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U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Streamgaging Network: Overview and Issues for Congress

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SUMMARY

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U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Streamgaging Network: Overview and Issues for Congress

Streamgages are fixed structures at streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs that measure water level and related streamflow—the amount of water flowing through a water body over time. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in the Department of the Interior operates streamgages in every state, the District of Columbia, and the territories of Puerto Rico and Guam. The USGS Streamgaging Network encompasses 11,340 streamgages, which record water levels or streamflow for at least a portion of the year. Approximately 8,460 of these streamgages measure streamflow year round as part of the National Streamflow Network. The USGS also deploys temporary rapid deployment gages to measure water levels during storm events, and select streamgages measure water quality.

Streamgages provide foundational information for diverse applications that affect a variety of constituents. The USGS disseminates streamgage data free to the public and responds to over 887 million requests on streamflows annually. Direct users of streamgage data include a variety of agencies at all levels of government, private companies, scientific institutions, and recreationists. Data from streamgages inform real-time decisionmaking and long-term planning on issues such as water management and energy development, infrastructure design, water compacts, water science research, flood mapping and forecasting, water quality, ecosystem management, and recreational safety.

Congress has provided the USGS with authority and appropriations to conduct surveys of streamflow since establishing the first hydrological survey in 1889. Many streamgages are operated cooperatively with nonfederal partners, which approach the USGS and sign joint-funding agreements to share the cost of streamgages and data collection. The USGS Cooperative Matching Funds (CMF) Program provides up to a 50% federal match with tribal, regional, state, and local partners. The average nonfederal cost-share contribution increased from approximately 50% in the early 1990s to approximately 69% in FY2020. In the early 2000s, the USGS designated federal priority streamgage (FPS) locations based on five identified national needs. The SECURE Water Act of 2009 (Title IX, Subtitle F, of P.L. 111-11) directed the USGS to operate no fewer than 4,700 federally funded streamgages by FY2019. In FY2020, 3,470 of the 4,760 FPSs designated by the USGS were operational, with 35% of FPSs funded solely by the USGS FPS program funds and the rest funded by a combination of federal and nonfederal funds.

Congressional appropriations and agreements with 1,400 nonfederal partners funded USGS streamgages at $194.9 million in FY2020. The USGS share included $24.7 million for FPSs and $29.4 million for cooperative streamgages through CMF. A dozen other federal agencies provided $38.0 million. Nonfederal partners, mostly affiliated with CMF, provided $102.8 million. In FY2021, Congress appropriated the same amount of funding as in FY2020 for FPS and CMF streamgages. Congress apropropriated $24.5 million in FY2021 for the Next Generation Water Observing System (NGWOS), an effort to establish dense water monitoring networks in representative watersheds in order to model streamflow in analogous watersheds.

The USGS uses appropriated funding to develop and maintain the USGS Streamgaging Network. The USGS and numerous stakeholders have raised funding considerations including user needs, priorities of partners, federal coverage, infrastructure repair, disaster response, inflation, and technological advances. Some stakeholders advocate for maintaining or expanding the network. Others may argue that Congress should consider reducing the network in order to prioritize other activities and that other entities operate streamgages tailored to localized needs. Congress might also consider whether to invest in streamgage restoration and new technologies.

Congress may consider outlining the future direction for the USGS Streamgaging Network through oversight or legislation. The USGS failed to meet a deadline set by the SECURE Water Act of 2009 to operate no fewer than 4,700 FPSs by FY2019. Congress has provided level funding for FPSs while directing the USGS through appropriations legislation to increase investment in the NGWOS. Congress may consider such policy options as pursuing both the FPS mandate and the NGWOS simultaneously, amending the SECURE Water Act of 2009, and determining the relative emphasis of the NGWOS in the agency's streamgaging enterprise.

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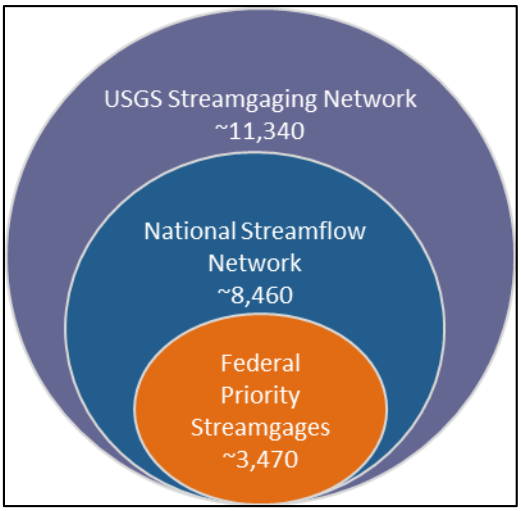
Introduction

Streamgages measure water level and related streamflow at streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs across the country. Streamgages provide foundational information for diverse applications that affect a variety of constituents. Congress has supported a national streamgage program for over 130 years.[1] These streamgages operate in every state, the District of Columbia, and the territories of Puerto Rico and Guam. The widespread use of national streamgages and their operations garner interest from many Members of Congress. Data from streamgages informs real-time decisionmaking and long-term planning on issues such as hazard preparations and response, infrastructure design, water use allocations, ecosystem management, and recreation.[2] Direct users of streamgage data include a variety of agencies from all levels of government, utility companies, consulting firms, scientific institutions, and recreationists.[3]

Streamgages are operated across the globe with national programs in North America, Europe, Australia, and Brazil, among others.[4] In the United States, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Department of the Interior's (DOI's) lead scientific agency, manages the USGS Streamgaging Network (**Figure 1**). The network encompasses approximately 11,340 streamgages that record water height or streamflow for at least a portion of the year. Approximately 8,460 of these streamgages measure streamflow year-round and are part of the National Streamflow Network. This subnetwork includes 3,470 Federal Priority Streamgages (FPSs), which Congress and the USGS designated as national priorities (see section on "Federal Priority Streamgages"). Some entities, such as state governments, operate their own streamgages separate from the USGS Streamgaging Network.[5]

Figure 1. USGS Streamgaging Network Structure and Number of Streamgages



Source: CRS with data from USGS Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program.

Notes: The National Streamflow Network is a subset of the USGS Streamgaging Network, and Federal Priority Streamgages are a subset of the National Streamflow Network.

Congressional appropriations and agreements with approximately 1,400 nonfederal partners

[1] Congress has provided the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) with the authority and appropriations to conduct surveys of streamflow since establishing the first hydrological survey in 1889. 28 Stat. 910 funded the first irrigation survey to be conducted by the USGS.

[2] National Hydrologic Warning Council (NHWC), *Benefits of USGS Streamgaging Program*, 2006, at https://water.usgs.gov/osw/pubs/nhwc_report.pdf. Hereinafter NHWC, Benefits of USGS Streamgaging Program.

[3] The Coalition Supporting the USGS National Water Monitoring Network, for example, which represents an array of stakeholders (local agencies, river compact commissions, environmental nonprofits, professional societies, and recreational groups), frequently advocates for USGS streamgage funding.

[4] Albert Ruhi, Mathis L. Messager, and Julian D. Olden, "Tracking the Pulse of the Earth's Fresh Waters," *Nature Sustainability*, vol. 1, no. 4 (2018), p. 199. Hereinafter Ruhi, Earth's Fresh Waters.

[5] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 30, 2020.

funded the USGS Streamgaging Network at $194.9 million in FY2020.[6] Some streamgages are funded solely through congressional appropriations for the USGS and other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), and Department of Defense (DOD). Much of the USGS Streamgaging Network is funded cooperatively. Interested parties sign funding agreements with the USGS to share the cost of streamgages and data collection.[7] The USGS Cooperative Matching Funds Program (CMF) provides up to a 50% match with tribal, regional, state, and local partners (see section on "Cooperative Matching Funds Program").[8] Other federal agencies, nonfederal governments, and nongovernmental entities may provide reimbursable funding for streamgages in the USGS Streamgaging Network without contributed funds from the USGS.[9]

Evolving federal policies and user needs from diverse stakeholders have shaped the size, organization, and function of the USGS streamgage program. This report provides an overview of federal streamgages by describing the function of a streamgage, the data available from streamgage measurements, and the uses of streamgage information. The report also outlines the structure and funding of the USGS Streamgaging Network and discusses potential issues for Congress, such as funding priorities and the future structure of the nation's streamgage network.

What Is a Streamgage?

A streamgage's primary purpose is to collect data on water levels and streamflow (the amount of water flowing through a river or stream over time).[10] Streamgages *estimate* streamflow based on (1) continuous measurements of stage height (the height of the water surface) and (2) periodic measurements of streamflow, or discharge, in the channel and floodplains.[11] USGS measurements are used to create rating curves, in order to convert continuously measured stage heights into estimates of streamflow.[12] Selected streamgages may provide additional measurements, such as measurements of water quality (see box on "Supergages").

Streamgages house instruments to measure, store, and transmit stream stage height (**Figure 2**).[13] Stage height is usually transmitted every hour, or more frequently at 5 to 15 minute intervals for

[6] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 30, 2020. The appropriations bill for Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies funds the USGS share of the USGS Streamgaging Network under the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program.

[7] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, April 9, 2019.

[8] 43 U.S.C. §50. "The share of the United States Geological Survey in any topographic mapping or water resources data collection and investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality shall not exceed 50 per centum of the cost thereof."

[9] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 15, 2018.

[10] This section describes the basics of streamgaging specific to the USGS operations of continuously measuring streamflow. Over 2,000 streamgages in the USGS Streamgaging Network only record water level or operate less than year-round.

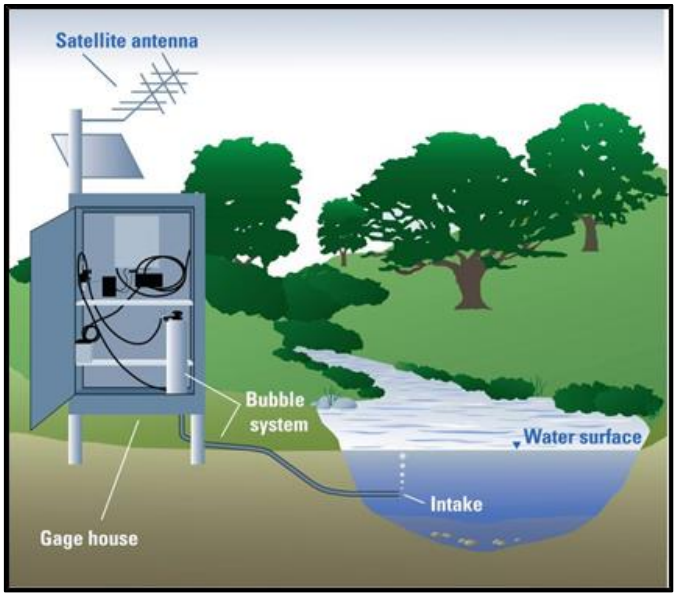
[11] Stephen Blanchard, *Recent Improvements to the U.S. Geological Survey from the National Streamflow Information Program*, USGS, FS 2007-3080, 2007, at http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2007/3080/index.html.

[12] Rating curves are relationships between stage height and streamflow. The USGS develops rating curves using streamflow measurements over range of stage heights.

