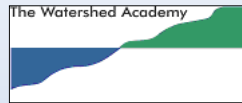


Re-engaging Your Volunteer Monitoring Organization

Webcast sponsored by EPA's Watershed Academy



Tuesday, November 19, 2013
1:00pm – 3:00pm Eastern

Instructors:

Julie Vastine, Director, Alliance for Aquatic Resource Monitoring (ALLARM)

Dr. Bill Deutsch, Director, Alabama Water Watch

Kris Stepenuck, Coordinator, Wisconsin Water Action Volunteers Stream Monitoring Program

1

Webcast Logistics

- **To Ask a Question** – Type your question in the “Questions” tool box on the right side of your screen and click “Send.”
- **To report any technical issues** (such as audio problems) – Type your issue in the “Questions” tool box on the right side of your screen and click “Send” and we will respond by posting an answer in the “Questions” box.

2

Overview of Today's Webcast

- Go-to online volunteer monitoring resources
- Volunteer recruitment and retention
- Alabama Water Watch 20-year Assessment
- National trends, successes, and outcomes of volunteer monitoring activities



3

Taking the pulse and re-engaging your volunteer water monitoring organization!



Julie Vastine, Alliance for Aquatic Resource Monitoring
Bill Deutsch, Alabama Water Watch
Kristine Stepenuck, Wisconsin Water Action

4

Presentation Gameplan

- VolMon resources
- Volunteer engagement
 - Local
 - Statewide
 - National
- National success stories



5

VolMon Resources

A screenshot of the National Water Quality Monitoring Council (NWQMC) website. The page features a header with the NWQMC logo and the tagline "Working Together for Clean Water". Below the header is a navigation menu with categories like "About Us", "Workgroups", "Products", and "Resources". The "Resources" section is highlighted with a red circle. The main content area includes a section for "PRODUCT NEWS: NEMI 4.0 Released" and an "ANNOUNCEMENT: 9th National Monitoring Conference".

6

http://acwi.gov/monitoring/vm/

Working Together for Clean Water

About Us | Home | Advisory Committee on Water Information | Workgroups | Products | Webinars | Partners

Resources for Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring

List Services for Discussion and Support

A LISTSERV allows a group of people have discussions through email without having to address email to each person on the email list. Everyone who is interested in the topic of the mailing list server can be added to the list, and will automatically receive emails posted to the list by other list users. If you reply to an email message that is posted to the list, your reply will go only to the original sender of the message. You can subscribe to or unsubscribe from a list server at any time, so if you think you might be interested in joining, and later find this is not the list for you, it's simple to remove yourself from the list.

- 1. USEPA Volunteer Monitoring LISTSERV**
The [Volunteer Listserv](#)
Join this community network to ask questions, solicit input, and provide information on any volunteer monitoring program or administrative topic. To subscribe to the LISTSERV, send a blank email message to: volmon@pubs.epa.gov
- 2. Extension Volunteer Monitoring Network**
The University of Wisconsin-Extension has created a LISTSERV to exchange information with water quality and monitoring program coordinators. To join or unsubscribe from this email list service, use the form at <https://acs.wisc.edu/extension/listserv/subscribe/>. They also have an extensive archive of select interactions to help ensure that the knowledge shared through them can reach as wide an audience as possible.

Publications

Newsletters

Interested in volunteer monitoring? The National Volunteer Monitoring newsletter may meet your interests. It covers a wide variety of topics, ranging from Algae to Zebra Mussels. Check out the newsletter site by clicking on the image below.

Guides for Establishing Your Own Volunteer Monitoring Program

These resources will help ANY Volunteer Monitoring Program and serve as quick guides for specific program areas. The Extension Volunteer Monitoring Network has created a comprehensive support system for Extension volunteer water quality monitoring and citizen science efforts across the country. The goal is to expand and strengthen the capacity of the existing Extension Volunteer Monitoring Network and to support development of new programs. The PDF's are downloadable here (see below) or at <http://www.usawaterquality.org/volunteer> along with other resources.

1. Getting Started

www.usawaterquality.org/volunteer/

Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring
National Water Resource Project
A Partnership of USDA APIS & Land Grant Colleges and Universities

Home of the Extension Volunteer Monitoring Network

- Volunteer Monitoring
- National Water Resource Project
- Project Description (2007-08)
- Nationwide Inquiry Results (NWR)
- Outreach Materials and Activities
- Online Databases
- Training Modules
- Extension Volunteer Monitoring Network Programs
- National Volunteer Water NWR Monitoring Program Directory
- Extension-connected Programs
- Master Naturalist Programs
- Job postings
- Researching and Validating Volunteer Monitoring
- Validation Studies
- Other Volunteer Monitoring Research
- Related Research and Educational Efforts
- Select Archives of Volunteer Monitoring Listserv Discussions
- Publications
- Tribal Initiatives

Upcoming Events >>>
ANRSP Conference
Nov. 4-7, 2013
Ocean Springs, MS

Of Special Interest

- Guide for Growing Programs
- Getting Started (2014-08)
- Why Monitoring Makes Sense (2012-08)
- Designing Your Monitoring Strategy (11-10-2010)
- Monitoring Matrix (2010-08)
- Effective Training (2010-08)
- Monitoring Equipment Suppliers (2012-08)
- Direct Links to Monitoring Program Manuals (online)
- Building Credibility Through Internet Exchanges (12-10-2010)
- Volunteer Management (11-10-2010)
- Planning Your Program's Data Management System (2010-08)
- Tips and Tools for Effective Presentations (2011-08)
- Outreach Tools (2011-08)
- Fundraising (2011-08)
- Bacteria Monitoring Intro (2011-08)
- Methods for Monitoring Bacteria in Surface Waters (2011-08)
- Presenting Bacteria Monitoring Data Effectively (2011-08)
- Evaluating Your Volunteer Monitoring Program (2011-08)

ALLARM Background

Empower communities with scientific tools to monitor, protect, and restore PA streams.



Educate. Engage. Empower.

