


Linking CWA § 106 and 319:
*Documenting Environmental
Results in Indian Country*



Why Do We Want to Improve Water Quality?

- Maintain the natural habitat for wildlife, native plants, and for those in your community
 - Support the beneficial uses of that water body (fishable, swimmable, etc)
 - Protect and maintain the cultural significance
 - Protect drinking water (health concern)
 - Esthetically pleasing
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Environmental Results

- Projects that are funded with federal dollars are producing positive environmental outcomes
 - Tribal guidance released in 2007 set forth new requirements for the CWA § 106 Tribal program
 - Assist tribes collect critical data and information for effective management of their water quality programs
 - Help EPA comply with the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)

EPA Performance Measures

➤ **WQ 6a:**

- Tribal Water Quality Program completion of a Monitoring Strategy

➤ **WQ 6b:**

- Tribal Water Quality Program submittal of surface water quality data in STORET-compatible format

➤ **SP-14:**

- Documentation of Water Quality “Improvement” in Indian Country

Integrating CWA § 106 and 319 to document environmental results

- Build collaborative relationships internally and externally to help meet program goals
- 106 and 319 can be utilized as internal partners
 - Work plans, QAPPs, Goals and Objectives, etc
 - PPG



A Partnership: CWA § 106 and § 319


- CWA § 106 plays a vital role in NPS decision-making
- A history of monitoring and analyzing data can help an environmental program determine where degradation of water quality is occurring
- Allows for an “educated estimation” of how to improve the quality of your water body
- Water quality monitoring can track the effectiveness of an on-the-ground project

A Partnership: CWA § 106 and § 319

➤ Additional §106 uses:

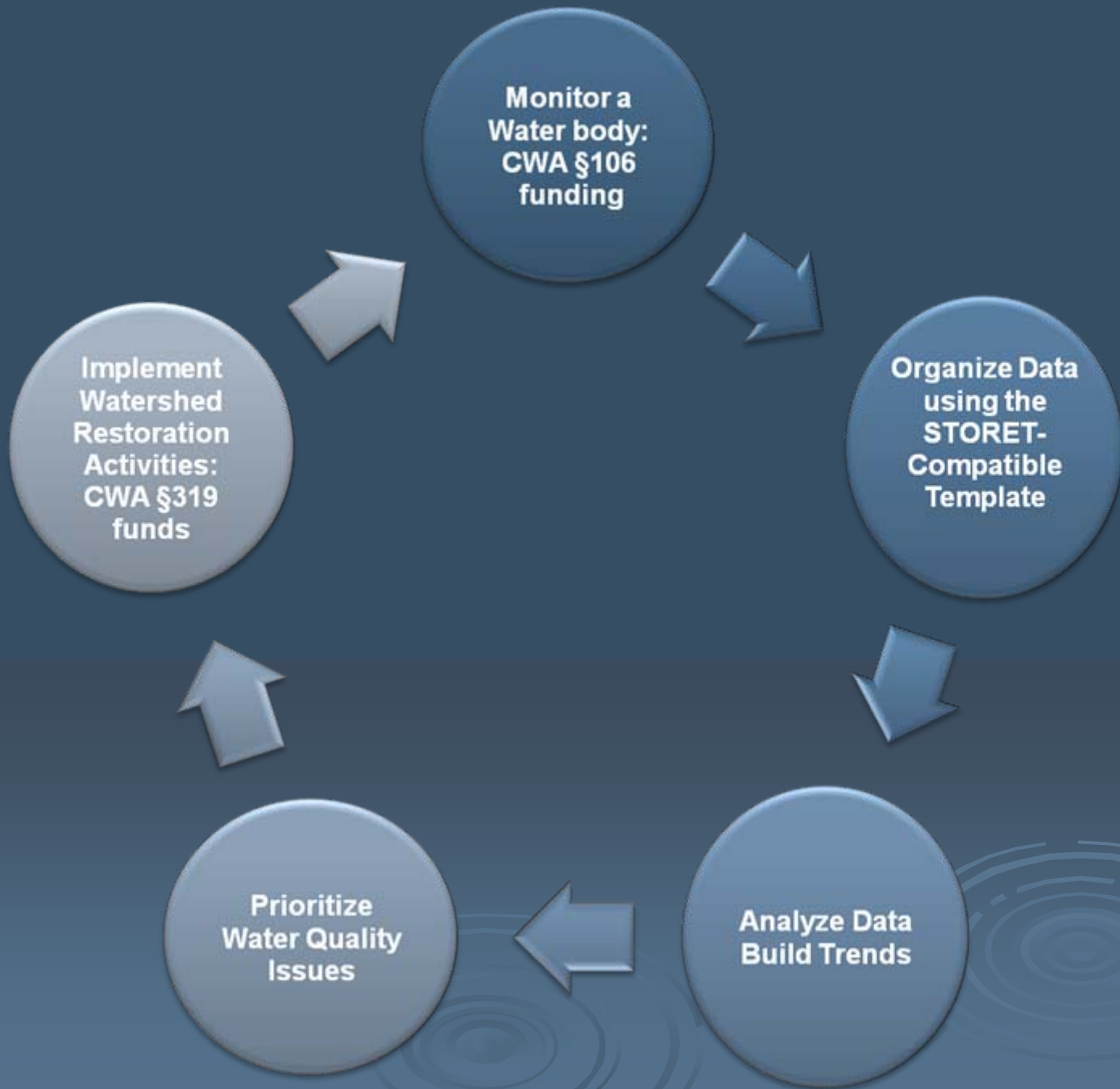
- Data Collection and Analysis (modeling, GPS, etc)
- Quality Assurance (QAPP, SOP, etc)
- Salary for staff
- Travel to Trainings, Workshops, Conferences
- Leveraging Funding
- Building Partnerships external to EPA and local departments
- Regulatory Capability (Ordinances, Permit Reviews, Obtaining TAS for WQS Program, etc)

