

National Overview

In 2007, the number of closing and advisory days at ocean, bay, and Great Lakes beaches reached 22,571 days nationwide, their second highest level since NRDC began tracking these events 18 years ago. The record high of 25,643 days was reached the previous year when a dramatic increase in the amount of rain in some parts of the country contributed to the large increase in closing/advisory days.

While nationally there was an overall decrease in closing/advisory days from 2006 levels, regionally the picture varied: the largest increase (38%) was at Gulf Coast beaches, partly because beaches were reopened and

During 2007, there were 22,571 days of closings and advisories at U.S. ocean, bay, and Great Lakes beaches.

monitored for the first full beach season in Louisiana and Mississippi since Katrina and Rita struck in 2005. At beaches along the New York—New Jersey coastline, closing/advisory days increased 33 percent from 2006 to 2007 on top of a 96 percent increase the previous season. Closing and advisory days at Great Lakes beaches increased 1 percent from 2006 levels on top of an 8 percent increase the previous season. The southeast was the only coastal region to experience a decrease for two consecutive seasons (63 percent from 2006 to 2007 and 3 percent from 2005 to 2006). The remaining three coastal regions all experienced a decrease in closing/advisory days in 2007 from 2006 levels after an increase in closing/advisory days the season before: in New England, 2007 levels decreased 46 percent in 2007 after a 69 percent increase in 2006. In Western states, 2007 levels decreased 21 percent after an 83 percent increase in 2006. In the DelMarVa Peninsula, 2007 levels decreased 16 percent after a 43 percent increase the previous season.

The percent of all samples exceeding national health standards remained generally unchanged at 7 percent in 2007 and 2006 and 8 percent in 2005. Regionally, the differences in percent exceedance during this three-year period differed by only 1 or 2 percent in most cases. The three-year trends in closing/advisory days for events lasting six consecutive weeks or less and percent exceedances matched for the Great lakes, Gulf Coast, NY-NJ, and the Southeast, but to lesser extents in the West, New England, and the DelMarVa Peninsula. In the West, this may be partially due to preemptive closings and advisories, which were unusually high in Hawaii in 2006.

Beach officials in all states continue to use traditional methods approved by the EPA that require about 24 hours to quantify bacterial indicator levels in beachwater samples. One state, New Hampshire, is preparing to use rapid test methods that could provide results in as little as two hours this year. Unless state budget cuts result in delays, bacteria levels in beachwater samples in New Hampshire will be quantified using a rapid test method alongside approved analysis methods beginning in August 2008. A number of states, including Alabama, California, Florida, Michigan, Ohio, and Rhode Island, have participated or will participate in the EPA's National Epidemiological and Environmental Assessment of Recreational (NEEAR) Water Studies. These studies are being conducted to help gain a better understanding of the connection between bacterial indicators, swimming at the beach, and peoples' health. Beachgoers are interviewed and water samples are collected and analyzed for bacteria using several analysis methods including rapid test methods. Several states have conducted studies of rapid test methods in addition to the NEEAR studies as well. California has invested an estimated \$3 million in rapid test method investigations, and other states that have conducted or participated in rapid test method research outside of the NEEAR studies include Indiana, Minnesota, and New Jersey.

Beachwater quality generally depends on many complex factors, but for some beaches, predictions of beachwater quality based on a few physical measurements of daily conditions can be calculated fairly accurately. Some states have taken advantage of this and have created computer beachwater quality models that rely on data from physical measurements such as rainfall levels, wind speed and direction, tides, wave heights, and currents. These models prepare rapid, daily predictions of beachwater quality and allow for beaches to be closed or placed under advisory the day that bacterial levels are expected to be high, rather than 24 hours after high levels of bacteria are present. States using computer models to inform closing and advisory decisions for at least some of their beaches in 2007 were California, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Other states, including Louisiana, Rhode Island, Michigan, New Hampshire, and New York, are gathering data necessary for and investigating the use of beachwater quality computer models for at least some of their beaches.

Because the water quality at many beaches is adversely impacted by stormwater runoff, another means of protecting public health is to preemptively close beaches or issue advisories when indicator bacteria levels are expected to be high after rainfall events. Only 11 states report that no rainfall advisories are issued at their coastal beaches: Alabama, Alaska, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, New Hampshire, Oregon, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. Many states report that they have developed quantitative standards for issuing preemptive rainfall advisories based on rainfall intensity for at least some of their beaches. States with quantitative rainfall standards include California, Connecticut, Florida, Maine,

Figure 1. Regional Differences in Percent Exceedance of National Standards, 2005–2007

