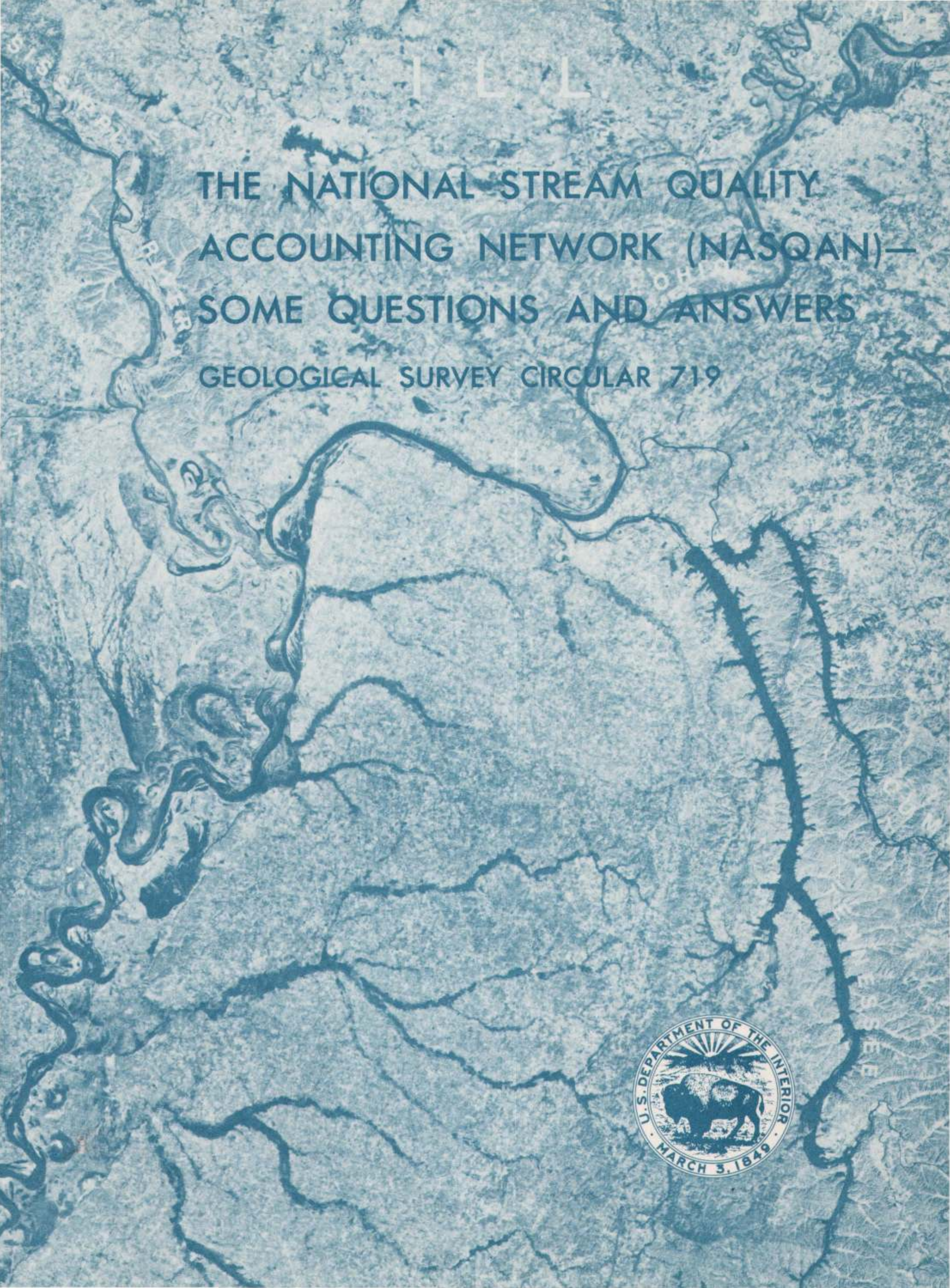

THE NATIONAL STREAM QUALITY ACCOUNTING NETWORK (NASQAN)— SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CIRCULAR 719

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
MARCH 3, 1849

THE NATIONAL STREAM QUALITY ACCOUNTING NETWORK (NASQAN)— SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

By John F. Ficke and Richard O. Hawkinson

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CIRCULAR 719

1975

United States Department of the Interior

STANLEY K. HATHAWAY, *Secretary*

Geological Survey

V. E. McKelvey, *Director*

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Ficke, John F

The National Stream Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN)—Some questions and answers.

(Geological Survey circular ;)

Bibliography: p.

Supt. of Docs. no.: I 19.4/2:

1. Water quality management—United States. 2. Water—Pollution—United States—Measurement. 3. National Stream Quality Accounting Network. I. Hawkinson, Richard O., joint author. II. Title. III. Series: United States. Geological Survey. Circular ;

QE75.C5 [TD223] 557.3'08s [628.1'61'0973] 75–619140

Free on application to the U.S. Geological Survey, National Center, Reston, Va. 22092

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By JOHN F. FICKE and RICHARD O. HAWKINSON

INTRODUCTION

One of the major new efforts of the U.S. Geological Survey is the National Stream Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN). This circular is intended to answer some of the frequently asked questions concerning concepts used in establishing NASQAN, its purposes, design, value, and future plans.

PURPOSE

What is NASQAN?

NASQAN is a series of stations at which systematic and continuing measurements are made to determine the quality of the Nation's streams. Design of the network specifies measurement of a broad range of water-quality characteristics which were selected to meet many of the information requests of groups involved in planning and management on a national or regional scale. The primary objectives are (1) to account for the quantity and quality of water moving within and from the United States, (2) to depict areal variability, (3) to detect changes in stream quality, and (4) to lay the groundwork for future assessments of changes in stream quality.

Why is it needed?

Data of the type needed to determine long-term trends in the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the Nation's surface waters are relatively sparse. Wolman (1971) and Enviro Control (1972) have documented the problems associated with the assessment of changes in characteristics of surface waters. Wolman stated some fairly obvious problems involving statistical analysis of water-quality data; these include (1) the relatively short length of hydrologic records, (2) changes in location and frequency of observations, (3) the fact that comparisons of specific variables related to surface-water quality require systematic correlation with hydrologic behavior, and (4) the fact that knowledge of temporal variability of a specific constituent is often essential to the detection of a trend. Enviro Control's study verified the existence of the first problem, noting that of 70,000 stations in the Environmental Protection Agency's water-quality data-storage system, only 142 stations had 8 or more years of records of samples taken as frequently as at quarterly intervals.

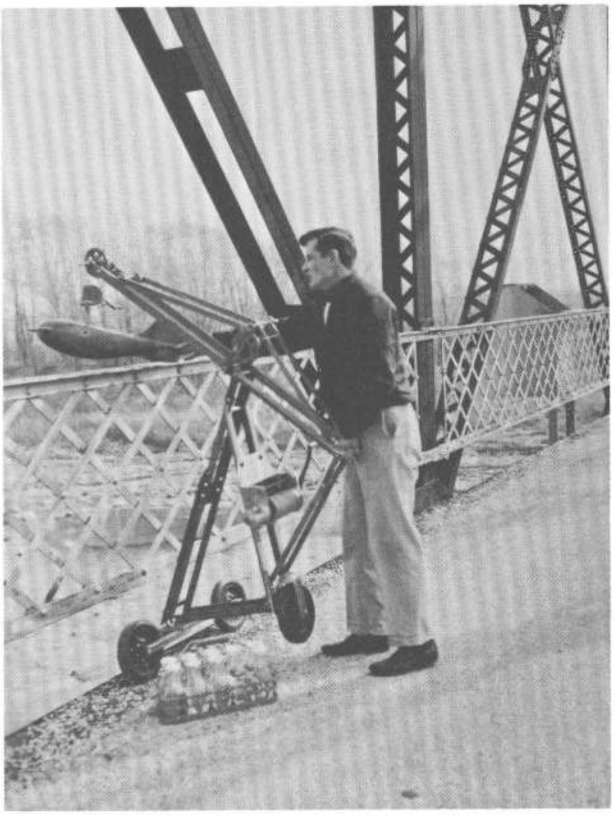
Another problem is the unbalanced areal distribution of existing stations having adequate data for statistical analysis. Seventy percent of the stations used in the Enviro Control study were in the northwestern and northeastern United States. Steele and others (1974) noted a deficiency of stations in the north-central and southeast United States. With continued operation of the series of stations established under NASQAN, a set of systematically collected baseline water-quality data will be available for nationwide studies involving transport of and changes in chemical constituents in surface waters.

NASQAN also will provide data needed to assess regional trends in order to evaluate the effectiveness of programs to control water quality. Such assessments will provide local and State officials with some of the information required to judge whether revisions in programs or new legislation is needed. However, the broad-scale information from NASQAN is not likely to be detailed enough to assess the effectiveness of pollution-control measures on a localized basis, as prescribed by Public Law 92–500. Enough insight should be supplied by the NASQAN data, however, to identify problem areas which require detailed monitoring of subbasins to evaluate the effects of land use and treatment measures.

How are NASQAN stations different from those that have operated for many years?

Stations in NASQAN are different in that they form a nationwide network in which station location was based upon hydrologic subdivision of river basins. This assures fairly uniform coverage of the entire United States, including Puerto Rico. NASQAN stations can be further characterized by the facts that a uniform operational design has been designated and station operations are committed to fulfilling the long-term objectives of detection of trends in water quality.

