

2014 Basin Highlights Report

April 2014

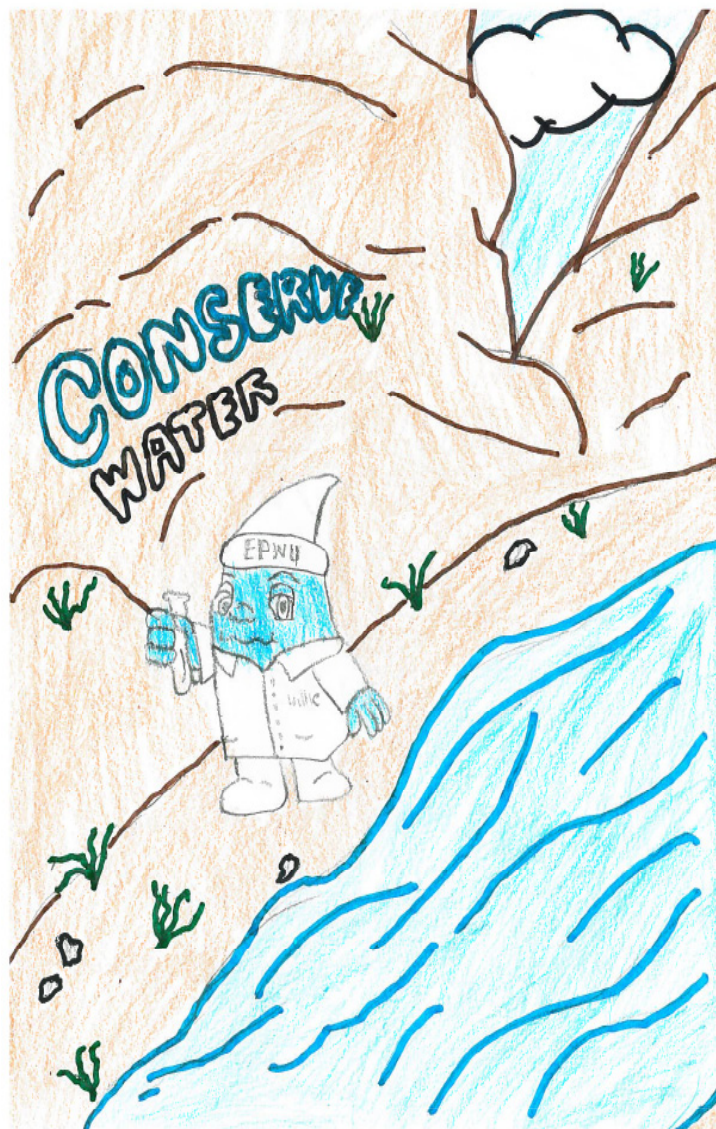
Texas Rio Grande Basin Program Update

**International Boundary and Water Commission, U.S. Section
Texas Clean Rivers Program**

Introduction

In 1991, the Texas Legislature passed the Texas Clean Rivers Act (Senate Bill 818) to address water resources in an integrated, systematic manner, creating the Texas Clean Rivers Program (CRP). CRP is a state fee-funded program specifically for water quality monitoring, assessment, and public outreach, and aims to improve the quality of water within each river basin in Texas through partnerships with the TCEQ and participating entities. The CRP for the Rio Grande Basin was originally administered by the Border Environment Assessment team of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), which at that time was called the Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission (TNRCC).

In 1998, the State of Texas contracted with the U.S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) to administer and implement the CRP for the Rio Grande Basin in Texas to monitor and address water quality issues unique to an international water boundary. The USIBWC Clean Rivers Program is responsible for collecting water quality data throughout the portion of the Rio Grande Basin that lies within the State of Texas.



About the 2013 Student Drawing and Essay Contest Winners:

On the Cover 1st Place Winner 9-12 Category Natalie Del Valle, Plato Academy

Back Cover 1st Place Winner K-4 Category Giovanni Aguilar, Douglas Elementary

Introduction Page 1st Place Winner 5-8 Category Lukas Aponte, Hurshell Antwine Elementary

Aspects of the Texas Clean Rivers Program

The USIBWC is one of 15 partner agencies that collaborate with TCEQ to administer the Texas Clean Rivers Program in the 23 river and coastal basins in Texas. The main goals of CRP from the long-term plan include:

- Maintain a basin-wide routine water quality monitoring program and maintain a water quality database.
- Provide quality-assured data to TCEQ for use in water quality decision-making.
- Identify and evaluate water quality issues and summarize in reports.
- Promote cooperative watershed planning (such as conducting Coordinated Monitoring Meetings and collaborating on watershed plans and water quality initiatives).
- Inform and engage stakeholders (for example, conducting Basin Advisory meetings and watershed education activities, maintain an updated website, and print our annual reports).
- Maintain an efficient use of public funds.
- Adapt the program to emerging water quality issues.

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The Rio Grande Basin

The Rio Grande/Rio Bravo watershed covers approximately 924,300 square kilometers (355,000 square miles), with half of the watershed in the United States and the other half in Mexico. (Figure 1) Roughly 50,000 square miles of the watershed are within the state of Texas.

The Rio Grande river runs 1,255 miles along the international boundary with Mexico. The study area of the USIBWC CRP is the portion of the basin that falls within Texas (Figure 1), which includes the international reach of the Rio Grande/Rio Bravo from the New Mexico/Texas/Chihuahua border (El Paso/Ciudad Juarez area) to the Gulf of Mexico (Brownsville/Matamoros area).

For the purpose of coordination and planning, the USIBWC CRP has divided the Rio Grande into four sub-basins:

The Upper Sub-Basin, extending from the New Mexico/Texas state line downstream to International Amistad Reservoir;

The Pecos Sub-Basin, extending from the New Mexico/Texas state line to its confluence with the Rio Grande upstream of Amistad Reservoir;

The Middle Sub-Basin, extending from International Amistad Reservoir downstream to International Falcon Reservoir and including the Devil's River; and