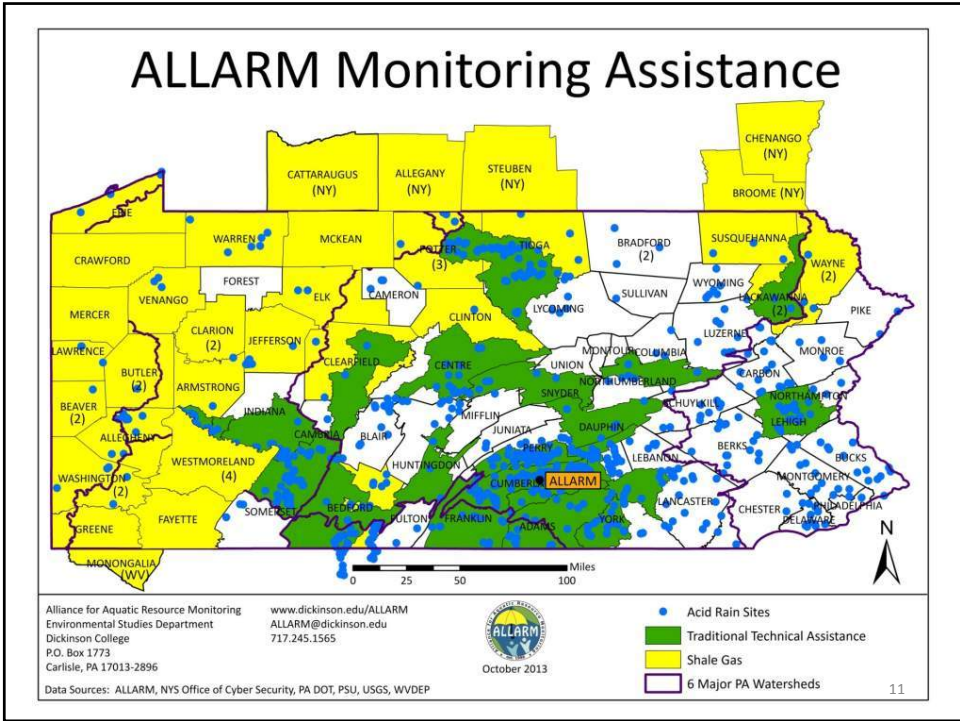
9

Who we are

- Project of the environmental studies department (1986)
- 3 full time directors
- 1 science director/Dickinson faculty
- 10 – 14 students



10



PA Watershed Organization Trends

- 1999-2005
- 2005-2009
- 2010-today

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Important to go back to the basics

- Strategic planning
- Volunteer recruitment/retention



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Strategic Planning

- Where is your organization going?
- How is it going to get there?
- Who is going to do the work?
- How will you know if you have achieved your goals?



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Strategic Planning Outcomes

- 3-5 year plan
- Manageable projects
 - Resources
- Approachable projects
 - New volunteers
 - Outreach



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Reasons why people volunteer

- Benefit family or self
- Help a cause you believe in
- Do something you like to do
- Feel sense of accomplishment
- Meet people and find new friends
- Find challenge in new skills and experiences
- Gain work experience



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Volunteer Recruitment

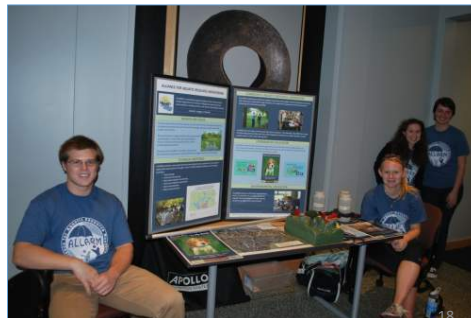
1. Know your organization
2. Know what you want
 - a) Skills
 - b) Time frames
3. Develop recruitment resources
4. Design a recruitment strategy
 - a) Advertising – print, online, media
 - b) Reach out to partners
5. Manage your volunteers



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Recruitment

- Newspapers/newsletter
- Social media
- Community organizations
- Community centers
- Public fairs/events



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Get to know your volunteers!

- Organization orientation
- Ask about their motivation
- Survey skill sets
- Ask what they would like to get out of volunteering
- Open two-way communication



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Managing volunteers

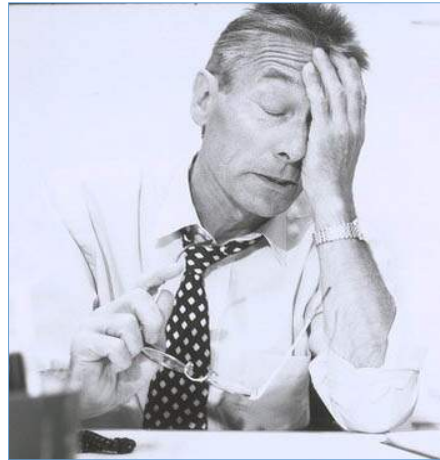
- Volunteer coordinator
- Job descriptions
- Clear start and end points
- Care and feeding
- Opportunities for feedback

Service Position Title:	
Service Location:	
Service Impact:	
Immediate Supervisor/Title: Service Position Summary:	



Reasons for burnout

- Voice and role ambiguity
 - Make sure volunteers play a role in decisions that affect them
 - Make sure volunteers have a clear sense of what they are signing up to do – job description



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Retention

- Change it up
- Provide leadership opportunities
- Effective feedback
- Recognition



