FY2017 National Water Program Guidance: Addendum

Office of Water

DRAFT

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FY 2017 ADDENDUM TO FY 2016-2017 THE NATIONAL WATER PROGRAM GUIDANCE

Introduction

The EPA's water program continues to make progress toward its two strategic objectives: protecting human health and improving water quality on a watershed basis. The Office of Water no longer relies solely on traditional tools and approaches to protect the nation's waters. From nutrient loadings and stormwater runoff, to invasive species, energy extraction, and drinking water contaminants, water quality programs face complex challenges that can only be addressed only through a combination of traditional and innovative strategies. The National Water Program will continue to collaborate across EPA community based programs to effectively engage and support overburdened and disadvantaged populations through the Urban Waters program and the Making a Visible Difference in Communities Cross-Agency Strategy. The Office of Water will continue to promote green infrastructure efforts and sustainable solutions, build resiliency to deal with the impacts from climate change and strengthen our partnerships with federal agencies, non-governmental organizations and private companies committed to supporting local efforts to improve and protect waterways.

The FY 2016-2017 National Water Program Guidance[1] was published in April 2015. The NWPG describes how the EPA, states, territories, and tribal governments will work together to ensure safe drinking water and protect and improve the quality of the Nation's waters. The NWPG also describes strategies for meeting water program goals established in the FY 2014-2018 EPA Strategic Plan[2]. The Strategic Plan defines long-term objectives of the National Water Program; housed under Goal 2, Protecting America's Waters.

The FY 2017 NWPG Addendum focuses on exception-based changes that affect our National Water Program's performance. Exception-based changes include: new initiatives, significant budgetary changes, unanticipated events, and activities that must be initiated by FY 2017. In drafting this Addendum, the Office of Water continues to recognize the complex challenges the water program faces. OW is committed to working with its partners to focus resources on the highest priorities to achieve clean and safe water goals.

A small number of updates are included in this addendum with page references to the FY 2016-2017 NWPG, including an update to Appendix A, which includes a comprehensive list of performance measures used to manage water programs. More detailed measure information, including definition and methodology, is available online[3].

We used the following criteria to establish Exception based Changes:

1. New initiatives or actions from the Administrator/Administration/Congress/Courts (e.g., statutory changes, regulatory changes, policy changes, Executive Orders, legal decisions/court orders).

[1] FY 2016-2017 National Water Program Guidance
[2] The EPA Strategic Plan
[3] FY 2016-2017 NWPG Measure Definitions

2. Significant budgetary changes from FY 2016 that impact programs (e.g., program elimination, addition, or restructuring).
3. Unanticipated events that significantly impact a NPM's program strategies/activities (e.g., emergency response to natural or man-made disasters).
4. Activities that must be initiated in FY 2017. All other activities should be deferred to the FY 2018-2019 NPM Guidance.

The National Water Program has identified the criteria category used for each Exception-based Change in the first column of the below table.

National Water Program Exceptions-Based Changes for FY 2017

Criteria Applied (1-4)	Page # from 16-17 NWPG	Issue Area: The Lead Copper Rule
1	**10**	**Exception-Based Change:** The Retrospective Review of the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) sought ways to simplify and clarify requirements on drinking water systems to maintain or improve protections from the presence of lead and copper in drinking water. As part of this process, the National Drinking Water Advisory Council (NDWAC) and other stakeholders provided LCR recommendations to the Administrator in FY 2016.
		Activities: In the development of the proposed revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR), the EPA will consider recommendations garnered from the National Drinking Water Advisory Council (NDWAC), and other stakeholders. We will also gather lessons learned from the experience in Flint, Michigan and take them into account when publishing proposed revisions in FY 2017. In addition to lessons learned in Flint, MI, public comments to the proposed revisions to the LCR will be evaluated and considered in the development of a final rule for publication in FY 2018.
		Issue Area: Harmful Algal Blooms
1	**11**	**Exception-Based Change: Harmful Algal Blooms.** Harmful algal blooms (HABs), resulting from excess nutrient pollution, continue to raise concerns regarding harmful impacts to drinking water, waters for recreation, fishing, and other uses.
		Activity: In 2015, the EPA published technical guidance and health advisories to provide information that public water systems and others can use to inform their decisions on managing the risks from the toxins generated by harmful algal blooms in drinking water sources. In FY 2017, the EPA will continue to address cyanotoxins from harmful algal blooms (HABs) that can potentially contaminate drinking water supplies. The EPA is also developing new analytical methods, preparing stakeholder support tools and educational materials, and seeking broad input on how to best support public water systems to respond to this issue.
		Issue Area: FY 2016-2017 Agency Priority Goal
1	**15**	**Exception-Based Change**: To reinforce the critical need of improving the protection of public health of the nation's drinking water consumers, the EPA established a two-year Agency Priority Goal to promote awareness