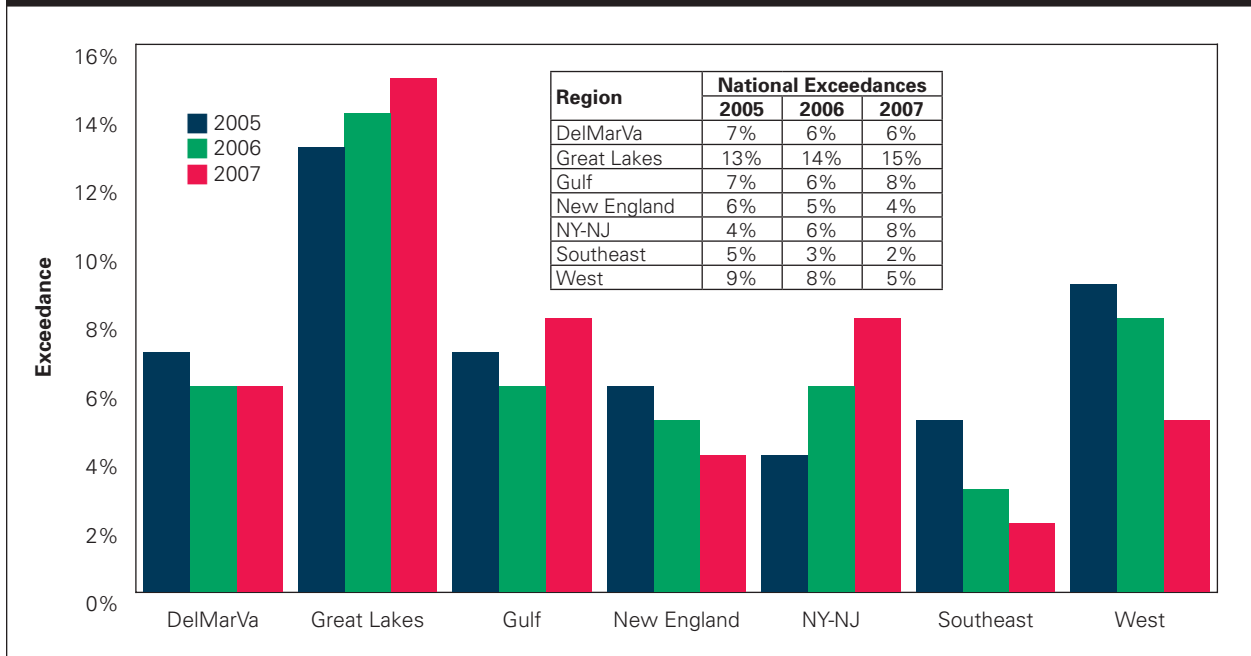
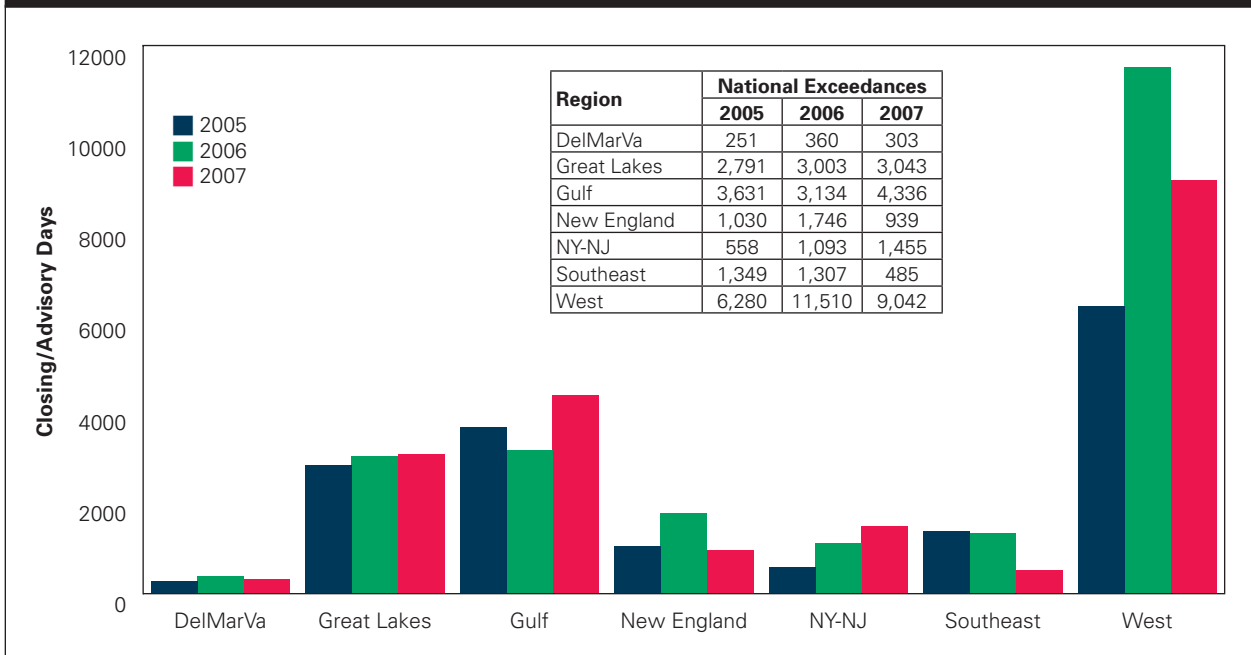