In the past, it has not been possible, on a nationwide basis, to determine areal differences and (or) changes in water quality over time because most data-collection programs have been operated to satisfy local objectives or objectives of special programs. Consequently, the stations have been operated for short periods, have been moved frequently, and have experienced variation in constituents sampled. However, it should be noted that many of the stations specified in NASQAN were previously operated for other programs and that some historical data exist for certain chemical constituents (primarily the common constituents) that will be useful in evaluation of trends. Unfortunately, most previous data-collection programs did not monitor the suites of constituents (nitrogen and phosphorus species, bacteria, minor elements, organic indicators, and biological parameters) that are of primary concern in establishing the suitability of water for a given use. The NASQAN program, as designed, will help to eliminate this deficiency as well as, in time, some of the problems which Wolman



Sampling from bridge.

(1971) discussed; notably, establishing the data base needed for nationwide evaluation of trends in quality of surface waters, and the need to account for the movement of materials in surface waters.

In addition, NASQAN will use other agencies' documentation of the man-induced changes that occur within basins to help explain changes that may occur in water quality. Water-quality data from adjacent nonnetwork stations and other environmental data will also be used in the analyses and interpretation of NASQAN data, particularly where changes in the water-quality characteristics of a river are detected.

Who began NASQAN?

NASQAN was established by the U.S. Department of Interior, Geological Survey. The initial need for a national network to provide water data for Federal agencies was recognized in Bureau of the Budget Circular A–67, dated August 28, 1964. The circular stated that the national network is the mechanism for providing data on the quantity and quality of surface water and ground water, including sedi-

Sampling by boat in a large river.

ment load of streams, and it assigns the responsibility for network operation to the Department of the Interior. The Office of Water Data Coordination of the U.S. Geological Survey was designated by the Secretary of the Interior to design and coordinate the National Water Data Network.

As a basis for network design activities, the Office of Water Data Coordination used the "level-of-information concept" to specify three categories (levels I, II, and III) into which data-collection activities can be classified (Langford and Davis, 1970). Level I data constitute a basic level of information nationwide and thus are suitable for broad national and regional planning and as a foundation for more detailed work in the future.

The need for a national river-quality accounting network to provide broad-scale accounting data (Office of Water Data Coordination level I information) was a primary component of a Departmental "thrust document" on river-quality monitoring in March 1972. On the basis of this impetus, NASQAN became an official activity of the Geological Survey.

Data-collection activities were either initiated or upgraded at 50 stations in January 1973, and at another 50 stations in January 1974, to meet the design specifications for network operation. Appropriations during the 1975 fiscal year permitted expansion to at least one station in each unit of the level I accounting network, thereby placing the present level of network operations at 345 stations.

ACCOUNTING NETWORKS

What are the geographical units used in level I accounting?

Through the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (PL 89–80), the Water Resources Council was established to provide a framework that would facilitate coordination of water-resource and land-resource activities. In compliance with this charge, Water Resources Council (1970) divided the United States into water-planning regions and subregions. The U.S. Geological Survey's Office of Water Data Coordination has carried the division one step further by specification of accounting units. Figure 1 outlines the existing 21 regions and 324 accounting units in the United States.

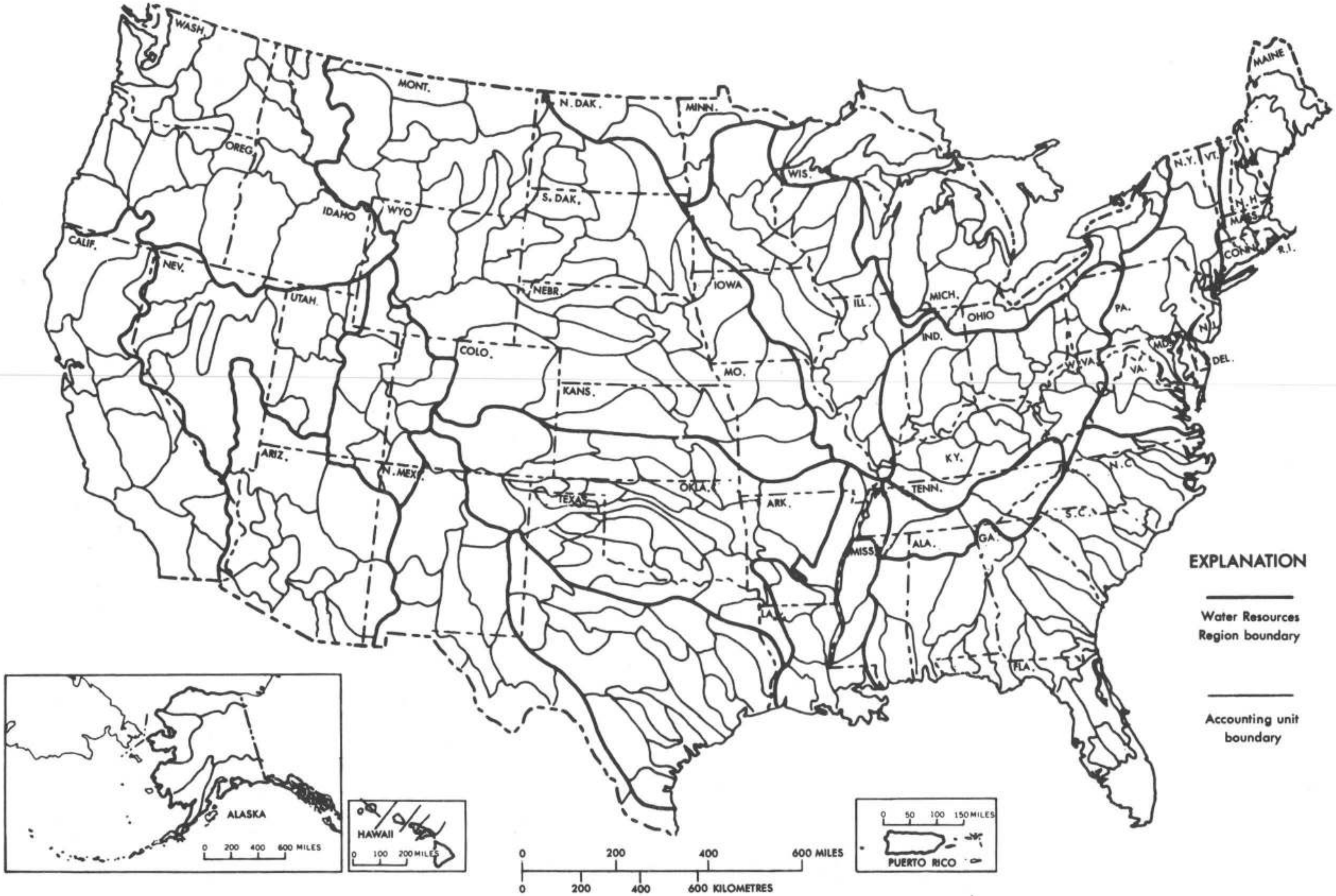


FIGURE 1.—Outlines of the 21 regions and the 324 accounting units as defined by the U.S. Water Resources Council and the Office of Water Data Coordination (U.S. Department of Interior, Geological Survey).

The Office of Water Data Coordination is presently revising certain accounting-unit boundaries, using input from other Federal, State, and local agencies. Revisions receive approval from the Water Resources Council before publication of base maps (Hydrologic Unit Map —1974, U.S. Geological Survey, issued by State) bearing the hydrologic subdivisions.

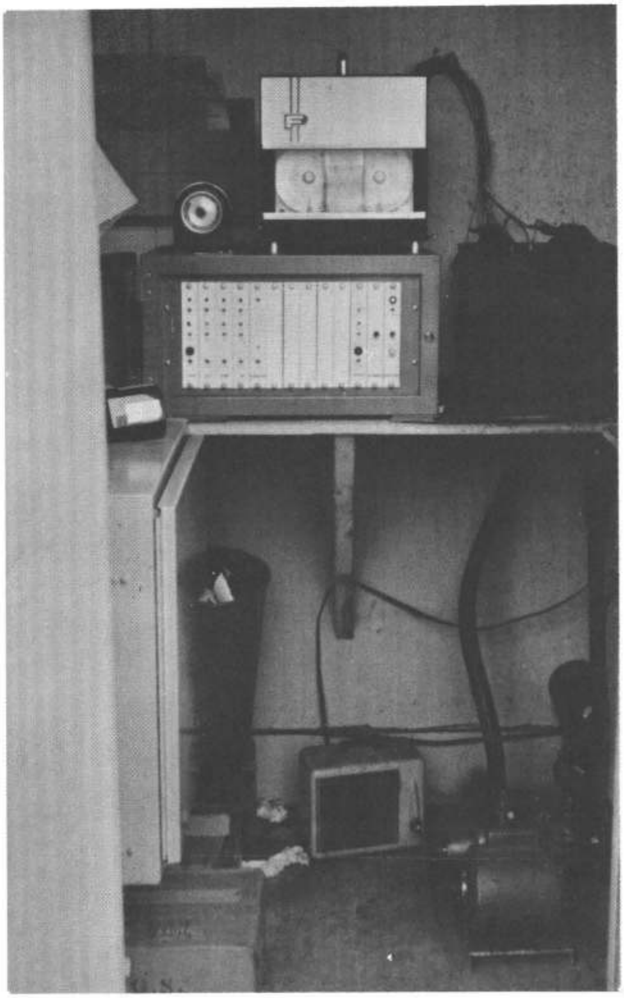
Accounting units in New England are shown at a larger scale (1:5,000,000) in figure 2 to illustrate in greater detail than in figure 1 how stream drainage patterns influence selection of station locations. Figure 2 shows that accounting units along coastlines are drained by numerous streams flowing into the sea; similar situations exist along the shores of the Great Lakes. In inland accounting units, however, most of the outflow drains by single streams.