		and adoption of drinking water and wastewater preparedness and resiliency programs.
		Activities: Advance resilience in the nation's water infrastructure, while protecting public health and the environment, particularly in high-risk and vulnerable communities. By September 30, 2017, EPA will provide technical assistance and other tools to 25 urban communities to advance green infrastructure planning and implementation efforts to increase local climate resilience and water quality protections in stormwater infrastructure. EPA will also provide tools and training for 1000 operators of small water utilities to improve resilience in drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater systems. Trainings will be targeted based on regional threats, such as drought and flooding.
		Issue Area: Partnerships with Agriculture
4	**15-16**	**Exceptions-Based Change:** EPA is partnering with pork and dairy producers, USDA, and environmental and scientific experts.
		Activities: The Nutrient Recycling Challenge; a competition to develop affordable technologies that recycle nutrients from livestock manure and create valuable products.
		Issue Area: Surface Water Toolbox
4	**23**	**Exceptions-Based Change:** The Surface Water Toolbox, developed in collaboration with USGS, is an application for improving estimates of critical stream flow statistics.
		Activities: The tool will be released in 2016, first for initial beta testing by water quality practitioners, and then publicly.
		Issue Area: Science Advisory Board Recommendations
4	**30**	**Exceptions-Based Change:** Evaluate and utilize the input received from ORD and U.S. Food and Drug Administration scientists that addressed Science Advisory Board recommendations regarding data collection and the review and development of PBPK/PD models to relate perchlorate exposure to biological effects "downstream" from the inhibition of iodide uptake.
		Activities: EPA will publish the proposed regulation and analyses for public review and comment in 2017.
		Issue Area: Water Quality Standards
4	**43-44**	**Exceptions-Based Change: Recommended Water Quality Standards State and Tribal Priorities.** The EPA will publish and post "Priorities for Water Quality Criteria and Standards Programs, FY 2017-2018" at the Water Quality Standards website[4] in 2016. This document recommends priorities for states and authorized tribes to consider as they plan WQS actions and updates in the upcoming two fiscal years. The document is designed to assist states and tribes in complying with new regulatory requirements for WQS issued in August 2015, including the requirement that states and tribes consider the EPA's latest criteria recommendations when conducting triennial WQS reviews. It was developed collaboratively

[4] Water Quality Standards

		at the request of EPA regional offices and states and includes both near and long term priorities.
		Activities: States and authorized tribes should consider the priorities the EPA recommends in the above document when developing their work plans for section 106 water pollution control grants.
		Issue Area: NPDES Electronic Reporting
4	**p.51-52**	**Exceptions-Based Change:** States are expected to ensure data availability by fully populating the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)-NPDES with the data elements in Appendix A to 40 CFR 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting).
		Activities: Authorized NPDES programs will: • Electronically transmit to EPA basic facility and permit information for all permits as well as other data necessary for the electronic processing of Discharge Monitoring Reports by September 21, 2016. • Begin electronically receiving DMRs from all DMR filers [40 CFR 122.41(l) (4)] and start sharing these data with ICIS-NPDES by December 21, 2016. • Must comply with Part 127 to ensure a smooth and orderly transition to electronic reporting. • Review the requirements in 127.26 [State Implementation plan (authorized states, tribes, and territories)] to assess the schedule of activities that are required for full implementation of this final rule. Final rule was effective on December 21, 2015. State implementation plans are due December 21, 2016.
		Issue Area: Wetlands
1	**p. 58**	**Exceptions-Based Change:** *Clarifying Waters States May Assume.* States and tribes may assume administration of the Clean Water Act Section 404 dredge and fill permitting program, but they may only do so for a subset of waters covered by the CWA, while the Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) retains permitting authority over the other waters. State associations expressed concern that it is unclear which waters states may assume permitting responsibility for and for which waters the USACE retains permitting authority, leading to a barrier to state assumption. The EPA initiated a process in late FY 2015 to provide greater clarity.
		Activities: In FY 2016, the EPA established a new subcommittee under the National Council for Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT), seeking recommendations on how the agency could better clarify for which waters a state or tribe is the permitting authority and for which waters the Corps of Engineers remains the permitting authority for the CWA section 404 dredge and fill permitting program. It is the EPA's intent that the recommendations can assist in identifying which waters can be assumed by a state or tribe in a manner that is clear, pragmatic, and is easily implemented in the field. The EPA anticipates the subcommittee completing its work in early FY 2017 with a report to the NACEPT committee. The NACEPT committee will then provide recommendations to the Administrator in FY2017 for further EPA actions.

G/O/S*	ACS Code	Measure Text	UNIT	FY17 Budget Measure (Y/N)	FY 2017 National Target*
New Measures					
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-10a	**Proposed language:** Number of NPS impairments that have been eliminated through restoration actions.	Waterbodies		633
Rationale for creating WQ-10a	The existing WQ-10 measure only captures removal of one NPS impairment per waterbody (i.e., the first WQS to be attained through restoration efforts). Continuing efforts that achieve one or more additional Water Quality Standards are currently unable to be captured as program accomplishments. States have sought this type of change to WQ-10 in order to better reflect the full value of restoration efforts to a waterbody. Revised computational guidance is included as an appendix to this addendum (see page 18). The EPA headquarters encourages reviewers to respond to the questions included in the revised computational guidance.				
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-20a	**Proposed language**: Number and percent of major NPDES wastewater treatment plant permits with nutrient limits.	NPDES Permits		Indicator
Rationale for creating WQ20a	After deleting WQ-26 for FY16, OW created a measure looking at point source nutrient dischargers. This measure is a result of work between all of the OW Offices and OECA and examines the state of permit limits and monitoring for nutrients nationwide.				
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-20b	**Proposed language:** Number and percent of major NPDES wastewater treatment plant permits with nutrient monitoring requirements.	NPDES Permits		Indicator
Rationale for creating WQ20b	After deleting WQ-26 for FY16, OW created a measure looking at point source nutrient dischargers. This measure is a result of work between all of the OW Offices and OECA and examines the state of permit limits and monitoring for nutrients nationwide.				
Revised Measures					
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-23	Percent of serviceable rural Alaska homes with access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal.	Percent Homes	Y	93.5%
Rationale for revising WQ-23	Measure unit was changed to reflect measure text to make the text more consistent.				
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-27	Extent of priority areas identified by each state that are addressed by EPA-approved TMDLs or alternative restoration approaches for impaired waters that will achieve water quality standards. These areas may also include protection approaches for unimpaired waters to maintain water quality standards.	Priority Areas	Y	12%

