

INTERMEDIATE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF COOS, LOWER UMPQUA AND SIUSLAW INDIANS



Date issued: March, 2014

Time period this report covers: October 2013 – September 2014

Tribal contact: Margaret Corvi, Interim Director, Department of Natural Resources

phone: 541.888.7511

email: mcorvi@ctclusi.org

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I. Introduction

This assessment report focuses on data collected by the Tribes' intermediate 106 water quality monitoring program in waters of or pertaining to the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians' (CTCLUSI) reservation or other Tribal lands.

Environmental issues within the Tribes' ancestral watersheds can take many years to develop or may have an immediate impact on our natural and cultural resources. The Tribe's Department of Natural Resources (DNR) overarching goal is to continuously strengthen and modify the Tribes' capacity to develop and sustain environmental programs that address environmental issues pertaining to Tribal lands and watersheds. Below is a broad list of environmental issues occurring within the Tribes' ancestral watersheds, in no particular order of importance.

- Downward trend of salmonid returns and habitat.
- Downward trend of lamprey returns and habitat.
- Environmental impacts linked directly to natural resource extraction.
- Water quality degradation due to point and non-point water pollution.
- Urban and industrial discharges.
- Environmental changes attributed to climate change.
- Spreading of existing and new invasive species.
- Toxins within water, sediment, and traditional foods.
- Maritime spill response and impacts to traditional foods.

Atlas of Tribal Water Resources

Waterbody Type	Count	Size	Unit
Stream/Creek/River	1	0.72	Miles
Lake/Reservoir/Pond	1	54.4	Acres
Ocean Coast	1	2.09	Miles
Tidal Wetlands	2	5.03	Acres

Overview of the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians' (CTCLUSI) Reservation and Tribal lands:

- CTCLUSI Reservation and Tribal lands total approximately 523 acres.
- This land base includes approximately 1.69 acres of tidelands and 2.09 miles of shoreline.
- Tribal lands are dispersed among 4th field HUCs.¹
 - Sixes: 325,578 acres²
 - Coos: 472,080 acres²
 - Siuslaw: 496,143 acres²
- Waters located on Tribal property consist of:
 - 0.72 miles of rivers and streams.
 - 54.4 acres of lakes
 - 3.34 acres of wetlands, excluding tidelands.
 - One major potable aquifer system is located on the Tribes' Florence, Oregon Reservation. This system is drawing water from the North Florence Dunal Aquifer, an EPA designated sole source aquifer.

¹ http://cfpub.epa.gov/surf/locate/hucperstate_search.cfm?statepostal=OR

² <http://watersgeo.epa.gov/mwm/> (Go To: HUC; select Watershed Boundaries from Dropdown menu)

II. Water quality monitoring program and assessment methods

A. Introduction

The purpose of the Tribes' Water Quality Monitoring Program (WQMP) is to determine whether water quality criteria/benchmarks are being met and beneficial uses are being supported for waterbodies of or pertaining to the reservation and other Tribal lands. Establishing a baseline of water quality condition for all Tribal waters and periodically reassessing the baseline water quality to evaluate short-term variability and long term trends is an important component of this program objective.

Monitoring Objectives	
Program Area	Objectives
Overall Water Quality Program	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Establish baseline water quality conditions for all pertinent uses.2. Document short term and long-term water quality trends.3. Assess whether water quality standards are being met and beneficial uses are being supported.3. Develop and test ecological indicators and monitoring designs.4. Assess local water quality issues such as; low dissolved oxygen, eutrophication, chemical & biological (e.g. bacteria) contamination, habitat modification, and cumulative impacts.
Non-point Source Program	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify and employ monitoring techniques to determine and quantify the effectiveness of watershed improvement projects.2. Build partnerships with water quality stakeholders to reduce non-point source water pollution.
Water Quality Standards	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify reference conditions for the development of numerical and biological criteria.2. Develop and refine tribal water quality standards.3. Determine if water resources are meeting tribal water quality standards.
Wetlands	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Develop Wetlands Program.2. Develop indicators and assess beneficial use attainment.