How are NASQAN stations located within accounting units?

Guidelines for level I accounting that have been established specify that data will measure water discharge and water quality for approximately 90 percent of the surface water leaving an accounting unit. This means that most NASQAN stations will measure or account for discharge and quality at a stream station near the downstream end of each accounting unit. Obvious exceptions must be made for units that discharge to the oceans or to the Great Lakes, across international boundaries, or into closed basins. Current revisions of accounting-unit boundaries have been reviewed and apparently have little affect on the locations of stations specified in 1972 for inclusion in the network.

How are stations in coastal units selected?

As figure 2 shows, some units stretch along coastlines (oceans or the Great Lakes) where numerous stations would be needed to sample 90 percent of the flow. This problem has been recognized in the design of NASQAN, and special criteria have been established for selecting station locations within coastal accounting units. NASQAN stations have been located to provide a sampling of from 30 to 50 percent of the water flowing from the coastal accounting unit. Such sampling is possible because adjacent drainage basins usually have similar physio-



Automatic continuous monitor.

graphic and hydrologic characteristics. Therefore, it may reasonably be inferred that water-quality data from properly selected stations may be extrapolated to represent the remainder of the discharge. In choosing sites for stations, short-term reconnaissance studies are needed to confirm similarity of waters. It is also necessary to recognize and evaluate obvious differences in such parameters as population patterns, geology, or industrial development.

How are sites selected for stations in closed basins?

Accounting units with only interior drainage have been considered on a case-by-case basis in the selection of NASQAN station locations. The principal policy has been to select sites on streams that represent as much of the drainage area of or flow within the accounting unit as possible.

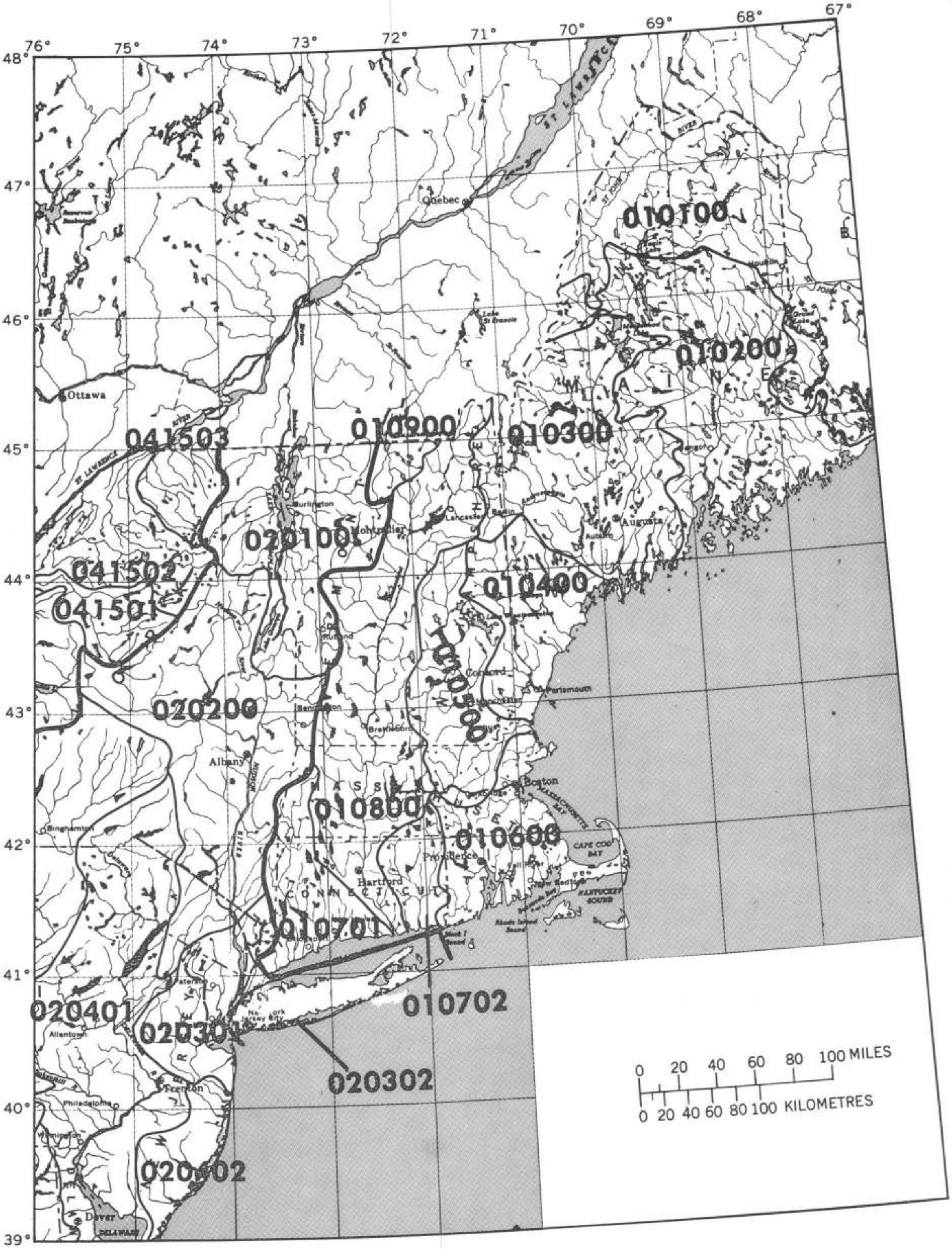
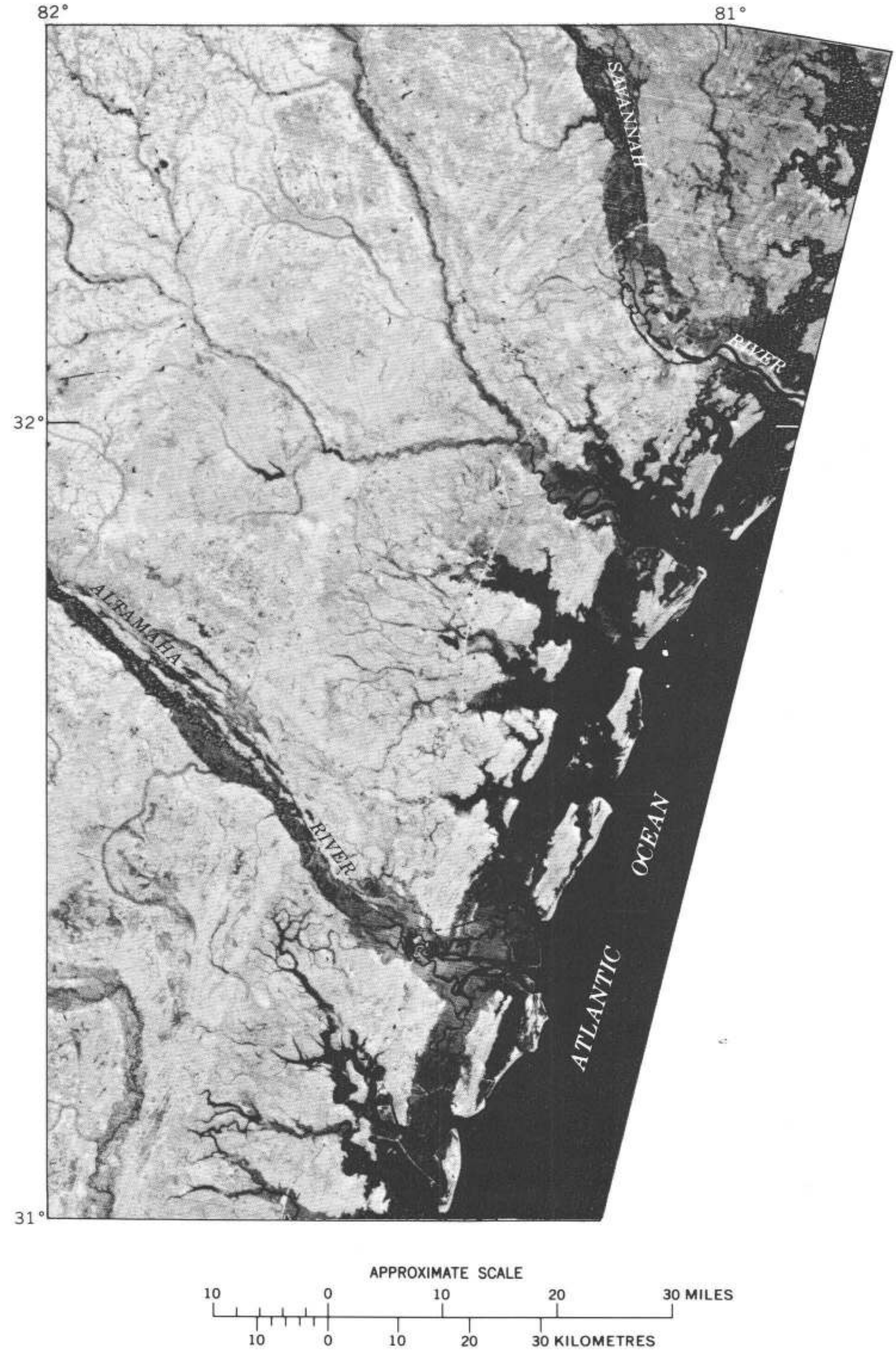


FIGURE 2.—Accounting units in New England.



