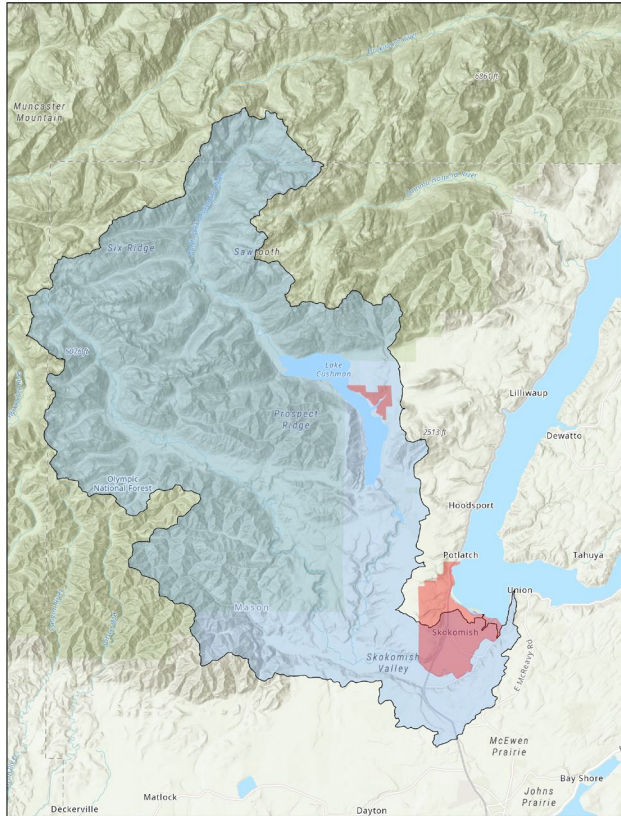


Clean Water Act Protection and Restoration of Skokomish Reservation and Watershed



Reservation:

South Hood Canal-Salish Sea

6085 acres

27 miles of stream length

Skokomish Watershed:

247 square miles

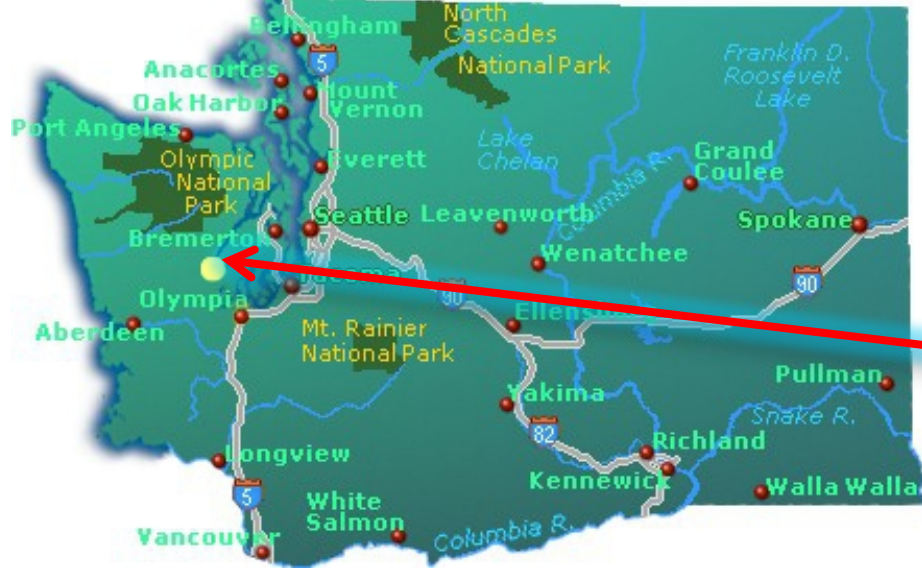
Agriculture (lower river valley)