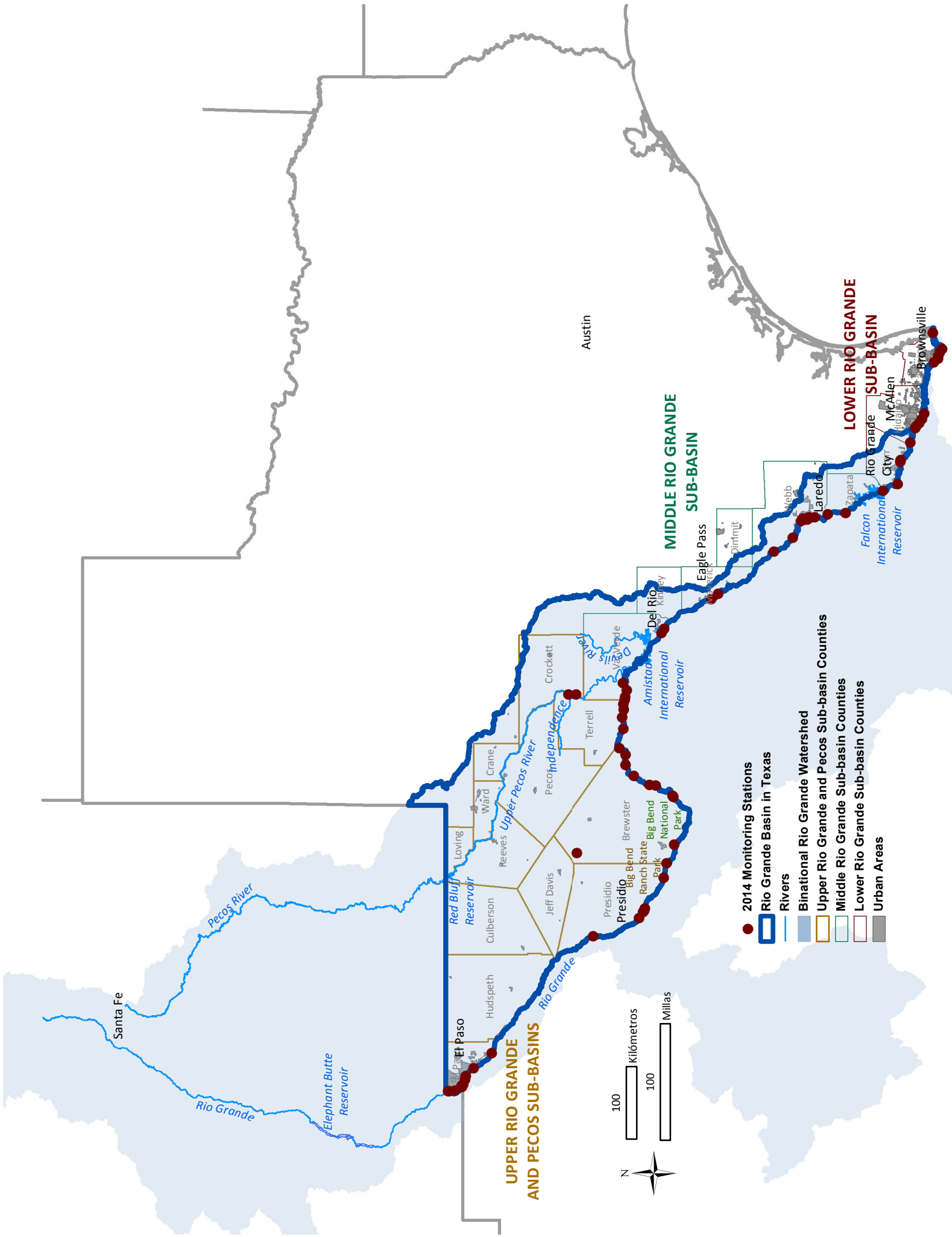
The Lower Sub-Basin, extending from International Falcon Reservoir downstream to the Gulf of Mexico.

Due to the basin's large size, the USIBWC CRP depends on sampling partners to collect the necessary water quality data for the State of Texas. CRP partners are a valuable asset throughout the basin. They participate in water quality monitoring, providing advice and suggestions on improving the program and the basin, developing and assisting in special studies, and communicating with and educating the general public.

Coordinated Monitoring Meetings

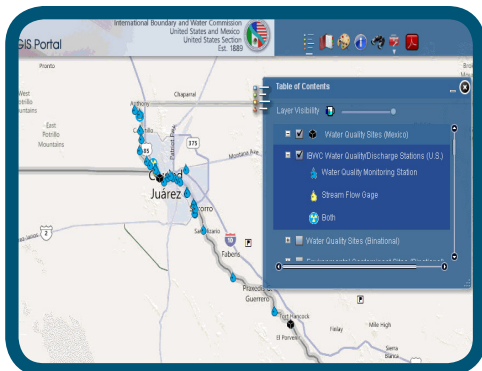
CRP holds several types of meetings, including an important series of annual meetings called Coordinated Monitoring Meetings. The purpose of the meetings is to plan and coordinate water quality monitoring efforts among different entities and partners. These meetings allow for more efficient use of agency resources, and take into consideration concerns from the public gathered throughout the year. They provide an opportunity for CRP to hear about local water quality interests and problems, and allows attendees to bring up any questions or concerns they may have about their area to CRP staff. TCEQ's Watershed Action Planning process is also being integrated into these meetings. Additionally, USIBWC CRP typically hosts trainings for sampling partners in conjunction with these meetings.





This Year's Highlights

Cool things that have been happening in the Rio Grande Basin....



A screenshot of the new database GIS portal and CRP Toolbox

USIBWC Data Management System

The USIBWC is implementing a new data management system which will improve agency-wide data management and distribution. Two different databases will complement each other to house data from multiple divisions within the agency, including water quality and quantity data and spatial data for levees and other USIBWC infrastructure. CRP data will be included and the system will make data submissions to the State of Texas more efficient. The USIBWC will be able to have all flow and water accounting data electronically, allowing it to meet treaty obligations more efficiently. The two databases will also allow data to be made available to the public for viewing, query and download on the USIBWC website.



Citizens Forum Meeting

Citizens Forum Meetings

The USIBWC held public outreach meetings about Rio Grande issues through its Rio Grande Citizens Forum in the greater El Paso, TX-Las Cruces, NM area and the Lower Rio Grande Valley in South Texas. The meetings covered a broad range of topics and presentations, updates on rehabilitation projects and other construction efforts. This year a new Citizens Forum Board will be inducted at the May meeting held in Mercedes, TX. For more information about the Rio Grande Citizens Forum please contact the USIBWC Public Affairs Office.



KLAQ Great River Raft

2013 Great River Raft Race in El Paso, TX

A local radio station in El Paso, TX used an interesting way to promote the Rio Grande and get citizens interested in their river. The KLAQ radio station held the annual Great River Raft Race in 2013 to get citizens from El Paso motivated and into the water. People who wanted to participate in the race were invited to build their own rafts and boats and race them in the river. A small section of the river between two bridges was sectioned off for the race, and participants, in small teams, had to paddle their way from one bridge to the other. Winners in various categories received prizes from the radio station.