B. Monitoring Program Overview

Water quality monitoring is conducted by the CTCLUSI Department of Natural Resources (DNR) staff and is implemented according to the Tribes' Quality Assurance Program Plan (QAPP) for the WQMP. This QAPP is approved by the Environmental Protection Agency.

During the 2014 water year, the water quality monitoring program continued to collect baseline estuarine water quality monitoring data at four continuous monitoring stations. These data were collected at 15 minute sample intervals year round. The station locations and parameters measured are listed in the table below. The Tribes' continuous estuarine water quality monitoring program developed by integrating combination of National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR) System Wide Monitoring Program (SWMP) and USGS recommended equipment and protocols for the collection and management of these data (see [CDMO NERR SWMP Data Management Manual](#) and the USGS manual '[Guidelines and Standard Procedures for Continuous Water-Quality Monitors: Station Operation, Record Computation, and Data Reporting](#)').

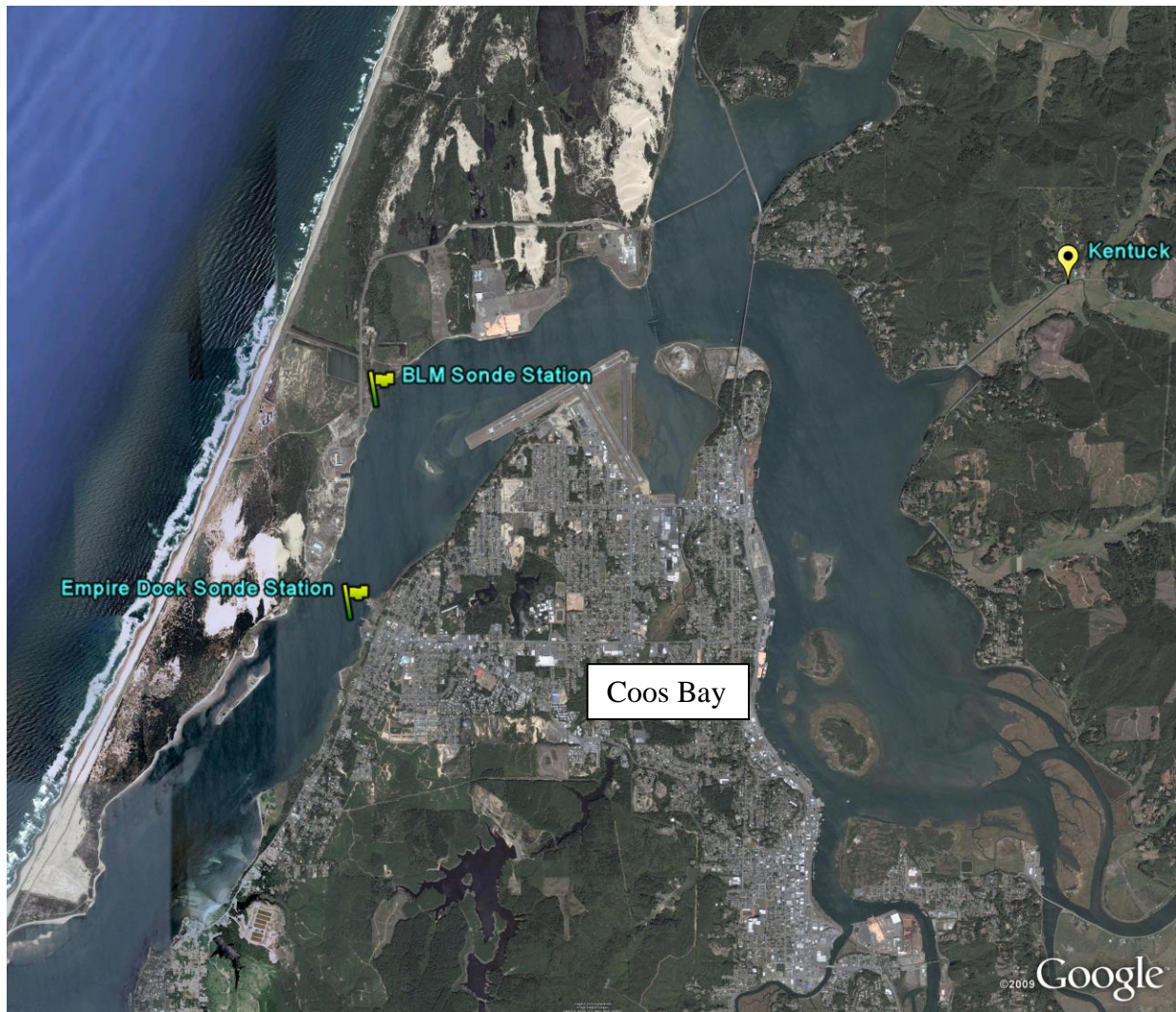
The Tribes' water quality monitoring program also collects discrete water quality data on an annual to quarterly basis (as staff and resources allow) at one freshwater site, Sixes River (station location and parameters measured are listed in the table below). Protocols implemented for the collection of these data are primarily those outlined in the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) '[Watersheds Assessment Field Sampling SOP's](#)'.