A Partnership: CWA § 106 and § 319

- Best Management Practices (BMPs)
 - Allows for on-the-ground activities to be implemented
 - Planning on a Watershed Basis
 - Building Partnerships with other Stakeholders in the Watershed
 - Additional funding mechanism to improve water quality!!
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Monitoring: CWA § 106 and § 319

- A solid water quality program performs pre and post project monitoring
- Monitoring after implementation allows for the determination of the effectiveness of your BMPs
 - Analyzing data to detect trends moving in a positive or negative direction
- Allows your program to change the BMP, if necessary
- Can help you determine if you want to use the BMP elsewhere



EXAMPLE

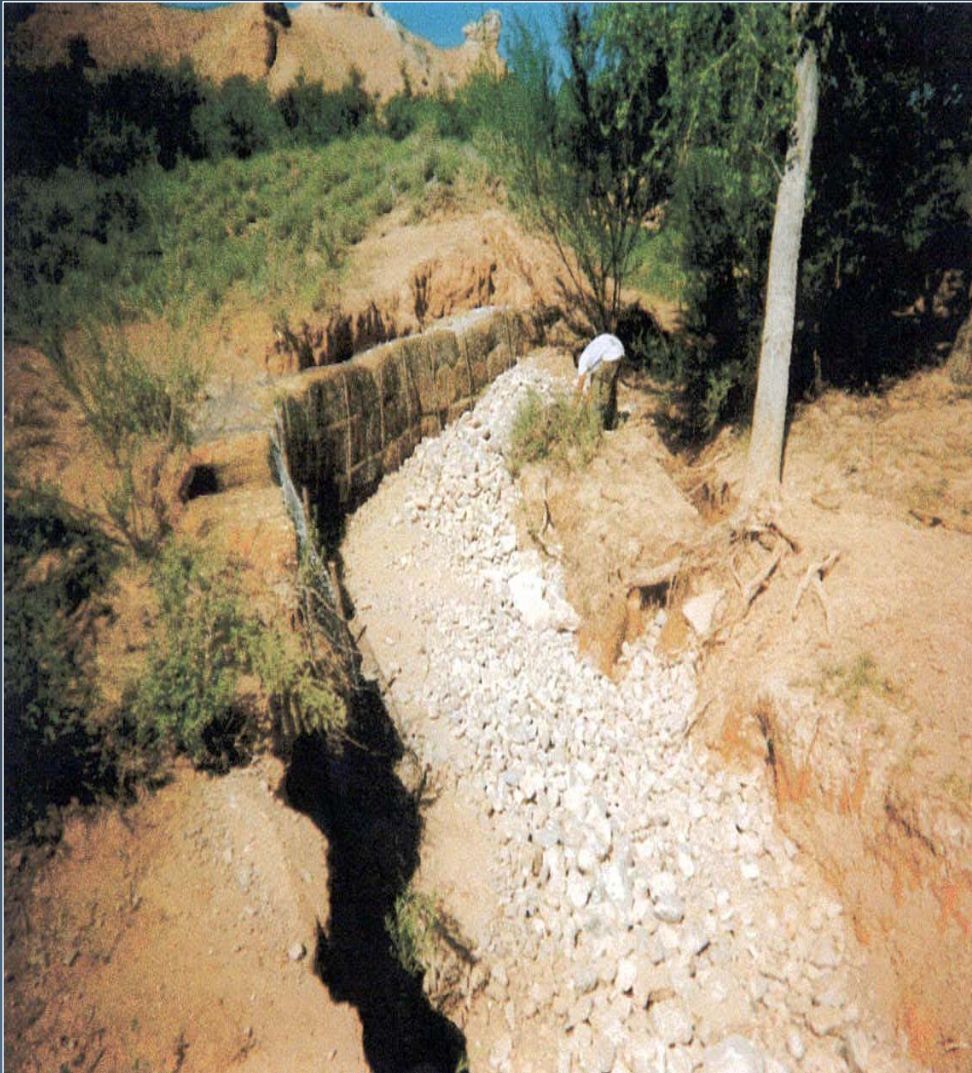
- Monitoring Smith Creek for 1.5 years
- After analyzing the data from those monitoring events you realize that Turbidity has increased, and Dissolved Oxygen has decreased
- You go upstream of the monitoring site and see this....



EXAMPLE

- Where do we go from here? What is the next step to improving this stretch of the water body?
- Can a BMP be implemented?
- If so, what kind of BMP do you think would provide the biggest impact to improving water quality?
- How are you going to determine if this BMP is working?

EXAMPLE



- BMP implemented
- Post-project monitoring should be put into action
- Comparison of post-project data to pre-project data sets make a determination on the effectiveness of the BMP
- Analysis of data and recognizing trends is imperative to making decisions regarding your water quality programs
- Is there an improvement to your water quality?



Contact Information

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