Part of the coast of Georgia from ERTS imagery, February 1974. (NASA ERTS E-1568-15284, band 7.)

OPERATION

How many stations are in NASQAN and where are they?

As of January 1, 1975, 345 NASQAN stations were being operated. As stated earlier, the plan used in selecting locations of existing and future stations calls for most of them to be near the points of outflow from accounting units. Locations of the current 345 stations are shown in figure 3. Details of station location, including the names of towns or other cultural features near the stations, and latitudes and longitudes are given in table 1 (see p. 15).

Plans call for NASQAN to reach its final design size of 525 stations by October 1976. Figure 4 summarizes the network's past growth as well as the projected expansion to full implementation.

What water-quality characteristics are measured at NASQAN stations?

The following list summarizes the characteristics measured at network stations and the minimum frequencies of measurements under present network design.

Characteristics measured at NASQAN stations

[Frequencies: C, continuous; D, daily; M, monthly; Q, quarterly]

	Frequency
Field determinations:	
Water temperature	[1] C, D, or M
Specific conductance	[1] C, D, or M
pH	M
Discharge	C
Coliform, fecal	M
Streptococci, fecal	M
Common constituents (dissolved)[2]:	[3] M or Q
(Bicarbonate, carbonate, total hardness, non-carbonate hardness, calcium, magnesium, fluoride, sodium, potassium, dissolved solids, silica, turbidity, chloride, and sulfate).	
Major nutrients:	
Phosphorus, total[4] as P	M
Nitrite plus nitrate, total as N	M
Nitrogen, total Kjeldahl as N	M
Trace elements (total and dissolved):	Q
(Arsenic, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, selenium, and zinc).	
Organics and biological:	
Organic carbon, total	Q
Phytoplankton, total, cells/ml	M
Phytoplankton, identification of 3 co-dominants	M

Characteristics measured at NASQAN stations—Con.

Organics and biological—Continued	
Phytoplankton, 3 co-dominants, percent of total	M
Periphyton, biomass, dry weight g/m^2	Q
Periphyton, biomass, ash weight g/m^2	Q
Periphyton, chlorophyll *a*	Q
Periphyton, chlorophyll *b*	Q
Suspended sediment:	
Suspended sediment concentration	M
Percent finer than 0.062-mm sieve diameter	M

[1] Continuous or daily depending upon whether the station is equipped with a monitor or whether daily observations are made. Monthly measurements made at stations where a long-term record is available.

[2] Dissolved constituents in water are those remaining after filtering samples through 0.45-micrometre membrane filters.

[3] Quarterly or monthly, depending upon whether relationships have been established between conductance and concentrations of various common constituents.

[4] Total concentrations are those determined by analyses of unfiltered samples. They include both dissolved and suspended materials.

In addition to the measurements shown above, determinations of pesticide residues and radiochemical constituents are made at selected stations. These stations can be viewed as subnetworks of NASQAN.

Will changes be made in the suite of characteristics measured at NASQAN stations?

Yes, but in a manner that conforms with the stated objectives of the network. A continual examination will be made for correlations among measured characteristics. If correlations are established so that changes in one characteristic can be used to estimate changes in others, certain measurements may be discontinued. Also, some measurements may be added as water-quality characteristics change in importance. Consideration presently is being given to including two 24-hour dissolved oxygen profiles each year, to be conducted during critical periods; to monthly determination of ammonia nitrogen; and to an increased frequency of determination of total organic carbon, from quarterly to monthly. Any such adjustments in the operational design of the network will be made to coincide with the beginning of a water year (October 1).

Who collects data at NASQAN stations?

Most of the NASQAN data are and will be collected by the Geological Survey. However,

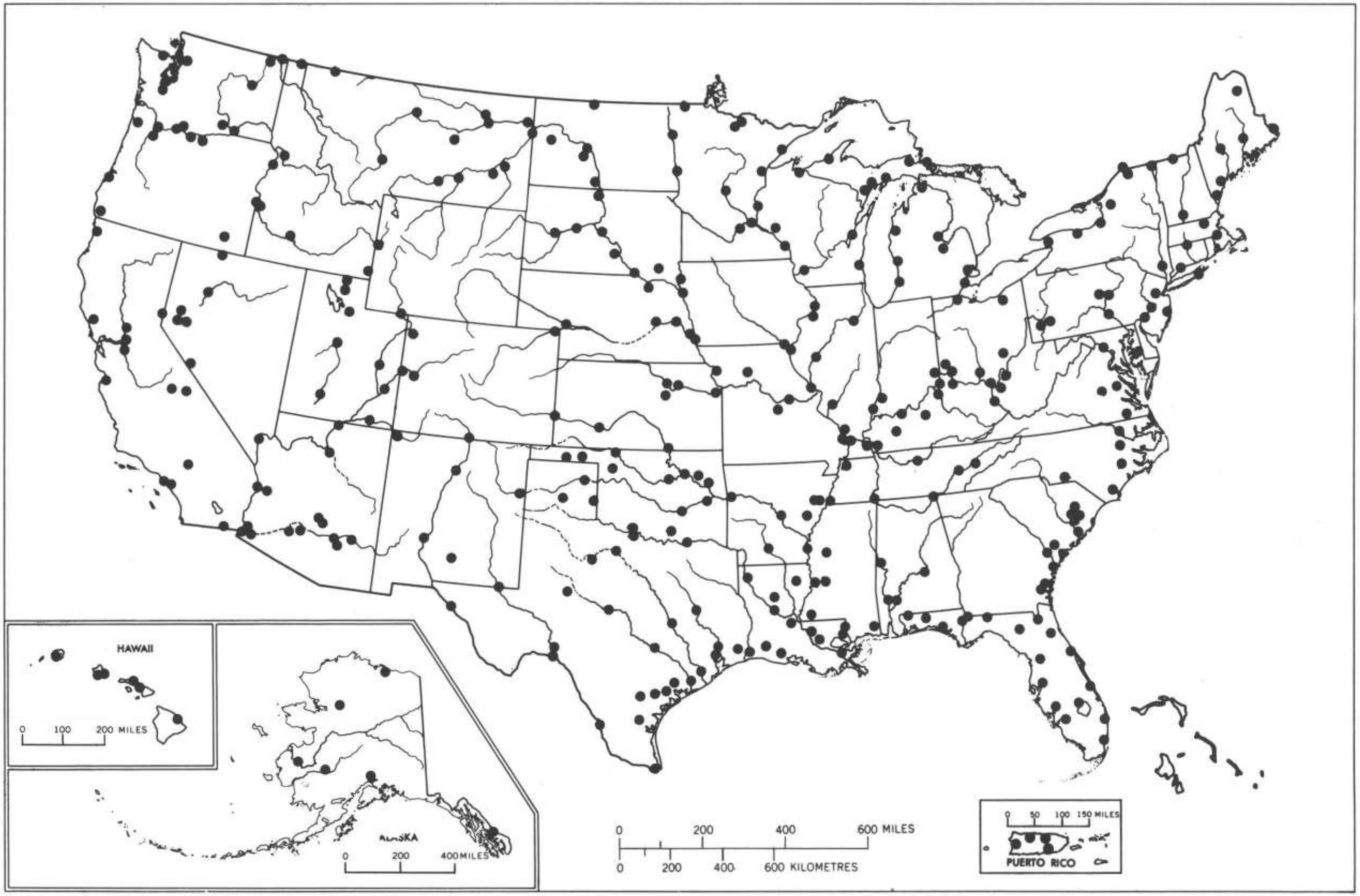


FIGURE 3.—Locations of stations in the National Stream Quality Accounting Network in operation as of January 1, 1975.