Lower Rio Grande Water Quality Initiative

The Lower Rio Grande, from Falcon International Reservoir to the reach where the river enters the Gulf of Mexico (here-after termed Lower Rio Grande/Rio Bravo) has experienced persistently high bacteria levels. The goal of the Lower Rio Grande Water Quality Initiative is to identify feasible options for the prevention and control of pollution. These measures will result in the restoration, conservation, and improvement of the water quality in the Lower Rio Grande/Rio Bravo River through a bi-national facilitated process that includes Federal, State, and local agencies.

Several bi-national meetings have been held to discuss the scope and focus of this project. The study included a detailed reconnaissance survey of four areas of the river to identify all potential discharges. The information gathered during this phase of the project will be used to populate a hydrologic model of the Lower Rio Grande/Rio Bravo. This will be coordinated on both sides of the border through multiple agencies and participants. The data collected here will build a model which characterizes the Lower Rio Grande/Rio Bravo River. This model can then be used to optimize pollution prevention solutions so the most efficient course of action can be taken.

Routine monitoring at the sites identified will continue both in order to provide baseline data and also to evaluate the effectiveness of the solutions implemented. In the end this will lead to a bi-national Watershed Protection Plan that both countries built. If you are interested in further information on the progress of this initiative please contact the CRP staff.



Reconnaissance Survey December 2013

Watershed Action Plan (WAP)

Watershed action planning (WAP) is a process for coordinating, documenting, and tracking strategies and activities to protect and improve water quality. The WAP will reduce redundancy, combine resources, and increase efficiency of documenting changes in water quality, which has been a historically difficult task. The process will allow for local watershed discussions throughout the basins, such as the Basin Advisory Committee Meetings currently held within the CRP program. By discussing watershed issues associated with impairments, concerns, and any other topics of special interest at these meetings with partners and stakeholders, sources contributing to these problems may be identified. TCEQ will be receiving local feedback and could then incorporate these changes to the management strategy. More information can be found on the website at

<<http://www.tceq.texas.gov/waterquality/planning/wap/index>>.

Nutrient Update

EPA has mandated that states incorporate numerical nutrient criteria in their water quality standards. In June 2010 Texas adopted new numerical nutrient criteria for 75 reservoirs based on chlorophyll a concentrations and are currently being reviewed by EPA. TCEQ is conducting studies and evaluations to develop additional standards for streams, rivers and estuaries throughout the state.

TCEQ is updating the Nutrient Criteria Development Plan and upon completion it will be submitted to EPA. The current draft plan is available on the TCEQ Nutrient Criteria Development Advisory Work Group Webpage and includes comments received during the public comment period that ended June 22, 2012.

http://www.tceq.texas.gov/waterquality/standards/stakeholders/nutrient_criteria_group.html

How is the Water Quality?

What are Impaired Waters?

The State of Texas publishes the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards (TSWQS) for each river basin. USIBWC Clean Rivers Program water quality data is used to help determine whether stream segments are meeting the standards. Not every parameter of concern in the Rio Grande Basin has standards associated with it; however, screening levels exist for parameters that have historically led to environmental issues in the area. A water body is listed as "impaired" in the Texas Integrated Report if the data shows the standards are not being met. A water body is described as having a concern if it is near non-attainment to the standard (CN) or is not meeting the screening levels (CS). EPA must approve the Integrated Report, and EPA approved the 2012 report in May 2013. The TSWQS for the Rio Grande Basin and the 2012 Integrated Report can be found at the following links. TCEQ will publish the 2014 Integrated Report in Summer 2014 on the latter website listed below.

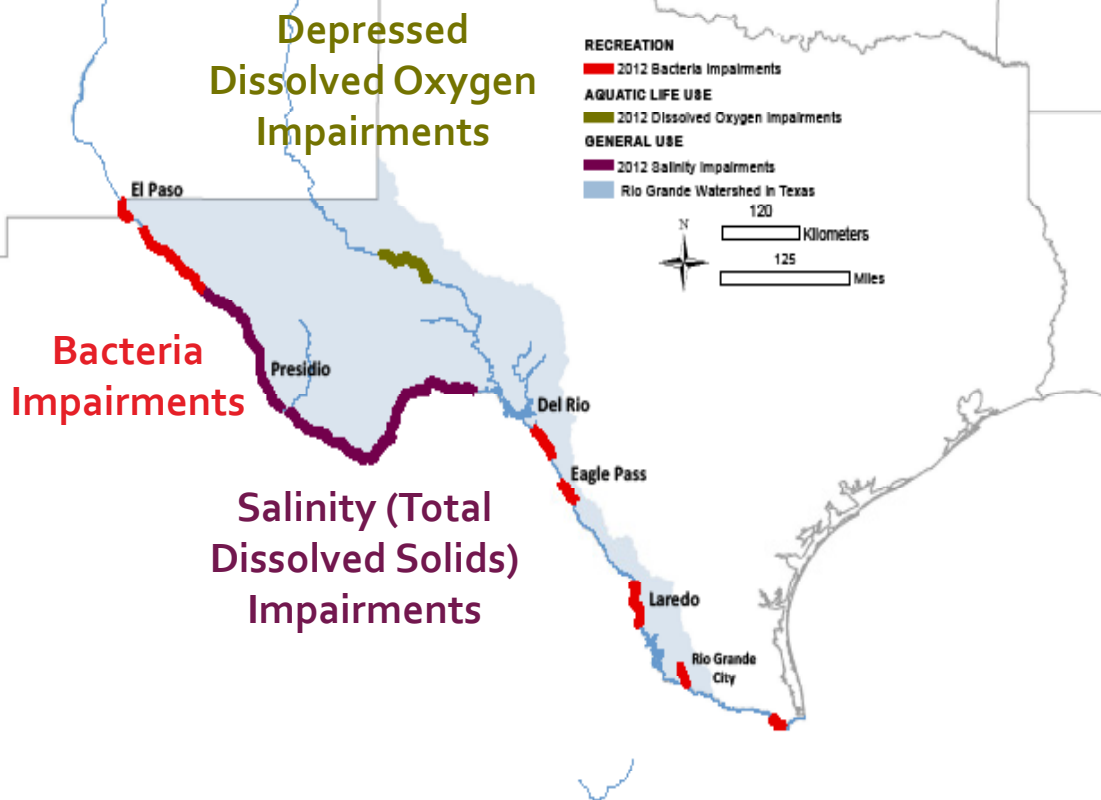
TSWQS http://www.ibwc.gov/CRP/documents/TSWQS_B23_revised2010.pdf

Integrated Report: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/waterquality/assessment/waterquality/assessment/12twqi/>

Coordinated Monitoring Schedule

All entities that monitor the Rio Grande in Texas gather annually to discuss and coordinate monitoring activities. You can see who is collecting water quality data, where, and how often within the Rio Grande watershed on the Coordinated Monitoring Schedule.