[13] Vernon Sauer and Phil Turnipseed, *Stage Measurement at Gaging Stations*, U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods Book 3, Chapter A7, 2010, at https://pubs.usgs.gov/tm/tm3-a7/.

emergency or priority streamgages.[14] Most streamgages transmit data by satellite to USGS computers; the data then are provided online to the public. [15] Numerous streamgages also have cameras that capture and transmit photos of streamflow conditions.[16]

Figure 2. Diagram of a Streamgage Measuring Stream Stage Height



Source: Dee Lurry, *How Does a U.S. Geological Survey Streamgage Work?* USGS, FS 2011-3001, 2011, at https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2011/3001/pdf/fs2011-3001.pdf.

Notes: This figure depicts a streamgage measuring stage height with a bubble system, but streamgages also may measure stage height using other technology.

Periodic streamflow measurements require USGS personnel to measure discharge at various sections across the stream.[17] Streamflow measurements are made every six to eight weeks to capture a range of stage heights and streamflows, especially at high and low stage heights. Repeated measurements allow scientists to capture changes to the channel from vegetation growth, sedimentation, or erosion, which can affect the relationship between stage height and streamflow.

The USGS National Water Information System (NWIS) receives and converts stream height data from USGS streamgages into streamflow estimates.[18] An example of streamgage data from NWIS is shown in **Figure 3** for a site capturing peak streamflow during a hurricane event. The free and

[14] J. Michael Norris, *From the River to You: USGS Real-Time Streamflow Information*, USGS, FS 2007-3043, 2007, at https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2007/3043/.

[15] Streamgages are increasingly employing cellular and radio telemetry as an additional way to transmit and serve data online. Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, February 19, 2019.

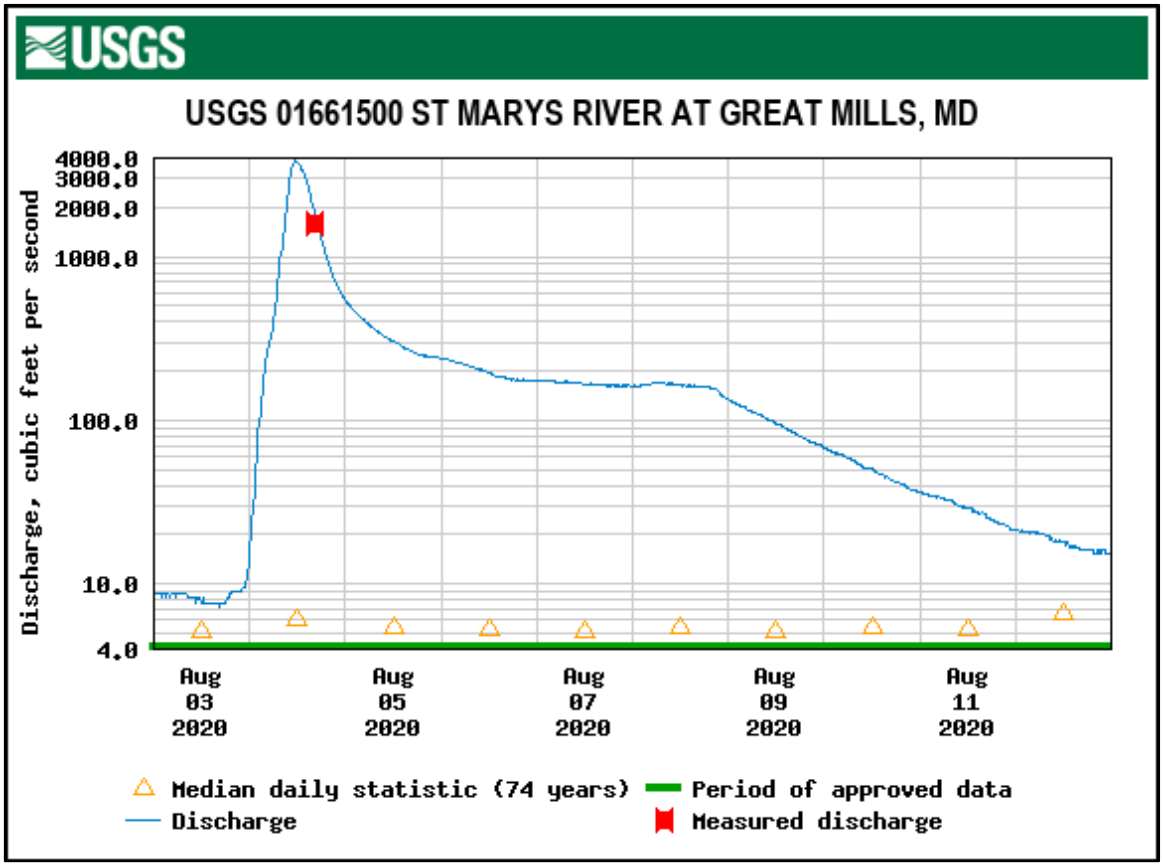
[16] An example of a streamgage camera can be accessed at https://ca.water.usgs.gov/webcams/.

[17] Phil Turnipseed and Vernon Sauer, *Discharge Measurements at Gaging Stations*, U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods Book 3, Chapter A8, 2010, at https://pubs.usgs.gov/tm/tm3-a8/.

[18] The USGS Surface-Water Data for the Nation, National Water Information System: Web Interface houses streamgage data at https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis. Users may select various USGS monitoring sites across the United States to access streamflow and other field measurements using USGS National Water Information System: Mapper at https://maps.waterdata.usgs.gov.

publicly accessible data are frequently accessed online or by request to users.[19] For example, in FY2020, there were 52.3 million visits to the NWIS website and NWIS responded to over 887 million human and automated requests for streamflow and water level information.[20] The NWIS website is the main repository for current and historical streamflow data, in addition to other water information. Tools such as WaterWatch summarize the current conditions of the nation's streams and watersheds through maps, graphs, and tables by comparing real-time streamflow conditions to historic streamflow from streamgages with records of 30 years or more.[21]

Figure 3. Discharge Graph Capturing Streamflow During Hurricane Isaias



Source: USGS, Water Data for Maryland, at https://waterdata.usgs.gov/md/nwis.

Notes: The discharge graph is derived from a streamgage capturing a spike in streamflow during Hurricane Isaias. The USGS may sometimes measure discharge onsight by hand (red shape) during such events to validate streamgage data and improve rating curves that estimate discharge based on stage height. The vertical axis showing discharge is a logarithmic scale.

[19] Users can send an email or text to receive instant information about a specific streamgage with USGS WaterNow (accessible at https://water.usgs.gov/waternow), or they can sign up to receive alerts about stream conditions with USGS WaterAlert (accessible at https://maps.waterdata.usgs.gov/mapper/wateralert/). Other partnership applications using Geographic Information System (GIS) interfaces include StreamStats (accessible at https://streamstats.usgs.gov), and TX Water on the Go and TX Water Dashboard (accessible at https://waterdata.usgs.gov/tx/nwis/rt).

[20] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 30, 2020.

[21] USGS WaterWatch is accessible at https://waterwatch.usgs.gov.

Streamgage Uses

The USGS Streamgaging Network provides streamflow information to assist during natural and man-made disasters, such as flooding and drought, and to inform economic and statutory water management decisions, such as the allocation of water supplies for irrigation. Individual streamgages in the network also can serve multiple uses. For example, a streamgage intentionally established for the purpose of reservoir management may provide data to inform water quality standards, habitat assessments, and recreational activities.[22] Additionally, the value of a single streamgage is enhanced by the operation of the entire network, particularly for research, modeling, and forecasting.

Streamgages were first established in the United States to inform water use and infrastructure planning—applications that benefit from continuous, long-term hydrologic records (see box on "Evolution of Streamgage Uses").[23] Long and continuous periods of data are used to construct baselines for water conditions and to identify deviations in the amount and timing of streamflow caused by changes in land use, water use, and climate.[24] Some stakeholders contend that the value of streamflow records increases over time, with at least 20 years of continuous coverage needed for many applications.[25]

Evolution of Streamgage Uses

A decade after the establishment of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in 1879, Congress directed the USGS to conduct a hydrographic survey to measure streamflow of arid basins in the West. The survey was to investigate sites for reservoirs and other hydraulic works for the dual purpose of water storage for irrigation and flood prevention. The first station was on the Rio Grande in New Mexico. Since 1895, Congress has provided annual appropriations for streamgage surveys.

By 1900, there were 163 streamgages, mostly located in the West and operated for the purposes of monitoring water use and availability for irrigation. An expansion of the streamgage program began in the 20th century. The early drivers for expansion were the need of streamgage information to enhance water withdrawal and use, navigation, hydropower production, construction of military and transportation infrastructure, and flood risk and mitigation. Toward the end of the 20th century, water quality monitoring, regulations of streamflow for wildlife and fisheries habitat, and recreational decisionmaking further underpinned the need for streamflow information.

In the 21st century, these streamgage applications remain pertinent with the addition of more novel focuses: integration of groundwater-surface water interactions; forecasting the effects of

[22] NHWC, Benefits of USGS Streamgaging Program.

[23] Kenneth Wahl, Wilbert Thomas, and Robert Hirsch, *Overview of the Stream-gaging Program*, USGS, Circular 1123, Reston, VA, 1995, at https://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/circ1123/overview.html. Hereinafter Wahl, USGS Circular 1123.

[24] Eric J. Evenson et al., *Continuing Progress Toward a National Assessment of Water Availability and Use*, Department of the Interior (DOI), Circular 1440, 2018, p. 23, at https://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/1440/circ1440.pdf. Hereinafter Evenson, DOI National Water Assessment.

[25] Personal correspondence between CRS and Sue Lowry of the Interstate Council on Water Policy, November 16, 2018. John Schaake, Qingyun Duan, and Michael Smith, et al., "Criteria to Select Basins for Hydologic Model Development and Testing," 15th Conference on Hydrology, American Meteorological Society, Long Beach, CA, 2000.

hazards, especially in areas without streamgages; and modeling human interaction and prediction of water resources with increased land use, population gains, and climate change.

Notes: Photo depicts a hydrographer taking a cableway streamflow measurement at the first USGS streamgage. USGS, "The History of the HIF," at https://www.usgs.gov/labs/hif/about/history-hif.

Technological advances allowing access to streamflow information in real time have expanded the uses of streamgages. Real-time forecasting and operational decisionmaking are used in many applications of streamflow data.[26] Web and phone applications also have facilitated increased public use of water information.[27]

Examples of Streamgage Uses

Streamgage data is used for a wide range of applications, including supporting activities of federal agencies. There are also a variety of streamgages tailored for specific purposes. The following is a noncomprehensive selection of streamgage uses to illustrate the scope of applications.

Water Management and Energy Development. USACE, Reclamation, and various state and local water management agencies use streamgages to inform the design and operation of thousands of water management projects across the nation.[28] Timely streamflow information helps water managers make daily operational decisions as they balance water requirements for municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses. Energy production and mineral extraction operations also rely on continuous streamflow measurements to comply with environmental, water quality, or temperature requirements.[29] For example, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) requires hydropower companies to support streamflow and water-level monitoring as part of their FERC licensing process.[30]

Infrastructure Design. Transportation agencies use streamflow data to develop regional flow frequency curves for the design of bridges and culverts, stream stability measurements, and analysis of bridge scour—the leading cause of bridge failure.[31] Without adequate information, some observers contend that engineers may overdesign structures, resulting in greater costs, or may not make proper allowances for floods, compromising public safety.[32]

Interstate and International Water Rights. Federal streamgages are used to collect streamflow information at U.S. borders and between states.[33] Streamgage data informs interstate compacts, Supreme Court decrees, and international treaties (e.g., treaties under the purview of the International Boundary and Water Commission and the International Joint Commission).