Flows into Hood Canal



The Skokomish River, with Hood Canal and Olympic Mountains

Skokomish Reservation location



FUNDING- EPA Performance Partnership Grant

General Assistance Program - Planning, Program Development

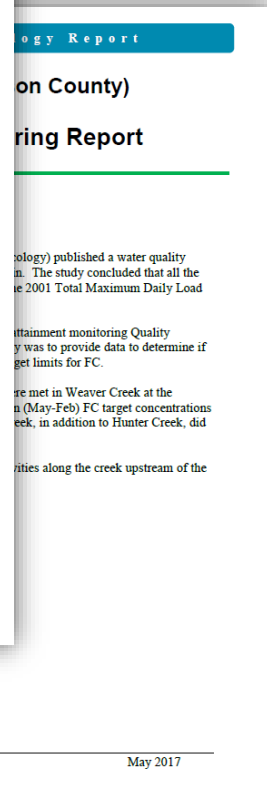
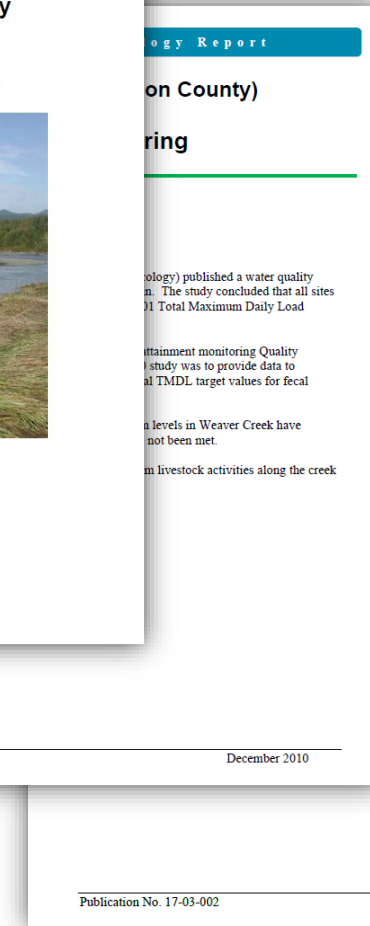
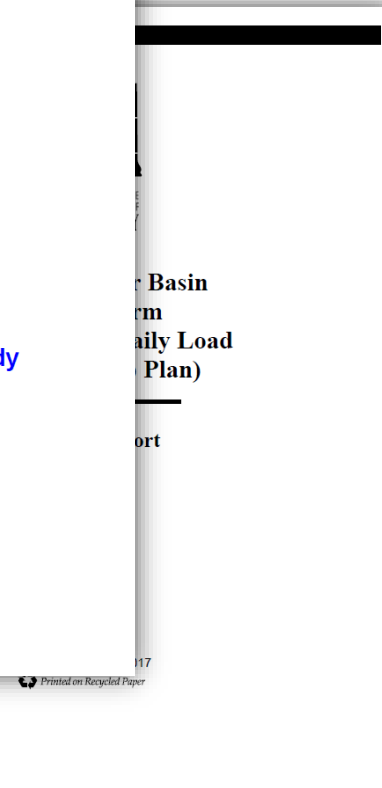
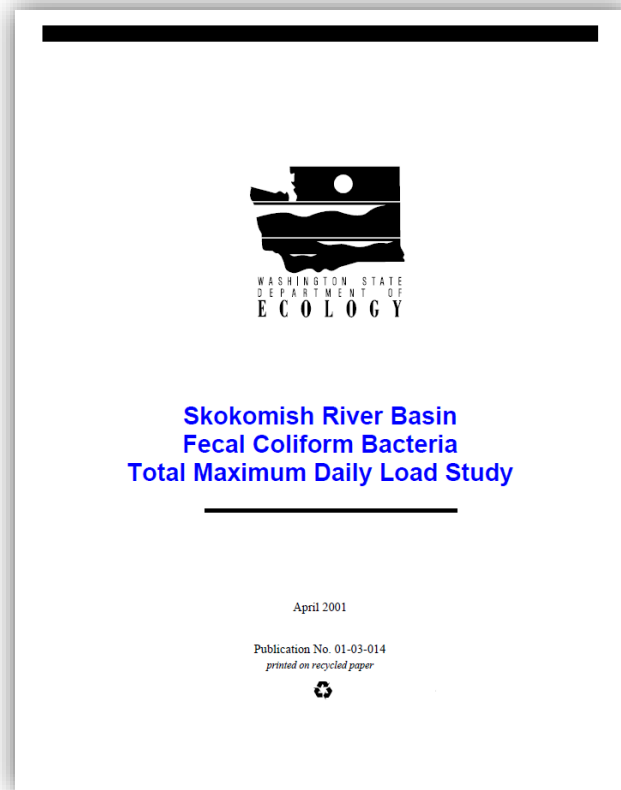
CWA 106 - Water Quality Monitoring, Assessment, Protection