Figure 2. Regional Differences in Closing/Advisory Days, 2005–2007



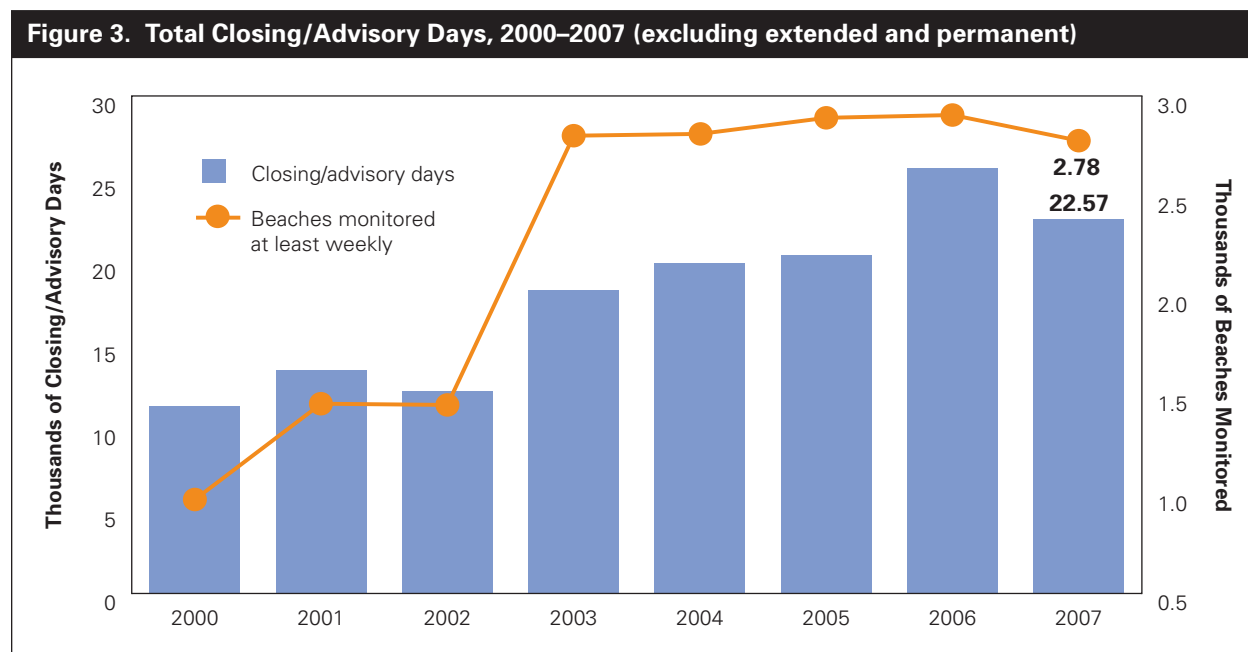
Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. Rainfall standards are under development in New Hampshire. Other states, including Minnesota and Mississippi, issue standing advisories warning the public to avoid beachwater contact after heavy rainfall or when storm drains are running. In North Carolina, permanent signs are posted on either side of stormdrain outfalls stating that swimming between the signs is not recommended when there is water flowing through the drain.

MAJOR FINDINGS

This section provides a national perspective on the major findings of NRDC’s *Testing the Waters* report on 2007 beach-water quality, closings and advisories, and the sources of pollution that caused them. For more information on state programs and specific beaches, see individual state summaries in Chapter 5.

Beach Closings/Advisories and Pollution Sources

- During 2007, U.S. ocean, bay, Great Lakes, and some freshwater beaches had 22,571 days of closings and advisories, 54 extended closings and advisories (seven to 13 consecutive weeks), and 55 permanent closings and advisories (more than 13 consecutive weeks). Including extended days, the total comes to 26,023 beach closing and advisory days.
- Since 1992, there have been more than 177,857 days of closings and advisories and 616 extended closings and advisories.
- The number of beach closing and advisory days decreased 12 percent (3,072 days) in 2007 from the previous year (see Figure 3). The major factor leading to the decrease in 2007 appears to be decreased rainfall in some areas, particularly Hawaii, the southeast and southern California. Nationwide, the number of beaches monitored at least once a week decreased 4 percent from 2,904 in 2006 to 2,775 in 2007.
- The continued high level of closings/advisories is an indication that regular monitoring continues to reveal serious water pollution at our nation’s coastal, bay, and Great Lakes beaches. Figure 4 (page 4) shows that 15,983 (71 percent)



Note: Because of inconsistencies in monitoring and closing/advisory practices among states and the different levels of data submission over time, it is difficult to make comparisons between states or to assess trends based on the closing/advisory data.

of the 2007 beach closings and advisories were issued because water quality monitoring revealed bacteria levels exceeding health and safety standards.

Major reasons why officials closed beaches or issued advisories in 2007 were as follows (see Figure 4):

- 71 percent (15,983) were based on monitoring that detected bacteria levels exceeding beachwater quality standards (an increase from 68 percent in 2006);
- 25 percent (5,552) were precautionary, due to rainfall known to carry pollution to swimming waters (a decrease from 33 percent in 2006);
- 3 percent (578) were in response to known pollution events, such as sewage treatment plant failures or breaks in sewage pipes. In other words, localities did not wait for monitoring results to decide whether to close beaches or issue advisories (unchanged from 3 percent in 2006);

