DATA USE FACT SHEET
NEW YORK

This document outlines the primary uses of data in the CMC Data Explorer by federal, state and other partner organizations. Through these partnerships, CMC data directly supports regulatory assessments, ecological report cards, and public information tools. CMC data can be used for other data products not listed in this table.

Organization	Data Product	Parameters Included	CMC Tier	Publication Frequency
UMCES	Chesapeake Bay and Watershed Report Card	**Non-tidal:** TN, TP, turbidity, water temperature, conductivity	2 & 3	Annually
ICPRB	Chessie BIBI	**Benthic:** Family-level analysis	2	Every 6 Years
EPA	How's My Waterway?	All tidal and non-tidal data	1, 2, & 3	Annually

**Organizational acronyms are defined on the next page.*



The Susquehanna River in Owego, NY. Photo by Andre Carrotflower via Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 4.0

Chesapeake Bay and Watershed Report Card

University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science (UMCES)

The Chesapeake Bay and Watershed Report Card gives a clear and detailed look at the health of the Chesapeake Bay and its watershed. Published annually, the report card serves as a vital tool for translating complex environmental data into an accessible format, allowing the general public, policymakers, and stakeholders to better comprehend the shifting health of the Chesapeake ecosystem. With help from engaged stakeholders, since 2016 the report card has transformed from strictly an environmental score into a holistic evaluation of the entire watershed's health. Today, the assessment utilizes a comprehensive, multi-metric framework to grade the region through water quality, ecological, and socio-economic indicators.

Chessie BIBI

Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin (ICPRB)

The Chesapeake basin-wide index of biotic integrity, or "Chessie BIBI," is a tool used to check the health of freshwater streams and wadeable rivers within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. This tool looks at benthic macroinvertebrates (family-level), which are small, spineless bugs and critters like crayfish, snails, and beetle larvae that live in the water. Some of these bugs tolerate pollution better than others, so the Chessie BIBI calculates a stream score by counting the presence and number of bugs in a stream. This score is used to categorize the stream health from very poor to excellent across different regions in the watershed. ICPRB gathers data about every six years.

How's My Waterway?

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

How's My Waterway was designed to share easy-to-understand information about the health of surface waterbodies such as rivers, lakes, and streams. The platform combines data provided by a variety of partners, including state, federal, tribal, local agencies and participatory science groups and provides users with both a local and a nationwide view of water quality. To get this data, How's My Waterway pulls information from the U.S. EPA's Water Quality Portal, the nation's largest library of water quality monitoring data. Data from the CMC Data Explorer are uploaded to EPA's Water Quality Portal annually to ensure our data are used in critical data tools, like How's My Waterway.



The Susquehanna River in Cooperstown, NY. Photo by PointsofNoReturn via Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 4.0