Water Science Research. Many federal agencies depend on consistent, long-term data from streamgages to conduct water research and modeling (e.g., USACE, National Oceanic and

[26] NHWC, Benefits of USGS Streamgaging Program.

[27] USGS, *Budget Justifications and Performance Information, Fiscal Year 2017*, J - Water Resources.

[28] NHWC, Benefits of USGS Streamgaging Program.

[29] Wahl, USGS Circular 1123.

[30] The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licenses the construction and operation of nonfederal hydropower project pursuant to the Federal Power Act of 1935, 16 U.S.C. §797(a)(c).

[31] Bridge scour is the removal of sediment from the base of bridge structures. NHWC, Benefits of USGS Streamgaging Program, p. 8.

[32] NHWC, Benefits of USGS Streamgaging Program, p. 8.

[33] NHWC, Benefits of USGS Streamgaging Program, p. 12.

Atmospheric Administration [NOAA], Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], DOI, U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA], and National Aeronautic and Space Administration [NASA]).[34] To monitor climate trends and ecological patterns, the USGS distinguishes a subset of streamgages that are largely unaffected by development to serve as benchmarks for natural conditions.[35]

National Water Model

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Weather Service, in partnership with other agencies, launched the National Water Model in 2016. The National Water Model forecasts streamflow over the conterminous United States in near real time. The model assimilates real-time observations from more than 6,780 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) streamgages in addition to inputs of precipitation and land-surface properties. The model provides streamflow forecasts with 18-hour, 10-day, and 30-day lead times for 2.7 million streams and rivers across the nation. In addition to high flows and flooding, the model also captures low flows and drought conditions. An updated version to be released in 2021 is to include enhanced streamflow forecasts of 5,783 lakes and resevoirs and expanded coverage to the Great Lakes drainage basin, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. Future iterations of the model may include expanded coverage in Alaska and improved runoff and coastal hydrology modeling. The National Water Model builds off of the USGS National Hydrologic Model, which couples precipitation, surface water, and groundwater interactions.

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), *National Water Model: Improving NOAA's Water Prediction Services*, 2016, at http://water.noaa.gov/documents/wrn-national-water-model.pdf; Brian A. Cosgrove, NOAA, *NOAA's National Water Model: From V2.1 Operations to Future Enhancements in V3.0*, American Geophysical Union, 2020 Fall Conference.

Flood Mapping. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) uses floodplain maps to establish flood risk zones and requires flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) for properties with a 1% annual chance of flooding.[36] Long-term streamflow records are used to determine 1% annual chance flood flows and to develop water surface profiles to map areas at risk of flooding. The USGS often works with FEMA to produce new inundation maps after streamgages record new streamflow peaks from weather events such as hurricanes.[37]

Emergency Forecasting and Response. Streamgages inform flood forecasting and emergency response to protect lives and property.[38] Real-time data from more than 6,780 streamgages allow NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS) river forecasters to model watershed response, project future streamflows, forecast monthly to seasonal water availability, and issue appropriate flood watches and warnings (see box on "National Water Model").[39] Flood warnings provide lead time

[34] Advances in satellite observations also depend on streamgages to calibrate stream discharge models. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM), *Future Water Priorities for the Nation: Directions for the U.S. Geological Survey Water Mission Area*, Washington, DC, 2018, pp. 8 and 66, at https://doi.org/10.17226/25134. Hereinafter NASEM, Future Water Priorities for the Nation.

[35] These are referred to as *sentinel basins*, according to the National Research Council (NRC), *Assessing the National Streamflow Information Program*, pp. 57-59, at https://doi.org/10.17226/10967. Hereinafter NRC, Assessing the NSIP.

[36] 41 U.S.C. §§4011 et seq. See CRS Report R44593, *Introduction to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)*, by Diane P. Horn and Baird Webel. Because the 1% annual exceedance probability flood has a 1 in 100 chance of being equaled or exceeded in any one year and an average recurrence interval of 100 years, it often is referred to as the *100-year flood*. Robert R. Holmes, "The 100-Year Flood - It's All About Chance," USGS, at https://water.usgs.gov/edu/100yearflood-basic.html.

[37] Kara Watson et al., Characterization of Peak Streamflows and Flood Inundation of Selected Areas in Southeastern Texas and Southwestern Louisiana from the August and September 2017 Flood Resulting from Hurricane Harvey, USGS, Scientific Investigations Report 2018–5070, 2018, at https://doi.org/10.3133/sir20185070.

[38] William J. Carswell and Vicki Lukas, *The 3D Elevation Program – Flood Risk Management*, USGS, FS 2017-3081, 2018, at https://doi.org/10.3133/fs20173081.

[39] The Secretary of Commerce is charged with flood warning and reporting on river conditions pursuant to the National

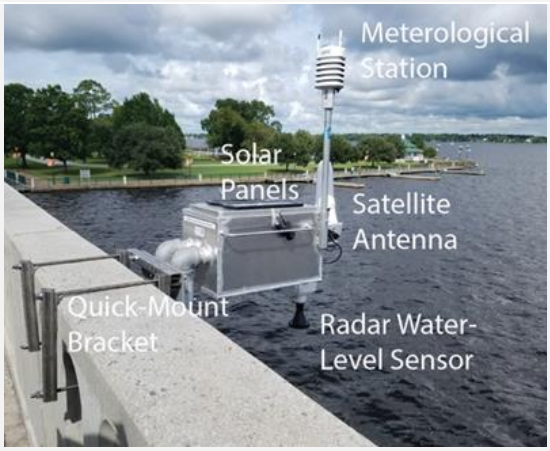
for emergency response agencies, such as FEMA, to take effective action in advance of rising waters.[40] In addition, the USDA National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) uses streamgages to forecast flows for water supply, drought management and response, hydroelectric production, irrigation, and navigation in western states.[41]

Rapid Deployment Gages

Rapid deployment gages (RDGs) are temporarily fixed on structures above streams and rivers (such as bridges) in emergencies to add stage height data when a streamgage does not exist or is damaged. Water-stage height and meteorological conditions are transmitted every six minutes. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Flood Event Viewer provides a website where streamgage and RDG data can be seen in real time for large flood events. The USGS had 182 RDGs in 2020 and deployed 47 during Hurricane Dorian in 2019.

Source: USGS, *Rapid Deployment Gages*, at https://water.usgs.gov/floods/resources/rdg, and *Flood Event Viewer*, at https://stn.wim.usgs.gov/FEV.

Notes: This fixed design can also be used for permanent streamgages.



Water Quality. Streamflow data is important for measuring water quality and developing water quality standards for sediments, pathogens, metals, nutrients (e.g., nitrogen and phosphorus), and organic compounds (e.g., pesticides). At select streamgages, the USGS also operates instruments recording water quality data (see box on "Supergages"). Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act requires states to develop total maximum daily load (TMDL) management plans for water bodies determined to be water quality impaired by one or more pollutants.[42] When determining TMDL levels for specific pollutants, agencies may consider historic streamflow data, along with other factors, in their evaluations. Agencies may use current flow conditions when determining the proper release of wastewater to ensure compliance with TMDL standards and National Discharge Elimination System permitting.[43]

Supergages

Supergages are a small subset of streamgages (just over 510) that collect chemical data in addition to streamflow by using water quality monitoring equipment. Supergages monitor continuous streamflow in addition to either (1) a combination of physical parameters, such as temperature, conductance, pH, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, or dissolved organic matter, or (2) one or more measurements of nitrate, phosphorus, suspended sediment, chlorophyll, or cyanobacteria data. The information from supergages is used for decisionmaking regarding drinking water, water treatment, regulatory programs, recreation, public safety, and ecosystem health.

Weather Service Modernization Act of 1890, 15 U.S.C. §313 et seq. Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 30, 2020.

[40] National Hydrologic Warning Council, *Flood Management Benefits of USGS Streamgaging Program*, 2006, pp. 25-33, at https://water.usgs.gov/osw/pubs/Flood_Management_benefits_complete.pdf.

[41] NRC, Assessing the NSIP, pp. 4 and 55.

[42] A TMDL is both a quantitative assessment of pollution sources and pollutant reductions needed to restore and protect U.S. waters and a planning process for attaining water quality standards.

[43] NHWC, Benefits of USGS Streamgaging Program, p. 11.

Ecosystem Management and Species. Some water users and resource agencies use streamflow data to meet the flow requirements needed to protect endangered or threatened fish and wildlife under the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. §1531 et seq.). Natural resource agencies, such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), collect streamflow data to understand how threatened and endangered species respond to flow variations.[44] The USGS operates streamgages to monitor ecosystem restoration progress, such as restoration of the Chesapeake Bay watershed.[45]

Recreation. Real-time streamgage data can help individuals and tourism businesses assess stream conditions for recreational outings.[46] USGS data can be used to decide if conditions are suitable for recreational activities such as fishing, boating, and rafting (see **Figure 4**). The USGS also partners with the National Park Service (NPS) to provide water science and data to help manage parks and to enhance interpretive programs.

Figure 4. USGS Streamgage Informing Recreational Activities

Source: Photo by Edward Gertler.

Notes: The streamgage (https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/uv?site_no=01619500) in the left-facing part of the photo helps inform recreational paddling, among other uses, in Antietam Creek, which flows through Antietam National Battleground.

Network Structure

The USGS Streamgaging Network is part of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program under the USGS Water Resources mission area.[47] The primary operators of streamgages

[44] NHWC, Benefits of USGS Streamgaging Program, p. 10.

[45] Scott Phillips et al., *U.S. Geological Survey Chesapeake Science Strategy, 2015-2025—Informing Ecosystem Management of America's Largest Estuary*, USGS, Open-File Report 2015–1162, 2015, at https://doi.org/10.3133/ofr20151162.