22

Tips for acknowledging volunteers

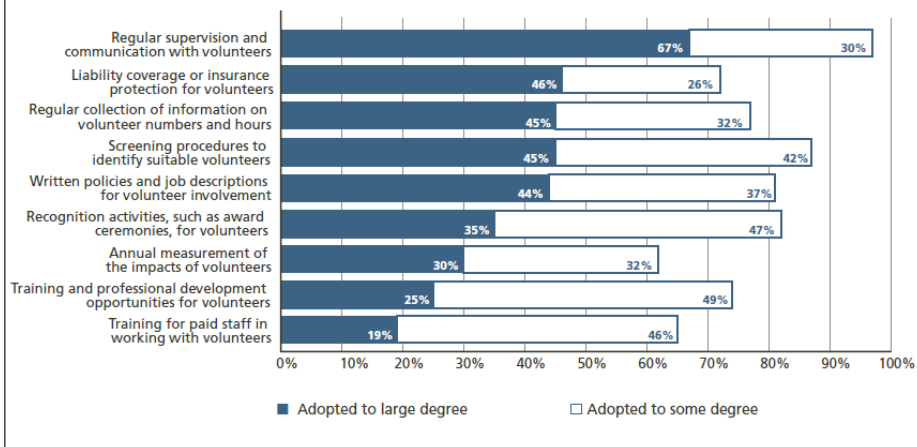
- 6 month check in
- Celebrate anniversaries
- Annual volunteer celebration
- Coordinator check-ins
 - Re-evaluate commitment
 - Identify new interests and goals



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Study by The Urban Institute www.urban.org

Figure 1: Management Practices that Charities Say They Practice to a Large Degree or to Some Degree



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Case Study: Lower Penns Creek

- Process
 - Strategic Planning (5 mtgs)
 - Volunteer Recruitment planning (3 mtgs)
- Outcomes
 - 3 year plan/schedule
 - Volunteer roles (short-term & long term)
 - Outreach and follow up strategy
 - Dedicated volunteer coordinator

Lower Penns Creek Watershed Association: Volunteer Recruitment Strategy

Task	Task Description	Time Commitment	Key Organizers
Environmental Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public outreach • Identify audience, develop curriculum look at state standards • Build relationship of program • Implement program New Berlin Charter School & Pennview Christian Academy	Long term: Curriculum, outreach, relationship building Short term: Implement program	
Rain Garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mulch, weed, turnover • Replanting • Maintenance 	Long term: Planning, volunteer recruitment Short term: implementation	
Clean Ups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site location • Connect with townships, partners orgs • Get supplies • Logistics and trash removal • Publicity • Clean Up 	Long term: Advertising, recruitment, networking, logistics Short term: implementation	
Rain Barrels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get barrels & parts (Jason has 200 520/barrel) • Assemble barrels • Determine location and organize presenters • Advertise workshops/recruit participants • Collaborate with other orgs • Follow up with participants, schedule a LPCWA speaker on a related topic 	Long term: Advertising, assemble, recruitment, networking, logistics, follow up Short term: implementation	
Community Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose topic • Find a speaker • Advertise meeting/speaker • Let other groups know about speaker (NETWORK!) • Update organizational materials (brochure, display, website) • Social media? If or when appropriate 	Long term: Advertising, speaker recruitment, networking, outreach materials, volunteer appreciation	
Streambank Preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a strategy (rain garden, stormwater BMP?) • Scout out site and work with stakeholders on preservation • Coordinate with Union County on planting and stream structures. • Seek out technical assistance/ collaborators 	Long term: Strategic visioning, advertising, recruitment, networking, follow up Short term: implementation	
Volunteer Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get contact information, track, and contact volunteers • Annual meeting and implementation 	Long term: Everything	

Resources

- *Strategic Planning Workbook for Nonprofit Organizations*, Amherst H. Wilder Foundation, 1997
- www.urban.org "Volunteer Management Practices and Retention of Volunteers"
- www.nps.gov/nero/rtcatoobox/org_volunteers.htm
- www.usawaterquality.org/volunteer

References:

- Stedman, R., B. Lee, K. Brasier, J. Weigle, and F. Higdon. 2009. "Cleaning Up Water? Or Building Rural Community? Community Watershed Organizations in Pennsylvania." *Rural Sociology* 74(2):178-200.
- Higdon, F., K. Brasier, R. Stedman, B. Lee, and S. Sherman. 2005. [Assessment of Community Watershed Organizations in Rural Pennsylvania](#). Final report to the Center for Rural Pennsylvania.

Alabama Water Watch



Alabama
Water
Watch 



27

Presentation Overview

- AWW Program Description
- AWW 20-Year Program Study
- Lessons and Applications for Other Programs



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AWW Institutional Support



Auburn University School of Fisheries,
Aquaculture and Aquatic Sciences



Three Components of AWW



AWW Water Chemistry Monitoring



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AWW Bacteriological Monitoring



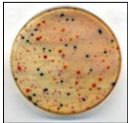
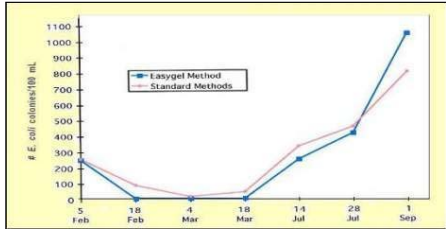
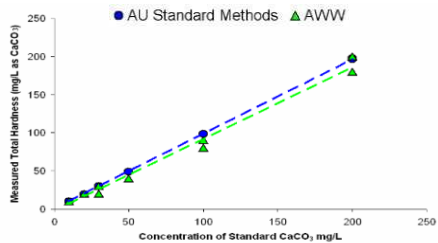
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AWW Stream Biomonitoring



33

AWW Quality Assurance Plans



WATER CHEMISTRY QUALITY ASSURANCE PLAN
(Revision of the Quality Assurance Plan approved June 1996)

For
Alabama Water Watch

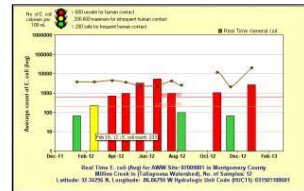
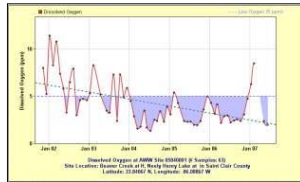
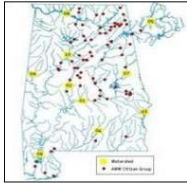
A Program dedicated to developing a strong volunteer monitoring network of Alabama's lakes, streams and canals. Funded in part by a grant from the U.S. EPA, Region 4, Clean Water Act, Section 105. Administered by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