Figure 4. Reported Reasons for Closings/Advisories in 2007

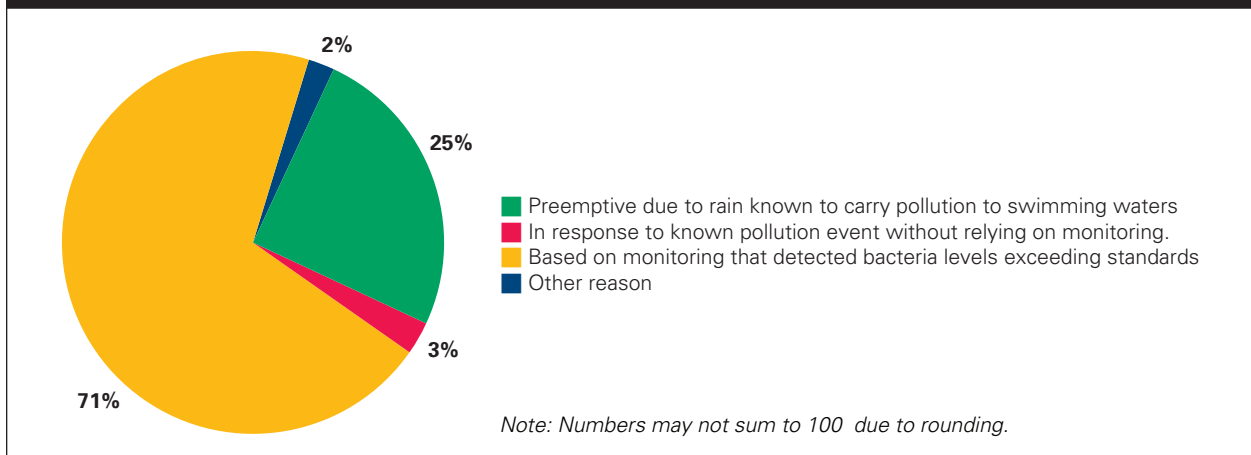
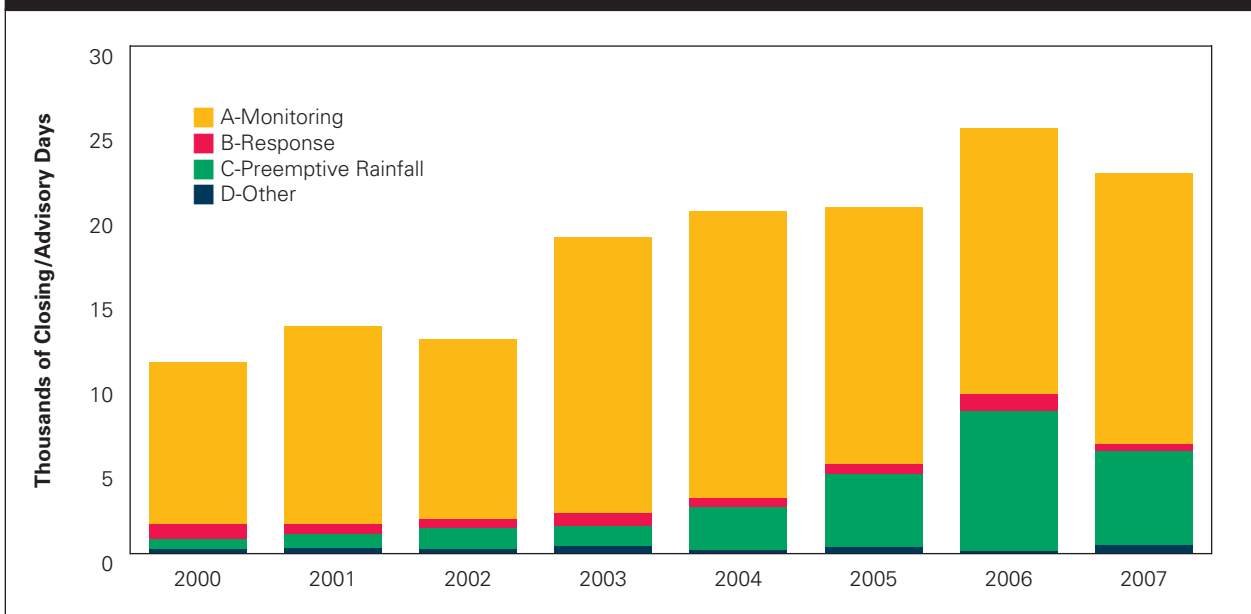


Figure 5. Reported Reasons for Closings/Advisories, 2000–2007



Key: (A) Based on monitoring that detected bacteria levels exceeding standards. (B) In response to known pollution event without relying on monitoring. (C) Preemptive due to rain known to carry pollution to swimming waters. (D) Other reason.

- 2 percent (458) were due to other causes, such as dredging and algal blooms (an increase from less than 1 percent in 2005).

Major pollution sources listed as responsible for 2007 beach closings and advisories include the following. The total is greater than 22,571 days because more than one source may have contributed to a given closing or advisory (see Figure 6):

- Unknown sources of pollution caused 8,524 closing/advisory days (33 percent of this year’s total)—a decrease from 14,167 days in 2006—plus 1,823 extended and 5,003 permanent closing or advisory days. Sewage or stormwater discharges usually cause elevated bacteria levels, but efforts to determine the causes of increased bacteria levels have not kept pace with new or more frequent monitoring practices;