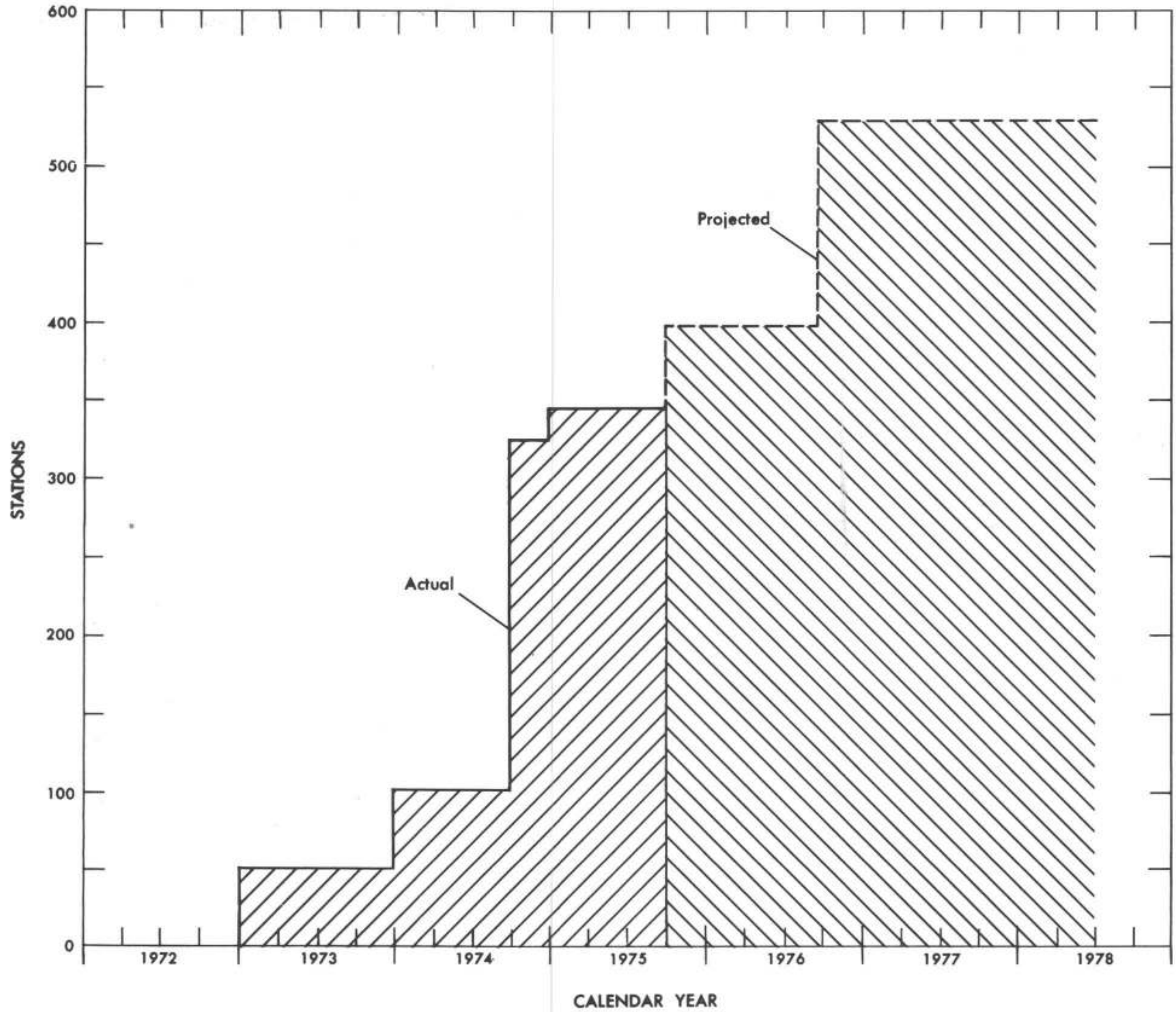


FIGURE 4.—Numbers of stations in the National Stream Quality Accounting Network, 1973–78.

some of the stations are operated partly by other Federal agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and some are operated partly by State and local organizations. For those stations operated by the Geological Survey, some are paid for partly by monies from other Federal agencies, from State and local cooperators, and from other more specialized Federal data-collection programs of the Geological Survey. Because of local interests or needs, it is not uncommon to have several different sources interested in and paying for total operations of a single station.

How long will stations be operated?

Indefinitely, as required by one of the network objectives—to assess changes in water quality with time. However, some changes in operating practices will be made, as explained previously in answer to a question regarding changes in the suite of characteristics. Such changes will be made only after it has been determined that the proposed modification, presumably a change in frequency of sampling, will not affect the fulfillment of network objectives.

Automatic analyzer in Central Laboratory, Doraville, Ga.

What will be done with the data?

Present plans call for data collected under the auspices of NASQAN to be published in three types of publications.

First, all data will be published in the annual Geological Survey basic-data reports on a State-by-State basis. Copies of these reports can be obtained from Geological Survey district offices or from Geological Survey headquarters, Reston, Virginia 22092. Users of STORET, the computerized data base of the Environmental Protection Agency, can retrieve NASQAN data by using Geological Survey station numbers (see table 1).

The second type of report is an annual summary report depicting the Nation's surface-water quality. This report, the prototype of which should be completed by August 1975, will use tabulations of the yearly range in concentrations of specific constituents, statistical summaries, and graphical presentations.

The third type of report, which will be more analytical, will deal with the changes (or lack thereof) in water quality. Preliminary work by the Geological Survey (Steele and others, 1974) employed an approach which may be used to evaluate trends in water quality. This type of report will be prepared less frequently (every 3 to 5 years).

NASQAN interpretive reports (the second and third types) will be published in forms suitable for use by hydrologists as well as non-technical persons.

What will be the principal problems in the interpretation of the data?

Undoubtedly there will be several problems in data interpretation, but two will probably be hardest to resolve: (1) Differentiating year-to-year variability (wet-year, dry-year effects) from the long-term trends and from the real areal differences in variables significantly affected by flow conditions, and (2) adjusting for the effects of streamflow regulation (particularly by reservoirs) or streamflow diversions on the water-quality conditions.

To resolve the first problem, several statistical and other analytical techniques are being evaluated to discover their utility in determining significant long-term trends from the data. For some water-quality characteristics, 5 or more years of data may be needed before adequate bases exist for detecting long-term trends.

Regarding the second problem, reservoirs are particularly significant because they alter the pattern of streamflow during the year and also influence many water-quality characteristics. Seasonal streamflow patterns are affected by patterns of reservoir release, but the annual volumes of flow usually do not change, except for evaporation losses. The quality of water released from reservoirs differs from that of inflow, in terms of temperature, dissolved solids, sediment, nutrients, dissolved oxygen, and other characteristics. There is much literature describing the processes that take place in reservoirs, but quantitative modeling is not far enough advanced to be helpful in determining the precise degree to which the reservoirs will affect water quality at NASQAN stations.

What is the policy regarding NASQAN stations near reservoirs?

The lower boundaries of many of the accounting units used to establish the hydrologic design of NASQAN cross stream channels at or just below dams. Because an objective of the network operation is to account for the quantity and quality of water actually flowing from one accounting unit into another, the placement of sampling stations below reservoirs is necessary. On the other hand, NASQAN's goal of interpreting changes in water quantity and quality in terms of cultural changes in the basin is not fully served by a station located below a reservoir because the effects of the reservoir will mask most other influences. Therefore, operation of NASQAN will involve evaluation of the effects of some reservoirs by placing secondary stations above several large reservoirs. These stations are referred to as secondary because they will be used to collect a more limited suite of data and probably will operate for a limited number of years.

SUMMARY

NASQAN is designed to describe the water quality of the Nation's streams and rivers on a systematic and continuing basis. NASQAN station operation supplements the ongoing activities of the U.S. Geological Survey and other agencies. Whereas other operations meet local and short-term needs, NASQAN provides for nationwide quantitative descriptions of the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of streams. There presently are 345 stations in the network, and network design allows for an ultimate size of 525 stations.

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TABLE 1

TABLE 1.—*Stations in the National Stream Quality Accounting Network on January 1, 1975*

USGS STAT.NO.	STATION NAME	ST[1]	LATI-TUDE DEG/MIN	LONGI-TUDE DEG/MIN
02420000	ALABAMA RIVER NEAR MONTGOMERY	AL	3224	08624
02429500	ALABAMA RIVER AT CLAIBORNE	AL	3133	08731
02449000	TOMBIGBEE RIVER AT GAINESVILLE	AL	3249	08809
02469762	TOMBIGBEE R. AT COFFEEVILLE L&D NR. CFVL	AL	3145	08808
15024800	STIKINE RIVER NEAR WRANGELL	AK	5642	13207
15294350	SUSITNA RIVER AT SUSITNA STATION	AK	6132	15033
15304000	KUSKOKWIM RIVER AT CROOKED CREEK	AK	6152	15807
15565447	YUKON RIVER AT PILOT STATION	AK	6156	16253
15744500	KOBUK RIVER NEAR KIANA	AK	6658	16007
15896000	KUPARUK RIVER NEAR DEADHORSE	AK	7017	14858
09380000	COLORADO RIVER AT LEES FERRY	AZ	3652	11135
09401200	LITTLE COLORADO RIVER AT CAMERON	AZ	3553	11125
09421500	COLORADO RIVER BELOW HOOVER DAM	AZ	3601	11444
09426600	BILL WILLIAMS R BL MINERAL WASH NR PLANET	AZ	3416	11402
09429490	COLORADO RIVER ABOVE IMPERIAL DAM	AZ	3253	11428
09466500	GILA RIVER AT CALVA	AZ	3311	11031
09473500	SAN PEDRO RIVER AT WINKELMAN	AZ	3259	11049
09474000	GILA RIVER AT KELVIN	AZ	3306	11059
09489000	SANTA CRUZ RIVER NEAR LAVEEN	AZ	3314	11210
09502000	SALT RIVER BELOW STEWART MT DAM	AZ	3334	11132
09510000	VERDE RIVER BELOW BARTLETT DAM	AZ	3349	11138
09518000	GILA RIVER ABOVE DIV AT GILLESPIE DAM	AZ	3314	11246
09520700	GILA RIVER NEAR MOUTH NEAR YUMA	AZ	3243	11433
09522000	COLORADO RIVER AT N.INT.BDRY.AB MORELOS D	AZ	3243	11443
07032000	MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT MEMPHIS (TN)	AR	3508	09004
07047800	ST FRANCIS RIVER NEAR PARKIN	AR	3516	09034
07047900	ST FRANCIS BAY AT RIVERFRONT	AR	3516	09041
07077800	WHITE RIVER AT CLARENDON	AR	3441	09119
07250550	ARKANSAS RIVER AT DAM 13 NEAR VAN BUREN	AR	3521	09418
07263620	ARKANSAS RIVER AT L AND D 6 LIT ROCK	AR	3440	09209
07265450	MISSISSIPPI RIVER NEAR ARKANSAS CITY	AR	3334	09115
07362000	OUACHITA RIVER AT CAMDEN	AR	3336	09249
09424190	COLORADO RIVER AQUED. NR SAN JACINTO	CA	3349	11658
10254970	NEW RIVER AT INT. BDRY. NR. CALEXICO	CA	3240	11530
10277400	OWENS RIVER BLW TINEMAHA D. NR BIG PINE	CA	3703	11813
10261500	MOJAVE R. AT LOW NARROWS NR VICTORVILLE	CA	3434	11719
11074000	SANTA ANA RIVER BELOW PRADO DAM	CA	3353	11739
11103010	LOS ANGELES R.AT WIL.ST.BRDG.AT LONG BCH	CA	3348	11812
11152500	SALINAS RIVER NEAR SPRECKELS	CA	3638	12140
11250000	FRAINT-KERN CANAL AT FRAINT	CA	3700	11942
11303500	SAN JOAQUIN RIVER NEAR VERNALIS	CA	3741	12116