Monitoring Locations:

Waterbody Name	Lat./Long	Parameters monitored	Monitoring frequency	303d List Parameter(s)
Coos River, Lower Bay – Coos Watershed	43° 24' 50" N 124° 16' 44" W	Field Measurements: Water Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen, Salinity/SpCond, pH, Turbidity, and Depth	Year Round: 15 minute intervals	Parameter: Fecal Coliform Season: Year Around Listed: 2004 Beneficial Use(s): Shellfish growing Status: Water quality limited, 303(d) listed, TMDL needed
		Laboratory: Bacteria (<i>e.coli</i> and enterococci)	Monthly	
		Laboratory: Nutrients (TN and TP)	Annually to Quarterly (as staff and resources allow)	
Coos River, Lower Bay – Coos Watershed	43° 23' 39.19" N 124° 16' 49.42" W	Field Measurements: Water Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen, Salinity/SpCond, pH, Turbidity, and Depth	Year Round: 15 minute intervals	Parameter: Fecal Coliform Season: Year Around Listed: 2004 Beneficial Use(s): Shellfish growing Status: Water quality limited, 303(d) listed, TMDL needed
		Laboratory: Bacteria (<i>e.coli</i> and enterococci)	Monthly	
		Laboratory: Nutrients (TN and TP)	Annually to Quarterly (as staff and resources allow)	
Cox Island – Siuslaw Watershed	43° 58' 33" N 124° 03' 45" W	Field Measurements: Water Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen, Salinity/SpCond, pH, Turbidity, and Depth	Year Round: 15 minute intervals	Parameter: Sedimentation Season: Undefined Listed: 1998 Beneficial Use(s): Resident fish and aquatic life , Salmonid fish rearing, Salmonid fish spawning Status: 303(d) Parameter: Temperature Season: Year Around (non-spawning) Listed :2004 Beneficial Use(s): Salmon and trout rearing and migration Status: Water quality limited, 303(d) list, TMDL needed.
		Laboratory: Bacteria (<i>e.coli</i> and enterococci)	Monthly	
		Laboratory: Nutrients (TN and TP)	Annually to Quarterly (as staff and resources allow)	
North Fork Siuslaw River – Siuslaw Watershed	43° 58' 40" N 124° 04' 48" W	Field Measurements: Water Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen, Salinity/SpCond, pH, Turbidity, and Depth	Year Round: 15 minute intervals	Parameter: Sedimentation Season: Undefined Listed: 1998 Beneficial Use(s): Resident fish and aquatic life , Salmonid fish rearing, Salmonid fish spawning Status: 303(d) Parameter: Temperature Season: Year Around (non-spawning) Listed :2004 Beneficial Use(s): Salmon and trout rearing and migration Status: Water quality limited, 303(d) list, TMDL needed.
		Laboratory: Bacteria (<i>e.coli</i> and enterococci)	Monthly	
		Laboratory: Nutrients (TN and TP)	Annually to Quarterly (as staff and resources allow)	
Sixes River – Sixes Watershed	42° 48' 39.5" N 124° 26' 43.3" W	Laboratory: Nutrients (TN and TP) and Macroinvertebrates	Annually to Quarterly (as staff and resources allow)	Parameter: Dissolved Oxygen Season: Oct. 15 to May15 Listed: 2004 Beneficial Use(s): Salmon and steelhead spawning Status: Water quality limited, 303(d) listed, TMDL needed. Parameter: Temperature Season: Year Around Listed: 2004 Beneficial Use(s): Salmon and trout rearing and migration Status: Water quality limited, 303(d) list, TMDL needed.
Kentuck Slough – Coos Watershed	43° 25' 51" N 124° 10' 24.3" W	Discontinued	Discontinued	Waterbody Name: Coos River 4th Field HUC Record ID: COOS 17100304 20675 LLID River Mile: Coos Bay1243397433543 7.8 to 12.3 Parameter: Fecal Coliform Season: Year Around Listed: 2004 Beneficial Use(s): Shellfish growing Status: Water quality limited, 303(d) listed, TMDL needed