Prepared for:
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION 4
January 25, 2004

APPROVED BY:
 Ronald E. Stedje, Director, 1/23/04
 William E. Stedje, State Quality Coordinator, 1/23/04
 William E. Stedje, Director, Region 4, 1/23/04
 William E. Stedje, Director, Region 4, Quality Assurance Manager, 1/23/04

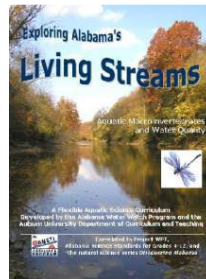
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AWW Online Database



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Action: Environmental Education

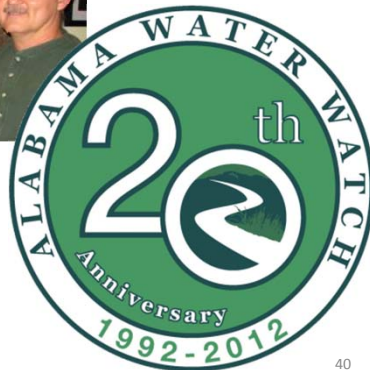


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AWW's International Expansion



Alabama Water Watch



AWW Milestones, 1993-2012



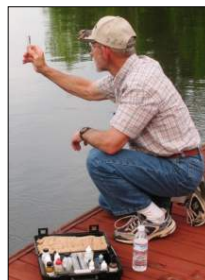
- 270 monitoring groups
- 1,670 training sessions
- 6,400 certified citizen monitors
- 2,500 sites on 800 waterbodies
- 72,000 data records
- 297,000 volunteer hours
- 30 citizen trainers

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Example Program Indicators

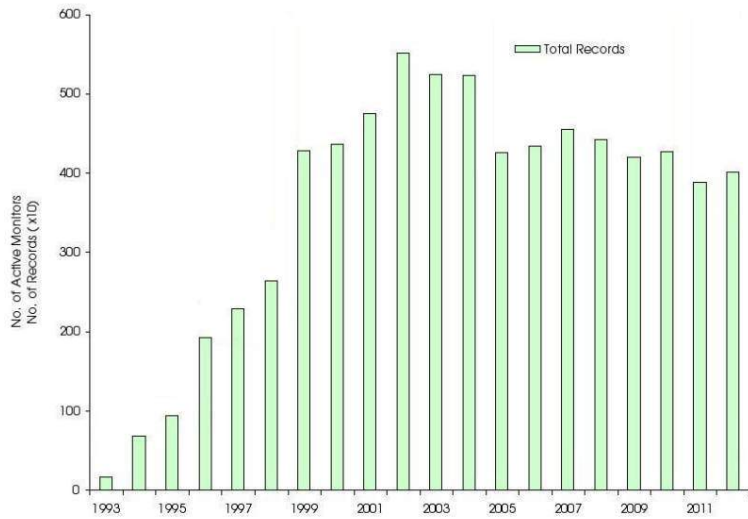
- Data Records Submitted (per year)
- Active Monitors
- Records per Monitor
- Number of Active, New, and Inactive Groups
- Program Funding and Staff Time
- Volunteer Hours

- Workshops conducted
- Number of Volunteers Certified
- % Certified who became Active
- Active Sites