[1] See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Stations in the National Stream Quality Accounting Network on January 1, 1975*—Continued

USGS STAT.NO.	STATION NAME	ST[1]	LATI-TUDE DEG/MIN	LONGI-TUDE DEG/MIN
11325500	MOKELUMNE RIVER AT WOODBRIDGE	CA	3810	12118
11447650	SACRAMENTO RIVER AT FREEPORT	CA	3827	12130
11467000	RUSSIAN RIVER NEAR GUERNEVILLE	CA	3830	12256
11530500	KLAMATH RIVER NEAR KLAMATH	CA	4131	12358
06764000	SOUTH PLATTE RIVER AT JULESBURG	CO	4059	10215
07137500	ARKANSAS RIVER NR COOLIDGE (KS)	CO	3802	10201
08251500	RIO GRANDE NEAR LOBATOS	CO	3705	10545
09152500	GUNNISON RIVER NEAR GRAND JUNCTION	CO	3859	10827
09163530	COLORADO RIVER BLW. COLO-UTAH STATE LINE	CO	3905	10906
09251000	YAMPA RIVER NEAR MAYBELL	CO	4030	10802
09260000	LITTLE SNAKE RIVER NEAR LILY	CO	4033	10825
01184000	CONNECTICUT RIVER AT THOMPSONVILLE	CT	4159	07236
01205500	HOUSATONIC RIVER AT STEVENSON	CT	4123	07310
02231000	ST MARYS RIVER NEAR MACCLENNY	FL	3022	08205
02244450	ST JOHNS RIVER AT PALATKA	FL	2939	08138
02248000	SPRUCE CREEK NEAR SAMSULA	FL	2903	08103
02253000	MAIN CANAL AT VERO BEACH	FL	2739	08024
02273000	KISSIMMEE RIVER AT S65E NEAR OKEECHOBEE	FL	2714	08058
02279000	WEST PALM BEACH CANAL AT WEST PALM BEACH	FL	2639	08004
02288600	MIAMI CANAL AT NW 36TH STREET, MIAMI	FL	2548	08016
02292400	CALOOSAHATCHEE CNL AT ORTONA L.NR LABELLE	FL	2650	08105
02296750	PEACE RIVER AT ARCADIA	FL	2713	08153
02303000	HILLSBOROUGH RIVER NEAR ZEPHYRHILLS	FL	2809	08214
02313000	WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER NEAR HOLDER	FL	2859	08221
02320500	SUWANNEE RIVER AT BRANFORD	FL	2957	08256
02329000	OCHLOCKONEE RIVER NEAR HAVANA	FL	3033	08423
02358000	APALACHICOLA RIVER AT CHATTAHOOCHEE	FL	3042	08452
02359000	CHIPOLA RIVER NEAR ALTHA	FL	3032	08510
02366500	CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER NEAR BRUCE	FL	3027	08554
02368000	YELLOW RIVER AT MILLIGAN	FL	3045	08638
02375500	ESCAMBIA RIVER NEAR CENTURY	FL	3057	08714
02202500	OGEECHEE RIVER NEAR EDEN	GA	3211	08125
02226000	ALTAMAHA RIVER AT DOCTORTOWN	GA	3139	08149
02228000	SATILLA RIVER AT ATKINSON	GA	3113	08152
16031000	WAIMEA RIVER AT WAIMEA	HI	2159	15940
16213000	WAIKELE STREAM AT WAIPAHU	HI	2123	15801
16229300	KALIHI STREAM AT KALIHI	HI	2120	15753
16400000	HALAWA STREAM NEAR HALAWA	HI	2110	15646
16618000	KAHAKULOA STREAM NEAR HONOKOHAU	HI	2059	15633
16704000	WAILUKU RIVER AT PIIHONUA	HI	1943	15509

[1] See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Stations in the National Stream Quality Accounting Network on January 1, 1975*—Continued

USGS STAT.NO.	STATION NAME	ST[1]	LATI- TUDE DEG/ MIN	LONGI- TUDE DEG/ MIN
12318500	KOOTENAI RIVER NEAR COPELAND	ID	4855	11625
13154500	SNAKE RIVER AT KING HILL	ID	4300	11512
13213000	BOISE RIVER NEAR PARMA	ID	4347	11659
13213100	SNAKE RIVER AT NYSSA (OR)	ID	4353	11659
13290450	SNAKE RIVER AT HELLS CANYON DAM (OR)	ID	4515	11642
13317000	SALMON RIVER AT WHITE BIRD	ID	4545	11619
05446500	ROCK RIVER NEAR JOSLIN	IL	4143	09011
05543500	ILLINOIS RIVER AT MARSEILLES	IL	4120	08843
05585500	ILLINOIS RIVER AT MEREDOSIA	IL	3949	09034
05594100	KASKASKIA RIVER NEAR VENDY STATION	IL	3827	08938
05599500	BIG MUDDY RIVER AT MURPHYSBORO	IL	3745	08921
03276500	WHITEWATER RIVER AT BROOKVILLE	IN	3924	08501
03374100	WHITE RIVER NEAR HAZELTON	IN	3829	08733
03378500	WABASH RIVER AT NEW HARMONY	IN	3808	08756
05420500	MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT CLINTON	IA	4147	09015
05474500	MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT KEOKUK	IA	4024	09122
06486000	MISSOURI RIVER AT SIOUX CITY	IA	4229	09625
06807000	MISSOURI RIVER AT NEBRASKA CITY (NB)	IA	4041	09551
06856600	REPUBLICAN RIVER AT CLAY CENTER	KS	3921	09708
06877600	SMOKY HILL RIVER AT ENTERPRISE	KS	3854	09707
06887000	BIG BLUE RIVER NEAR MANHATTAN	KS	3914	09634
06892350	KANSAS RIVER AT DESOTO	KS	3859	09458
07139500	ARKANSAS RIVER AT DODGE CITY	KS	3745	10001
07146500	ARKANSAS RIVER AT ARKANSAS CITY	KS	3703	09704
03215000	BIG SANDY RIVER AT LOUISA	KY	3810	08238
03216600	OHIO RIVER AT GREENUP DAM	KY	3839	08252
03254000	LICKING RIVER AT BUTLER	KY	3847	08422
03277200	OHIO R. AT MARKLAND DAM NEAR WARSAW	KY	3846	08458
03290500	KENTUCKY RIVER AT LOCK 2 AT LOCKPORT	KY	3826	08458
03301630	ROLLING FORK NEAR LEBANON JUNCTION	KY	3749	08545
03303280	OHIO RIVER AT CANNELTON DAM	KY	3754	08642
03321230	GREEN RIVER NEAR BEECH GROVE	KY	3732	08716
03438220	CUMBERLAND RIVER NEAR GRAND RIVERS	KY	3701	08813
03609750	TENNESSEE RIVER AT HWY 60 NEAR PADUCAH	KY	3702	08832
03612500	OHIO RIVER AT L&D 53 NEAR GRAND CHAIN(IL)	KY	3712	08902
02489500	PEARL RIVER NEAR BOGALUSA	LA	3048	08949
02492000	BOGUE CHITTO NEAR BUSH	LA	3038	08954
07344410	RED RIVER ABOVE SHREVEPORT	LA	3233	09346
07355500	RED RIVER AT ALEXANDRIA	LA	3119	09227
07367640	OUACHITA RIVER AT COLUMBIA	LA	3206	09204

[1] See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Stations in the National Stream Quality Accounting Network on January 1, 1975*—Continued