Figure 6. Sources of Pollution That Caused Closings/Advisories, 2007

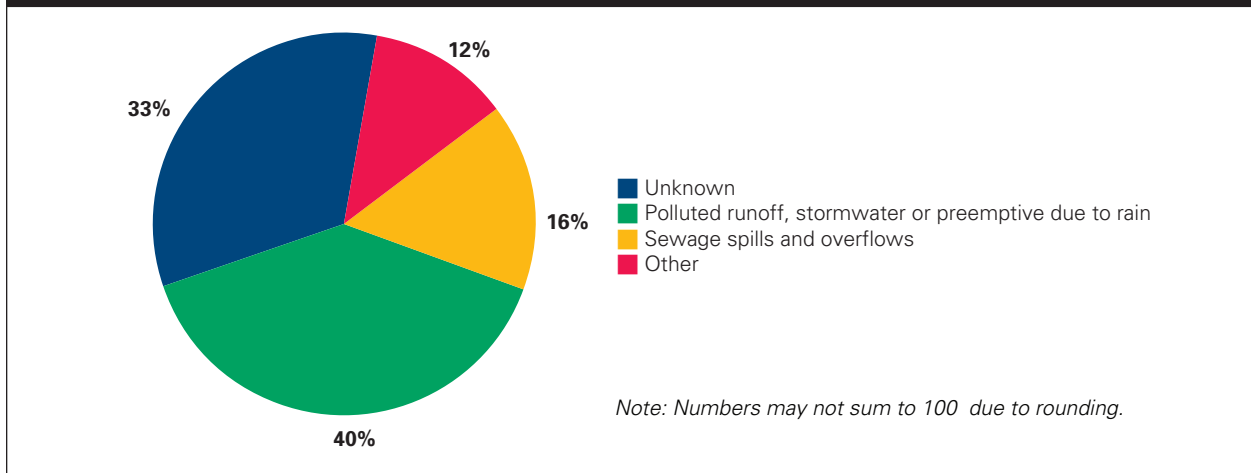
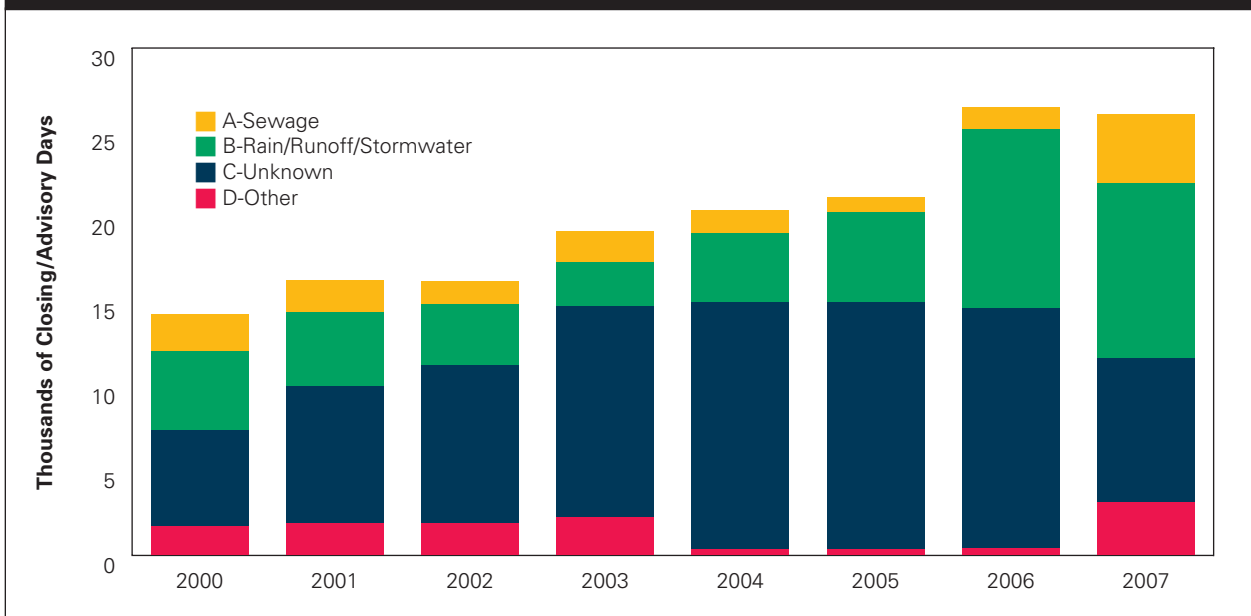


Figure 7. Sources of Pollution That Caused Closings/Advisories, 2000–2007

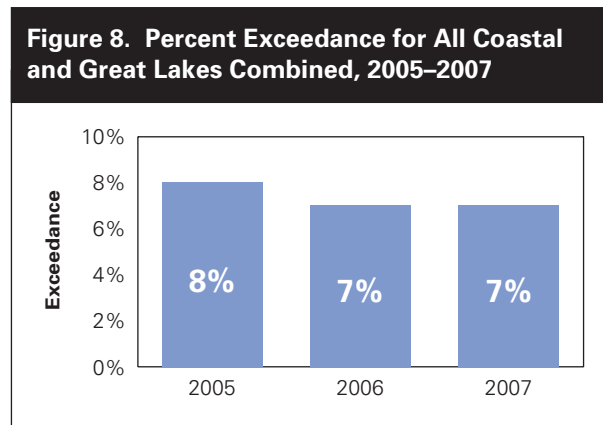


Totals shown are greater than annual totals because more than one pollution source may have contributed to each closing/advisory. **Key:** (A) Sewage spills and overflows. (B) Polluted runoff, stormwater, or preemptive due to rain. (C) Unknown. (D) Other reasons (including those with no source information provided).

- Polluted runoff and stormwater caused or contributed to 10,394 closing/advisory days (40 percent of this year's total)—a decrease from 10,597 days in 2006—plus 822 extended and 1,660 permanent closing or advisory days;
- Sewage spills and overflows caused or contributed to 4,097 closing/advisory days (16 percent of this year's total)—an increase from 1,301 days from 2006—plus 1,083 extended and 4,421 permanent closing or advisory days (includes combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, breaks or blockages in sewer lines, and faulty septic systems);
- Elevated bacteria levels from miscellaneous sources, such as boat discharges or wildlife, accounted for 3,087 closing/advisory days (12 percent of this year's total)—an increase from 410 days in 2006—plus 808 extended and 4,078 permanent closing or advisory days;
- Preemptive rainfall advisories, usually due to polluted stormwater or sewage overflows, accounted for 5552 closing/advisory days (25 percent of this year's total)—a decrease from 8,334 days in 2006. closing or advisory days.

Beachwater Quality

For the third consecutive year, NRDC used the percentage of all beachwater samples collected in 2007 that exceeded the BEACH Act required daily maximum standards to compare water quality at beaches ringing our nation from the Pacific Northwest to Southern California, from New England to the Florida Keys, and all along the U.S. Great Lakes



shoreline. For marine waters, the standard is 104 enterococcus colony-forming units per 100 milliliters (ml) and for the freshwater, the standard is 235 *E. coli* colony-forming units per 100 ml.

For the 2007 beach season, the NRDC dataset includes monitoring results for 131,977 samples (up from 106,417 in 2006) at 3,516 beaches and beach segments (a slight increase from 3,500 in 2006; most state and local officials divide longer beaches into manageable monitoring segments). The percent of all samples exceeding national health standards remained generally unchanged at 7 percent in 2007 and 2006 and 8 percent in 2005. *Note:* to make this three-year comparison, NRDC includes only the 2,675 beaches reported in each of these three years.