<http://cms.lcra.org/>



2012-2014 Impairments

How is the water quality?

The biggest water quality issues in the Rio Grande River and Basin are **bacteria**, **total dissolved solids (TDS, salinity)**, and **low dissolved oxygen**. The quality of water changes based on location. Below is a brief description of the issues within each sub-basin of the Rio Grande basin.

Upper Rio Grande: Segment 2314 (upstream of International Dam) is impaired for bacteria. In El Paso (Segment 2308 below International Dam), the river is lined and water quality standards are less stringent, although this segment has a concern (CS) for nutrient levels. Below the cemented channel (Segment 2307 Below Riverside Diversion Dam, which includes El Paso's lower valley down to Presidio, TX) the river is impaired for bacteria, chloride, and TDS; this segment also has concerns for nutrients and depressed oxygen. Segment 2306, which stretches from the Rio Conchos in Presidio/Ojinaga through Big Bend and ends at Amistad International Reservoir, does not meet standards for chloride, sulfate, and TDS. This segment was recently delisted for bacteria impairment but remains a concern (CN). Segment 2306 also has a concern (CN) due to occurrences of fish kill reports and a concern (CS) for nutrient levels. The Devil's River (Segment 2309) has nearly pristine waters and meets all water quality standards and provides excellent water to Amistad Reservoir. The Devil's Arm and the Rio Grande Arm of the Amistad Reservoir (Segment 2305) have a concern (CS) for nutrients.

Pecos River: Red Bluff Reservoir (Segment 2312) has a concern (CS) for nutrients. The Upper Pecos (Segment 2311) is impaired for depressed dissolved oxygen in one assessment unit along the segment and maintains a concern (CS) for dissolved oxygen in two other assessment units. This segment (2311) also has a concern (CN) for bacteria and concerns (CS) for nutrients and harmful algae blooms. The Lower Pecos improves (Segment 2310) in water quality but still has algae blooms near non-attainment (CN). In the 2012 Integrated Report Assessment Unit 2311_04 was delisted for depressed oxygen.

Middle Rio Grande: Below Amistad Dam (Segment 2304), there are incidents of exceeding the standard (impairment) for bacteria in the urban areas of Del Rio, Eagle Pass and Laredo. Falcon Reservoir (Segment 2303) has some concern (CS) for nutrients and concern for water toxicity.

Lower Rio Grande: Below Falcon Dam (Segment 2302) there are impairments for bacteria in some urban areas near Rio Grande City, Hidalgo and Brownsville as well as the area near Arroyo Los Olmos in Rio Grande City (Segment 2302A). Additionally, Segment 2302 has a concern (CN) for mercury in edible tissue. The tidal section of the river (Segment 2301) has concerns (CS) for nutrients and a concern (CN) for bacteria.

How can we tell the quality of water?

The following are some of the water quality information collected in the Rio Grande Basin in Texas:

Bacteria - a measure of health risk for recreational activities

pH - measure of acidity of water

Conductivity - a field measurement of salt in the water.

Dissolved Oxygen - oxygen in the water available for aquatic life

Solids (total dissolved solids, chlorides, sulfates, etc) - indicate level of salt

Nutrients - nitrogen compounds, ammonia, and phosphorus, usually from fertilizers and treatment plants

Chlorophyll-a - indicator of excessive algae and high nutrients

Metals - aluminum, arsenic, copper, lead mercury, etc

Organics - herbicides, pesticides, and industrial compounds

Benthics - freshwater macroinvertebrates that live in the water under rocks and in the bottom sediments that indicate water quality

All of the above water quality parameters collected in the Rio Grande Basin can be found at the USIBWC CRP website:

<http://www.ibwc.gov/CRP/monstats.htm>

Words from Around

December 2013, CRP held a Student Essay Contest for students throughout the Rio Grande Basin. The essays were judged based upon creativity and relevance to the Rio Grande. The winning entries are displayed here.

The Rio Grande River is the main river that many people depend on, and probably the most important river in the area. People that live around the Rio Grande, all depend on the river's water in order to thrive in the area. The area that surrounds the Rio Grande is a rather dry area with only a few other water sources other than the Rio Grande. Not only do we need the water from the river, but the ecosystem that exists around it also needs it as much as we do.

Many people in the area around the Rio Grande depend on the water that it provides in order to carry out their duties. Some people in the area need the water for the irrigation of the crops that they cultivate. The crops that they cultivate support the population that lives around it, and it improves the economy in the area. Since the Rio Grande is the only main river in the area, the water that is provided by it provides a place where people can obtain water for their needs. The water can be used for hydraulic systems that can provide water to multiple areas around it. At this moment, the Rio Grande is dry and it cannot provide water to the people that depend on it, so, people must rely on other water sources.

Not only do people depend on this water source, but the ecosystem that is around it depends on it even more than we do. All organisms that live around the Rio Grande depend on this water source, since there is not much rainfall in this area. This lack of rainfall limits the amount of water available, which makes the Rio Grande the only big water source. Recently, the river has been dry, which means that many organisms will have to leave the area in search of other water sources. If the drought in this area continues, the ecosystems that rely on the river will start to disappear. Also, the contamination and the over use of this water source is causing problems that affect both us and the organisms. When the water is contaminated, this causes health problems to arise in people and the contamination of our food supply. When people depend too much on a single water source, they will always need more to satisfy their need, which causes depletion on our water supply.

Water is the most precious thing that we humans have and without it, we would not be here right now. We depend on the Rio Grande for many things and it is the most important water source we have available in this area. Everything that lives around the river depends on its water for almost everything, since water is very important. Our water is very important to many things, and we humans should start to take more care of it, if we want to stay here.

Alfredo Medrano, Cotton Valley Early College High School

Here in the border land, we live like any other person would. Go to work, go to school, play with our kids and spend time with loved ones. Yet when we think about it, there is a great deal of history in this region, some that may surprise us. A major reason we often forget for our lives being here? The water flows in our very own Rio Grande, but recently it is very noticeable that it is very contaminated and disrupted by human activity, something I feel should stop.