USGS STAT.NO.	STATION NAME	ST[1]	LATITUDE DEG/MIN	LONGITUDE DEG/MIN
07369500	TENSAS RIVER AT TEMDAL	LA	3226	09122
07373420	MISSISSIPPI RIVER NEAR ST FRANCISVILLE	LA	3046	09124
07374508	MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT NEW ORLEANS	LA	2957	09008
07378510	AMITE RIVER AT 4-H CAMP NR DENHAM SPGS	LA	3026	09058
07381490	ATCHAFALAYA RIVER AT SIMMESPORT	LA	3059	09148
07385700	BAYOU TECHE AT KEYST L&D NR ST MARTINSVL	LA	3004	09150
08015900	CALCASIEU RIVER NEAR LAKE CHARLES	LA	3018	09311
01017100	AROOSTOOK RIVER AT CARIBOU	ME	4651	06800
01021050	ST. CROIX RIVER AT MILLTOWN	ME	4510	06718
01034500	PENOBSCOT RIVER AT WEST ENFIELD	ME	4514	06839
01046500	KENNEREC RIVER AT BINGHAM	ME	4503	06953
01059000	ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER NEAR AUBURN	ME	4404	07013
01066000	SACO RIVER AT CORNISH	ME	4348	07047
01491000	CHOPTANK RIVER NEAR GREENSBORO	MD	3900	07547
01645500	POTOMAC RIVER AT GREAT FALLS	MD	3900	07715
01096550	MERRIMACK RIVER ABOVE LOWELL	MA	4238	07122
01103500	CHARLES RIVER AT CHARLES RIVER VILLAGE	MA	4215	07116
04040000	ONTONAGON RIVER NEAR ROCKLAND	MI	4643	08912
04045500	TAHQUAMENON R. NR TAHQUAMENON PARADISE	MI	4643	08516
04045580	ST MARYS RIVER ABOVE SAULT STE MARIE	MI	4629	08425
04057005	MANISTIQUE RIVER AT MANISTIQUE	MI	4557	08615
04059000	ESCANABA RIVER AT CORNELL	MI	4555	08713
04059500	FORD RIVER NEAR HYDE	MI	4545	08712
04108690	KALAMAZOO RIVER AT SAUGATUCK	MI	4239	08612
04122030	MUSKEGON RIVER AT BRIDGETON	MI	4319	08602
04126520	MANISTEE RIVER AT MANISTEE	MI	4415	08619
04132052	CHEBOYGAN RIVER AT CHEBOYGAN	MI	4539	08428
04142000	RIFLE RIVER NEAR STERLING	MI	4404	08401
04157000	SAGINAW RIVER AT SAGINAW	MI	4325	08358
04165500	CLINTON RIVER AT MT. CLEMENS	MI	4236	08255
04165700	DETROIT RIVER AT DETROIT	MI	4221	08258
04014500	BAPTISM RIVER NEAR BEAVER BAY	MN	4720	09112
04024000	ST LOUIS RIVER AT SCANLON	MN	4642	09225
05112000	ROSEAU RIVER NEAR CARIBOU	MN	4859	09628
05131500	LITTLE FORK RIVER AT LITTLEFORK	MN	4824	09334
05132000	BIG FORK RIVER AT BIG FALLS	MN	4812	09348
05267000	MISSISSIPPI RIVER NEAR ROYALTON	MN	4552	09422
05331000	MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT ST PAUL	MN	4457	09305
05378500	MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT WINONA	MN	4403	09138
05533000	MINNESOTA RIVER NEAR JORDAN	MN	4442	09338

[1] See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Stations in the National Stream Quality Accounting Network on January 1, 1975*—Continued

USGS STAT. NO.	STATION NAME	ST[1]	LATITUDE DEG/MIN	LONGITUDE DEG/MIN
02479020	PASCAGOULA RIVER NEAR BENNDALE	MS	3053	08846
07287000	YAZOO RIVER AT GREENWOOD	MS	3331	09011
07289000	MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT VICKSBURG	MS	3219	09054
07290000	BIG BLACK RIVER NEAR ROVINA	MS	3221	09042
07292500	HOMOCHITTO RIVER AT ROSETTA	MS	3119	09106
05490600	DES MOINES RIVER AT ST FRANCISVILLE	MO	4028	09134
05587550	MISSISSIPPI RIVER BELOW ALTON (IL)	MO	3852	09008
06818000	MISSOURI RIVER AT ST JOSEPH	MO	3948	09453
06902000	GRAND RIVER NEAR SUMNER	MO	3938	09316
06926500	OSAGE RIVER NEAR ST. THOMAS	MO	3820	09214
06934500	MISSOURI RIVER AT HERMAN	MO	3843	09126
07022000	MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT THEBES (IL)	MO	3713	08928
06054500	MISSOURI RIVER AT TOSTON	MT	4609	11125
06109500	MISSOURI RIVER AT VIRGELLE	MT	4800	11015
06130500	MUSSELSHELL RIVER AT MOSBY	MT	4700	10753
06132000	MISSOURI RIVER BELOW FT PECK DAM	MT	4803	10621
06174500	MILK RIVER AT NASHUA	MT	4808	10622
06185500	MISSOURI RIVER NEAR CULBERTSON	MT	4807	10428
06214500	YELLOWSTONE RIVER AT BILLINGS	MT	4548	10828
06294700	BIGHORN RIVER AT BIGHORN	MT	4069	10728
06308500	TONGUE RIVER AT MILES CITY	MT	4622	10548
06326500	POWDER RIVER NEAR LOCATE	MT	4627	10519
06329500	YELLOWSTONE RIVER NEAR SIDNEY	MT	4741	10409
12355000	N.F. FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C.	MT	4900	11428
06465500	NIOBRARA RIVER NEAR VERDEL	NB	4244	09813
06686000	NORTH PLATTE RIVER AT LISCO	NB	4130	10238
06792499	LOUP RIVER ON AT DIV NR GENOA	NB	4124	09749
06796000	PLATTE RIVER AT NORTH BEND	NB	4127	09646
06805500	PLATTE RIVER NEAR LOUISVILLE	NB	4101	09609
10249900	CHIATOVICH CREEK NEAR DYER	NV	3750	11812
10301500	WALKER RIVER NEAR WABUSKA	NV	3909	11906
10312000	CARSON RIVER NEAR FORT CHURCHILL	NV	3918	11919
10335000	HUMBOLDT RIVER NEAR RYE PATCH	NV	4028	11818
10346000	TRUCKEE RIVER AT FARAD (CA)	NV	3926	12002
10351700	TRUCKEE RIVER NEAR NIXON	NV	3947	11920
10352500	MC DERMITT CREEK NEAR MC DERMITT	NV	4158	11750
01154500	CONNECTICUT RIVER AT NORTH WALPOLE	NH	4308	07226
01404100	RARITAN RIVER NEAR SOUTH BOUND BROOK	NJ	4031	07432
01408500	TOMS RIVER NEAR TOMS RIVER	NJ	3959	07413
01463500	DELAWARE RIVER AT TRENTON	NJ	4013	07447

[1] See footnote at end of table.

USGS STAT.NO.	STATION NAME	ST[1]	LATI-TUDE DEG/	LONGI-TUDE DEG/
07227140	CANADIAN RIVER ABOVE NM-TEX STATELINE	NM	3523	10303
08313000	RIO GRANDE AT OTOWI BRIDGE NR S.ILDEFONSO	NM	3552	10608
08358300	RIO GRANDE CNV CH AT SAN MARCIAL	NM	3341	10700
08407500	PECOS RIVER AT RED BLUFF	NM	3204	10402
08481500	TULAROSA RIVER NEAR BENT	NM	3309	10554
09368000	SAN JUAN RIVER AT SHIPROCK	NM	3648	10844
01304500	PECONIC RIVER AT RIVERHEAD	NY	4100	07241
01372043	HUDSON RIVER NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE	NY	4143	07356
04219640	NIAGARA RIVER AT FORT NIAGARA	NY	4316	07904
04232006	GENESEE R AT CHARLOTTE DOCKS AT ROCHESTER	NY	4313	07737
04249000	OSWEGO RIVER AT LOCK 7, OSWEGO	NY	4327	07630
04260500	BLACK RIVER AT WATERTOWN	NY	4359	07556
04264331	ST LAWRENCE R AT CORNWALL ONT NR MASSENA	NY	4500	07448
04269000	ST REGIS RIVER AT BRASHER CENTER	NY	4452	07447
04295000	RICHELIEU RIVER AT ROUSES POINT	NY	4500	07322
02081000	ROANOKE RIVER NEAR SCOTLAND NECK	NC	3612	07723
02083500	TAR RIVER AT TARBORO	NC	3554	07732
02089500	NEUSE RIVER AT KINSTON	NC	3515	07735
02105769	CAPE FEAR RIVER AT LOCK 1 NEAR KELLY	NC	3424	07818
02129000	PEE DEE RIVER NEAR ROCKINGHAM	NC	3457	07952
05054020	RED RIVER OF THE NORTH BELOW FARGO	ND	4656	09647
05083500	RED RIVER OF THE NORTH AT OSLO (MN)	ND	4812	09708
05124000	SOURIS RIVER NEAR WESTHOPE (OUTFLOW)	ND	4900	10057
06337000	LITTLE MISSOURI RIVER NEAR WATFORD CITY	ND	4735	10315
06338490	MISSOURI RIVER AT GARRISON DAM	ND	4730	10126
06340500	KNIFE RIVER AT HAZEN	ND	4717	10137
06354000	CANNON RIVER NEAR BREIEN	ND	4623	10056
03150000	MUSKINGUM RIVER AT MCCONNELSVILLE	OH	3939	08151
03234500	SCIOTO RIVER AT HIGBY	OH	3913	08252
03245500	LITTLE MIAMI RIVER AT MILFORD	OH	3910	08418
03274600	GREAT MIAMI RIVER AT NEW BALTIMORE	OH	3916	08440
04193500	MAUMEE RIVER AT WATERVILLE	OH	4130	08343
04208000	CUYAHOGA RIVER AT INDEPENDENCE	OH	4124	08138
07157950	CIMARRON RIVER NEAR BUFFALO	OK	3655	09924
07161000	CIMARRON RIVER AT PERKINS	OK	3558	09702
07164400	ARKANSAS RIVER AT SD SPNG NEAR TUL	OK	3607	09607
07178620	NEWT GRAHAM L&D (VERDIGRIS R) NEAR INOLA	OK	3603	09532
07193500	NEOSHO R BL FT GIBSON RES NR FT GIBSON	OK	3551	09514
07231500	CANADIAN RIVER AT CALVIN	OK	3459	09614
07232500	N CANADIAN RIVER NEAR GUYMON	OK	3643	10130
07234000	NORTH CANADIAN (BEAVER) RIVER AT BEAVER	OK	3649	10031

[1] See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Stations in the National Stream Quality Accounting Network on January 1, 1975*—Continued