In 2007, beaches in Illinois, Ohio, and Wisconsin ranked highest in percent of samples exceeding national standards. It is important to note that a top-ranking state, while a clear indication of dirty coastal recreational waters, is not necessarily an indication of a bad actor. For example, all of the top three states always issue an advisory when a sample exceeds the standard; they do not wait for the results of a resample or check other conditions first as some other states do. (Only a handful of states generally resample before issuing an advisory: Connecticut, New Jersey, Washington, and Delaware.) The top two states also have among the highest percent of Tier 1 beaches that are monitored more frequently than once a week (Tier 1 beaches are popular and/or have known pollution sources in the vicinity of the beach).

Table 1. Rank of States by Percent Beachwater Samples Exceeding the National Daily Standard in 2007

Rank	State	Percent Exceedance	Total Samples	All Reported Beaches	Tier 1 Beaches	Percent of Tier 1 Beaches Monitored More Than Once a Week	Resample or Other Info Needed Before Action
1	IL	23%	5,806	69	47	96%	no
2	OH	18%	1,350	23	20	100%	no
3	WI	16%	4,263	192	130	1%	no
4	IN	15%	2,210	28	7	71%	no

Testing the Waters 2008

Rank	State	Percent Exceedance	Total Samples	All Reported Beaches	Tier 1 Beaches	Percent of Tier 1 Beaches Monitored More Than Once a Week	Resample or Other Info Needed Before Action
5	LA	15%	988	29	7	0%	sometimes
6	SC	13%	1,214	63	7	0%	sometimes
7	MS	12%	1,748	22	14	0%	no
8	NY	11%	7,077	365	82	22%	sometimes
9	OR	10%	1,533	59	59	0%	no
10	TX	9%	15,423	169	10	0%	no
11	MN	9%	958	79	8	88%	no
12	RI	8%	1,882	239	20	60%	almost never
13	ME	8%	1,381	60	57	5%	sometimes
14	MD	7%	5,479	172	23	0%	sometimes
15	AL	7%	946	97	9	89%	no
16	PA	6%	1,160	12	9	89%	no
17	CA	6%	27,603	422	263	9%	no
18	CT	5%	1,682	66	54	0%	yes
19	NJ	5%	4,094	329	224	0%	yes
20	MI	5%	4,880	962	197	21%	no
21	FL	4%	15,990	634	104	0%	sometimes
22	WA	4%	2,979	744	117	0%	usually
23	GA	4%	965	41	17	0%	no
24	MA	3%	7,605	592	12	100%	no
25	HI	3%	5,432	449	47	43%	no
26	NC	2%	4,708	244	94	0%	no
27	VA	2%	940	47	47	0%	no
28	DE	1%	373	23	17	0%	yes
29	NH	1%	1,241	16	7	100%	no
30	AK	0%	10	3	2	0%	sometimes

For the third consecutive year, NRDC highlighted beaches exceeding the national daily standard more than 25 percent of the time. In 2007, this list included 131 beaches in 23 states (AL, CA, CT, FL, HI, IL, IN, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, NC, NJ, NY, OH, OR, RI, TX, VA, WA, and WI) (see Table 2). Those violations are pretty good indications that the beachwater was contaminated with human or animal waste, and that beachgoers were either swimming in that waste or banned from doing so due to the health risks. Thirty-seven beach areas in 11 states (CA, FL, IL, IN, MN, NJ, NY, OH, TX, VA, and WI) made this list in each of the last three years (2005 through 2007) (see Table 3).

Table 2. Beaches with More Than 25 Percent of Samples Exceeding Daily National Standards in 2007

State	County	Beach	Total Samples	% Exceeding National Standard	Monitoring Frequency
IL	Cook	Kathy Osterman Beach	12	100%	5/wk
IL	Lake	North Point Marina North Beach	208	83%	daily
CA	Los Angeles	Avalon Beach	52	75%	1/wk

Testing the Waters 2008

State	County	Beach	Total Samples	% Exceeding National Standard	Monitoring Frequency
FL	Dixie	Shired Island	43	72%	1/wk
FL	Taylor	Cedar Island	32	66%	1/wk
OH	Cuyahoga	Villa Angela State Park	55	64%	4/wk
WI	Kenosha	Pennoyer Park Beach	38	63%	1/wk
OH	Cuyahoga	Euclid St. Pk.	74	59%	4/wk
FL	Taylor	Hagen's Cove	32	59%	1/wk
FL	Taylor	Keaton Beach	32	59%	1/wk
IL	Cook	Jackson Park Beach	160	56%	5/wk
NJ	Ocean	Hancock	36	56%	1/wk
CA	Orange	Doheny State Beach Park	47	55%	2/wk
WI	Kenosha	Alford Park Beach	31	55%	1/wk
HI	Kauai	Hanama'ulu Beach Co. Park	22	55%	no data
FL	Taylor	Dekle Beach	32	53%	1/wk
IN	Lake	Jeorse Park	141	52%	5/wk
RI	Washington	Surf Hotel	2	50%	1/mo
IL	Lake	Great Lakes Naval Nunn Beach	93	48%	daily
WI	Kenosha	Simmons Island Beach	50	48%	2/wk
OH	Ottawa	Camp Perry	46	48%	4/wk
CA	Los Angeles	Avalon Beach	44	48%	1/wk
MA	Barnstable	Shorewood Beach Association	21	48%	1/wk
WI	Sheboygan	Kohler Andrae State Park Nature Center Beach	57	47%	4/wk
WI	Kenosha	Southport Park Beach	28	46%	1/wk
MI	Wayne	Crescent Sail Yacht Club	29	45%	1/wk
MI	Muskegon	Meinert County Park	9	44%	1/wk
NY	Suffolk	Tanner Park	36	44%	1/wk
IL	Cook	Winnetka Elder Park Beach	66	44%	daily
TX	Nueces	Cole Park	561	44%	1/wk
WI	Manitowoc	Fischer Park Beaches	23	43%	1/wk
NJ	Ocean	River	28	43%	1/wk
WI	Manitowoc	Hika Park Bay	28	43%	1/wk
WI	Sheboygan	Kohler Andrae State Park North Picnic Beach	59	42%	4/wk
FL	Escambia	Bayou Chico	52	42%	1/wk
IN	La Porte	Washington Park	169	42%	3/wk
MD	Anne Arundel	Colchester	12	42%	1/mo
WI	Milwaukee	South Shore Beach	53	42%	daily
FL	Franklin	Carrabelle Beach	49	41%	1/wk
MD	Cecil	Carpenters Point Beach	42	40%	1/wk
IL	Cook	Rainbow Beach	146	40%	5/wk
MN	St Louis	Park Pt 20th/Hearing Is, Duluth	72	40%	2/wk
CA	Los Angeles	Avalon Beach	40	40%	1/wk