G/O/S*	ACS Code	Measure Text	UNIT	FY17 Budget Measure (Y/N)	FY 2017 National Target*
Rationale for revising WQ-27	In FY 2016, the performance measure calculation 'counted' a state's priority when all plans were in place (e.g., a state defined their suite of priorities by waterbody/cause of impairment combination, then when all of the waterbody's priority causes were addressed by a plan (i.e., TMDLs, alternative, or protection plan), the waterbody was 'counted' and reported under the measure). As a result of this approach to calculate the measure, some states and territories may not show progress in the development of plans for years. Based on feedback from states and territories, EPA will change the performance measure calculation in FY 2017 to 'count' interim progress as state's develop plans (i.e., TMDLs, alternative, or protection plans) to address the priorities. In FY 2017, EPA will 'count' a state's priorities when at least one of the priorities has been addressed by a plan (i.e., TMDL, alternative, or protection plan), and use a weighted approach in the measure calculation to show this interim progress as the state moves towards and reaches the completion of all plans.				
Discontinued Measures					
Subobjective 2.1.2 Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat	FS-1a	Percent of river miles where fish tissue were assessed to support waterbody-specific or regional consumption advisories or a determination that no consumption advice is necessary. (Great Lakes measured separately; Alaska not included) (Report every two years)	River Miles		Indicator
Rationale for deleting FS-1a	The fish advisory program has been restructured and no longer tracks how many river miles states assess when developing additional fish consumption advisories or verifying current advisories.				
Subobjective 2.1.2 Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat	FS-1b	Percent of lake acres where fish tissue were assessed to support waterbody-specific or regional consumption advisories or a determination that no consumption advice is necessary. (Great Lakes measured separately; Alaska not included) (Report every two years)	Lake Acres		Indicator
Rationale for deleting FS-1b	The fish advisory program has been restructured and no longer tracks how many river miles states assess when developing additional fish consumption advisories or verifying current advisories.				
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-18.N11	Number of American Indian and Alaska Native homes provided access to safe drinking water in coordination with other federal agencies.	Homes		0
Rationale for deleting SDW-18.N11	Measure if it's no longer being reported by Indian Health Services.				
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-10	Number of waterbodies identified by states (in 1998/2000 or subsequent years) as being primarily nonpoint source (NPS)-impaired that are partially or fully restored. (cumulative)	Waterbodies		633
Rationale for deleting WQ-10	Existing WQ-10 only captures removal of one NPS impairment per waterbody, i.e., the first WQS to be attained through restoration efforts. Continuing efforts that achieve additional Water Quality Standards are not captured as a program accomplishment. States have sought this type of change to better reflect the full value of restoration in a waterbody. The EPA is deleting "WQ-10" and replacing it with the revised "WQ-10a". Revised computational guidance is included as an appendix to this addendum (see page 18). EPA headquarters encourages reviewers to respond to the questions included in the revised computational guidance.				
FY2016 Measures Continued in FY2017					

G/O/S*	ACS Code	Measure Text	UNIT	FY17 Budget Measure (Y/N)	FY 2017 National Target*
Subobjective 2.2.5 The Chesapeake Bay	CB-05.N14	Percent attainment of water quality standards for dissolved oxygen, water clarity/underwater grasses, and chlorophyll a in Chesapeake Bay and tidal tributaries.	Goal Achieved		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.5 The Chesapeake Bay	CB-SP35	Percent of goal achieved for implementing nitrogen pollution reduction actions to achieve the final TMDL allocations, as measured through the phase 5.3 watershed model.	Goal Achieved (M lbs.)	Y	52.5%
Subobjective 2.2.5 The Chesapeake Bay	CB-SP36	Percent of goal achieved for implementing phosphorus pollution reduction actions to achieve final TMDL allocations, as measured through the phase 5.3 watershed model.	Goal Achieved (M lbs)	Y	52.5%
Subobjective 2.2.5 The Chesapeake Bay	CB-SP37	Percent of goal achieved for implementing sediment pollution reduction actions to achieve final TMDL allocations, as measured through the phase 5.3 watershed model.	Goal Achieved (M tons)	Y	52.5%
Subobjective 2.2.2 Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters	CO-02	Total coastal and non-coastal statutory square miles protected from vessel sewage by "no discharge zone(s)." (cumulative)	Square Miles		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.2 Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters	CO-04	Dollar value of "primary" leveraged resources (cash or in-kind) obtained by the NEP Directors and/or staff in millions of dollars rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.	Dollars		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.2 Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters	CO-06	Number of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that are monitored in the reporting year.	Sites		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.2 Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters	CO-432.N11	Working with partners, protect or restore additional acres of habitat within the study areas for the 28 estuaries that are part of the National Estuary Program (NEP).	Acres of Habitat	Y	100,000
Subobjective 2.2.2 Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters	CO-SP20.N11	Percent of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that will have achieved environmentally acceptable conditions (as reflected in each site's management plan and measured through on-site monitoring programs).	Sites	Y	95%
Subobjective 2.2.12 The Columbia River Basin	CR-SP53	Clean up acres of known contaminated sediments. (cumulative starting in FY 06)	Acres		89
Subobjective 2.2.12 The Columbia River Basin	CR-SP54	Demonstrate a reduction in mean concentration of certain contaminants of concern found in water and fish tissue. (cumulative starting in FY 06)	Contaminant Concentration		Indicator

