200901 Phone: (406) 444-0917

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<td>106</td>
<td>MIKE HORSE MINE SURVEILLANCE PROJECT</td>
</tr>
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<td>11</td>
<td>COMPLIANCE MONITORING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>OIL WELL SITE INSPECTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>ZORTMAN-LANDUSKY MINE MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>ASARCO ROCK CREEK MINING PROJECT BASELINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>U.S. BORAX MINING COMPANY EXPLORATION MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>NORANDA MINING COMPANY, MONTANORE PROJECT, EXPLORATION MONIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>SNOWSHOE MINE MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>U.S. HIGHWAY 2 MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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# Program Summary

**Montana Department of Environmental Quality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>BELT CREEK RS SPRAY IRRIGATION PROJECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>BIG SPRING CREEK RECOVERY MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>LINCOLN COUNTY LAKES STUDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>BLACKFOOT RIVER BASIN, 208 PROGRAM (APO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>BLACKFEET INDIAN NATION, 208 PROGRAM (APO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>POPULAR RIVER STUDY (F&amp;G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>TALLY LAKE DISTRICT MONITORING PROGRAM (USFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>MACROPHYTE STUDY (F&amp;G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>FISHERIES PRODUCTIVITY STUDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>NON-POINT SOURCE (NPS), GODFREY CREEK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>NON-POINT SOURCE (NPS), OTTER CREEK</td>
</tr>
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<td>156</td>
<td>NON-POINT SOURCE (NPS), BIG OTTER CREEK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>NEVADA CREEK WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>MCDONALD GOLD PROJECT, SEVEN-UP PETE JOINT VENTURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>NON-POINT SOURCE (NPS), EAST SPRING CREEK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>NON-POINT SOURCE (NPS), DEEP CREEK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>NON-POINT SOURCE (NPS), NEVADA CREEK DEMONSTRATION PROJECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>NON-POINT SOURCE (NPS), THREEMILE CREEK PROJECT</td>
</tr>
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<td>164</td>
<td>NON-POINT SOURCE (NPS), NINEMILE CREEK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>DISSOLVED OXYGEN (LAKE PROFILES)</td>
</tr>
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<td>166</td>
<td>KOOTENAI AND FLATHEAD NAT'L FOREST RNA</td>
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<td>Montana Department of Environmental Quality</td>
</tr>
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<td>Project 184</td>
<td>LOREN BAHLS’S DIATOM SAMPLING STUDY</td>
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<td>NON-POINT SOURCE (NPS), BUTCHER CREEK</td>
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<td>Project 187</td>
<td>SILVERBOW CREEK DISSOLVED OXYGEN STUDY</td>
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<td>SEPTIC TANK PUMPERS DISCHARGE FACILITIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 189</td>
<td>WETLANDS BIOCITERIA DEVELOPMENT, 1997-1998</td>
</tr>
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<td>Project 191</td>
<td>MONTANA POWER COMPANY (MPC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 192</td>
<td>FLATWILLOW CREEK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project 20</td>
<td>CROW INDIAN NATION, 208 PROGRAM (APO)</td>
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<td>Project 203</td>
<td>FLATHEAD LAKE BIOLOGICAL STATION</td>
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<tr>
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<td>DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS (DSL), MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project 26</td>
<td>ABANDONED MINE LANDS (DSL)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project 29</td>
<td>TONGUE RIVER DRAINAGE STUDY (BLM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 35</td>
<td>ACID RAIN STUDY (USFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 38</td>
<td>ACID RAIN STUDY (FW&amp;P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 39</td>
<td>PRIVATE SAMPLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 40</td>
<td>ARSENIC LEVEL STUDY (WQB-TECH)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Project 41</td>
<td>NON-POINT SOURCE (NPS), DEMONSTRATION PROJECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 48</td>
<td>MADISON RIVER, ARSENIC LEVEL STUDY</td>
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<tr>
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<td>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM) STUDY</td>
</tr>
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<td>COAL MINING DEVELOPMENT STUDY (FW&amp;P)</td>
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<td>Project 64</td>
<td>GEORGETOWN LAKE PROJECT (F&amp;G)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Project 7</td>
<td>PLUM CREEK TIMBER COMPANY (PCTC), MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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<td>WESTERN VERMICULITE MINING COMPANY (DSL)</td>
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<td>CLARK FORK RIVER STUDY (F&amp;G)</td>
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<td>BASIN CREEK STUDY (FW&amp;P)</td>
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<td>YELLOWSTONE RIVER PROJECT (F&amp;G)</td>
</tr>
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<td>PRICKLY PEAR CREEK BIOASSAY STUDY (FW&amp;P)</td>
</tr>
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<td>DEER LODGE, MT. WWT LAGOON STUDY (FW&amp;P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 88</td>
<td>PARK LAKE, FISH PRODUCTIVITY STUDY (F&amp;G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 92</td>
<td>CLARK FORK RIVER, LOWER, FISHERIES STUDY (FW&amp;P)</td>
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<td>Project 97</td>
<td>POST-FLOOD SAMPLING (FW&amp;P)</td>
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<td>BUFFALO RAPIDS IRRIGATION SYSTEM MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
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<td>LANDFILL FACILITIES, LICENSED, CLASS III</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Page 276 of 292
Montana Department of Environmental Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>STILLWATER MINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>BEAL MOUNTAIN MINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>MONTANORE MINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205</td>
<td>HISTORIC MINE</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>HARD ROCK MINING PROJECT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organizational Program 22MTPERM