Testing the Waters 2008

State	County	Beach	Total Samples	% Exceeding National Standard	Monitoring Frequency
IL	Cook	31st Street Beach	80	40%	5/wk
NJ	Ocean	Beachwood Beach West	25	40%	1/wk
WI	Manitowoc	Ymca Beach	40	40%	2/wk
WI	Kenosha	Eichelman Beach	46	39%	2/wk
NJ	Ocean	Maxon	26	38%	1/wk
NY	Chautauqua	Wright Park West	26	38%	1/wk
CA	Los Angeles	Cabrillo Beach	163	38%	daily
TX	Nueces	Ropes Park	255	38%	1/wk
MI	Menominee	Henes Park	72	38%	1/wk
VA	King George	Fairview Beach	24	38%	1/wk
WI	Sheboygan	Kohler Andrae State Park North Beach	59	37%	4/wk
NY	Monroe	Ontario Beach	86	37%	2/wk
CA	Los Angeles	Santa Monica State Beach	209	37%	1/wk
MD	Cecil	Buttonwood Beach	33	36%	2/mo
MD	Queen Anne's	Duck Neck Campground	36	36%	1/wk
CA	Orange	Poche County Beach	70	36%	2/wk
MD	Kent	Kinnard's Point	45	36%	1/wk
TX	Nueces	Emerald Beach	116	35%	no data
LA	Cameron	Dung Beach	40	35%	2/mo
NJ	Ocean	Money Island	26	35%	1/wk
OR	Curry	Mill Beach	118	34%	1/wk
CA	Orange	Doheny State Beach Park	48	33%	2/wk
MD	Cecil	Sandy Hill Camp	21	33%	2/mo
MI	Delta	Gladstone Bathing Beach/Van Cleve Park	9	33%	1/wk
WI	Manitowoc	Red Arrow Park Beach Manitowoc	33	33%	2/wk
WI	Ozaukee	Harrington State Park Beach North	69	33%	4/wk
WI	Sheboygan	Kohler Andrae State Park South Picnic Beach	60	33%	4/wk
TX	Nueces	Poenisch Park	122	33%	1/wk
FL	Wakulla	Mash Island	49	33%	1/wk
LA	Cameron	Little Florida	43	33%	2/mo
CA	Los Angeles	Avalon Beach	40	33%	1/wk
NY	Suffolk	Venetian Shores	40	33%	1/wk
IN	Lake	Buffington Harbor	71	32%	5/wk
WI	Manitowoc	Neshotah Beach	31	32%	2/wk
AL	Baldwin	Spanish Cove	53	32%	1/wk
FL	Okaloosa	Garniers	53	32%	1/wk
CA	Ventura	Rincon Beach	50	32%	1/wk
IL	Lake	Waukegan South Beach	160	32%	daily
HI	Honolulu	Ka'alawai Beach	22	32%	1/wk
IL	Cook	Winnetka Centennial Dog Beach	66	32%	1/wk
OR	Lincoln	Nye Beach	114	32%	2/mo

Testing the Waters 2008

State	County	Beach	Total Samples	% Exceeding National Standard	Monitoring Frequency
IL	Cook	Evanstonsouth Beach	80	31%	daily
NC	Currituck	Swimming Area at End of Sr 1142	16	31%	2/mo
NY	Erie	Hamburg Bathing Beach	32	31%	2/wk
LA	Cameron	Gulf Breeze	39	31%	2/mo
MA	Essex	Children's Island-Back	13	31%	1/wk
NY	Erie	Woodlawn Beach-Woodlawn Beach State Park	59	31%	1/wk
MD	Cecil	Charlestown Manor	33	30%	2/mo
MD	Kent	Quaker Neck Public Landing	33	30%	1/mo
FL	Bay	Carl Gray Park	53	30%	1/wk
CT	New London	Kiddie's Beach	20	30%	1/wk
IL	Cook	Northwestern University Beach	30	30%	5/wk
IL	Lake	Waukegan North Beach	97	30%	daily
OR	Lincoln	D River Beach	57	30%	2/mo
LA	Cameron	Rutherford Beach	37	30%	2/mo
LA	Cameron	Hackberry Beach	37	30%	2/mo
IL	Cook	South Shore	146	29%	5/wk
ME	York	Wells Harbor	17	29%	1/wk
MI	Arenac	Whites Beach	51	29%	1/wk
IL	Lake	Lakeforest Forest Park Beach	96	29%	daily
WI	Ozaukee	County Road D Boat Launch Beach	62	29%	4/wk
OH	Cuyahoga	Edgewater St. Pk.	76	29%	daily
WI	Kewaunee	Crescent Beach	38	29%	2/wk
NY	Suffolk	Sayville Beach	66	29%	1/wk
MA	Barnstable	Cockle Cove Creek - Parking Lot	14	29%	1/wk
MA	Essex	Sandy Beach	14	29%	1/wk
NY	Nassau	Biltmore Beach	46	28%	6/mo
CA	Orange	Newport Bay	43	28%	1/wk
MD	Anne Arundel	Manhattan Beach at Cypress Creek	18	28%	1/mo
CA	Orange	Doheny State Beach Park	65	28%	2/wk
NY	Suffolk	Sayville Marina Park	65	28%	1/wk
WI	Ozaukee	Harrington State Park Beach South	65	28%	4/wk
MD	Cecil	Crystal Beach Manor	33	27%	2/mo
NY	Chautauqua	Wright Park East	22	27%	1/wk
IL	Cook	Montrose Beach	148	27%	1/wk
MA	Norfolk	Chikatawbot	15	27%	1/wk
ME	Knox	Camden Yacht Club	15	27%	1/wk
NC	Dare	Southern Shores Private Soundside Access	30	27%	1/wk
NY	Chautauqua	Lake Erie State Park Beach	30	27%	2/wk
WA	Island	Oak Harbor City Beach Park	45	27%	1/wk
CA	Los Angeles	Avalon Beach	34	26%	1/wk