Spanish conquistadors first settled in the area, now known as El Paso, Texas, in 1680 as a military base to keep a foot-hold in the New Mexico territory until Santa Fe was re-conquered. Even though the Spanish had no use for it anymore, military-wise, the little village remained. It grew and expanded into the marvelous city we all know today. Yet the question remains: why? The answer is simple, our River! The Rio Grande!

As we all know, water is a major necessity for survival. Also if it was not for the water that flows in the Rio Grande, the town of El Paso would not have grown into the metropolis it is today so quickly. We use water across the borderland for our farms, homes and drinks and we need to preserve it the best way we can. Today we cannot really drink the water because of the amount of pollution that is in the water from all the human activity in and around the river.

"El Rio Bravo" directly translates from Spanish as the "The Wild River". This river has earned its title because it was once comprised of wild rapids that would drown people who attempted to cross it through any means. No longer. We as humans have interfered with Mother Nature's plan, her plan to bring life to the Chihuahuan Desert, by making dams and re-routing the path of the river to benefit ourselves more than the wildlife and our fellow inhabitants of this planet. To add to this, we also pollute our very own water with many contaminants that end up hurting and killing wildlife around the river. Remember they don't have filters to drink from, unlike humans wild animals stand no chance against polluted water, especially in a desert such as this one we live in.

Today while humans are all at home with our families and friends, we should all remember that a major reason we are here today is because of the water in the Rio Grande. We drink water, cook with it, bathe and swim in water, the uses are nearly infinite, a great deal of our needs are met with water. It is because of all these reasons and many more, that we should all, as members of this planet of ours, work together to preserve the reason why we are here today.

Edgar J.P. Rangel, Cotton Valley Early College High School

nd the Basin

Imagine one day waking up and the whole world had no water for people to use. Water is very important for survival; everything in this world depends on water. If we did not have water we could not survive. As human beings we use too much water, at times we use water and waste it. We should start thinking about ways to not waste so much water, and start saving it for future generations.

Everyday we consume many gallons of water per person; now imagine millions of people wasting water. If we as human beings are aware of how much water we waste every day we could save some water. Checking for a water leak or turning off the water while brushing our teeth could make a big difference in saving some water for future generations. The populations of this world is increasing at a fast rate, now imagine every single person wasting too much water. We would not be able to survive.

Plants need water to grow, animals need water to drink, and we need water for many things. If we ran out of water plants could not grow, animals would dehydrate, and we would have no oxygen that the plants provide for us, and we would dehydrate. We would not be able to live in this world. Water is essential for the survival of species on Earth if we run out of that source there would be no more Earth to live in. We should take a moment and think how we can make a difference and start saving water even a little change in the way we use water can help.

Water is essential for life, without water there is nothing to be able to survive. Every day we consume so much water that water is going to become scarce. If we do not take care of water now our future generations will have many problems. We need to start thinking on ways to save water if we want to survive.

Gabriela Martinez, Cotton Valley Early College High School

Water is essential for life on our planet. It is required for many things including, growth of food, maintaining ourselves clean, power generation, in cases to control fire and most importantly to stay alive. Water is part of our daily life and we are heavily dependent on it. The conservation of water is very important and necessary to have a healthy and long-lasting life. Conserving the water is difficult, it saves money, and it is beneficial to our future. We do not know if there will be enough water for a more crowded world in the future.

We must learn about the importance of water, and conserve to prevent future problems. Water conservation refers to the reduction in usage of water. It can also include the recycling of water for purposes like irrigation, cleaning, and even treatment for later use. That is the reason why we need to conserve our water, in this case the Rio Grande water; it may be helpful for our future and might be used for other purposes. Another small changes such as not leaving faucet running while brushing teeth, or checking for leaks more often can make a big difference. All of these are very important, we need to take action now, because it may be too late.

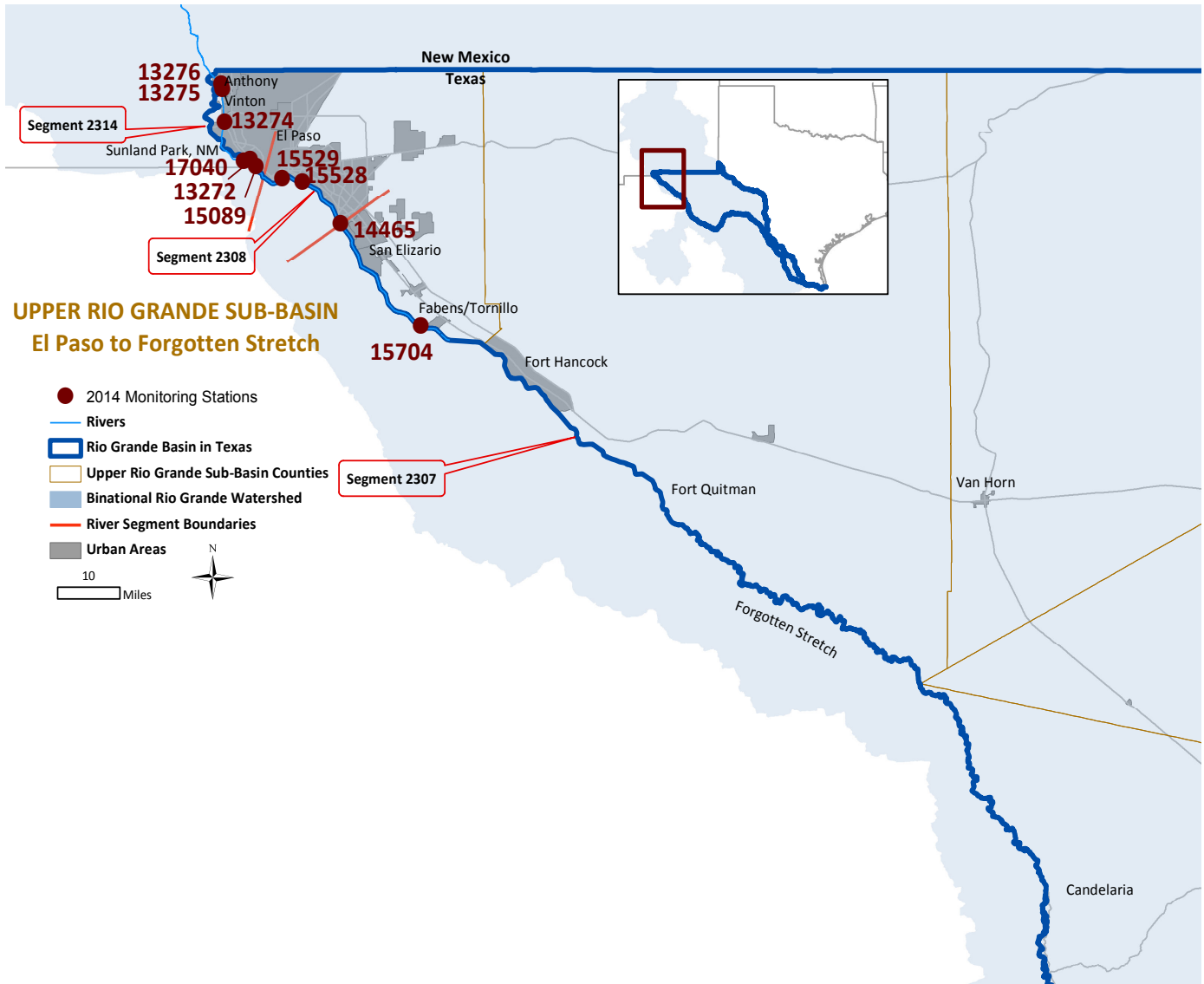
Nowadays we use more water than we ever did. Every human being uses hundreds of gallons of water per day. This makes a state's population use millions of gallons of water a day. All this consumption of water comes to a high cost, sometimes paying hundreds of dollars per month. Reducing water you use will save you money. Even though, water makes up about seventy percent of the Earth's surface, only a small percentage of that water is attainable for usage. Reducing the amount of water used will help you economically as well as benefitting you and your family in the future.

