In 2008, the Nontidal Workgroup had several discussions about the collection of storm samples. The consensus of the workgroup is documented in *Chapter 5, Nontidal WQ Network Monitoring*. The excerpt below would be a good starting point for your discussion related to storm sampling:

4.1. *Routine Sampling Frequency*

4.1.1. Primary and supplemental stations are sampled once per month on a predetermined schedule. These fixed-interval samples provide samples from a random, unbiased selection of flow conditions.

4.1.2. If high discharge occurs during routine monthly sampling, collect the samples on the scheduled date using procedures for storm event sampling, and including a SSC sample (primary stations only). These samples are to be counted as routine, monthly samples and designated as event type "Routine, Storm Impacted". A routine storm-impacted event has a rising discharge (cfs) of at least twice that of the pre-storm, average daily discharge.

4.2. *Storm Sampling Frequency*

4.2.1. Eight storm-event samples are required per year, preferably with at least one storm event per quarter to capture seasonal effects. Sampling of larger storm events is preferred, but in dry years smaller discharges of at least twice that of the pre-storm discharge may be sampled.

4.2.2. Samples may be collected at any point in the hydrograph, i.e., rising or falling limb, or at peak discharge.

4.2.3. Two samplings are permitted during a single storm event. However, samples must be collected on different days so that two estimates of daily load can be calculated. This practice also applies to taking a storm sample after the collection of a routine storm-impacted sample.

4.2.4. SSC samples are collected each storm sampling day, with a sand/fine particle size analysis each quarter.

4.2.5. Monitor the hydrological conditions leading up to, and predicted for the storm, including:

4.2.5.1. *Rainfall*, e.g., total rainfall over last 24-48 hours, rainfall intensity, current radar and forecast for the next few days;

4.2.5.2. *Current Hydrology*, e.g., stage, rising or falling limb, shape of the storm hydrograph and upstream river conditions; and

4.2.5.3. *Previous Hydrology*, i.e., the size of the storm relative to discharge over the last 6 months.