Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft Wasser (LAWA) 27.02.2002
(Working Group of the Federal States on Water Problems)
- Subcommittee of the EU Liaison Committee on
preparations for the technical and legal implementation
of the EC Water Framework Directive -

The authors hope that these in

Tasks following the structure of Part 3 of the Guidance Document	Conditions / remarks

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1.2	**Ground water**	
1.2.1	Initial characterisation	
1.2.1.1	Location and boundaries of groundwater bodies	immediately, if the sub-basin areas have been defined in the river basin district
1.2.1.2	Characterisation of groundwater bodies	immediately: but work can only be completed after the submission of HÜK 200 (December 2001)
1.2.1.4	Surfacewater and terre	

1) Adapting the Federal Water-Resources Act

The legal implementation of the Water Framework Directive will be carried out in

Amendment to the *Länder* water laws

2 The management plan

2.1 The significance of the management plan

Under Article 13 of the Water Framework Directive, management plans have to be drawn up for river basin districts. They are to be published no later than nine years after the Directive has entered into force. Pursuant to Annex VII of the Water Framework Directive the management plan should contain *inter alia* the following elements:

- a general description of the river basin district, i.e. of surface waters and groundwater
- a summary of all significant pressures and anthropogenic impacts
- mapping of the protected ar

5. Public information and consultation

The Water Framework Directive provides in

- transitional waters (e.g. estuaries)
- coastal waters up to a line of one nautical mile seawards from the baseline; with regard to chemical status, the territorial limits form the decisive boundary.

Variegated sandstone	(5) Sandy and stony ST of variegated sandstone	S	Type 5 a

Also, proof has to be suppli

potential can also be studied on the MONERIS scale (at present catchments from a size of 1,000 km^2, in future from 500k m^2.)

1.1.4.3 Estimation and identification of significant water abstractions including seasonal fluctuations

[some editing may be necessary following the completion of the Strategy Paper "Significant Pressures" and the approval by the 118th

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1) Reference to Directive

Points to note

The groundwater bodies established with the aid of river catchment areas should, wherever possible, be taken as identical with the "survey areas" for the surface waters (Bearbeitungsgebiete), since this enables us to simplify various steps in the exercise (e.g. establishing land use, diffuse sources) regarding the assessment of surface water bodies and groundwater.

The work of delineating groundwater bodies should therefore be closely co-ordinated with the selection of the survey areas.

1.2.1.2 Characterisation of groundwater bodies

1) Reference to DirectiveAricale 5[(Annex)47(e II siction o.1.and g22 C]TJ/T*-[(Annex)47(e VII sicti

We can also bring in the recommendations on the assessment of pressures on

We should work towards the production of a nation-wide presentation of diffuse

¢# An accumulation of point pollutant sources with a significant risk potential (damage incidents, disused sites, installations using substances that are hazardous to water but have no adequate protection measures) can also result in a possible failure to achieve good chemical status even if overlay conditions are favourable and no area-wide survey findings exist that would indicate pressure potentials. If, for all risk potentials, remediation measures or protection measures are introduced which lead to the

¢# impounding lines formed by low rock permeabilities.

The sub-bodies of groundwater may consist of one or more aquifers. If deeper aquifers are taken, these will also have to be spatially delineated and assessed and, where necessary, described in further detail.

Points to note

The completion of GÜK 200, BÜK 200 (by 2002) and HÜK 200 (by 2003) by BGR is a

5) Necessary activities

The parameters determining the potential to retain pollutants, i.e. thickness,

By means of the concentration and the conditions of the chief ingredients, we establish the mean concentrations and fluctuation range for each aquifer of the groundwater body on the basis of selected groundwater content analyses, and we use this data to define the groundwater types. Anthropogenic impacts are indicated if the concentrations of certain ingredients lie outside the ranges or if substances can be identified that would not naturally occur in the aquifer.

4) Source material

Notifications under water legislation (water rights register)

Drinking and raw water analyses by water supply companies

Groundwater analyses from government groundwater quality monitoring services

Land use data from the CORINE programme

hydrogeological conditions, have effects on surface-near groundwater aquifers. All such impacts are to be considered in the review process. Information on locations and discharge quantities is to be gathered from the licensing authorities. Quality data are available from the operators.