G/O/S*	ACS Code	Measure Text	UNIT	FY17 Budget Measure (Y/N)	FY 2017 National Target*
Subobjective 2.1.2 Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat	FS-SP6.N11	Percent of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern.	Women of Childbearing Age	Y	2.3%
Subobjective 2.2.4 The Great Lakes	GL-05	Area of Concern Beneficial Use Impairments removed (cumulative).	BUIs	Y	72
Subobjective 2.2.4 The Great Lakes	GL-07	Number GLRI-funded Great Lakes rapid responses or exercises conducted.	Plans	Y	8
Subobjective 2.2.4 The Great Lakes	GL-09	Number of aquatic/terrestrial acres controlled by GLRI-funded projects (cumulative).	Acres	Y	120,000
Subobjective 2.2.4 The Great Lakes	GL-17	Projected phosphorus reductions from GLRI-funded projects in targeted watersheds (cumulative, measured in pounds).	Pounds	Y	525,000
Subobjective 2.2.4 The Great Lakes	GL-18	Projected volume of untreated urban runoff captured or treated by GLRI-funded projects (cumulative, measured in millions of gallons).	Gallons (millions)	Y	120
Subobjective 2.2.4 The Great Lakes	GL-19	Number of miles of Great Lakes tributaries reopened by GLRI-funded projects (cumulative).	Miles	Y	4,500
Subobjective 2.2.4 The Great Lakes	GL-20	Number of miles of Great Lakes shoreline and riparian corridors protected, restored, and enhanced by GLRI-funded projects (cumulative).	Miles	Y	400
Subobjective 2.2.4 The Great Lakes	GL-21	Number of acres of Great Lakes coastal wetlands protected, restored, and enhanced by GLRI-funded projects. (Cumulative)	Acres	Y	30,000
Subobjective 2.2.4 The Great Lakes	GL-22	Number of acres of other habitats in the Great Lakes basin protected, restored, and enhanced by GLRI-funded projects (cumulative).	Acres	Y	187,000
Subobjective 2.2.4 The Great Lakes	GL-SP31	Areas of Concern where all management actions necessary for delisting have been implemented (cumulative).	AOCs	Y	11
Subobjective 2.2.6 The Gulf of Mexico	GM-01	Improve and/or restore water and habitat quality to meet water quality standards in watersheds throughout the five Gulf States and the Mississippi River Basin.	12 Diget Huc watershed	Y	4
Subobjective 2.2.6 The Gulf of Mexico	GM-02	Promote and support environmental education and outreach to the inhabitants of the Gulf of Mexico watershed.	Number of Individuals Reached		5,000
Subobjective 2.2.6 The Gulf of Mexico	GM-03	Support the assessment, development and implementation of programs, projects and tools which strengthen community resilience.	Number of Communities		40
Subobjective 2.2.6 The Gulf of Mexico	GM-SP39	Protect, enhance, or restore coastal and upland habitats within the Gulf of Mexico watershed.	Acres	Y	30,800
Subobjective 2.2.7 The Long Island Sound	LI-SP41	Percent of goal achieved in reducing trade-equalized (TE) point source nitrogen discharges to Long Island Sound from the 1999 baseline of 59,146 TE lbs/day.	TE lbs/day	Y	100%

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Subobjective 2.2.7 The Long Island Sound	LI-SP43	Restore, protect, or enhance acres of coastal habitat from the 2010 baseline of 2,975 acres.	Acres	Y	318
Subobjective 2.2.7 The Long Island Sound	LI-SP44	Reopen miles of river and stream corridors to diadromous fish passage from the 2010 baseline of 177 river miles by removal of dams and barriers or by installation of bypass structures.	Miles	Y	46.4
Subobjective 2.2.9 The U.S. Mexico Border Environmental Health	MB-SP23	Loading of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) removed (cumulative million pounds/year) from the U.S.-Mexico Border area since 2003.	Pounds (in millions)	Y	151.3
Subobjective 2.2.9 The U.S. Mexico Border Environmental Health	MB-SP24.N11	Number of additional homes provided access to safe drinking water in the U.S.-Mexico border area since 2003.	Homes	Y	20
Subobjective 2.2.9 The U.S. Mexico Border Environmental Health	MB-SP25.N11	Number of additional homes provided access to adequate sanitation in the U.S.-Mexico border area since 2003.	Homes	Y	6,100
Subobjective 2.2.10 The Pacific Island Territories	PI-SP26	Percent of population in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories served by community water systems that has access to continuous drinking water meeting all applicable health-based drinking water standards, measured on a four quarter rolling average basis	Population	Y	80%
Subobjective 2.2.8 The Puget Sound Basin	PS-SP49.N11	Improve water quality and enable the lifting of harvest restrictions in acres of shellfish bed growing areas impacted by degraded or declining water quality. (cumulative starting in FY 06)	Acres	Y	6,350
Subobjective 2.2.8 The Puget Sound Basin	PS-SP51	Protect or restore acres or shoreline miles of aquatic habitats including: estuaries, floodplains, marine and freshwater shorelines, riparian areas, stream habitats and associated wetlands. (cumulative starting in FY 06)	Acres	Y	48,500
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-01a	Percent of community water systems (CWSs) that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performers or those ground water systems approved by the primacy agency to provide 4-log treatment of viruses).	CWSs	Y	85%
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-01b	Number of tribal community water systems (CWSs) that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performers or those ground water systems approved to provide 4-log treatment of viruses).	Tribal CWSs		850