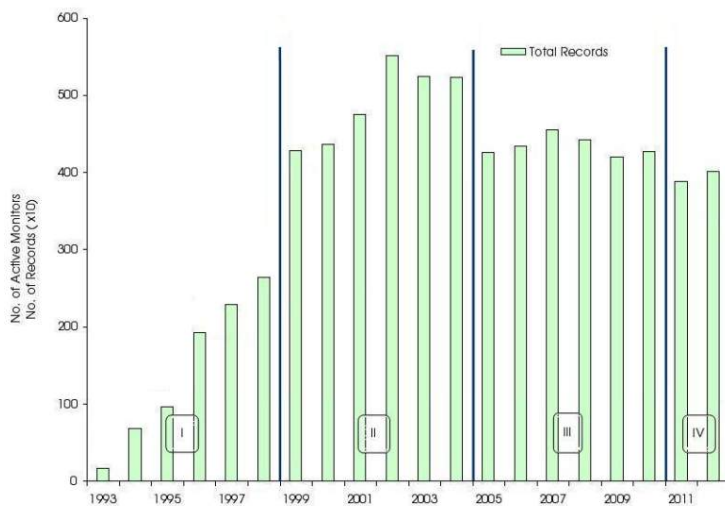
42

AWW Data Records, 1993-2012



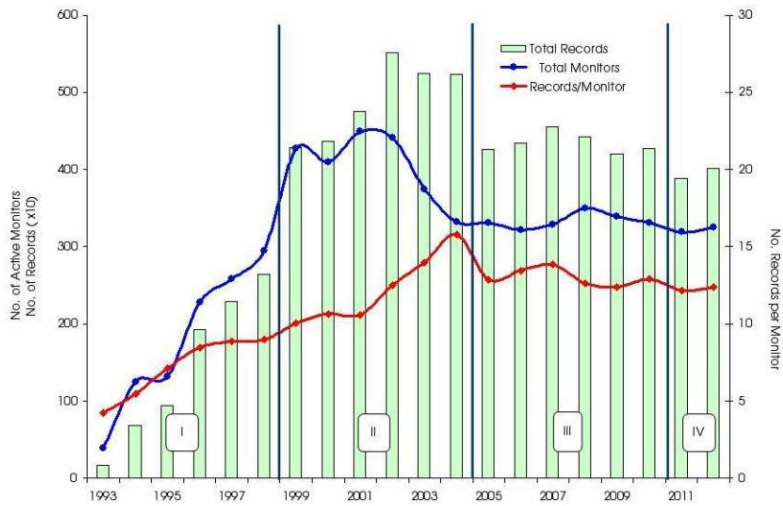
43

Data Records by Four Phases



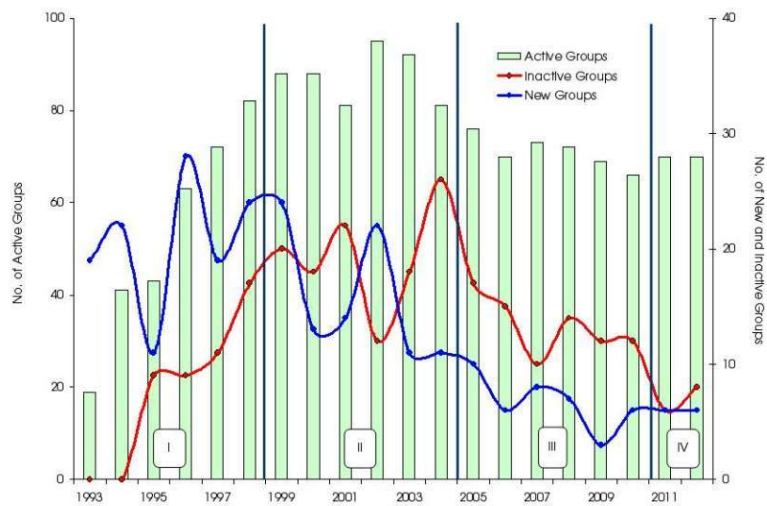
44

Data Records and Monitors



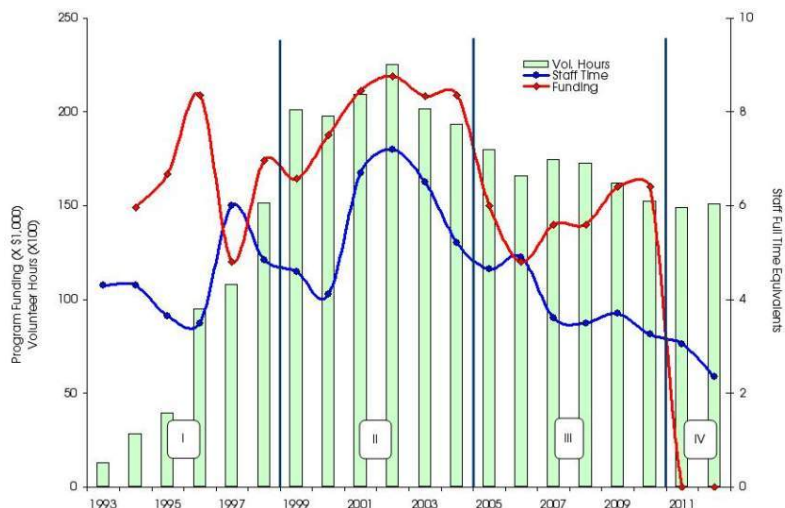
45

AWW Groups



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Volunteer Hours, Staff, Funding

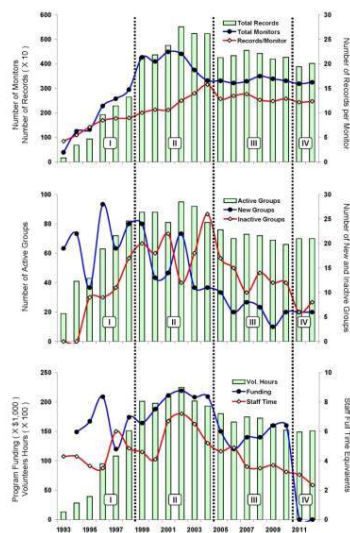


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Overall AWW Program Trends



- Phase I : 1993-1998**
Rapid Expansion
- Phase II: 1999-2004**
Cresting and Realignment
- Phase III: 2005-2010**
Precarious Equilibrium
- Phase IV: 2011-2012**
New Era?



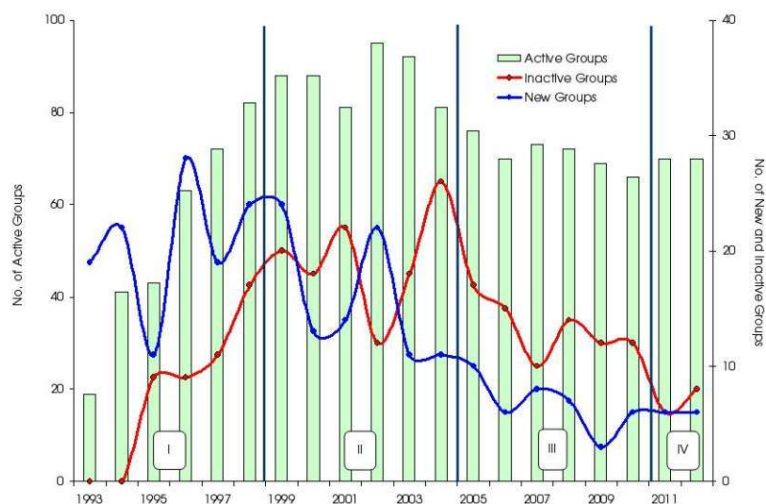
48

Factors Affecting Trends

- Saturation of the Market?
- “Graying” of Volunteer Monitors
- Fatigue and Disillusionment
- Societal Change?
- Funding

49

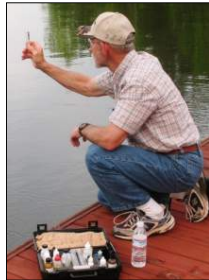
Saturation of the Market



50

Graying of Volunteer Monitors

“It’s so nice to see the young people here tonight!”



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Fatigue and Disillusionment

“What good is my data?”

“I don’t see a change in my waterbody.”

“The Agencies don’t appreciate us!”

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Societal Change

“I prefer the indoors...it’s where all the electrical outlets are.”

Quote from fourth Grader
Last Child in the Woods
Richard Louv



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Funding

Volunteer Water Monitoring Programs
in the Age of Recession

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Next Steps

Trends, Challenges and Responses of a 20-Year, Volunteer Water Monitoring Program in Alabama

Manuscript submitted to the *Journal of Ecology and Society*, currently under review

Follow-up Survey of Active and Inactive AWW Monitors to further explore factors affecting Program Trends

Conducted in 2012 and data are being analyzed

55

What About Your Program?