CWA 319 - Nonpoint Source Programs



Skokomish River Total Maximum Daily Load for FC

- 2001- Initial Study & Cleanup Plan
- 2007 Attainment Study
 - Meets targets, except Weaver Crk.
- 2010 Attainment Study (Weaver)
- 2017 Attainment Study (Weaver)
- All suggest limiting livestock access to streams & protecting riparian
- Conservation District referrals

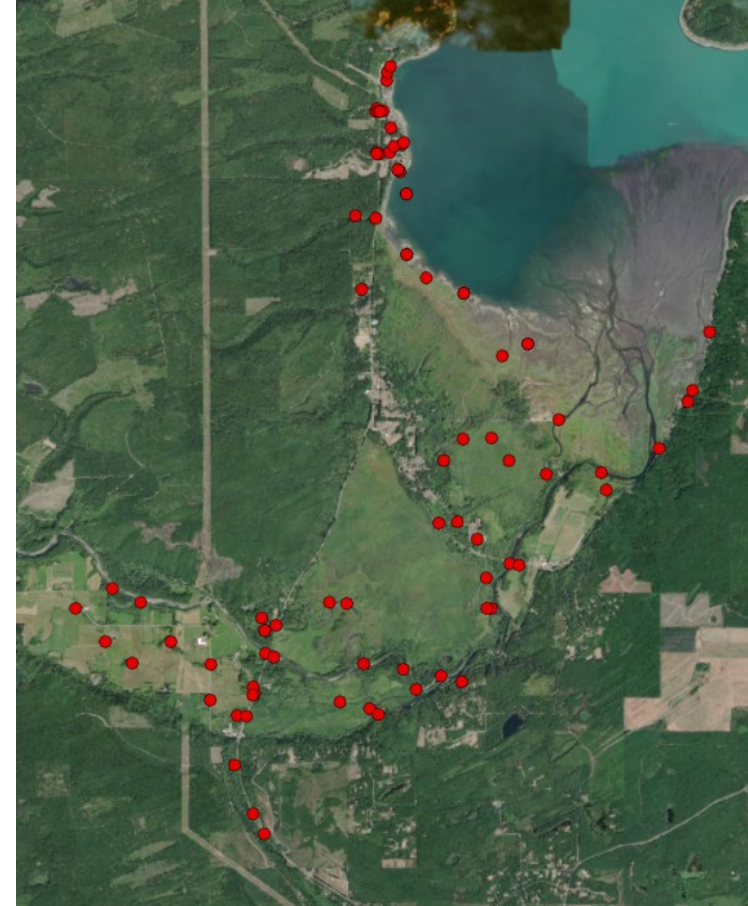


Using CWA 106 to assess Water Quality

Skokomish Water Quality Monitoring (SWQM) Program

Monitor TMDL sites, Reservation ground and surface waters for Tribal Assessment Report.

Work with WA Dept of Ecology and local jurisdictions to correct off-Reservation pollution sources.



Working with Washington State

Environmental Report Tracking System reports & Tribal data submission for State WQ Assessment

None of this is possible without EPA CWA Section 106 Funding



Skokomish shellfish beds on the Skokomish River Delta, Hood Canal

Reporting Data to WA Dept of Ecology

Submit annual summary of data for TMDL sites

Include photo observations

Report WQ violations



Skokomish Tribe Section 106 Water Quality
Report of Data and Observations Pertaining to
In the Skokomish River Watershed

October 25, 2018
Julian Sammons

The Skokomish Indian Tribe's Water Quality program includes routine monitoring of surface waters that have existing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL's). These data are shared with the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE), who is tasked with investing in the water quality data obtained by the Skokomish Tribe, staff take photos of activities that can exacerbate the known impairments, such as livestock in riparian buffers. These photos are also shared with DOE.

This document outlines the data obtained at these sites, as well as the photos taken during sampling in the water year 2018.