G/O/S*	ACS Code	Measure Text	UNIT	FY17 Budget Measure (Y/N)	FY 2017 National Target*
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-04	Fund utilization rate [cumulative dollar amount of loan agreements divided by cumulative funds available for projects] for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).	dollars	Y	89%
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-05	Number of Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) projects that have initiated operations. (cumulative)	DWSRF projects		9,000
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-07	Percent of Classes I, II and Class III salt solution mining wells that have lost mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.	Wells	Y	85%
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-08	Number of Class V motor vehicle waste disposal wells (MVWDW) and large capacity cesspools (LCC) that are closed or permitted (cumulative).	Class V wells and LCCs	Y	28,083
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-15	Number and percent of small CWS and NTNCWS (<500, 501-3,300, 3,301-10,000) with repeat health based Nitrate/Nitrite, Stage 1 D/DBP, SWTR and TCR violations.	Small CWS and NTNCWS		Indicator
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-17	Number and percent of schools and childcare centers that meet all health-based drinking water standards.	Schools and Child Care Centers		Indicator
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-19a	Volume of CO2 sequestered through injection as defined by the UIC Final Rule.	Volume of CO2		Indicator
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-19b	Number of permit decisions during the reporting period that result in CO2 sequestered through injection as defined by the UIC Final Rule.	Permit decisions		Indicator
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-20	Percent of 'person months' (i.e. all persons served by community water systems times 12 months) during which community water systems in Indian country provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.	Tribal Persons Months		90%
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-21	Number of drinking water and wastewater utilities and local, state, and federal officials receiving training and technical assistance to enhance emergency preparedness and resiliency to reduce risk from all hazards including those attributed to climate change impacts.	Utilities and Officials		1,000

G/O/S*	ACS Code	Measure Text	UNIT	FY17 Budget Measure (Y/N)	FY 2017 National Target*
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-211	Percent of the population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.	Population	Y	92%
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-SP1.N11	Percent of community water systems that meet all applicable health-based standards through approaches that include effective treatment and source water protection.	CWSs	Y	90%
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-SP2	Percent of "person months" (i.e. all persons served by community water systems times 12 months) during which community water systems provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.	Person Months	Y	95%
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-SP3.N11	Percent of the population in Indian country served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.	People in Indian Country	Y	87%
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-SP4a	Percent of community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection.	CWSs		49%
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-SP4b	Percent of the population served by community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection.	Population		59%
Subobjective 2.2.11 The South Florida Ecosystem	SFL-1	Increase percent of sewage treatment facilities and onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems receiving advanced wastewater treatment or best available technology as recorded by EDU. In Florida Keys two percent (1500 EDUs) annually.	Sewage Treatment Facilities		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.11 The South Florida Ecosystem	SFL-2	The number of Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs) with the annual total phosphorus (TP) outflow less than or the same as the five-year annual average TP outflow, working towards the long-term goal of meeting the 10 parts per billion annual geometric mean.	Stormwater Treatment Areas	Y	3
Subobjective 2.2.11 The South Florida Ecosystem	SFL-SP46	Annually maintain the overall health and functionality of sea grass beds in the FKNMS as measured by the long-term sea grass monitoring project that addresses composition and abundance, productivity, and nutrient availability.	Seagrass Beds		Indicator

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Subobjective 2.2.11 The South Florida Ecosystem	SFL-SP47a	At least seventy five percent of the monitored stations in the near shore and coastal waters of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary will maintain Chlorophyll a(CHLA) levels at less than or equal to 0.35 ug l-1 and light clarity(Kd)) levels at less than or equal to 0.20 m-1.	Monitored Stations	Y	75%
Subobjective 2.2.11 The South Florida Ecosystem	SFL-SP47b	At least seventy five percent of the monitored stations in the near shore and coastal waters of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary will maintain dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) levels at less than or equal to 0.75 uM and total phosphorus (TP) levels at less than or equal to .25 uM .	Monitored Stations	Y	75%
Subobjective 2.1.3 Water Safe for Swimming	SS-1	Number and national percent, using a constant denominator, of Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) permits with a schedule incorporated into an appropriate enforceable mechanism, including a permit or enforcement order, with specific dates and milestones, including a completion date consistent with Agency guidance, which requires: 1) Implementation of a Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) which will result in compliance with the technology and water quality-based requirements of the Clean Water Act; or 2) implementation of any other acceptable CSO control measures consistent with the 1994 CSO Control Policy; or 3) completion of separation after the baseline date. (cumulative)	CSO Permits		801
Subobjective 2.1.3 Water Safe for Swimming	SS-2	Percent of all Tier I (significant) public beaches that are monitored and managed under the BEACH Act program.	Tier I public Beaches		98%
Subobjective 2.1.3 Water Safe for Swimming	SS-SP9.N11	Percent of days of the beach season that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by state beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.	Days of Beach Season		95%
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-01a	Number of numeric water quality standards adopted for total nitrogen or total phosphorus for all waters within the State or Territory for each of the following waterbody types: lakes/reservoirs, rivers/streams, and estuaries.(cumulative, out of a universe of 280)	Numeric WQ Standards		47