- Mission, Approach, Strategies
- Institutional Support, Strategic Partners
- Identifying and Documenting Key Program Indicators
- Indicator Trends, Program Phases
- Factors “Within” and “Outside of” Your Control
- Organizational Lifespans
- Adaptation to Ever-Changing Conditions

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Further Information

Alabama Water Watch

559 Devall Drive
Auburn University
Alabama, USA 36849
Tel: 1-888-844-4785
email: info@alabamawaterwatch.org



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MOVING TO THE NATIONAL SCALE...

Kris Stepenuck
Coordinator

Wisconsin Water Action Volunteers Stream Monitoring Program

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Our reality

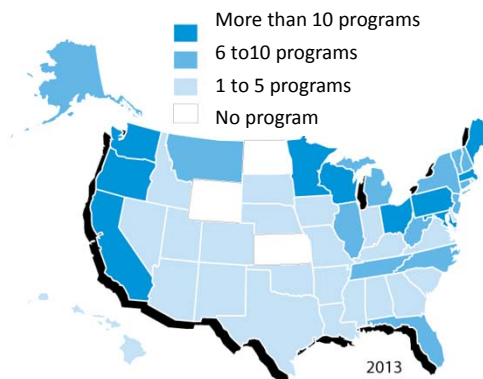
We have:


- Shrinking public natural resource management budgets +
- Continued water quality and quantity challenges +
- Citizens who care a lot and are ready to jump in to help +
- Policies that allow for & encourage citizen participation +
- Volunteer monitoring programs =
- Effective contributions to natural resource management and policy?



Are we succeeding?

- What outcomes for natural resource & policy have been reached?
- What are program characteristics?
- Survey of 345 volunteer water monitoring program coordinators
- 86% responded





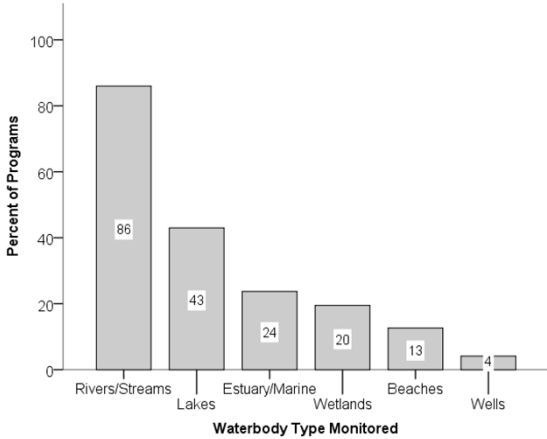
PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS

Images: Bob Wolfe, Dick and Judi Oehler, Kris Stepenuck

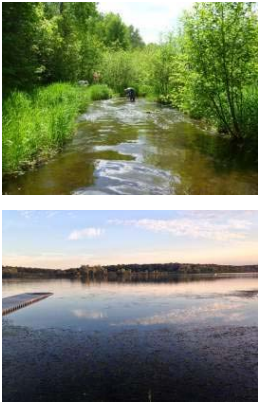
61

Type of waterbody monitored

Most monitor rivers/streams and lakes.



Waterbody Type Monitored	Percent of Programs
Rivers/Streams	86
Lakes	43
Estuary/Marine	24
Wetlands	20
Beaches	13
Wells	4

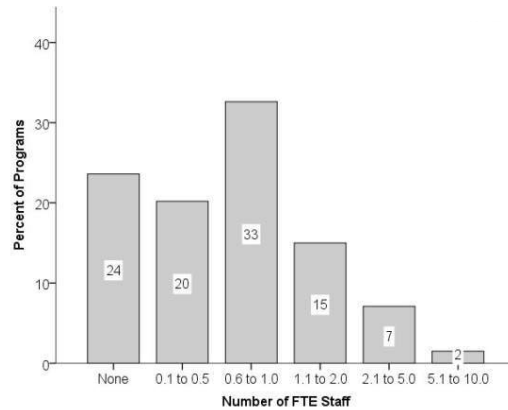


Images: Kris Stepenuck and Joanna Giffin

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Program size

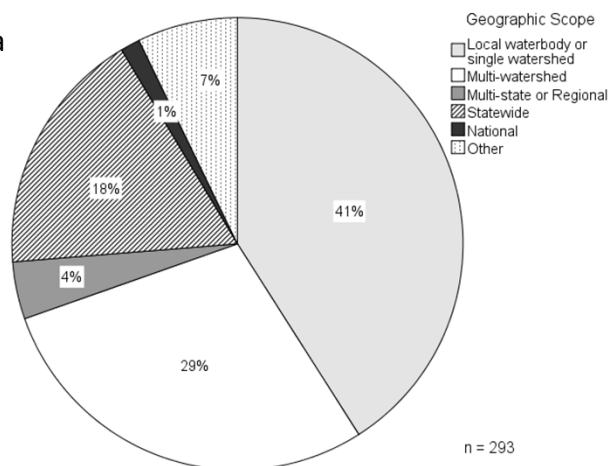
- Support >1300 sub-programs
- Huge range of sizes
 - 1-5500 sites (114 sites on average)
 - 2-10,000 volunteers/year (377 on average)
 - 1-10 full time staff (1 on average)



