

STATES & TRIBES SUPPORTING USGS NATIONAL STREAM MONITORING NETWORK

The Honorable Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior

U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

September 22, 2015

Regarding: USGS WATER DATA & SCIENCE PROGRAM FUNDING

Dear Secretary Jewell:

We urge your support to enable the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to fully implement its design for the **National Streamflow Information Program (NSIP)** and to restore the USGS capacity to fully match non-federal cost-share investments in the **Cooperative Water Program (CWP)**.

We rely on the water data and science that these two USGS programs produce and many are active, cost-share partners (“Cooperators”) in the Cooperative Water Program. America’s need to understand and anticipate streamflow, groundwater levels, tidal surge, precipitation and water quality changes is increasing every year in relation to our planning public safety, land use and economic development; and our infrastructure planning and ecological commitments magnify those needs. Unfortunately, the federal funds appropriated to Interior/USGS for the National Streamgaging Monitoring Network have not kept up with this Nation’s need. It is imperative that the Interior/USGS budgets for the NSIP and CWP continue to meet our nation’s needs while leveraging the approximately \$85 million contributed annually by over 800 non-federal Cooperators to maintain USGS streamgages.

The USGS National Streamgaging Monitoring Network, approximately 8,100 streamgages, serves the federal need and provides the national benchmark for an integrated monitoring network and a proven source of reliable scientific information that we all need to support well-informed decision making in the public and private sectors across a wide variety of water resource planning, design and operational functions, including:

- monitoring compliance with federal compact and Native American trust responsibilities;
- designing bridges, dams, levees, and other infrastructure;
- forecasting storm surge, flood and drought conditions and issuing emergency advisories;
- identifying flood-prone areas to protect lives and property and reduce disaster relief expenses;
- protecting water rights;
- managing reservoir releases for water supply, irrigation, hydropower, environmental and navigation uses;
- monitoring and protecting water quality, fisheries, wetlands and endangered species;
- providing safety information for boating and other water-based recreation;
- analyzing climate trends and evaluating community and regional response options; and
- projecting future water needs and availability for agricultural, municipal and industrial uses.

Concern for the long-term continuity and reliability of our national streamgaging data led the Congress to ask USGS for a solution in 1998. The NSIP was designed by USGS and authorized by Congress in 2009 to operate as a federally-funded “backbone” for the National Streamgaging Network necessary to fulfill 5 specific national purposes. The National Research Council’s Committee on Water Resources Research evaluated the NSIP design and concluded that it will provide “a sound, well-conceived program that meets the nation’s needs for streamflow measurement, interpretation, and information delivery.”

Unfortunately, about 25% of the NSIP gages are still not active due to insufficient federal funding. In 2014, the highest-priority streamgages were funded by the NSIP, the CWP, and USGS partners; 976 of these streamgages

were fully funded by the USGS (through NSIP), increasing the number of USGS fully funded streamgages by 182 due to the \$6M increase that Congress appropriated for expansion of the National Streamgage Network. Even with that \$7.2M that Congress added for FY-2014 and -2015, 70% of the active NSIP streamgages still rely upon a patchwork of funding, a significant portion of which comes from non-federal agencies.

The National Streamgage Monitoring Network has served America well for 120 years, and the cost-share partnership with state, tribal, interstate and local agencies supports the full network for surface water monitoring that Congress and the federal agencies need to inform their decisions. Currently, USGS can support only about 1/3 of the cost-shared component of the Streamgage Network and interpretive studies, compared with 50% in the past. This shifts more of the financial burden for the National Streamgage Monitoring Network onto the state, tribal and local cost-share partners. As a result, the continuity of this national science function is still vulnerable and cannot be considered reliable to meet federal and other national needs.

While we acknowledge that the federal budget needs to adapt to economic concerns, the repeated cost of storm, flooding and drought impacts make reliable data and science more essential than ever in protecting our communities, businesses and infrastructure investments. The USGS National Streamgage Monitoring Network serves as the stethoscope on America's rivers and water supplies, and the USGS must lead our community in water data and science, providing the essential standards and communication to assure reliable water information is accessible when and where it is needed. Full implementation of these programs is a prudent federal investment in the data and science needed to support the full set of federal responsibilities, while reducing disaster impacts, enhancing the sustainability of our communities, our economies and our ecosystems.

Many federal agencies and the Congress need this water data and science, too: to evaluate the implementation of the Clean Water Act, implementation of tribal agreements and international treaties, manage public lands and reservoirs, conserve endangered species, forecast and prepare for flooding, *etc.*

We hope that the Interior Department and OMB will enable the USGS to fully implement the NSIP as directed in PL 111-11, and match the non-federal investment in the USGS monitoring networks, to reverse the loss of long-term streamgages and to sustain the monitoring needed to understand water quality and climate trends, to forecast floods, storm surge and droughts, and to provide emergency warnings, manage interstate water supplies and to monitor compliance with federal treaties, compacts and Native American trust responsibilities.

We are happy to answer your questions or provide additional information; please contact any of us or Peter Evans at the Interstate Council on Water Policy (phe@riverswork.com or 703-243-7383).

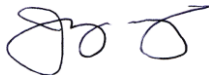
Sincerely,

For ALABAMA



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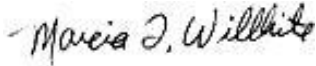
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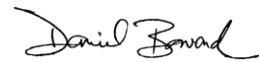
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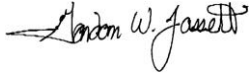
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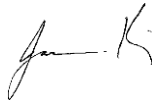


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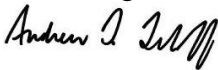
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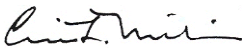
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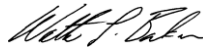


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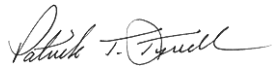
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