PERMITTED FACILITIES; MONITORING BY FACILITY OR CONTRACTOR. Contact: SAM MARTINEZ  
Address: 1520 EAST 6TH AVENUE, PO BOX 200901, LEE METCALF BUILDING HELENA MT 596200901  
Phone: (406) 444-0917

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>PERMITTED FACILITIES MONITORING, (MPDES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC032H</td>
<td>MBCSD 301(h) Effluent Chemistry 2nd Half-Year 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC041H</td>
<td>MBCSD 301(h) Effluent Chemistry 1st Half-Year 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC042H</td>
<td>MBCSD 301(h) Effluent Chemistry 2nd Half-Year 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC051H</td>
<td>MBCSD 301(h) Effluent Chemistry 1st Half-Year 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP2003</td>
<td>Influent Sampling for Wastewater Properties 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP2004</td>
<td>Influent Sampling for Wastewater Properties 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP2005</td>
<td>Influent Sampling for Wastewater Properties 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WQ03_3Q</td>
<td>MBCSD 301(h) Water Quality Monitoring 3rd Quarter 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WQ03_4Q</td>
<td>MBCSD 301(h) Water Quality Monitoring 4th Quarter 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WQ04_1Q</td>
<td>MBCSD 301(h) Water Quality Monitoring 1st Quarter 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WQ04_2Q</td>
<td>MBCSD 301(h) Water Quality Monitoring 2nd Quarter 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>WQ04_4Q</td>
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<td>WQ05_1Q</td>
<td>MBCSD 301(h) Water Quality Monitoring 1st Quarter 2005</td>
</tr>
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<td>WQ05_2Q</td>
<td>MBCSD 301(h) Water Quality Monitoring 2nd Quarter 2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>MWRDSTOR</td>
<td>Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Monitoring Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>AWQMN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

Project  None
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>WELL</th>
<th>PERMANENT WELL MONITORING NETWORK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
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<tr>
<td>PREQB-GW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLWQ-00</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Wetland Water Quality 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLWQ-01</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Wetland Water Quality 2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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>Description</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>
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</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>21TNECO</td>
<td>Tennessee Ecoregion Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>21TNWO</td>
<td>Surface Water Monitoring Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>21TNWSM</td>
<td>WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAAENRI1</td>
<td>UAA ENRI (Alaska)</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Biological Monitoring and Assessment Program (BMAP)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UDWC  Upper Deschutes Watershed Council (Oregon)

Organizational Program  Water Quality Monitoring Program
Project  WQMP  Water Quality Monitoring Program
U_NH01  University of N H Center for Freshwater Biology (New Hampsh)

Organizational Program  UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE LAY LAKES MONITORING PROGRAM
Project  UNHLLMP  UNH LAY LAKES MONITORING PROGRAM
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WASISWCD</th>
<th>Wasilla SWCD (Alaska)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational Program</strong></td>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna Watershed Conservation Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Project** | None |
WREQC  Wind River Environmental Quality Commission (Wyoming)

Organizational Program  106 Water Quality
                        Water Quality Program

Project  106 WATE  106 Water Quality Work and baseline projects
### Water Sentinels Sierra Club (EPA Region 7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WSSC</th>
<th>Organizational Program</th>
<th>Project</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KY Water Sentinels-West</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WQ monitoring in W KY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan water sentinels</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mi water quality monitoring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Missouri water sentinels</td>
<td>WSSC-MO</td>
<td>Missouri water sentinels</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio water sentinels</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>WQ monitoring in Ohio</td>
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<tr>
<td>TX Water Sentinels</td>
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<tr>
<td>WQ monitoring in TX</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**WY-DEQ**

**Wyoming Dept. of Environmental Quality**

**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>
</tr>
</thead>
<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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</tbody>
</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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BASIN</td>
<td>WATERSHED RESTORATION ACTION PLAN : QAPP 319(h) MONITORING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC1994</td>
<td>Bear Creek Watershed Association Water Quality Monitoring Pr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBCP-001</td>
<td>Water Quality and Biological Health of the Chesapeake Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISWQN</td>
<td>Interstate Stream Water Quality Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRJ-001</td>
<td>Sediment Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WW2003</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment Plants 2003</td>
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