Testing the Waters 2008

State	County	Beach	Total Samples	% Exceeding National Standard	Monitoring Frequency
IL	Cook	57th Street Beach	148	26%	5/wk
TX	San Patricio	Nueces Bay Causeway #4	114	26%	no data
LA	Cameron	Constance Beach	42	26%	2/mo
MD	Kent	Tolchester Estates Beach	42	26%	2/mo
TX	Nueces	Laguna Shores	111	26%	1/wk
ME	York	Goose Rocks	73	26%	5/wk
IL	Cook	Albion	289	26%	5/wk

Table 3. Repeat Offenders: Beaches with More Than 25 Percent of Samples Exceeding Daily National Standards in 2005, 2006, and 2007

State	County	Beach	Tier	Monitoring Frequency	Potential pollution sources (reported by EPA)
CA	Los Angeles	Avalon Beach-south of GP Pier	1	1/wk	Unknown
CA	Los Angeles	Avalon Beach-north of GP Pier	1	1/wk	Unknown
CA	Los Angeles	Avalon Beach-near Busy B Cafe	1	1/wk	Unknown
CA	Los Angeles	Cabrillo Beach	1	Daily	Unknown
CA	Los Angeles	Santa Monica State Beach-Santa Monica Canyon	1	1/wk	Unknown
CA	Orange	Doheny State Beach-3000' South Outfall	1	2/wk	Unknown
CA	Orange	Doheny State Beach-Surfzone at Outfall	1	2/wk	Unknown
CA	Orange	Doheny State Beach-4000' South Outfall	1	2/wk	Unknown
CA	Orange	Doheny State Beach-250' S of San Juan Creek	1	2/wk	Unknown
CA	Orange	Doheny State Beach-2000' South Outfall	1	2/wk	Unknown
CA	Orange	Doheny State Beach-1000' South Outfall	1	2/wk	Unknown
CA	Orange	Doheny State Beach-North of San Juan Creek	1	2/wk	Unknown
CA	Orange	Newport Bay-Newport Blvd Bridge	1	1/wk	Unknown
CA	Orange	Newport Bay-Ski Zone	1	1/wk	Unknown
FL	Dixie	Shired Island	1	1/wk	Unknown
FL	Taylor	Dekle Beach	1	1/wk	Stormwater, wildlife, dry runoff, septic, boats
FL	Taylor	Keaton Beach	1	1/wk	Unknown, dry runoff, boats, wildlife, stormwater
FL	Taylor	Cedar Island	1	1/wk	Boats, dry runoff, wildlife, stormwater
IL	Cook	Jackson Park Beach	1	5/wk	Unknown
IL	Lake	North Point Marina North Beach	1	Daily	Unknown
IN	Lake	Jeorse Park	2	5/wk	None listed

Testing the Waters 2008

State	County	Beach	Tier	Monitoring Frequency	Potential pollution sources (reported by EPA)
MN	St Louis	Park Point 20th/Hearing Is, Duluth	1	2/wk	Wildlife, stormwater, dry runoff, septic, sanitary sewer overflow, POTW, sew break, combined sewer overflow, boats, agricultural runoff
NJ	Ocean	Beachwood Beach West	1	1/wk	None listed
NY	Chautauqua	Wright Park West	1	1/wk	Stormwater, wildlife
NY	Chautauqua	Wright Park East	1	1/wk	Stormwater, wildlife
OH	Cuyahoga	Villa Angela St. Pk.	1	4/wk	None listed
OH	Ottawa	Camp Perry	1	4/wk	None listed
TX	Nueces	Ropes Park	No data	1/wk	None listed
VA	King George	Fairview Beach	1	1/wk	Unknown
WI	Kenosha	Eichelman	2	2/wk	Stormwater, wildlife
WI	Kewaunee	Crescent	2	2/wk	Unknown
WI	Manitowoc	YMCA	2	2/wk	Unknown
WI	Milwaukee	South Shore	3	Daily	Unknown
WI	Sheboygan	Kohler Andrae North Beach	3	4/wk	Unknown
WI	Sheboygan	Kohler Andrae North Picnic	3	4/wk	Unknown
WI	Sheboygan	Kohler Andrae Nature Center	3	4/wk	Unknown
WI	Sheboygan	Kohler Andrae South Picnic	3	4/wk	Unknown