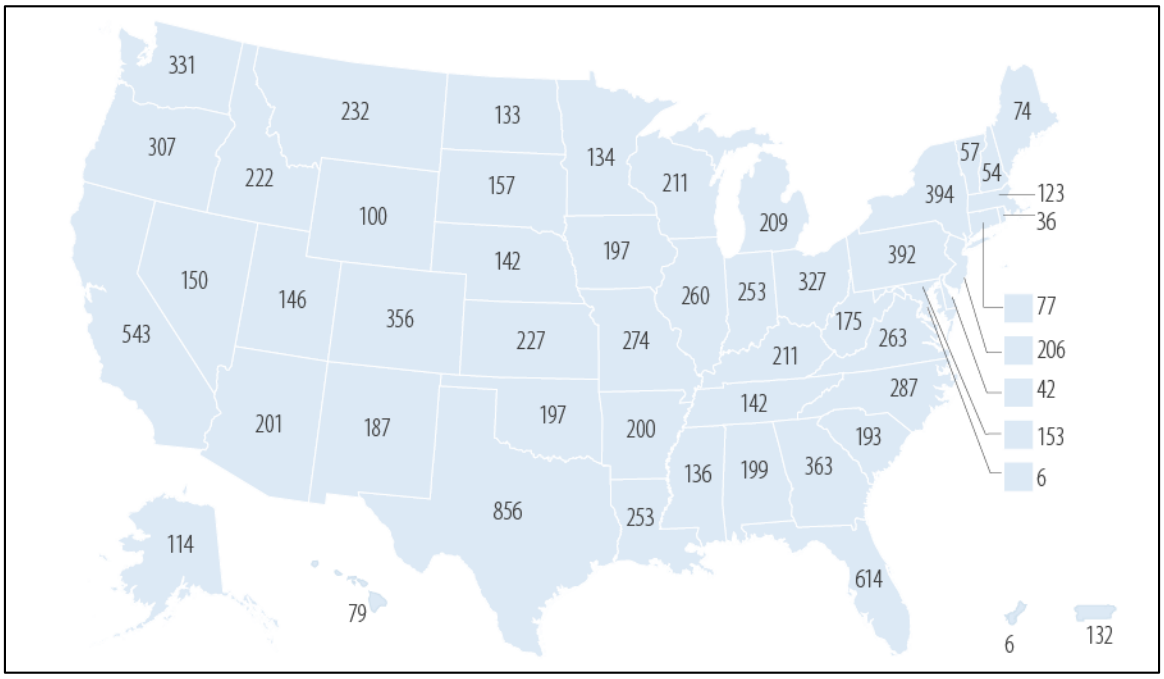
[46] NHWC, Benefits of USGS Streamgaging Program, p. 14.

[47] USGS, *Budget Justifications and Performance Information: Fiscal Year 2019*, pp. 79-93, at https://prd-wret.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/assets/palladium/production/atoms/files/

are the regional and state USGS Water Science Centers, which maintain hydrologic data collection and conduct water research in the region.[48]

Approximately 8,460 of the 11,340 USGS streamgages measure year-round streamflow (National Streamflow Network; see **Figure 5**), with the rest only measuring stage height or streamflow on a seasonal basis.[49] USGS streamgages are also differentiated based on cooperative funding (CMF) and federal interest (FPSs).

Figure 5. Number of National Streamflow Network Streamgages in U.S. States and Territories in 2020



Source: CRS with data from the USGS Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program.

Notes: Streamgages in the National Streamflow Network measure streamflow year-round. Streamgages that measure stage height only or operate seasonally are not included in this figure.

Cooperative Matching Funds Program

Much of the streamgaging program has been cooperative in nature as interested parties sign funding agreements to share the cost of streamgages and data collection.[50] Through CMF, the

FY2019%20USGS%20Budget%20Justification%20%28Greenbook%29.pdf.

[48] A list of USGS Water Science Centers can be found at https://www.usgs.gov/mission-areas/water-resources/about/water-resources-mission-area-science-centers-and-regions.

[49] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 30, 2020.

[50] U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Environmental Information, Status of Federal Data Programs that Support Ecological Indicators*, 05-376, 2005, pp. 164-174, https://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05376.pdf. Hereinafter GAO, Federal Data Programs.

USGS funds up to a 50% match with tribal, regional, state, and local partners.[51] In FY2020, CMF partially supported 5,273 streamgages (46% of the gages in the USGS Streamgaging Network).[52]

The first cooperative agreement began in 1895 with the Kansas Board of Irrigation Survey and Experiment (now known as the Division of Water Resources of the Kansas Department of Agriculture).[53] Funds from cooperative entities steadily increased in the early 20th century.[54] Congress passed legislation in 1928 stipulating that the USGS can share up to 50% of the costs for water resources investigations carried out in cooperation with tribes, states, and municipalities (see **Figure 6**).[55] In 2016, this Federal-State Cooperative Water Program was renamed the Cooperative Matching Funds Program (CMF), which provides cooperative funding for programs across the USGS Water Mission Area.[56]

To participate in the CMF, potential partners approach the USGS to discuss the need for a specific streamgage. The USGS determines its feasibility based on available funds and program priorities. If the USGS deems establishing the streamgage is feasible, the USGS and cooperator sign a joint funding agreement (JFA), which is a standard agreement that specifies how much each party will contribute to funding the streamgage and the payment schedule for the cooperator.[57] These agreements span five years or less. During the agreement, the cost-share generally remains the same, but there is flexibility to alter the cost-share on an annual basis for multi-year agreements. Once a streamgage is operating, if a partner can no longer contribute funds, the USGS seeks to work with other partners that use the streamgage to augment funding. The USGS provides a website identifying streamgages that are in danger of being discontinued or converted to a reduced level of service due to lack of funding.[58] The website also identifies streamgages that have been discontinued or are being supported by a new funding source.

Approximately 3,900 of the 11,340 USGS streamgages (35%) are funded by nonfederal and federal partners without matching funds from the USGS (i.e., not with CMF).[59] Nonfederal partners sign JFAs, and federal partners share interagency agreements with the USGS (except USACE which uses a military interdepartmental purchase request).[60] These gages are part of the USGS Streamgaging Network and are operated in accordance with the quality control and public

[51] 43 U.S.C. §50. "The share of the United States Geological Survey in any topographic mapping or water resources data collection and investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality shall not exceed 50 per centum of the cost thereof."

[52] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 30, 2020.

[53] Wahl, USGS Circular 1123.

[54] Mary Rabbitt, *A Brief History of the U.S. Geological Survey*, USGS, DOI 10.3133/70039204, Washington, DC, 1975.

[55] P.L. 70-100.

[56] USGS, *Budget Justifications and Performance Information, Fiscal Year 2016*, J - Water Resources, https://prd-wret.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/assets/palladium/production/atoms/files/FY2016%20USGS%20Budget%20Justification%20%28Greenbook%29.pdf. Hereinafter USGS, FY2016 Budget.

[57] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, April 9, 2019.

[58] Discontinued, threatened, or revived streamgages can be explored through an interactive map at https://water.usgs.gov/networks/fundingstability.

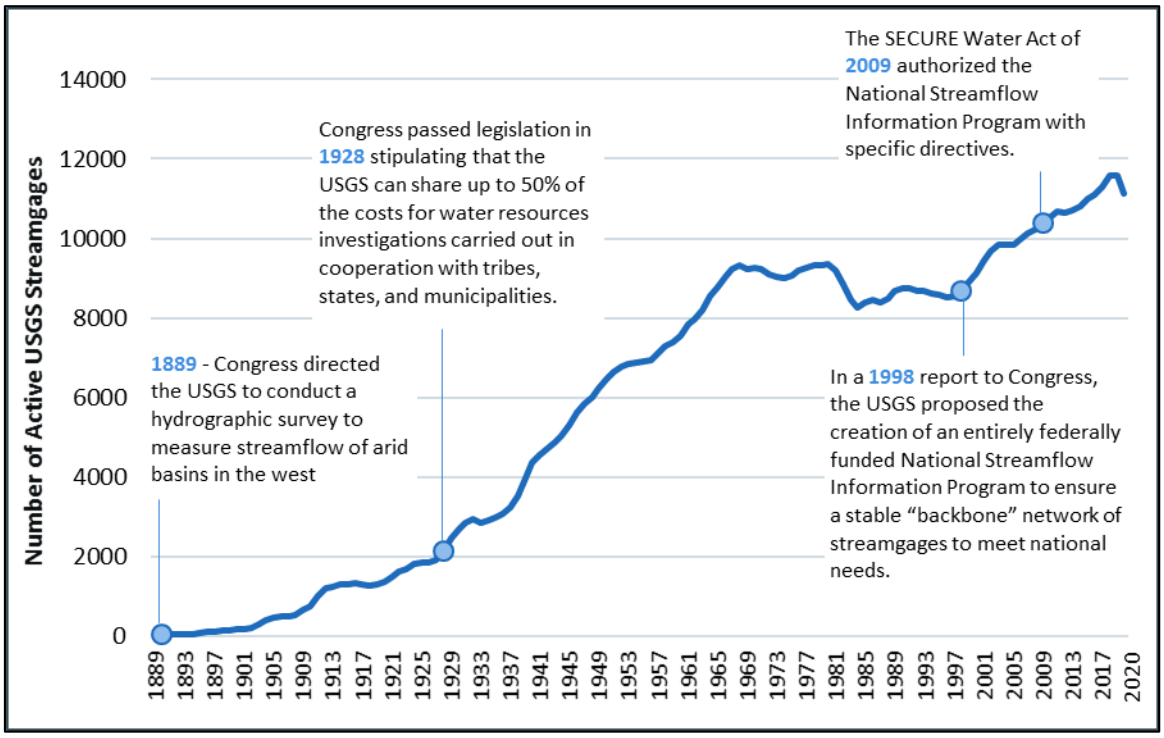
[59] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 30, 2020.

[60] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, April 9, 2019.

access standards created by the USGS, with the agency assuming liability responsibility for the streamgages.

Public and private entities may also elect to own and operate streamgages tailored to their specific needs and not affiliated with the USGS. These independent streamgages may differ in various ways compared to streamgages in the USGS Streamgaging Network (e.g., capital and operating costs, operating periods, measurement capabilities, and data standards and platforms).[61]

Figure 6. Number of USGS Streamgages and Policy Changes over Time



Source: CRS, with data from the USGS Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program.

Notes: This historic length-of-record dataset considered any USGS streamgage to be active in a given year if it computed at least one daily value in that year. This dataset also includes streamgages in all surface-water bodies, not just streams and lakes (i.e., wetlands, estuaries, drainage ditches, etc.). Therefore, the total streamgages in this dataset include more than those in the USGS Streamgaging Network.

Federal Priority Streamgages

The SECURE Water Act of 2009 (Title IX, Subtitle F of P.L. 111-11) directed the USGS to operate a reliable set of federally funded streamgages. The law required the USGS to fund no fewer than 4,700 sites complete with flood-hardened infrastructure, water quality sensors, and modernized telemetry by FY2019. Originally titled the National Streamflow Information Program (NSIP), the USGS now designates these streamgages as FPSs.[62] Out of the 4,760 FPS locations

[61] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, December 17, 2018.

[62] USGS, FY2016 Budget.

identified by the USGS, 3,470 sites (73%) were operational in FY2020.[63] In FY2020, the USGS share of funding was $24.7 million for FPSs.

The idea of a federally sustained set of streamgages arose in the late 20th century when audits revealed the number of streamgages declining after peaking in the 1970s (see decrease in **Figure 6**).[64] In a 1998 report to Congress, the USGS stated that the streamgage program was in decline because of an absolute loss of streamgages, especially those with a long record, and asserted that the loss was due to partners discontinuing funding. Partner needs for streamflow information also had evolved.[65] In 1999, the USGS proposed the creation of an entirely federally funded NSIP to ensure a stable *backbone* network of streamgages to meet national needs.[66] The USGS used five national needs to determine the number and location of these streamgage sites:[67]

1. Meeting legal and treaty obligations on interstate and international waters.
2. Forecasting flow for NWS and NRCS.
3. Measuring river basin outflows to calculate regional water balances.
4. Monitoring benchmark watersheds for long-term trends in natural flows.
5. Measuring flow for water quality needs.