USGS STAT.NO.	STATION NAME	ST[1]	LATI-TUDE DEG/MIN	LONGI-TUDE DEG/MIN
07237500	NORTH CANADIAN RIVER AT WOODWARD	OK	3626	09917
07245000	CANADIAN RIVER NEAR WHITEFIELD	OK	3516	09514
07305000	NF RED RIVER NEAR HEADRICK	OK	3438	09906
07331000	WASHITA RIVER NEAR DURWOOD	OK	3414	09659
10396000	DONNER UND BLITZEN R. NEAR FRENCHGLEN	OR	4247	11852
14048000	JOHN DAY RIVER AT MCDONALD FERRY	OR	4535	12024
14103000	DESCHUTES RIVER AT MOODY NEAR RIGGS	OR	4537	12054
14128910	COLUMBIA RIVER AT WARRENDALE	OR	4537	12202
14207500	TUALATIN RIVER AT WEST LINN	OR	4521	12240
14211720	WILLAMETTE RIVER AT PORTLAND	OR	4531	12240
14301000	NEHALEM RIVER NEAR FOSS	OR	4542	12345
14321000	UMPQUA RIVER NEAR ELKTON	OR	4335	12333
14372300	ROGUE RIVER NEAR AGNESS	OR	4235	12404
01474500	SCHUYLKILL RIVER AT PHILADELPHIA	PA	4000	07512
01540500	SUSQUEHANNA RIVER AT DANVILLE	PA	4057	07637
01553500	W.BR. SUSQUEHANNA RIVER AT LEWISBURG	PA	4058	07653
01570500	SUSQUEHANNA RIVER AT HARRISBURG	PA	4015	07653
03049625	ALLEGHENY RIVER AT NEW KENSINGTON	PA	4034	07946
03085000	MONONGAHELA RIVER AT BRADDOCK	PA	4024	07953
50038100	RIO GRANDE DE MANATI	PR	1826	06632
50046000	RIO DE LA PLATA AT TOA ALTA	PR	1824	06615
50092000	RIO GRANDE DE PATILLAS NEAR PATILLAS	PR	1802	06602
50144000	RIO GRANDE DE ANASCO NEAR SAN SEBASTIAN	PR	1817	06703
02132000	LYNCHES RIVER AT EFFINGHAM	SC	3403	07945
02136000	BLACK RIVER AT KINGSTREE	SC	3340	07950
02170500	LAKE MARION MOULTRIE CANAL NR PINEVILLE	SC	3323	08008
02171500	SANTEE RIVER NEAR PINEVILLE	SC	3327	08009
02175000	EDISIO RIVER NEAR GIVHANS	SC	3302	08024
02176500	COOSAWHATCHIE RIVER NEAR HAMPTON	SC	3250	08108
02198500	SAVANNAH RIVER NEAR CLYO (GA)	SC	3232	08116
06357800	GRAND RIVER AT LITTLE EAGLE	SD	4530	10049
06438000	BELLE FOURCHE RIVER NEAR ELM SPRINGS	SD	4422	10234
06439300	CHEYENNE RIVER AT CHERRY CREEK	SD	4436	10129
06440000	MISSOURI RIVER AT PIERRE	SD	4422	10022
06452000	WHITE RIVER NEAR OACOMA	SD	4345	09933
06453000	MISSOURI RIVER BELOW FT RANDALL DAM	SD	4304	09833
06478500	JAMES RIVER NEAR SCOTLAND	SD	4311	09738
06485500	BIG SIOUX RIVER AT AKRON (IA)	SD	4250	09634
03425000	CUMBERLAND RIVER AT CARTHAGE	TN	3615	08557
03470500	FRENCH BROAD RIVER NEAR KNOXVILLE	TN	3558	08346

[1] See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Stations in the National Stream Quality Accounting Network on January 1, 1975*—Continued

USGS STAT.NO.	STATION NAME	ST[1]	LATITUDE DEG/MIN	LONGITUDE DEG/MIN
03543005	TENNESSEE R. AT WATTS BAR DAM (TAILWATER)	TN	3537	08447
03571850	TENNESSEE RIVER AT SOUTH PITTSBURG	TN	3501	08542
03593005	TENNESSEE R. AT PICKWICK LAND. D.(L.LOCK)	TN	3504	08815
07026000	OBION RIVER AT OBION	TN	3615	08912
07228000	CANADIAN RIVER NEAR CANADIAN	TX	3556	10022
07297910	PDTF RED RIVER NEAR WAYSIDE TEXAS	TX	3450	10125
07300000	SALT FORK RED RIVER NEAR WELLINGTON	TX	3457	10013
07308500	RED RIVER NEAR BURKBURNETT	TX	3406	09832
07331600	RED RIVER AT DENISON DAM NEAR DENISON	TX	3349	09634
08030500	SABINE RIVER NEAR RULIFF	TX	3018	09345
08041000	NECHES RIVER AT EVADALE	TX	3021	09406
08065350	TRINITY RIVER NEAR CROCKETT	TX	3120	09539
08066500	TRINITY RIVER AT ROMAYOR	TX	3026	09451
08068000	WEST FORK SAN JACINTO RIVER NEAR CONROE	TX	3015	09527
08082000	SALT FORK BRAZOS RIVER NEAR ASPERMONT	TX	3320	10014
08082500	BRAZOS RIVER AT SEYMOUR	TX	3335	09916
08098290	BRAZOS RIVER NEAR HIGHBANK	TX	3108	09649
08116650	BRAZOS RIVER AT ROSHARON	TX	2921	09535
08123800	BEALS CREEK NEAR WESTBROOK	TX	3212	10101
08136700	COLORADO RIVER NEAR STACY	TX	3130	09934
08158000	COLORADO RIVER AT AUSTIN	TX	3015	09742
08162000	COLORADO RIVER AT WHARTON	TX	2919	09606
08164500	NAVIDAD RIVER NEAR GANADO	TX	2902	09633
08176500	GUADALUPE RIVER AT VICTORIA	TX	2848	09701
08188500	SAN ANTONIO RIVER AT GOLIAD	TX	2839	09723
08210000	NUECES RIVER NEAR THREE RIVERS	TX	2826	09811
08212400	LOS OLMOS CREEK NEAR FALFURRIAS	TX	2716	09808
08370500	RIO GRANDE AT FT QUITMAN	TX	3105	10536
08377200	RIO GRANDE AT FOSTER RANCH	TX	2947	10145
08447410	PECOS RIVER NEAR LANGTRY	TX	2940	10127
08459000	RIO GRANDE AT LAREDO	TX	2730	09930
08475000	RIO GRANDE AT BROWNSVILLE	TX	2553	09727
09180500	COLORADO RIVER NEAR CISCO	UT	3849	10918
09234500	GREEN RIVER NEAR GREENDALE	UT	4056	10925
09315000	GREEN RIVER AT GREEN RIVER	UT	3859	11009
09379500	SAN JUAN RIVER NEAR BLUFF	UT	3709	10952
10059500	BEAR LAKE OUTLET CANAL NEAR PARIS (ID)	UT	4213	11121
10126000	BEAR RIVER NEAR CORINNE	UT	4135	11206
10141000	WEBER RIVER NEAR PLAIN CITY	UT	4117	11205
10171000	JORDAN RIVER AT SALT LAKE CITY	UT	4046	11155
10224000	SEVIER RIVER NEAR LYNNDYL	UT	3929	11224
10237000	BEAVER RIVER AT ADAMSVILLE	UT	3815	11246
04296500	CLYDE RIVER AT NEWPORT	VT	4456	07211

[1] See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Stations in the National Stream Quality Accounting Network on January 1, 1975*—Continued

USGS STAT.NO.	STATION NAME	ST[1]	LATI-TUDE DEG/	LONGI-TUDE DEG/
01673000	PAMUNKEY RIVER NEAR HANOVER	VA	3746	07720
02035000	JAMES RIVER AT CARTERSVILLE	VA	3740	07805
02049500	BLACKWATER RIVER NEAR FRANKLIN	VA	3646	07654
12031000	CHEHALIS RIVER AT PORTER	WA	4656	12319
12045500	ELWHA R AT MCDONALD BRIDGE NR PT ANGELES	WA	4803	12335
12200500	SKAGIT RIVER NEAR MT VERNON	WA	4831	12220
12398600	PEND OREILLE R AT INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY	WA	4900	11721
12400520	COLUMBIA RIVER AT NORTHPORT	WA	4855	11747
12433000	SPOKANE RIVER AT LONG LAKE	WA	4750	11751
12510500	YAKIMA RIVER AT KIONA	WA	4615	11929
13353200	SNAKE RIVER AT BURBANK	WA	4613	11901
14113000	KLICKITAT RIVER NEAR PITT	WA	4545	12113
03201300	KANAWHA RIVER AT WINFIELD	WV	3832	08155
03204500	MUD RIVER NEAR MILTON	WV	3823	08207
04027000	BAD RIVER NEAR ODANAH	WI	4629	09042
04085000	FOX RIVER AT WRIGHTSTOWN	WI	4420	08810
04087000	MILWAUKEE RIVER AT MILWAUKEE	WI	4306	08755
05340500	ST. CROIX RIVER AT ST. CROIX FALLS	WI	4524	09239
05369500	CHIPPEWA RIVER AT DURAND	WI	4438	09158
05407000	WISCONSIN RIVER AT MUSCODA	WI	4312	09026
13022500	SNAKE RIVER ABOVE RESERVOIR NEAR ALPINE	WY	4318	11047

[1] If two States are shown, that in parentheses is the State in which the station is located. The other State designates the Geological Survey district that operates the station.