Water is the number one necessity for survival. As we can see, the world's population is growing at a fast rate. We must take precautions with what we leave for the future generations, and make sure they do not suffer because of something we could have prevented. Water conservation is a very important issue, and everything we do now really makes a difference. We are obliged to do all we can to make sure our family's future is safe.

Conserving water is not a hard task, is cost effective, and may have favorable effects in the course of time. There are various methods you can use to conserve water like, checking for leaks or using the same water for different purposes. You can save hundreds of dollars a month by reducing the amount of water you use in a day. All of these can help build a strong future for your family. We must take action now, otherwise it may be too late to reconstruct what is already damaged.

Clarissa Gomez, Cotton Valley Early College High School

Upper Rio Grande Stations

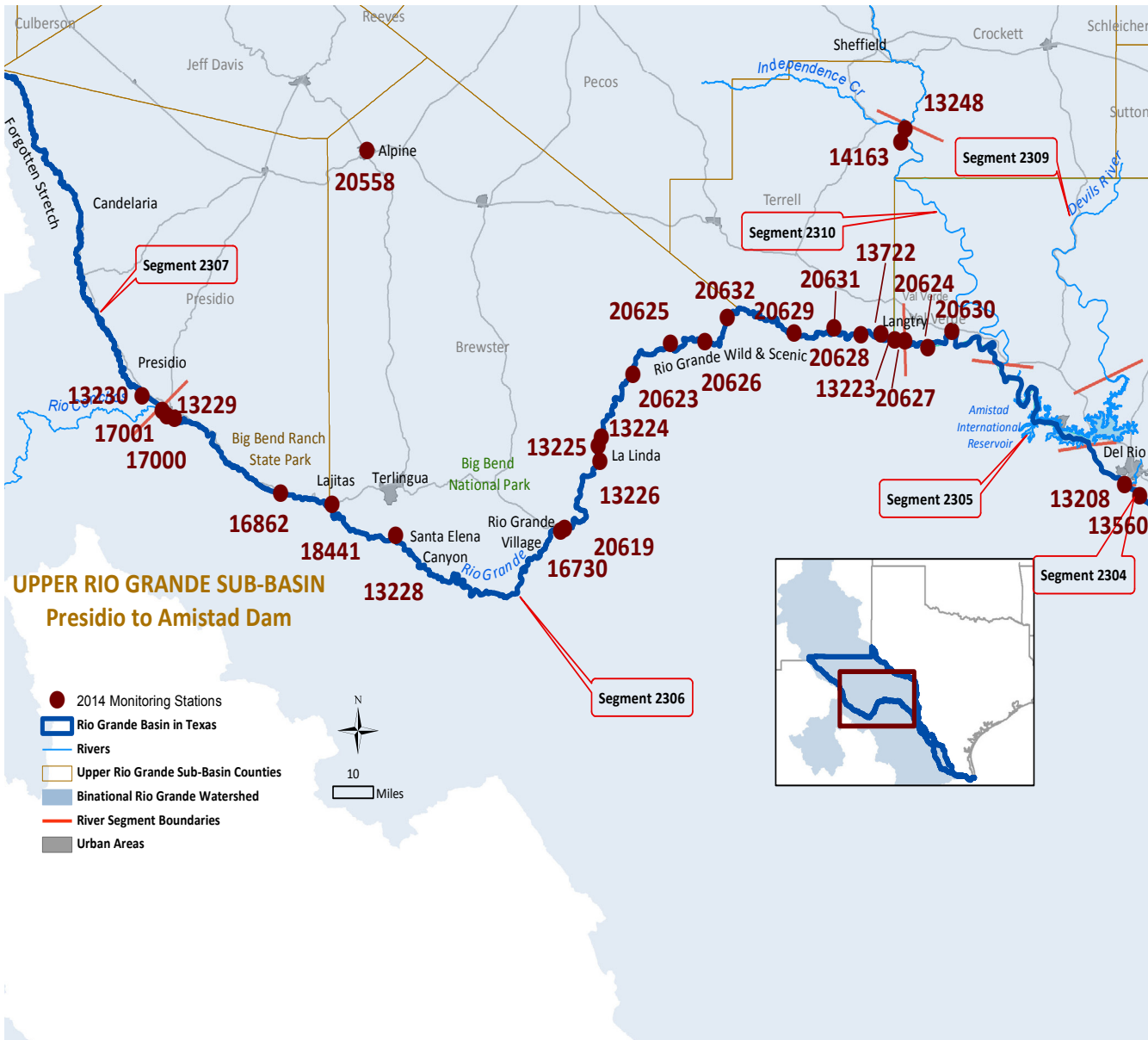


Rio Grande at San Felipe Springs in Del Rio, TX



Rio Grande at Alamo grade control structure

Pecos Stations

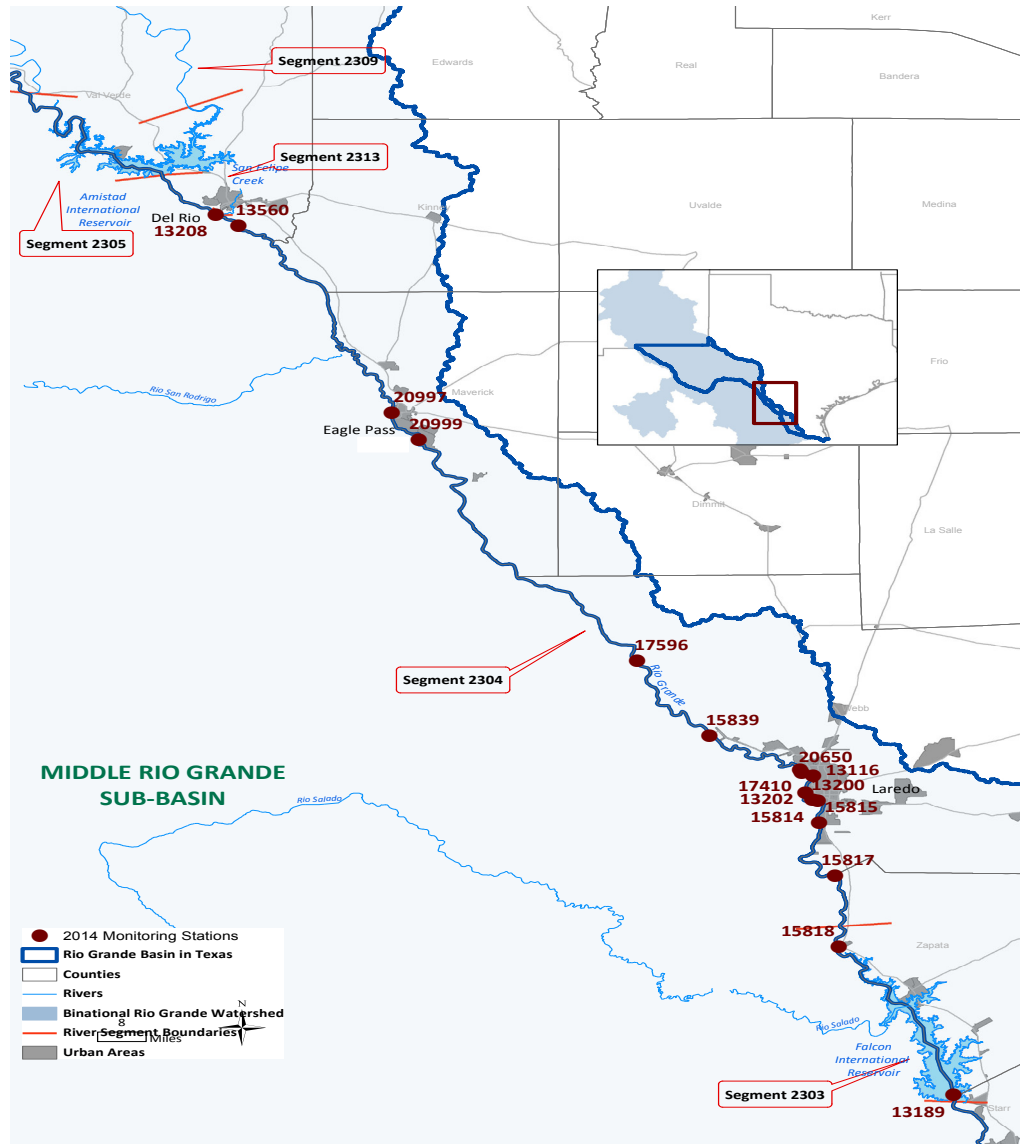


Pecos River at Coyanosa



Pecos River at Pecos, TX

Middle Rio Grande Stations

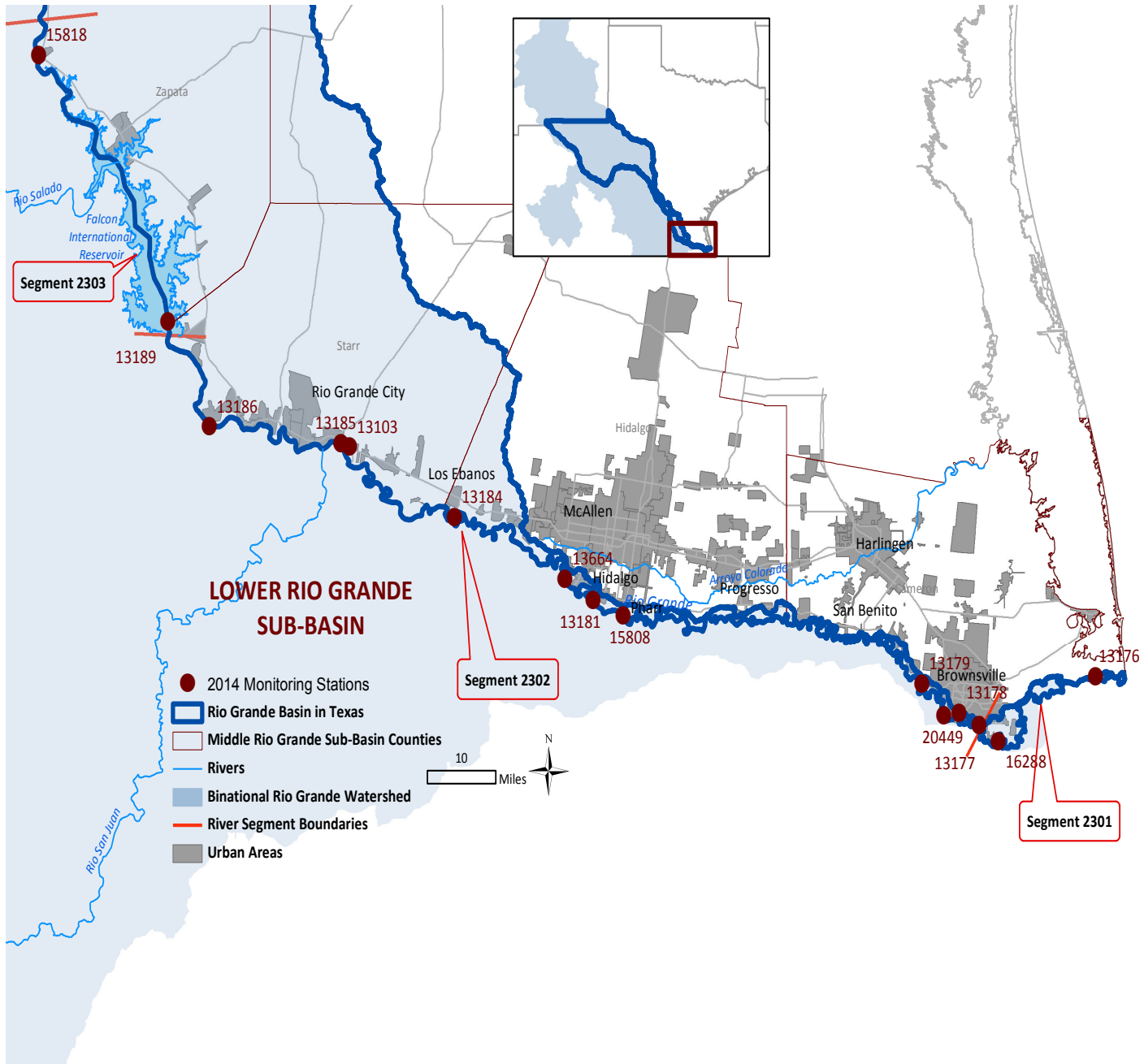


Rio Grande at Apache Ranch near Rio Grande City



Rio Grande near Laredo, TX

Lower Rio Grande Stations



Rio Grande near Brownsville, TX



Rio Grande below Anzalduas Dam, downstream



Meet the Rio Grande



USIBWC has used CRP partners to administer their water quality monitoring. Volunteer personnel that often use their own resources and personnel to collect data. The Rio Grande Basin stretches from the Texas-New Mexico Border to Brownsville. Without these partners and partners in the past the program would not be able to collect water quality data. Dam Field Office



- USIBWC American Dam/Carlos Marin Field Office*
- USIBWC Mercedes Field Office*
- USIBWC Amistad Dam Field Office*
- University of Texas at El Paso*
- Big Bend National Park*
- City of Laredo Health Department*
- City of Laredo Environmental Services Department*
- A&B Environmental Services Laboratory*
- Brownsville Public Utility Board Laboratory*



de Basin CRP Partners



Monitoring program from the very beginning. These partners are collect water samples several times per year. The Texas portion of Brownsville, TX a 1,255 mile distance. Without our current part-water quality samples as successfully as we do. USIBWC American Office