The original design included 4,300 active, previously discontinued, or proposed streamgage locations.[68] The proposed program was to be fully federally funded, conduct intense data collection during floods and droughts, provide regional and national assessments of streamflow characteristics, enhance information delivery, and conduct methods development and research.[69]

The SECURE Water Act of 2009 authorized the NSIP to conform to the USGS plan as reviewed by the National Research Council.[70] The law required the program to fund no fewer than 4,700 sites by FY2019. The law also directed the program to determine the relationship between long-term streamflow dynamics and climate change, to incorporate principals of adaptive management to assess program objectives, and to integrate data collection activities of other federal agencies (i.e., NOAA's National Integrated Drought Information System) and appropriate state water resource agencies.

[63] When the USGS proposed FPS locations in the early 2000s, many sites were already operational. NRC, Assessing the NSIP, p. 1. Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 30, 2020.

[64] For example, see Wahl, USGS Circular 1123. In 1998, the House Committee on Appropriations stated in report language accompanying H.R. 4193 from the 105th Congress: "the Committee has noted the steady decline in the number of streamgaging stations in the past decade, while the need for streamflow data for flood forecasting and long-term water management uses continues to grow."

[65] USGS, *A New Evaluation of the USGS Streamgaging Network: A Report to Congress*, 1998, at https://water.usgs.gov/streamgaging/report.pdf.

[66] USGS, Streamflow Information for the Next Century - A Plan for the National Streamflow Information Program of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1999, OFR 99-456, at https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/1999/ofr99456/.

[67] Federal Priority Streamgages designated by specific national priorities may be visualized with an interactive map at https://water.usgs.gov/networks/fps/.

[68] The number of FPS locations changes over time based on network analyses. In 2020, 4,760 locations met the criteria for FPS designation. Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 30, 2020.

[69] NRC, Assessing the NSIP, p. 2.

[70] SECURE Water Act of 2009 (Title IX, Subtitle F of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 [P.L. 111-11]). NRC, Assessing the NSIP.

Next Generation Water Observing System

In 2018, the USGS initiated a Next Generation Water Observing System (NGWOS) "to provide high-fidelity, real-time data on water quantity, quality and use necessary to support more accurate national modern water prediction and decision support systems and rapid and informed hazards response."[71] The USGS plans to develop dense networks of streamgages and other monitoring systems in up to 10 medium-sized watersheds (each approximately 15,000 square miles), each one representative of a larger water-resource region. Existing monitoring networks, such as the FPS, are at fixed locations to address specific critical needs, as authorized by the Secure Water Act. Within NGWOS watersheds, new and enhanced monitoring stations are to include some streamgages at additional fixed locations to fill critical gaps in the basins selected. They also are to include mobile monitoring stations, including remote sensing, which would allow for more flexibility in gathering information to improve understanding and predictions of water availability at local, regional, and national scales.[72] According to some stakeholders, the NGWOS also serves as an innovation incubator for water-observing instrumentation and methods to improve the efficiency, accuracy, and spatial and temporal scales of data collection.[73] Success of new monitoring technology in these basins may lead to their incorporation into the routine operation of USGS monitoring networks.

If fully implemented, the NGWOS would provide quantitative information on streamflow, snowpack, loss of water to the atmosphere, soil moisture, water quality, groundwater, and water usage. The USGS contends that a suite of highly monitored watersheds, in combination with an enhanced streamgage network and other relevant data sets, can better inform complex models (e.g., the National Water Model) and streamflow information and forecasts. To assess this approach, the USGS started a multiyear NGWOS pilot in the Delaware River Basin in FY2018. Since then, the USGS has selected two additional basins for NGWOS implementation: the Upper Colorado River Basin was selected in FY2020,[74] and the Illinois River Basin was selected in FY2021.[75] The USGS plans to install new or updated streamgages and other monitoring stations in these basins. Many of these streamgages are to be equipped with two-way communication for remote operation and troubleshooting, cell and satellite transmission redundancy, webcams, and water-quality sensors.

[71] USGS, *Next Generation Water Observing System: Delaware River Basin*, 2018, at https://www.usgs.gov/mission-areas/water-resources/science/next-generation-water-observing-system-delaware-river-basin.

[72] The USGS states that the Next Generation Water Observing System (NGWOS) is not a replacement for existing networks, such as the FPS; rather, the NGWOS relies and builds upon the strength of existing monitoring networks. Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 30, 2020.

[73] Technologies of interest include radar and image velocimetry for remotely sensing surface-water velocities, drone-mounted ground-penetrating radar for measuring bathymetry for improving flow estimates, new sensors for monitoring continuous water-quality and suspended sediment, and others. Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 30, 2020.

[74] USGS, *Next Generation Water Observing System: Upper Colorado River Basin*, 2019, at https://www.usgs.gov/mission-areas/water-resources/science/next-generation-water-observing-system-upper-colorado-river?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects.

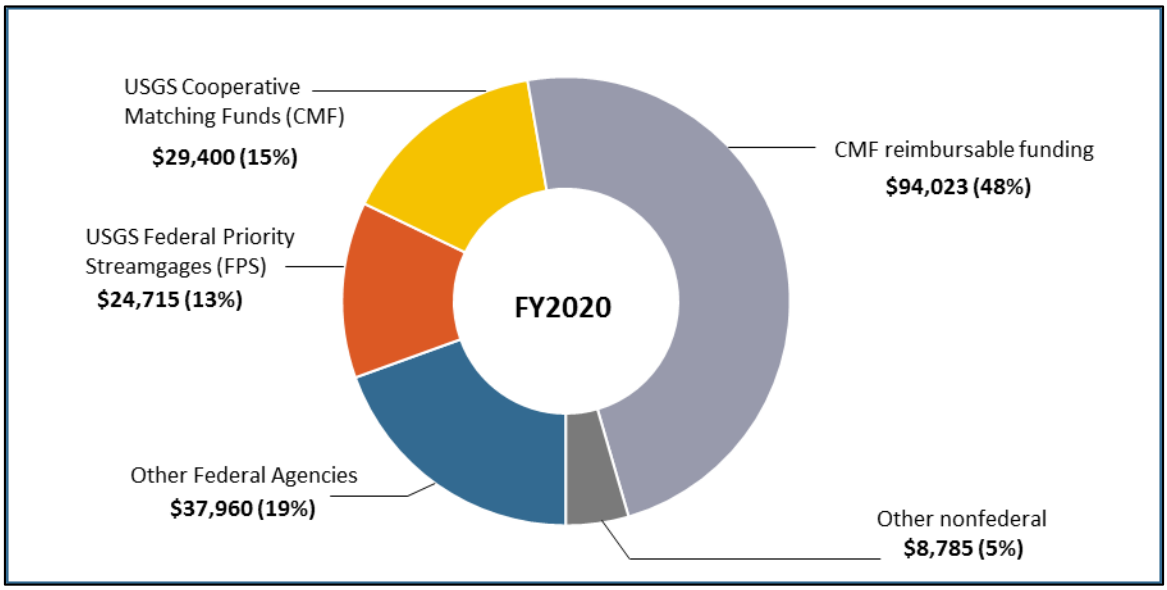
[75] USGS, *Next Generation Water Observing System: Illinois River Basin*, 2020, at https://www.usgs.gov/mission-areas/water-resources/science/next-generation-water-observing-system-illinois-river-basin?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects.

Network Funding

In FY2020, congressional appropriations and nonfederal partners provided $194.9 million for the USGS Streamgaging Network (**Figure 7**).[76] The USGS share included $24.7 million for FPSs and $29.4 million for CMF. Other federal agencies provided $38.0 million (**Table 1**). Nonfederal partners, mostly affiliated with the CMF program, provided $102.8 million in FY2020.

Figure 7. FY2020 Funding for the USGS Streamgaging Network

(in thousands of dollars)



Source: CRS, with data from the USGS Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program.

Notes: Other nonfederal funding includes commercial businesses, nonprofit organizations, or power companies requiring streamflow data as part of their FERC licensing process.

[76] Total funding for the USGS Streamgaging Network is determined at the end of the fiscal year after accounting for contributions from cooperative partners. Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 30, 2020.

The appropriations bill for the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies funds the USGS share of the USGS Streamgaging Network. Funding for streamgages is included in the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program under the USGS Water Resources Mission Area. The line item includes funding for the streamgage network and groundwater monitoring activities, as well as other activities.[77] Congress provided $84.2 million in FY2020 and $100.7 million in FY2021 for the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program.[78] Congress directed $16 million of the $16.5 million increase for FY2021 to the NGWOS.[79] Funding for FPS and cooperative streamgages remained level in FY2021 compared with FY2020.

Approximate Cost of USGS Streamgages

Capital costs for equipment and installation:

- $25,000 - $40,000 for a standard streamgage depending on the site conditions.
- $35,000 - $110,000 for a supergage depending on sensors and the site conditions.
- $15,000 for RDGs.

Annual costs for operation and maintenance:

- $16,500 - $32,000 for continuous streamflow measurements with a standard streamgage depending on site conditions. Costs decrease by half if measuring stream stage height only and proportionally if measuring seasonally.
- $26,000 and $135,000 for supergages depending on site conditions and the type and number of sensors.
- $4,000 per event for RDGs.

Other federal agencies contribute to whole or partial funding of streamgages for agency purposes (**Table 1**). Since FY2012, funding from other federal agencies has nearly doubled from $19.9 million to $38.0 million in nominal dollars. This increase may be due to meeting inflation and other streamgage cost increases, to new needs for monitoring data with existing cooperators (e.g., USACE in the Savannah and Jacksonville Harbor expansion projects), and to the introduction of additional funding partners (e.g., the EPA) that are supporting new streamgages.[80]

Table 1. FY2020 Funding and Streamgages Supported by Other Federal Agencies

Agency	Funding (millions)	Streamgages
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	$26.00	2,189
Bureau of Reclamation	$4.93	310
Department of Defense (not civil)	$1.38	75
Bureau of Land Management	$1.03	65
Department of State	$0.93	103
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	$0.73	31

[77] The President's budget requests for FY2020 and FY2021 proposed creating a new Water Observing Systems Program combining the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program and elements of the National Water Quality program focused on observations of surface water and groundwater. Congress did not adopt this proposal in either fiscal year. USGS, *Budget Justifications and Performance Information: Fiscal Year 2020*, at https://prd-wret.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/assets/palladium/production/atoms/files/fy2020_usgs_budget_justification.pdf. USGS, *Budget Justifications and Performance Information: Fiscal Year 2021*, https://prd-wret.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/assets/palladium/production/atoms/files/fy2021-usgs-budget-justification.pdf. Explanatory statements accompanying Division D of P.L. 116-94 and Division G of P.L. 116-260.

[78] Explanatory statements accompanying Division D of P.L. 116-94 and Division G of P.L. 116-260.

[79] Division E of H.Rept. 116-9 accompanying P.L. 116-6.

[80] The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is supporting ecosystem restoration initiatives in the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, and the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers Delta (Bay-Delta) in California. Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, February 19, 2019.

Agency	Funding (millions)	Streamgages
National Park Service	$0.72	39
Environmental Protection Agency	$0.66	87
Department of Energy	$0.62	39
Tennessee Valley Authority	$0.47	33
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)	$0.35	21
Bureau of Indian Affairs	$0.13	13

Source: CRS, with data from the USGS Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program.

Notes: Department of State funding included 86 streamgages for the International Joint Commission (Canadian border) and 17 streamgages for the International Boundary and Water Commission (Mexican border). USDA funding included streamgages from National Resource Conservation Service and the U.S. Forest Service. FY2021 data are not yet available at the time of publication.