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Geographic scope

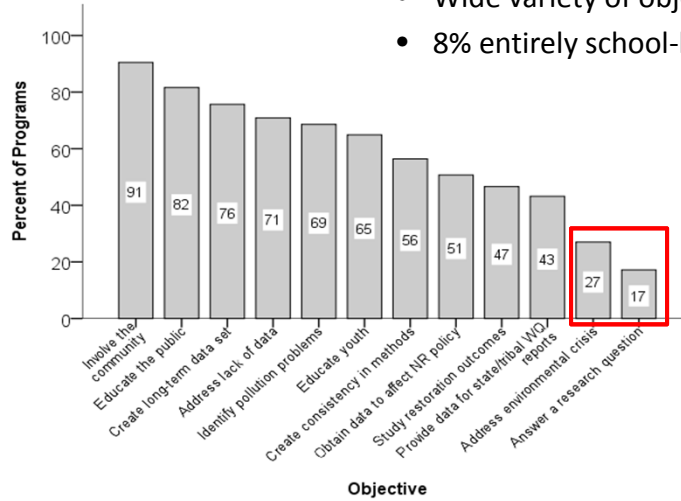
Most operate in a single watershed



64

Program objectives

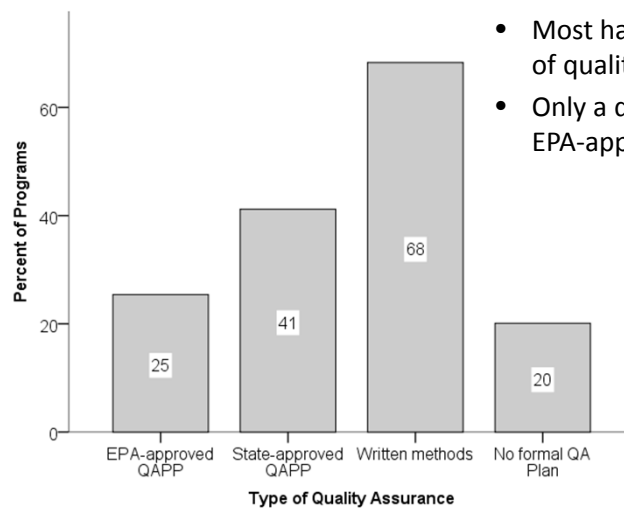
- Wide variety of objectives
- 8% entirely school-based



65

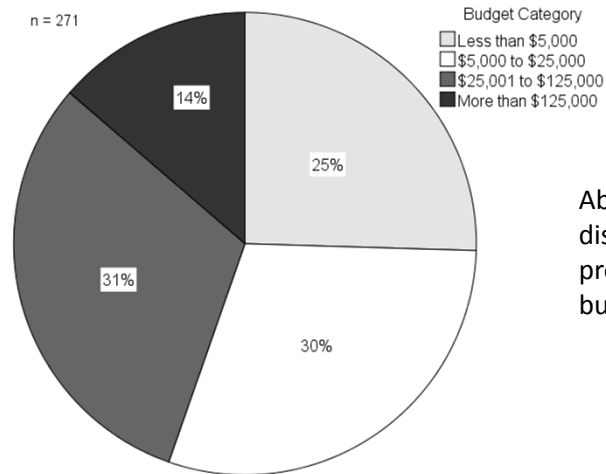
Quality assurance

- Most have some form of quality assurance
- Only a quarter have EPA-approved QAPPs



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Program budget



About evenly distributed except programs with largest budgets

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IMPACTS ON NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND POLICY

68

Impacts on waterbody protection and restoration

- Coordinators reported if volunteer data had been used to
 - Obtain protected status for a waterbody
 - Justify altering land uses
 - Protect land from development
 - Obtain funding for restoration/protection



Image: Terry and Steve Stepenuck

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Waterbody restoration and protection examples

- State protected waters status / US Wild and Scenic River status
- Urban/suburban:
 - Reconfigured parking lot and installed new rain garden
 - Stopped highway construction until silt fences installed
 - Located and eliminated illicit connections
 - Changed ball field land uses to reduce stream turbidity



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Waterbody restoration and protection examples

- Agricultural:
 - BMPs installed (fencing, buffer strips)
 - Changes to industrial farming practices
- Recreational/Commercial:
 - Gear restrictions for fishing
 - Obtained funding for acid mine drainage remediation
 - Established oyster bed sanctuary
 - Removed culvert / installed bridge to increase tidal influence and salmonid spawning



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Impacts on natural resource policy and management decisions

- Reported if data had been used to
 - Identify where a standard was not met
 - Define/modify a standard
 - Close/open a beach or fishing area
 - Develop, change or enforce a regulation
 - Develop a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)
 - Monitor a TMDL
 - List/delist a water body to/from state impaired waters list



Image: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov>

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Natural resource management examples

- TMDLs and impaired waters listings/de-listings
- Ordinances developed to stop shoreline waterfowl feeding
- Slow or no wake zones developed to minimize spread of invasive species
- Mandatory pet waste clean up areas developed



73

Natural resource management examples

- UV disinfection periods expanded at a wastewater treatment plant
- Dam owner permit altered to meet water and temperature requirements of fish
- Developers fined for sediment discharge violations



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Volunteer civic engagement impacts

- Reported if volunteers had
 - Attended a public meeting
 - Served on a board
 - Testified before a legislative body
 - Written letters to support or refute a policy (with/without data)



75

Volunteer civic engagement examples

- Have spoken to township, city, & county boards
- Sent data to city engineers and county supervisors for action
- Served on conservation commissions, town board, zoning boards, planning commissions, watershed councils & as county supervisor
- Written to state rep to support a bill
- Testified before Congress



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Organizational impacts

- Reported if organizations had:
 - Changed **how** they assessed water quality
 - Changed **where** they assessed water quality
 - Given citizens staff monitoring responsibilities