G/O/S*	ACS Code	Measure Text	UNIT	FY17 Budget Measure (Y/N)	FY 2017 National Target*
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-01d	Number of numeric water quality standards planned to be adopted within 3 years for total nitrogen and total phosphorus for all waters within the state or territory for each of the following waterbody types: lakes/reservoirs, rivers/streams, and estuaries, based on a full set of performance milestone information supplied annually by states and territories (cumulative, out of a universe of 280).	Water Quality Standards		6
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-02	Number of tribes that have water quality standards approved by EPA. (cumulative)	Tribes		44
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-03a	Number, and national percent, of states and territories that within the preceding three year period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific information from EPA or other resources not considered in the previous standards.	States and Territories	Y	73.20%
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-03b	Number, and national percent of tribes that within the preceding three year period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific information from EPA or other resources not considered in the previous standards.	Tribes		8
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-04a	Percentage of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from states and territories that are approved by EPA.	WQ Standards Submissions		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-06a	Number of tribes that currently receive funding under Section 106 of the Clean Water Act that have developed and begun implementing monitoring strategies that are appropriate to their water quality program consistent with EPA Guidance. (cumulative)	Tribes		250
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-09a	Estimated annual reduction in million pounds of nitrogen from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).	Pounds (millions)	Y	9.1
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-09b	Estimated annual reduction in million pounds of phosphorus from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).	Pounds (millions)	Y	4.5

G/O/S*	ACS Code	Measure Text	UNIT	FY17 Budget Measure (Y/N)	FY 2017 National Target*
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-09c	Estimated annual reduction in million tons of sediment from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).	Tons (Thousands)	Y	1,200
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-11	Number, and national percent, of follow-up actions that are completed by assessed NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) programs. (cumulative)	Follow-up Actions		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-12a	Percent of non-tribal facilities covered by NPDES permits that are considered current.	Facilities		82%
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-12b	Percent of tribal facilities covered by NPDES permits that are considered current.	Tribal Facilities		84%
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-13a	Number of MS-4s covered under either an individual or general permit.	MS-4s		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-13b	Number of facilities covered under either an individual or general industrial storm water permit.	Facilities		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-13c	Number of sites covered under either an individual or general construction storm water site permit.	Sites		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-13d	Number of facilities covered under either an individual or general CAFO permit.	Facilities		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-14a	Number, and national percent, of Significant Industrial Users (SIUs) that are discharging to POTWs with Pretreatment Programs that have control mechanisms in place that implement applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.	SIUs		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-14b	Number, and national percent, of Categorical Industrial Users (CIUs) that are discharging to POTWs without Pretreatment Programs that have control mechanisms in place that implement applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.	CIUs		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-17	Fund utilization rate [cumulative loan agreement dollars to the cumulative funds available for projects] for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF).	Dollars	Y	95%

G/O/S*	ACS Code	Measure Text	UNIT	FY17 Budget Measure (Y/N)	FY 2017 National Target*
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-19a	Number of high priority state NPDES permits that are issued in the fiscal year.	High Pri State NPDES Permits	Y	80%
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-19b	Number of high priority state and EPA (including tribal) NPDES permits that are issued in the fiscal year.	High Pri State NPDES Permits	Y	80%
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-24.N11	Number of American Indian and Alaska Native homes provided access to basic sanitation in coordination with other federal agencies (cumulative).	Homes		85,900
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-25a	Number of urban water projects initiated addressing water quality issues in the community.	Urban Water Projects Iniciated	Y	25
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-25b	Number of urban water projects completed addressing water quality issues in the community. (cumulative)	Urban Water Projects Completed	Y	124
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-27	Extent of priority areas identified by each state that are addressed by EPA-approved TMDLs or alternative restoration approaches for impaired waters that will achieve water quality standards. These areas may also include protection approaches for unimpaired waters to maintain water quality standards.	Priority Areas	Y	12%
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-28	State-wide extent of activities leading to completed TMDLs or alternative restoration approaches for impaired waters, or protection approaches for unimpaired waters.	Activity Arogress		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-29	Number of states protecting or improving water quality conditions, as demonstrated by state-scale statistical surveys: • On average, water quality is improving or at least not degrading (there is no statistically significant decrease in mean water quality); • The percentage of waters in good condition is increasing or remaining constant; and, • The percentage of waters in poor condition is decreasing or remaining constant.	Number of States		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-30	Number of WaterSense partners working to improve water use efficiency.	Number of WaterSenes Partners		Indicator

G/O/S*	ACS Code	Measure Text	UNIT	FY17 Budget Measure (Y/N)	FY 2017 National Target*
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-31	Number of water and wastewater utilities that use the EnergyStar Portfolio Manager to manage energy.	Utillities		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-32	Number of water and wastewater utilities that have registered to use the Climate Resilience Evaluation and Awareness Tool (CREAT).	Utillities		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-33	Number of CWSRFs/DWSRFs that used financial incentives to promote climate resilience projects in the last year.	Number of CWSRFs/DWSRFs		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-SP10.N11	Number of waterbodies identified in 2002 as not attaining water quality standards where standards are now fully attained. (cumulative)	Waterbodies	Y	4,182
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-SP11	Remove the specific causes of waterbody impairment identified by states in 2002. (cumulative)	Impairment Causes	Y	13,340
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-SP12.N11	Improve water quality conditions in impaired watersheds nationwide using the watershed approach. (cumulative)	12 digit HUC Watersheds	Y	519
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-SP13.N11	Ensure that the condition of the Nation's waters does not degrade (i.e., there is no statistically significant increase in the percent of waters rated "poor" and no statistically significant decrease in the waters rated "good").	Scale		No WQ degradation in lakes
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-SP14aN11	Improve water quality in Indian country at baseline monitoring stations in tribal waters (i.e., show improvement in one or more of seven key parameters: dissolved oxygen, pH, water temperature, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, pathogen indicators, and turbidity). (cumulative)	Monitoring Stations		37
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	WQ-SP14b.N11	Identify monitoring stations on tribal lands that are showing no degradation in water quality (meaning the waters are meeting tribal water quality objectives). (cumulative)	Monitoring Stations		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.3 Increase Wetlands	WT-01	Number of acres restored and improved, under the 5-Star, NEP, 319, and great waterbody programs (cumulative).	Wetland Acres	Y	305,000