Nonfederal partners funded approximately half the costs of the USGS Streamgaging Network from FY2012 to FY2020.[81] Cooperative partners include tribal, regional, state, and local agencies related to natural resources, water management, environmental quality, transportation, and regional and city planning. Irrigation districts, riverkeeper partnerships, and utility agencies and companies also fund the program. Contributions by nongovernmental partners to streamgages are limited (4.5% in FY2020) and are not eligible for cost-sharing through the USGS CMF program.[82]

USGS Funding Trends

From FY2003 to FY2021, USGS funding for FPS streamgages increased from $12.0 million to $26.2 million (in 2019 dollars; **Figure 8**).[83] Funding for FPS remained level at $24.7 million in nominal dollars from FY2016 through FY2021 (i.e., funding decreased when accounting for inflation). Accordingly, USGS funding has not met the SECURE Water Act of 2009 mandate for an entirely federally funded suite of no fewer than 4,700 streamgage sites. In FY2020, 35% of FPSs were funded solely by USGS FPS program funds.[84] The USGS relies on other federal agencies or nonfederal partners to fund the rest of the FPSs: in FY2020, 25% of gages were funded by a combination of FPS and non-FPS funds and 40% were funded entirely by non-FPS funds. Specific funding sources for the operation of FPS gages include FPS appropriated funds (about 42%), CMF funds (about 9%), federal agencies other than the USGS (about 23%), and nonfederal partners (about 26%).

USGS funding for CMF has remained relatively level, ranging from $28.0 million to $31.3 million (in 2019 dollars) over 15 years (**Figure 8**).[85] For the entire USGS Streamgaging Network,

[81] Nonfederal partners have provided 50%-57% of funding for the USGS Streamgaging Network over the period of FY2012 to FY2020. Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 30, 2020.

[82] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 30, 2020.

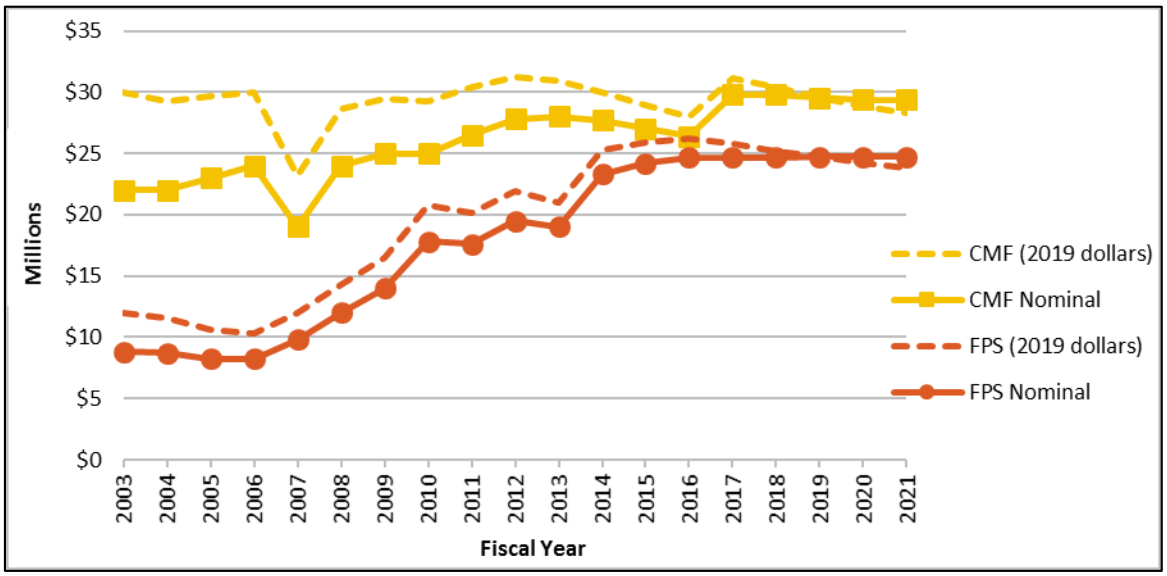
[83] Ibid.

[84] Ibid.

[85] Ibid.

the nonfederal cost-share contribution has increased from approximately 50% in the early 1990s to an average of approximately 69% in FY2020.[86] With CMF appropriations remaining level and demand for streamgages from stakeholders rising, the USGS percentage of cost-sharing has declined. Cost-share commitments for long-term streamgages generally are renewed at consistent percentages, but JFAs for newer streamgages may include a lower contribution from the USGS.[87] Increasingly, the USGS has opted to provide matching funds only for installation and operation in the first year, with an agreement that the partner provides full funding for streamgage operation in subsequent years.[88]

Figure 8. USGS Funding for the Streamgaging Network



Source: CRS with data from the USGS Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program.

Notes: Adjusted for inflation using the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Chained Price Index (CPI) deflators for FY2019 dollars, presented in the OMB *FY2021 Budget of the United States Government*, Historical Tables, Table 10.1.

The USGS initiated the NGWOS pilot project in the Deleware River Basin with $1.5 million in FY2018. Congress increased this funding to $8.5 million in FY2019 for the expansion and operation of the NGWOS in the Delaware River Basin and for modernizing the NWIS, which stores and delivers the water observations. Congress provided the USGS $8.5 million for the NGWOS in FY2020, which funded further expansion in the Delaware River Basin, investments for new monitoring in the Upper Colorado River basin, and additional modernization of the USGS NWIS.[89] In November 2020, the USGS stated that the agency would need additional appropriations to initiate the third NGWOS basin, the Illinois River Basin, and additional NGWOS basins.[90] Overall, the USGS stated that NGWOS basins would require $7.8 million per

[86] Ibid. An anomaly to the trend was in FY2007, when Congress provided less funding.

[87] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, December 17, 2018.

[88] Ibid.

[89] Explanatory statements accompanying Division D of P.L. 116-94.

[90] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 30, 2020.

basin in initial capital investment for new monitoring equipment and $4.5 million per basin in subsequent years for operation and maintenance. Congress provided $24.5 million for the NGWOS in FY2021, directing the USGS to partner, where appropriate, with state and local government officials and with the academic research community when executing the NGWOS.[91]

Issues for Congress

Congress may consider funding levels and policy priorities for the USGS Streamgaging Network. Congressional appropriations to the USGS affect the size of the network and the design of streamgages. Congress also may consider providing direction on policy priorities related to the mandates of the SECURE Water Act of 2009 and implementing the NGWOS.

Funding Considerations

Congress determines the amount of federal funding for the USGS Streamgaging Network and may direct its distribution to FPS, CMF, and other initiatives. The USGS and numerous stakeholders have raised funding considerations including user needs, priorities of partners, federal coverage, infrastructure repair, disaster response, inflation, and technological advances.[92] Congress may consider whether to maintain, decrease, or expand the network, and whether to invest in streamgage restoration and modernization.

Addressing the Size of the Network

The USGS uses appropriated funding to develop and maintain the USGS Streamgaging Network. While some stakeholders advocate for maintaining or expanding the network, others may argue that Congress should consider reducing the network in order to prioritize other activities.

Maintaining the Network

Congress may provide funding to maintain existing streamgages. The Administration continues to request funding for the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, which funds the USGS Streamgaging Network. The FY2021 budget request states that

> one of the highest priorities of the USGS is to maintain long-term stability of a 'Federal needs backbone network' for long-term tracking and forecasting/modeling of streamflow conditions…. Specifically, consistent and systematically-collected information is paramount to meet the full gamut of Federal water priorities and responsibilities over the long term.[93]

Some stakeholders may advocate to maintain the current network, as it provides hydrologic information for diverse applications (see section on "Streamgage Uses").[94] Congress funded FPS

[91] Explanatory statements accompanying Division G of P.L. 116-260.

[92] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 15, 2018. NASEM, Future Water Priorities for the Nation, Questionnaire for USGS Water Science Centers; and Coalition Supporting the USGS National Water Monitoring Network.

[93] The President's budget requested a decrease of $1.5 million for FPS funding, specifically to reduce spending on U.S.-Canada transboundary streamgages. USGS, *Budget Justifications and Performance Information: Fiscal Year 2021*, at https://prd-wret.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/assets/palladium/production/atoms/files/fy2021-usgs-budget-justification.pdf.

[94] NHWC, Benefits of USGS Streamgaging Program.

streamgages from FY2016 through FY2021 at $24.7 million annually in nominal dollars. With inflation, level funding in nominal dollars may not be sufficient to maintain the current operations of FPSs. For example, the USGS has stated that costs for network operations have increased by 1%-3% per year, forcing the agency to rely increasingly on partners to cover cost increases or to discontinue some FPS streamgages.[95] In addition, 72% of the overall network, including some FPSs, is funded by other federal and nonfederal partners, which makes those streamgages potentially vulnerable to discontinuation if partner priorities change. According to the Government Accountability Office, maintaining streamgages through partners can be a challenge due to partners' changing priorities and financial limitations.[96]

Reducing the Network Size

Congress may consider reducing the network, either for FPSs, cooperative streamgages, or both. The USGS has discontinued some streamgages because of other funding priorities or because cooperators decided to no longer fund them and alternative funding was not available for the operating costs. Closures may affect individual streamgages or a collection of streamgages.[97] The Trump Administration requested reductions for the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program in FY2018, FY2019, FY2020, and FY2021, compared with congressional appropriations in previous fiscal years.[98] For example, in FY2021, the requested decrease included $1.5 million for U.S.-Canada transboundary streamgages, $2.4 million in CMF funding, and $3.0 million for the NGWOS.

Reducing the USGS Streamgaging Network could alleviate federal spending on streamgages and allow other entities to operate streamgages tailored to their needs. On the other hand, discontinuing currently operational streamgages may result loss of data acquisition, discontinuation of long-term datasets, and decreased coverage in some basins. Some stakeholders have proposed that entities with specific needs build and operate their own streamgages separate from the USGS network.[99] Some states, such as California and Oregon, already operate their own streamgaging networks.[100] In 2019, the Montana state legislature created a Stream Gage

[95] USGS, *Update on USGS Integrated Water Monitoring Initiatives*, at the 2020 Annual Meeting for the Interstate Water Policy Council, at https://icwp.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Wagner_GWSIP_USGS.pdf, and personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 30, 2020.

[96] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 15, 2018; NASEM, Future Water Priorities for the Nation, Questionnaire for USGS Water Science Centers; and GAO, Federal Data Programs, pp. 164-174.

[97] For example, in 2017 the Missouri Department of Natural Resources decided to eliminate funding for 49 streamgages cooperatively operated with the USGS. The USGS continued six of these streamgages with new cooperators. After record-breaking floods across the southern half of Missouri, the state decided to continue the funding. Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, March 5, 2019; Will Schmitt, "Officials agree to fund most of Missouri's threatened stream gauges," *Springfield News-Leader*, June 13, 2017, at https://www.news-leader.com/story/news/politics/2017/06/13/officials-agree-fund-most-missouris-threatened-stream-gauges/387602001/.

[98] For FY2018 through FY2021, Congress did not follow Trump Administration-requested decreases to the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, and instead increased funding compared to previous fiscal years. USGS budget request information is available at https://www.usgs.gov/about/organization/science-support/budget/budget-fiscal-year.