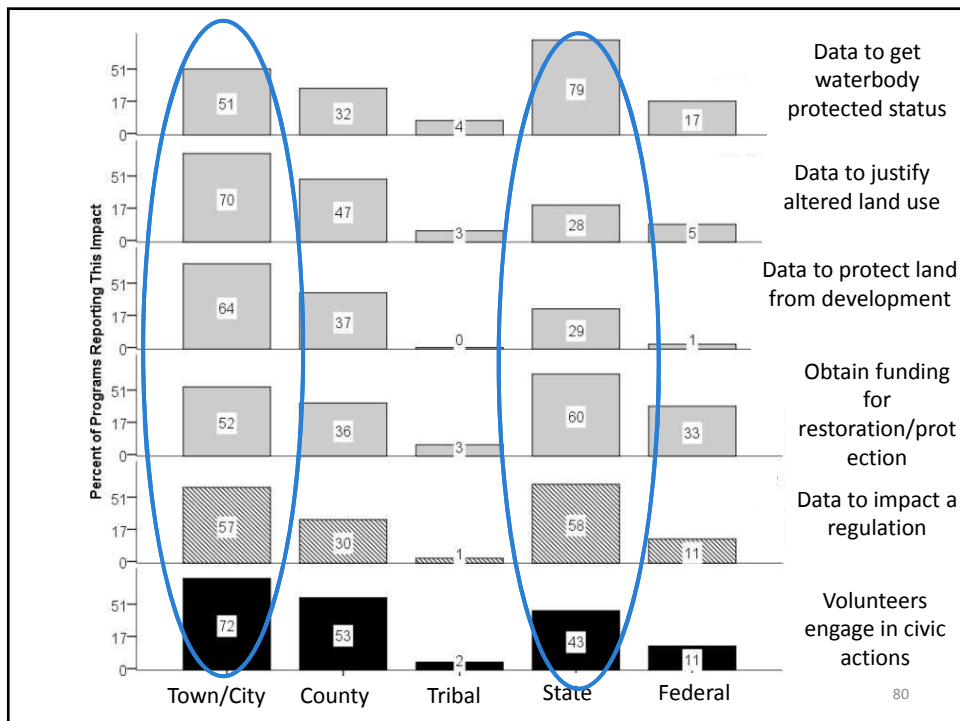
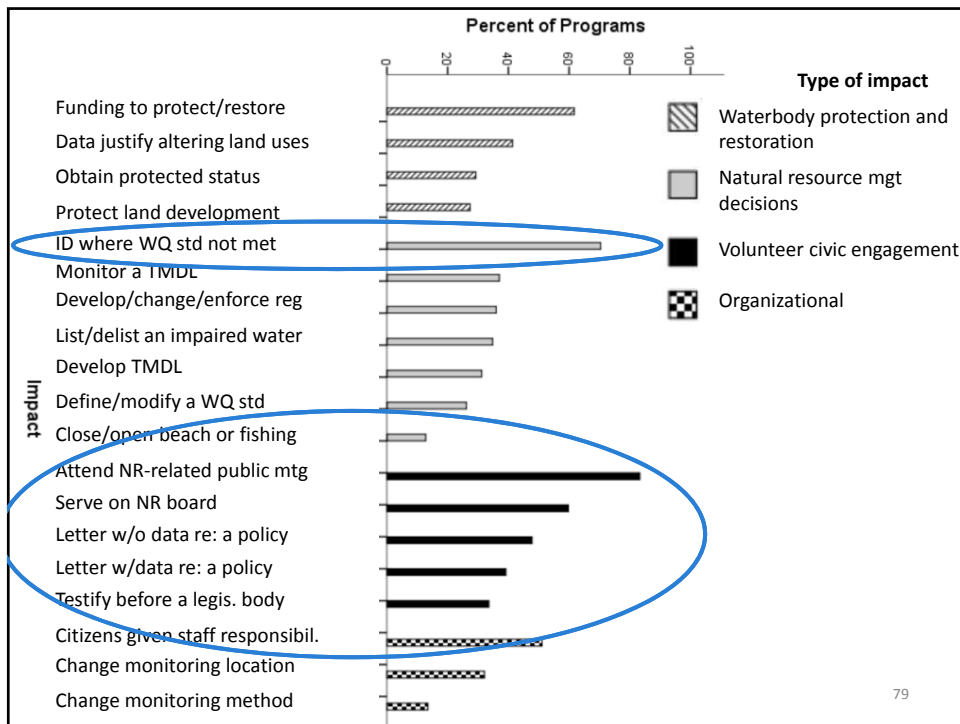
77

Organizational impact examples

- State agencies:
 - Expanded monitoring to include pharmaceutical, personal care products, surfactants & optical brighteners
 - Switched from using alpha bottle to the integrated water samplers
 - Now determine where biomonitoring should occur based on vol. mon. results



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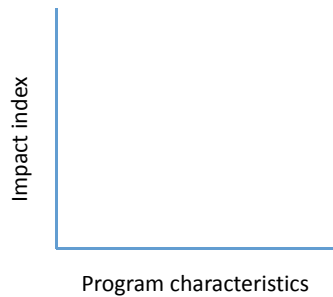
Impact indices and multiple regression

Impact indices

1. Equal Weight Index
 - Each “yes” weighted equally (1)
2. Top Impact Index
 - More credit for a top impact per category (3)
3. Geographic Area Index
 - More credit for impacts at larger geographic scales

Multiple regression

- Impact indices – dependent
- Program characteristics - independent



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What program characteristics were significantly related to outcomes?

1. Objective to address an environmental crisis
2. EPA-approved quality assurance project plan
3. Program size
4. Level of support from external decision makers
5. State-approved quality assurance project plan
6. Entirely school-based (-)
7. Program age (only in Geographic Impact Index model)

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One that was not significantly related to outcomes...

Budget

- Great news for poorly-funded programs!
 - Can and do have an impact on NR policy and management
- Not necessarily bad for wealthy programs
 - Likely due to survey design
 - Measured presence/absence of outcomes, not quantity

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Summary

- Wide variety of natural resource management and policy impacts reported
 - Volunteer civic engagement at the local level
 - ID where standards not met at the state level

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Summary

- Of characteristics significantly related to reported outcomes, the 3 most important:
 - Objective to address environmental crisis
 - Having an EPA-approved QAPP
 - Program size
- Programs with both small and large budgets have positive outcomes

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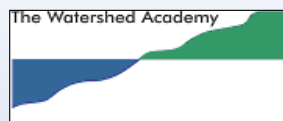
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Next Watershed Academy Webcast



Identifying and Protecting Green Infrastructure Landscapes in New York State

January 2014

Information will be posted at
www.epa.gov/watershedwebcasts

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