- USIBWC Presidio Field Office
- USIBWC Falcon Dam Field Office
- El Paso Community College
- Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
- University of Texas at Brownsville
- Rio Grande International Study Center
- El Paso Water Utilities
- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality



USIBWC CRP Outreach

Public Outreach and Public Participation



TMN Adopt-a-River Cleanup

Adopt-A-River Cleanups

In 2013, USIBWC continued to coordinate river cleanups with local groups, such as the Texas Master Naturalists (TMN), the Boy and Girl Scouts, and El Paso Community College (EPCC). Through the program, ten river cleanups were held throughout the year, and CRP was able to participate in a handful of them, including providing water quality monitoring demonstrations for EPCC student volunteers.

Water Festival

USIBWC CRP supports the annual El Paso Water Utilities (EPWU) Water Festival by hosting a booth to educate children about water quality. In October 2011, USIBWC CRP conducted water quality experiments with 4th, and 5th graders from El Paso County. The children learned about dissolved oxygen, pH, and turbidity and how they can affect water quality and aquatic organisms. The pH experiment also allows the children to learn about simple acids and bases.



2012 EPWU Water Festival

Outreach with EPCC

USIBWC CRP had the opportunity to participate in an event with the EPCC Early College Program, in which high school students are able to take college-level courses. CRP staff presented on their duties and job opportunities, and took the students to a river site for a demonstration. The students learned about the program, but also gained exposure to careers in the environmental science field.



CRP staff doing a demonstration at a Rio Grande river site

Other Outreach Activities

USIBWC CRP staff have participated in numerous additional outreach activities to disseminate information about the Rio Grande, the CRP, and water quality. In April 2011, USIBWC CRP held an educational booth at the El Paso Earth Day Fair, and in May staff conducted water quality experiments with middle school children at the Drinking Water Summit. In addition, staff also participated in and facilitated sessions at the Healthy Water, Healthy People and Project WET workshops, and had a presentation and field trip with a local high school. USIBWC CRP staff also attended numerous trainings and conferences for watershed outreach and monitoring.