C. Maps of Monitoring Sites

Coos Bay Sonde Stations and discontinued Kentuck Sample Site



North Fork and Cox Island Siuslaw Sonde Stations



Sixes River Sample Site



D. Total Extent of Waters Assessed

During the 2014 water year, our program continuously monitored baseline water quality at 4 locations on two rivers pertaining to Tribal lands (the Coos and North Fork Siuslaw River). Those data collected at the continuous monitoring stations represent approximately 75% of the total stream and 90% of the total tideland miles (approx. 0.72 miles of rivers and streams and 1.69 miles of tideland) of or pertaining to Tribal lands. Additional water quality assessment data such as nutrient, bacteria and benthic macroinvertebrate data were collected less frequently and included sample sites other than the continuous monitoring sites. The reduced sampling frequency and disparity among parameters monitored at different sites is due primarily to funding and staff resource constraints (see table above for parameters measured at each site and monitoring frequency). The program did not monitor any wetlands or lakes and collected only minimal habitat data due to funding and staff resource constraints.

Satellite telemetry was added to one of the Tribes' Coos Bay monitoring stations (CTCNSWQ) in June of 2014, with South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve (SSNERR) collaboration. The real-time data can be accessed online through NOAA's Satellite and Information Service.

http://amazon.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/hads/interactiveDisplays/displayMetaData.pl?table=dcp&nesdis_id=346F229A

E. Data Analysis and Assessment

The goal for all waters of or pertaining to Tribal lands is to support the following Tribal and/or state designated beneficial uses.

Tribal Goals/Designated Beneficial Uses for the Waters of or Pertaining to Tribal Lands

Designated Use	Coos River/Lower Bay	North Fork/ Mainstem Siuslaw River	Sixes River
Salmon and Trout Rearing and Migration	X	X	X
Commercial and/or Recreational Shellfish Harvesting	X	X	----
Aesthetic Quality	X	X	X
Water Contact Recreation	X	X	X

CTCLUSI does not yet have Tribal or EPA approved water quality standards. Therefore, our program primarily refers to ODEQ water quality standards to evaluate water quality data generated by our monitoring program. In addition to ODEQ criteria, our program refers to the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) recommended indicator criteria to evaluate total nitrogen, total phosphorus and turbidity data generated by the Tribes' monitoring program. In addition to the water quality parameters listed below, the Tribes' water quality monitoring program also collects annual macroinvertebrate samples from the Sixes River sample site. Macroinvertebrate data collected by our program are evaluated per the Benthic Invertebrate Index of Biological Integrity – BIBI (modified Karr 1998).