G/O/S*	ACS Code	Measure Text	UNIT	FY17 Budget Measure (Y/N)	FY 2017 National Target*
Subobjective 2.2.3 Increase Wetlands	WT-02a	Number of states/tribes that have substantially built or increased capacity in wetland regulation, monitoring and assessment, water quality standards, and/or restoration and protection. (Annual)	States		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.3 Increase Wetlands	WT-03	Percent of Clean Water Act Section 404 standard permits, upon which EPA coordinated with the permitting authority (i.e., Corps or State), where a final permit decision in the current fiscal year documents requirements for greater environmental protection* than originally proposed.	Permits		Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.3 Increase Wetlands	WT-SP22	In partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, states, and tribes, achieve 'no net loss' of wetlands each year under the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program. ("No net loss" of wetlands is based on requirements for mitigation in CWA 404 permits and not the actual mitigation attained.)	Status	Y	No net Loss

**Goal/Objective/Sub-Objective*

Note on P*erformance Measures that are not Budget Measures *: The National Water Program has used FY16 Targets as the base to start negotiations with regional stakeholders.*

Appendix B: Computational Guidance

Measure Code: WQ-10(a)

Measure Language: Number of NPS impairments that have been eliminated from 303(d)-listed waterbodies/waterbody segments through restoration actions.

Type of Measure: Target measure; cumulative measure

Measure Contact: Adam Jorge, jorge.adam@epa.gov, EPA Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds

Measure Definition

Terms and phrases:

- *NPS impairment*s (or NPS causes of impairments) are primarily NPS pollutants or stressors that prevent waters from meeting the water quality standards adopted by the states. Causes of impairment include chemical contaminants (such as motor oil, metals, and oxygen-depleting substances), physical conditions (such as elevated temperature, excessive siltation, or alterations of habitat), and biological contaminants (such as bacteria and noxious aquatic weeds). Note: The determination as to whether an impairment is "primarily" caused by NPS pollutants or stressors will be left to the best professional judgment of the states. The EPA does not expect that the state should do a detailed analysis when making a judgment on whether a given impairment is caused "primarily by NPS" when a precise determination would be exceedingly difficult (such as, for example, when an impairment exists in an area impacted by both permitted MS4 areas as well as through non-permitted areas)]. For the purposes of this measure, "impairment" means a waterbody/pollutant combination as presented in a CWA 303(d) Impaired Waters list (referred to as 303(d) list hereinafter).

- *Eliminated* means that 1) the NPS impairments have been effectively removed by corrective actions (i.e. restoration efforts) and 2) the waterbody now either fully supports the use or meets the water quality criterion for that particular pollutant or stressor for which it had been impaired.

Methodology for computation of results:

To count towards this measure, the NPS impairment eliminated:

- Shall have been listed on the state 303(d) list or Integrated Report (Category 4 and Category 5) 1998 and later
- Shall have been eliminated by documented corrective actions (e.g., best management practices implemented in a watershed restoration project). Note: While the main funding source for many corrective actions can be section 319 grants, 319 funding investment is not required to support this measure. There are cases when NPS program partners (e.g. USDA, or state agencies) provide significant leveraged funding to assist with restoration activities in lieu of Section 319 funds.
- Shall be removed from the state 303(d) list for the reason that the impairment has been eliminated and thus water quality and/or the designated use can be considered restored, or the

waterbody/impairment shall be proposed for removal during the next delisting cycle. In these cases, documentation of a state's intention to delist a waterbody/impairment should be readily available to the EPA. The elimination of an impairment will not be counted towards this measure if no specific management activities have been taken within the watershed to improve water quality.[1]

- Can be one of several impairments eliminated from the same waterbody provided all the other requirements are met. For example, if a waterbody had three NPS causes of impairment eliminated by restoration actions and removed from the 303(d) list, each of those eliminated impairments would be eligible to count towards this measure.
- If the eliminated impairment is the *first* impairment to be removed from the waterbody, the effort leading to the removal of the impairment must be described in a story that is submitted to the EPA and posted on the EPA's NPS Success Story Website (http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/Success319/) (see NPS Success Stories section below).
- If the eliminated impairment is a *subsequent* impairment removed from the waterbody, a brief update to a previously published Success Story must be provided to the EPA (see NPS Success Stories Update section below).