[99] Meeting of Water Science and Technology Board, National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Washington, DC, November 29, 2018.

[100] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, December 17, 2018.

Oversight Work Group in response to stakeholders' concerns over the shutdown of 10 USGS streamgages due to a lack of funding.[101] In addition to increasing transparency of streamgaging funding challenges, an objective of the working group is to identify cost-effective and reasonable alternatives to streamgages, including streamgages that are not part of the USGS network. This approach may face some challenges (e.g., the data may be of higher or lower quality, the data be restricted for public use, or the host may use different standards). However, if individual streamgages were operated at the same level of quality as USGS streamgages, the USGS could incorporate such data into the NWIS network.[102] Some also argue that disparate data sets could be available on a shared platform with USGS streamgages; such a platform could include information on methods of collection, quality, and accuracy.[103]

Network Expansion

Congress may increase funding to expand the network, which could include establishing the remaining locations for FPS, providing more funds for cooperative streamgages, or pursuing new initiatives like the NGWOS.

Congress mandated completion of a national network of no fewer than 4,700 streamgages in the SECURE Water Act of 2009. At the close of FY2020, 3,470 of the 4,760 FPSs designated by the USGS were operational, with 51% of their funding coming from the USGS.[104] The USGS estimates that $130 million in additional funding for capital costs would be needed to complete and harden the network;[105] however, an average of only about $25 million (in 2019 dollars) was appropriated annually for FPSs between FY2014 and FY2021, resulting in no expansion of the network to complete the designated FPS network.[106] While some stakeholders have advocated for Congress to provide full appropriations for FPSs to meet the mandate based on network needs, Congress may consider other funding priorities (e.g., the NGWOS). Congress also may consider if other federal agencies and nonfederal cooperative partners could provide more funding for FPSs. These entities may not be interested in financing some of the designated streamgages in the FPS network, particularly those in isolated river basins with little development.[107]

Some stakeholders advocate for more federal funding to expand the cooperative part of the network, which addresses more localized needs.[108] In the 116th Congress, the House passed H.R. 2, which included a provision directing the Secretary of the Interior to make all FPS streamgages

[101] *Drought and Water Supply CommitteeStream Gage Oversight Work GroupWork Plan*, August 12, 2020, at https://leg.mt.gov/content/Committees/Interim/2019-2020/Water-Policy/Committee-Topics/Stream%20Gage%20Oversight%20Workplan.pdf.

[102] Meeting of Water Science and Technology Board, National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Washington, DC, November 29, 2018.

[103] Ibid.

[104] USGS funding refers to the FPS and CMF funding directed towards FPS streamgages. Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, February 19, 2019.

[105] According to the USGS, after capitol investment to install streamgages, operation and maintenance costs would require funding in ongoing years, which would be less than $130 million annually, but still would require a significant amount of funding. Structure hardening refers to structural improvements so that streamgages can withstand major flood events. Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 30, 2020.

[106] The majority of FPS funding is used by USGS for operations of existing FPS streamgages.

[107] NRC, Assessing the NSIP, pp. 93-94.

[108] Coalition Supporting USGS Streamgage Networks & Modernization, *Water Data & Science Program Funding*, March 25, 2020, at https://icwp.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/FY21SenateStreamgageLetter_Final.pdf.

operational by 2030, with an authorization of appropriations of $45 million annually through FY2026.[109] Some may argue against more federal funding for cooperative streamgages as they lack a direct statutory mandate (unlike FPSs). Others have proposed increasing nontraditional funding sources for streamgages.[110] They suggest that businesses, homeowner associations, non-for-profit organizations, academic institutions, and other nontraditional entities could provide funding for streamgaging; therefore, increasing the amount of nonfederal investment. Contributions by nongovernmental partners to streamgages were 4.5% of the total funding in FY2020 and are not eligible for federal matching funds.[111] Congress could encourage wider participation by nontraditional partners by authorizing cooperative matching opportunities for public-private partnerships. Traditional stakeholders may oppose making available matching funds to entities not currently eligible, which could result in more competition for limited funds.

Congress increased the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program appropriations by $16.5 million in FY2021 compared with FY2020 for a total of $263.1 million for FY2021. Of this amount, Congress directed $16 million to the NGWOS, which may expand the streamgage network through new or enhanced streamgages in NGWOS basins. However, increases directed to the NGWOS may not necessarily support FPSs and CMF streamgages.[112]

Restoration of Streamgages

Streamgages are at risk of damage from hazards if not properly hardened.[113] The SECURE Water Act directed the USGS to ensure all FPSs were flood hardened by FY2019. According to the USGS, structural restoration is usually funded because of emergencies; for example, disaster supplemental appropriations may provide funds for hardening streamgages, or funds are diverted from operational budgets to repair affected streamgages.[114] The 2017 hurricane season resulted in damage to more than 100 streamgages. In response, Congress provided $4.6 million in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 to repair, replace, and restore these streamgages and recover their data, and for hydrologists to reconstruct stream channel measurements.[115] When the USGS does not receive disaster supplemental funding from Congress, the agency is not reimbursed for funding it redirects in order to provide around-the-clock monitoring during the events and equipment repair during and after the events.[116] Some stakeholders have advocated for Congress to provide funds specifically for strengthening and restoring infrastructure, especially to withstand natural disasters.[117] These stakeholders estimate that $238 million is needed to update

[109] See §31227 of H.R. 2 of the 116th Congress.

[110] Ruhi, Earth's Fresh Waters, p. 198.

[111] Taxable entities are not eligible for cooperative matching funds authorized by 43 U.S.C. §50.

[112] NGWOS funding may support upgrades to existing streamgages or fund new ones, but USGS stated that NGWOS funding primarily funds activities other than FPS and CMF streamgages.

[113] Structure hardening refers to structural improvements so that streamgages can withstand major flood events. Personal correspondence between CRS and Sue Lowry the Interstate Council on Water Policy, November 16, 2018.

[114] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 15, 2018.

[115] P.L. 115-123 included disaster appropriations to the USGS for the surveys, investigations, and research. With this funding, the USGS funded $200,000 for streamgages in Texas, $500,000 for streamgages in Florida, and $3.9 million for streamgage repairs, replacement, and data restoration in Puerto Rico. Email between CRS and the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, February 19, 2019.

[116] USGS, FY2017 Budget. Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 15, 2018.

[117] ICWP, Support for USGS Streamgages.

half of the streamgages in the network to enable them to withstand major flood events and to meet new data transmitting requirements.[118] Under budget constraints, increases in congressional appropriations are often prioritized to maintain or expand the network instead of restoration.

Modernizing the USGS Streamgaging Network

Congress might consider investments in new technologies for the USGS Streamgaging Network. While regarded as reliable, many of the current streamgage operations are based on labor-intensive and expensive techniques.[119] Some stakeholders suggest investing in modern technological and computational capabilities could provide enhanced streamflow information with reduced costs.[120] Others note that these approaches may not provide the quality and consistency of data expected of USGS streamgages and may reduce funds available for existing operations.[121]

Telemetry and Information Infrastructure

The SECURE Water Act of 2009 directed the USGS to equip all FPSs with modernized telemetry systems by FY2019. According to stakeholders, the current USGS streamgage telemetry and information infrastructure may be vulnerable to failure, and the existing data collection platforms and computer networks might eventually be inefficient for real-time, detailed data.[122] In September 2018, an error in telemetry equipment resulted in an outage of 11% of the network. The USGS stated that redundancy in telemetry using cellular signals or camera streaming could have alleviated the problem, which affected the network for weeks.[123] Some stakeholders have suggested $112 million as the amount needed to upgrade the enterprise data management systems, information technology infrastructure, and real-time data delivery capabilities.[124] While some past increases of appropriations for streamgages have prioritized continued operation and network expansion over technological improvements, recent investments in the NGWOS from increased appropriations have equipped many new or modernized streamgages with two-way communication for remote operation and troubleshooting, cell and satellite transmission redundancy, webcams, and water quality sensors.[125] Federal science agencies also are considering cloud computing, which could benefit users from applications on the cloud network.[126] The

[118] Ibid.

[119] Personal correspondence between CRS and the NASEM Committee Chair of Future Water Resource Needs for the Nation: Water Science and Research at the U.S. Geological Survey, November 19, 2018.

[120] NASEM, Future Water Priorities for the Nation.

[121] Personal correspondence between CRS and Sue Lowry the Interstate Council on Water Policy, November 16, 2018. Personal correspondence between CRS and the NASEM Committee Chair of Future Water Resource Needs for the Nation: Water Science and Research at the U.S. Geological Survey, November 19, 2018.

[122] Personal correspondence between CRS and Sue Lowry the Interstate Council on Water Policy, November 16, 2018. Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, November 15, 2018.

[123] USGS, "Working to Restore Streamgages," press release, 2018, https://www.usgs.gov/news/usgs-working-restore-streamgages.

[124] ICWP, Support for USGS Streamgages.

[125] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, December 17, 2018.

[126] According to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), cloud computing is "a model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction." The NOAA Big Data Program was created to explore the potential

FY2021 budget request for the USGS outlined enhancement and modernization of NWIS with a centralized platform meeting the Federal Cloud First Computing Strategy.[127] In addition, in October 2020, the USGS released a new dashboard and mobile tool, the National Water Dashboard, which provides real-time water data, weather, and flood forecasts on one platform.[128]

Next Generation Water Observing System

The USGS suggests that modern models and computational methods to estimate streamflow in ungaged or sparsely gaged basins may provide an alternative approach to conventional streamgaging.[129] These methods require more observational data, particularly for reference river basins, than those provided by the current streamgage network. In an effort to assess this approach, the USGS initiated the NGWOS in the Delaware River Basin in FY2018 (**Figure 9**) and has expanded to two more basins. Congress provided increased funding in FY2019, FY2020, and FY2021 for the NGWOS (see "Next Generation Water Observing System"), and reports accompanying Interior appropriations bills have addressed the NGWOS.[130] For example, the House committee report for FY2019 (H.Rept. 115-765) directed the USGS to provide the committee with a report on the NGWOS, explaining the limitations of the current water monitoring system, enhancements and modernization needed, and costs to implement the system over a 10-year period and to operate and maintain the system.[131] Advances by the NGWOS to estimate streamflow at ungaged locations based on modeling of highly measured reference basins could reduce the need for streamgages, lower costs, and expand coverage of streamflow data, according to stakeholders.[132] Others suggest that modeling streamflow may not be as accurate as physical measurements and that initiating the NGWOS may decrease funding for traditional operations.[133]

benefits of storing copies of key observations and model outputs in the cloud to allow computing directly on the data without requiring further distribution. NOAA suggests that such an approach could help form new lines of business and economic growth while making NOAA's data more easily accessible to the American public. Find more information at https://www.noaa.gov/organization/information-technology/big-data-program.

[127] According to an Office of Management and Budget website (https://cloud.cio.gov/), the Federal Cloud Computing Strategy is a long-term, high-level strategy to drive cloud adoption in federal agencies.

[128] USGS, "USGS Unveils Mobile Flood Tool for the Nation," at https://www.usgs.gov/news/usgs-unveils-mobile-flood-tool-nation.

[129] Evenson, DOI National Water Assessment, p. 23.