USIBWC CRP Website

More about us and our program....

The USIBWC CRP maintains a website with a wealth of information for the public:

- **About CRP:** An introduction to the Rio Grande Basin
- **Contact Information:** Contacts for the USIBWC CRP and program information
- **Study Area:** Contains maps of the Rio Grande Basin and of the monitoring locations
- **Monitoring Station Data:** USIBWC CRP and TCEQ water quality data in Excel files by station; information about quality assurance, parameters, and standards.
- **Other Information:** A calendar provides information on upcoming meetings and activities. There are links to studies and publications about the Rio Grande Watershed and the USIBWC Adopt-a-River program. Partner links provide resources for monitoring partners, links to other planning agencies, and links to environmental groups and resources for the Rio Grande.
- **Media Gallery:** Photo albums and videos about monitoring, research, geography, wildlife, and outreach. Our video gallery now includes a number of videos, the most recent being about water quality in the Rio Grande.

Additional Resources and Links:

TSWQS: http://www.ibwc.gov/CRP/documents/TSWQS_B23_revised2010.pdf

SWQM: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/waterquality/monitoring>

Integrated Report: http://www/tceq.texas.gov/waterquality/assessment/305_303.html

Coordinated Monitoring Schedule: <http://cms.lcra.org/>

TPWD Red Tide Status: <http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/water/environconcerns/hab/redtide/status.phtml>

Pecos WPP: <http://pecosbasin.tamu.edu/>

EPA Recreational WQ Criteria: <http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/standards/criteria/health/recreation/index.cfm>.

USBR WaterSMART: www.usbr.gov/WaterSMART/grants.html

TCEQ Env. Flows: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/water_rights/eflows/resources.html

EPA Border 2012: www.epa.gov/border2012/

EPA Border 2020: www2.epa.gov/border2020

PDNWC: www.pdnwc.org

TWDB Water Resources: <http://www.twdb.texas.gov/waterplanning>

RGISC: <http://rgisc.org/>

Edwards Aquifer Research and Data Center: <http://www.eardc.txstate.edu/about/reports.html>

Drought Monitor <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>

USIBWC CRP Website
<http://www.ibwc.gov/CRP/index.htm>

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