NPS Success Stories

The first impairment eliminated on any one waterbody must be described by a story on the EPA's NPS Success Story Website (http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/Success319/). NPS Success Stories submitted for the first NPS impairment eliminated should be 2 pages or less (approximately 1,000 words) and include the following elements:

- Title
- Name of Waterbody Restored through impairment removal/ (was the first NPS impairment eliminated on that waterbody removed from the 303(d) list)
- Problem
- Restoration Highlights (description of restoration efforts that led to delisting)
- Results (monitoring data or a narrative description of improvements, consistent with state 303(d) listing and delisting methodologies)
- Partners and funding
- Photos and/or Table/graph/chart showing water quality data (where applicable and available)
- Year impairment listed and de-listed (or proposed to be de-listed) from 303(d) list
- Contact information

For detailed information in developing Success Stories (including information on the above elements), refer to the *Format and Content for Section 319 Success Stories* guidance document, (11 pp, 285K, About PDF). In addition to using this guidance document as a reference, states may also use the *Success Story Builder* tool (2.9MB) to assist in the development of their success story narrative. The tool contains all information necessary to construct a complete document.

NPS Success Stories Updates

[1] On an ad hoc basis, EPA may approve counting an impairment towards this measure that has been eliminated but not yet removed from the 303(d) list. This will only occur if a water quality standard has been achieved. An impairment cannot be counted simply because it has been de-listed from a state 303(d) list or moves from categories 4 or 5 to 1 or 2 for reasons other than actual restoration (e.g., it is determined that it was inappropriately listed in the first place, a TMDL has been developed for it).

Each subsequent impairment eliminated from any one waterbody/segment must be described in a brief update, 1 pages or less (approximately 500 words), to a previously published NPS Success Story. Updates will include the following elements:

- Masthead, with the word, "UPDATE"
- Title of and link to the previously published Success Story (describing the impairment that was first addressed) and the story publication date
- Name of Waterbody restored/Section 303(d) Impairment Status
- Updated results that document the subsequent impairment removal (monitoring data or a narrative description of improvements, consistent with state 303(d) listing and delisting methodologies)
- Highlights of any new restoration activities (e.g. new BMPs implemented, NPS staff activities, description of the environmental processes, and/or other new restoration activities leading to the elimination of one or more additional impairments)
- Any changes or additions to partners and funding sources (only applies if additional restoration work took place after publication of the previously published Success Story and there was a change in partners or funding sources)
- Year impairment listed and de-listed (or proposed to be de-listed) from 303(d) list
- Contact information

Units: Impairments (impairment/waterbody combination eliminated by corrective actions and removed from the 303(d) list or Integrated Report Category 4 and Category 5)

Universe: There is no set universe of NPS causes of impairment for this measure. Any primarily NPS impairment currently on the 303(d) list or Integrated Report Category 4 and Category 5 that is removed due to restorations actions may be counted towards this measure.

Questions to reviewers:

In addition to any comments on the substance of the measure definition EPA is interested in understanding what States may hope to achieve through use of the proposed *NPS Success Story Update* component of the measure revision.

-How do states envision using the *Updates*?
-What information would be most important and useful to collect?
-Is the proposed length too short or too long to support the effective communication of results?
-If possible to forecast, how many additional water quality successes would your state expect under the proposed measure revisions?

Measure Code: WQ-20 (a,b)

Measure Language: (WQ-20a): Number and percent of major NPDES wastewater treatment plant permits with nutrient limits.

(WQ-20b): Number and percent of major NPDES wastewater treatment plant permits with nutrient monitoring requirements.

Type of Measure: Indicator measure; annually reported

Measure Contact: Jackie Clark, EPA Office of Wastewater Management

clark.jackie@epa.gov | (202) 564-6582

Measure Definition

Terms and phrases:

- *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)* - A program created by Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, which prohibits the discharge of pollutants from point sources into waters of the United States unless a permit is issued by the EPA or authorized state, territory, or tribal government. Under the NPDES permitting program, EPA and authorized states, tribes, and territories are required to issue permits with effluent limits as well as other requirements (e.g. best management practices, water quality trading, nutrient management plans, etc.) to protect water quality standards (WQS) to point sources discharging pollutants to any water of the U.S. This includes limits for nutrient pollution where reasonable potential exists to cause or contribute to an excursion above WQS. EPA continues to work with state and tribal partners to ensure effluent limits for nutrient pollution are included in permits where necessary. In addition, monitoring requirements should be included in permits as appropriate even when reasonable potential has not been found.

Methodology for computation of results:

WQ-20a: Results are determined using data from ICIS-NPDES to count the number of major individual NPDES permits with the primary permit SIC code of 4952 (sewerage systems) or, where the primary permit SIC code is blank, permits with the facility type indicator of POTW, that contain at least one limit for any nitrogen or phosphorus parameter (note that ammonia parameters are not included in this measure). The percentage result is determined by dividing the numeric result by the universe of all major wastewater treatment plants.

WQ-20b: Results are determined using data from ICIS-NPDES to count the number of major individual NPDES permits with the primary permit SIC code of 4952 (sewerage systems) or, where the primary permit SIC code is blank, permits with the facility type indicator of POTW, that contain at least one monitoring requirement for any nitrogen or phosphorus parameter (note that ammonia parameters are not included in this measure). The percentage result is determined by dividing the numeric result by the

universe of all major wastewater treatment plants. Note that all permits with limits require monitoring, but these are counted under WQ-20a and only permits with monitoring requirements only (i.e., no limits) are counted under this measure.

Units: Number of NPDES permits

Universe: 4,375. The universe is the same for both measures and represents the number of major NPDES-permitted wastewater treatment plants nationwide.

Baseline: The FY 2017 results will become the baseline, representing the national number and percent of major wastewater treatment plant permits with nutrient limits (WQ-20a) and nutrient monitoring requirements only (WQ-20b).

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