The collection of data on uses and actions in the catchment area (Annex II, 2.3, g) is

2) Technical background

5) Necessary activities

1.7 Public information and consultation

1) Reference to Directive

Article 14 para.1 sentence 1 WFD (*Member States shall encourage the active involvement of all interested parties in the implementation of this Directive, in particular in the production, review and updating of the river basin management plans…*)

2) Technical background

Article 14 WFD regulates public information and consultation in the implementation of the Directive. The details cover the 3-53

the measures which could insofar be taken by the offices responsible for the overall coordination within the respective river basin district, or by the international river

For this section of the public the above named information methods can certainly also be used. The asssociations and other organisations concerned are, however, often already sufficiently informed about the significance of the WFD and demand their involvement in implementation from the start. Relevant user-related information events are a possible means here. On a regional level, broader information events with the opportunity for discussion are also worth consideration. The wishes of the organised public can also be taken into a

Biological quality components

5) Necessary activities

Application of the assessment system

Points to note

For the priority substances, a thematic "chemical status" map must be drawn up once the environmental quality standards have been defined. It will have to be checked against the model ordinance for the implementation of Annex II and V.

2.1.3 Monitoring requirements, monitoring frequency

1) Reference to the Directive

2.1.4 Classification and presentation of monitoring results (ecological and chemical status)

Under Article 2 (8) of the WFD an "artificial water body" means a body of surface water created by human activity. The category of artificial bodies of surface water includes:

- canals and channels built for navigation, for hydropower installations and for irrigation and drainage,
- lakes formed in pits, quarries and open-cast mines,
- impounded reservoirs and artificial reservoirs,
- pools and docks.

Artificial water bodies must be designated. Artificial bodies of surface water do not, however, include natural waters that have been modified by hydroengineering

From this information we can determine the

The surveillance monitoring must be arranged to ensure that a coherent and comprehensive overview of groundwater chemical status can be given for each groundwater body. The monitoring network shall be designed to detect at an early stage any changes trends in chemical status. It is also necessary to register long term quality trends and establish their

4 Necessary activities to be completed by 12/2009

4.1 Evaluation and presentation of the results of the monitoring programmes under Article 8 for surface waters, groundwater and protected areas

4.2 Deficit analysis for target performance comparison

4.3 Programm of measures

4.4 Register of all detailed programmes and management plans for river basin districts

4.5 Summary of measures to facilitate public information and consultation

4.6 Evidence of cost-recovery for water services as required under Article 9 (planned steps for implementation, cf. Article 9 (2))

4.7 Summary of all activities and results in the management plan for the river basin district

List of maps to be produced for reports required under the Water Framework Directive Annex 3.2 As of: 08/01

Num-ber	Name of the map Scale 1 : 500 000

List of maps to be produced for reports required under

Annex

Draft

Handling the mapping data on different scales

Points and lines	Water identification number in connection with river stationing (kilometration)

German Guidance Document

 2) LAWA - Working Group of the Federal States on W

Working groups to develop EU guidance documents (strategy papers for WFD implementation)

No.	Project	Chair	Lead LAWA
2.1	**Significant Pressures** (IMPRESS)	Great Britain, Germany	AO
2.2	bodies of surface water (HMWB)	Great Britain, Germany	AO

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Material for the economic analysis of water uses

Financial costs of water services

aggregation for river basins; and where necessary setting uniform definitions for the

- Examination of individual environmental cost calculations to find out how far they can be applied to other water bodies; possibly producing a database for undertaking a nation-wide estimate of environmental costs;
-

Requirements for sustainable agriculture from the point of view of water protection
Following approval by the 118th

Source for the DIBt pamphlet:
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DIBt - Anstalt des öffentlichen Rechts
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Telefon: 030/78730-0
www.dibt.de

Bund: http://www.bmu.de/gewaesserschutz

Preparation status of the LAWA WFD Guidance Document

As of: 28.11.2001

Con-tents	Title	Pre-para-tions	1st st