Water Quality Data

Fecal Coliform

During Fiscal Year 2018 (FY18), which covers October 1, 2017 through September 30, 2018, 102 samples were collected, delivered & analyzed by the Skokomish Tribe. Of those 102 samples, 21 results were obtained for Fecal Coliform. Of those 21 results, 12 exceeded the target for the TMDL. See Table 1 for details.

StationID	Location	Visit Start Date
SWQM-11	Ten Acre Creek	7/18/2018
SWQM-11	Ten Acre Creek	8/29/2018
SWQM-11	Ten Acre Creek	9/11/2018
SWQM-11	Ten Acre Creek	9/12/2018
SWQM-7	Purdy Creek (@ E. Bourgault)	7/18/2018
SWQM-1	Skokomish Mainstem @ Hwy 106	7/18/2018
SWQM-1	Skokomish Mainstem @ Hwy 106	9/11/2018
SWQM-1	Skokomish Mainstem @ Hwy 106	9/12/2018
SWQM-8	Weaver Creek (@ W. Skok Vly Rd)	4/11/2018
SWQM-8	Weaver Creek (@ W. Skok Vly Rd)	7/18/2018
SWQM-8	Weaver Creek (@ W. Skok Vly Rd)	9/11/2018
SWQM-8	Weaver Creek (@ W. Skok Vly Rd)	9/12/2018

Table 1. Summary of results that exceeded targets for Skokomish TMDL sites

Skokomish Tribe, Section 106 Water Quality
Report of Data and Observations Pertaining to
Skokomish River Watershed

October, 2019
Julian Sammons, Water Quality Specialist
Skokomish Natural Resources

The Skokomish Indian Tribe's Water Quality program includes routine monitoring of surface waters that have existing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL). The Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE), who is tasked with investing in the water quality data obtained by the Skokomish Tribe, staff take photos of activities that can exacerbate the known impairments, such as livestock in riparian buffers. These photos are also shared with DOE.

This document outlines the data obtained at these sites, as well as the photos taken during the 2018-2019 water year.

Water Quality Data

Fecal Coliform

During the 2018-2019 water year (October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019), 102 samples were collected, delivered & analyzed by the Skokomish Tribe. Of those 102 samples, 21 results were obtained for Fecal Coliform. Of those 21 results, 12 exceeded the target for the TMDL. See Table 1 for details.

Skokomish Tribe, Section 106 CWA Water Quality Program
Report of Data and Observations Pertaining to TMDL Sites
Skokomish River Watershed

October, 2020
Julian Sammons, Water Quality Specialist
Skokomish Natural Resources

The Skokomish Indian Tribe's Water Quality program includes routine monitoring of surface waters that have existing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL). These data are shared with the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE), to assist with water quality attainment monitoring to assess if TMDL target limits are being met. In addition to the water quality data obtained by the Skokomish Tribe, photos are included which show evidence of activities that can exacerbate the known impairments, such as livestock in riparian buffers. This work helps focus implementation actions to reduce bacterial loading in order to meet TMDL target values.

This document outlines the data obtained at these sites, as well as the photos taken during sampling in the water year 2020.

Water Quality Data

Fecal Coliform

During water year 2020 (October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020) the Skokomish Tribe's Clean Water Act Section 106 Water Quality Monitoring Program conducted 20 sample events, collecting a total of 169 samples from surface waters at established TMDL sites in the Skokomish River watershed, as well as supplemental nearby upstream and downstream location. All of these 169 samples were successfully analyzed for Fecal Coliform (FC) and E. Coli (EC) at a DOE-accredited laboratory. Of those 169 samples, 105 results were obtained for FC on the five established TMDL sites plus an additional downstream site, including the Skokomish River at Highway 106; Ten Acre Creek; Purdy Creek; and two locations on Weaver Creek (Skokomish Valley rd. bridge & Bourgault rd. bridge). Data from a sampling location at the mouth of the river, referred to as "Bobby Allens", is included, as it is referenced in the initial TMDL study, which states that "Target FC levels (load allocations) for the Skokomish River mouth site... will need to be equal to or below the target levels for the Skokomish River at Highway 106". For evaluation purposes, the target FC level for the Skokomish River at Highway 106 was assigned to the Bobby Allens site.