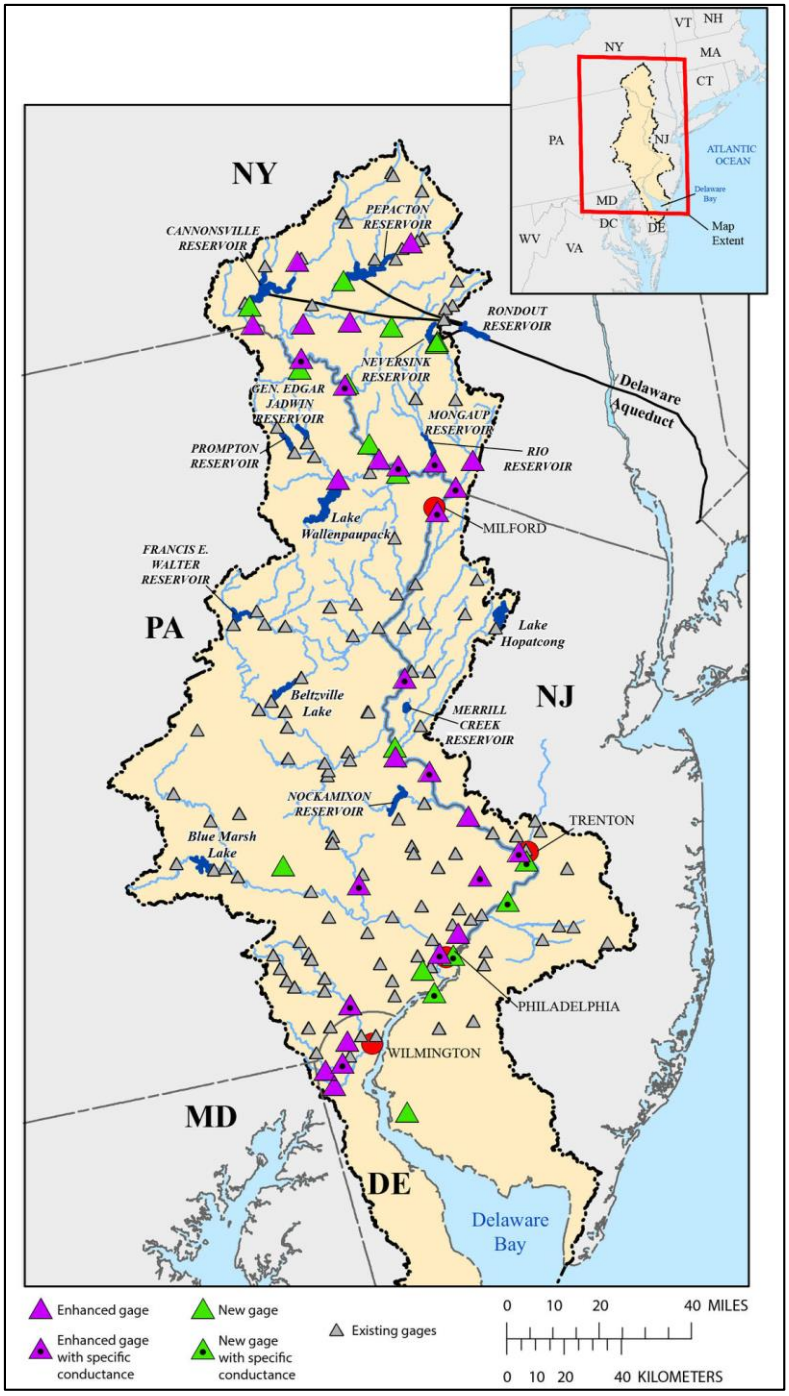
[130] The joint explanatory statement (H.Rept. 116-9) accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (H.J.Res. 31) enacted in the 116th Congress stated that language contained in H.Rept. 115-765 and S.Rept. 115-276 providing guidance and reporting requirements carried the same emphasis as the language included in the joint explanatory statement and should be complied with unless specifically addressed to the contrary. S.Rept. 115-276 accompanied S. 3073 and H.Rept. 115-765 accompanied H.R. 6147.

[131] The report delivered to the appropraitions committees is not publically available.

[132] Evenson, DOI National Water Assessment, p. 23.

[133] Personal correspondence between CRS and Sue Lowry the Interstate Council on Water Policy, November 16, 2018. Personal correspondence between CRS and the NASEM Committee Chair of Future Water Resource Needs for the Nation: Water Science and Research at the U.S. Geological Survey, November 19, 2018.

Figure 9. Map of the Next Generation Water Observing System (NGWOS) in the Delaware River Basin



Source: USGS, *Next Generation Water Observing System: Delaware River Basin*, 2018, at https://www.usgs.gov/mission-areas/water-resources/science/next-generation-water-observing-system-delaware-river.

Innovation

Congress may also consider directing the USGS to pursue innovative observation technologies: satellite-based or airborne platforms, ultrasound sensors for river stage-height measurement, radar

technology for stream velocity, and autonomous vehicles for Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) and other types of remote sensing.[134] Congress appropriated $38.5 million to the USGS in FY2020 to build a new Hydrologic Instrumentation Facility. According to the USGS, the facility will include new capabilities to meet the hydrologic equipment needs of the NGWOS through a research to operations framework. These capabalities are to include sensor innovation, testing, calibration, and provisioning services for streamgages and other water monitoring equiptment. The facility is to house a new Network Operations Center that will aim to improve real-time data distribution and serve as a primary interface to other federal water agencies. The facility also is to include classroom and field training facilities to support a national training program for USGS hydrologists.

In addition, the USGS is evaluating camera and radar technology and advanced imagery analysis for use on drone platforms to collect streamflow in difficult or inaccessible areas. In FY2020, the USGS collected streamflow data at four virtual streamgaging stations in Alaska, using information gathered from satellites.[135] These virtual stations are test sites to measure rivers in remote areas that are difficult to access. According to the USGS, virtual stations might provide lower-cost, accurate, and reliable streamgaging information that can expand coverage of the national network. Some stakeholders suggest these new technologies eventually may satisfy streamflow information needs at lower cost, whereas others caution that advanced technologies may not provide as robust and reliable data as traditional methods.[136]

Balancing Policy Options

Congress may consider outlining the future direction for the USGS Streamgaging Network through oversight or legislation. At the close of FY2020, 3,470 of the 4,760 FPS locations designated by the USGS were operational and the USGS provided 51% of their total funding.[137] Based on these data, it appears the USGS did not meet the deadline by the SECURE Water Act of 2009 to operate no fewer than 4,700 FPSs by FY2019. In recent years, Congress directed the USGS through report language accompanying appropriations legislation to invest in the NGWOS. Congress may consider pursuing both the FPS mandate and the NextGen system, amending the SECURE Water Act of 2009 to facilitate completion of FPSs, or replacing the FPS mandate with an NGWOS authorization.

Pursuing Both the FPS Mandate and the NGWOS

Congress may consider pursuing both FPS coverage and the NGWOS. This approach could allow the USGS to meet the coverage mandated by the SECURE Water Act while exploring new methods to obtain streamflow information. Financial constraints may limit this approach, and

[134] Future Water Priorities for the Nation, pp. 8 and 66.

[135] In Alaska, the USGS is establishing virtual streamgages on river reaches that have frequent satellite overpasses and are well suited for measurement by satellite. The USGS established the first four virtual streamgages at the Tanana River at Nenana, Tanana River at Fairbanks, Susitna River at Sunshine, and Yukon River at Stevens Village. These locations coincide with existing streamgaging stations so the accuracy of remotely sensed flow measurements can be assessed. Jeff Conaway et al., *Remote Sensing of Streamflow in Alaska Rivers—New Technology to Improve Safety and Expand Coverage of USGS Streamgaging*, USGS, 2019, at https://doi.org/10.3133/fs20193024.

[136] Personal correspondence between CRS and Sue Lowry the Interstate Council on Water Policy, November 16, 2018. Personal correspondence between CRS and the NASEM Committee Chair of Future Water Resource Needs for the Nation: Water Science and Research at the U.S. Geological Survey, November 19, 2018.

[137] USGS funding refers to the FPS and CMF funding directed towards FPS streamgages. Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, February 19, 2019.

pursuing both initiatives simultaneously may result in duplication of resources and coverage. For example, increased appropriations in FY2021 directed to the NGWOS may enable expansion activities in selected basins, while level funding of FPS may result in declines in active FPS streamgages in FY2021 due to inflation.

Amending the SECURE Water Act of 2009

Congress may consider revising the SECURE Water Act of 2009 to facilitate completion of FPSs (i.e., extending the deadline for FPSs, reassessing the program goals, and changing the number of FPSs). Extending the mandate may provide more time to complete the FPS network. In the 116th Congress, the House passed H.R. 2, which included a provision that would have directed the Secretary of the Interior to make all FPS streamgages operational by 2030. The bill would have authorized appropriations of $45 million annually for FPS through FY2026.[138] Some suggest that the national interests have evolved and the national goals and FPS locations should be reassessed.[139] For example, monitoring streamflow for ecological purposes was not considered in the original design but has become an increased priority for some stakeholders.[140] The SECURE Water Act of 2009 directed the USGS to incorporate principles of adaptive management by conducting period reviews of the FPSs to assess whether the law's objectives were being adequately addressed. An analysis of the network could reveal whether some currently funded FPS sites are no longer in the national interest and funding could be reallocated to complete other sites. Changes in the national goals may also result in the discontinuation of long-term streamgages or the need for new streamgages, and coverage may increase or decrease in various river basins.

Replacing the FPS Network with the NGWOS

Congress may consider replacing FPSs with the NGWOS by authorizing the NGWOS as a pilot program or broader program. As an analogy, the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-25) required NOAA to conduct a pilot program for commercial weather data. The act stipulated program criteria, authorization of appropriations, reporting requirements, and future direction for NOAA based on the success of the pilot program.[141] Congress could mandate something similar for streamgages, including, for example, how basins would be chosen for NGWOS improvements, such as by an external study, the Administration, or Congress.[142] Whereas some stakeholders acknowledge alternatives to traditional streamgaging are forthcoming, others say modeling streamflow without streamgage data may not provide data

[138] See §31227 of H.R. 2 of the 116th Congress.

[139] The National Research Council's 2004 analysis of the program recommended periodically reevaluating the network to ensure that it meets anticipated future needs for streamflow information. NRC, Assessing the NSIP, pp. 66-67. In 2005, the Government Accountability Office stated that a cost-benefit analysis could point to changes in the design or operation of the program that could enhance the level of benefits the program provides, and recommended that the analysis be performed by an independent external organization. GAO, Federal Data Programs, 164-174.

[140] Personal correspondence between CRS and Chad Wagner of the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, USGS, December 17, 2018.

[141] CRS Report R44838, *The Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017: Congressional Direction to NOAA in P.L. 115-25*, by Peter Folger.

[142] For example, Congress passed water resources legislation with provisions to increase streamgage coverage in the Upper Missouri River Basin. America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-270) called for expedited completion of activities authorized in under Section 4003(a) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014, which directed the USACE to operate streamflow gages and related interpretive studies in the Upper Missouri River Basin under the Cooperative Water Program and the National Streamflow Information Program of the USGS.

quality commensurate with traditional streamgages. Also, altering the network design to incorporate model data may result in loss of coverage at specific sites or across basins.[143]

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[143] Personal correspondence between CRS and Sue Lowry of the Interstate Council on Water Policy, November 16, 2018.