Designated Uses	Water Quality Parameter			
Aquatic Life	Temp*	D.O.	Turbidity	pH
Salmon and Trout Rearing and Migration	Summer and Early Fall Not greater than 18° C 7-day max daily average	For estuarine water, the dissolved oxygen concentrations may not be less than 6.5 mg/l (for coastal water bodies)	Indicator: 50 NTU maximum above background	6.5 - 8.5
	Citation			
	OAR 340-041-0028 : WATER POLLUTION DIVISION 41 WATER QUALITY STANDARDS: BENEFICIAL USES, POLICIES, AND CRITERIA FOR OREGON	OAR 340-041-0016 : ibid	OWEB Watershed Assessment Manual	OAR 340-041-0021; 0225 (b);0305 (a): ibid
Water Contact	Enterococci organism levels			
Recreational Uses	No more than 158 colony forming units (158 MPN) per 100 milliliters of marine water			
	Citation			
	Oregon Department of Human Services			
	e.coli organism levels			
	126 E. coli/100 ml (30-day log mean—minimum 5 samples) 406 E. coli/100 ml (no single sample can exceed the criteria)			
	Citation			
	OAR 340-041-0009 : WATER POLLUTION DIVISION 41 WATER QUALITY STANDARDS: BENEFICIAL USES, POLICIES, AND CRITERIA FOR OREGON			
Aesthetics	Nutrients		Turbidity	
	Total Phosphorus Evaluation Criteria: greater than 0.05 mg/l Total Nitrate Evaluation Criteria: greater than 0.30 mg/l		Indicator Criteria: Background < 50 NTU + 5 NTU or more Indicator Criteria: Background > 50NTU + 10% or more	
	Citation			
	OWEB Watershed Assessment Manual			

* OAR 340-041-0028, (7): Oceans and Bays. Except for the Columbia River above river mile 7, ocean and bay waters may not be warmed by more than 0.3 degrees Celsius (0.5 degrees Fahrenheit) above the natural condition unless a greater increase would not reasonably be expected to adversely affect fish or other aquatic life. Absent a discharge or human modification that would reasonably be expected to increase temperature, DEQ will presume that the ambient temperature of the ocean or bay is the same as its natural thermal condition.

III. Data Analysis Results

A. Summary of Data Collected

The following data summaries of Tribal discrete (grab) and continuous (sonde) water quality monitoring data are for the 2014 water year (unless otherwise indicated) and are presented in tabular format.

Lower Coos Surface Water Quality Monitoring Data for Water Year 2014
(Oct 2013 to Sept 2014)*

BLM Discrete Data Summary **							
BLM Grabs Wet Season: 10/01/2013 to 05/31/2014	Temp (°C)	SpCond (ms/cm)	Salinity (ppt)	Dissolved Oxygen (%)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	pH	Turbidity (NTU)
Mean	10.65	39.81	25.34	98.48	9.33	7.80	3.99
Median	10.48	43.95	28.37	98.10	9.30	7.78	4.23
Minimum	7.42	26.81	16.54	95.20	8.67	7.68	2.30
Maximum	13.68	45.88	29.40	103.90	9.85	7.90	5.51
Count	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
BLM Grabs Dry Season: 06/01/2014 to 09/30/2014	Temp (°C)	SpCond (ms/cm)	Salinity (ppt)	Dissolved Oxygen (%)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	pH	Turbidity (NTU)
Mean	14.04	47.58	30.97	102.53	8.75	7.84	2.52
Median	13.16	47.26	30.79	104.40	9.01	7.87	2.81
Minimum	12.75	45.21	29.24	92.00	7.50	7.74	1.35
Maximum	16.20	50.26	32.88	111.20	9.73	7.90	3.39
Count	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
BLM Continuous Data Summary **							
BLM Sonde Wet Season: 10/01/2013 to 05/31/2014	Temp (°C)	SpCond (ms/cm)	Salinity (ppt)	Dissolved Oxygen (%)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	pH	Turbidity (NTU)
Mean	10.78	41.48	26.53	93.74	10.78	7.78	5.49
Median	10.88	42.67	27.30	94.19	10.88	7.80	2.50
Minimum	5.32	9.53	5.37	56.36	5.32	7.24	-0.70
Maximum	16.87	51.20	33.28	126.50	16.87	8.14	919
Count	23324	23324	23324	23324	23324	23324	23301
BLM Sonde Dry Season: 06/01/2014 to 09/30/2014	Temp (°C)	SpCond (ms/cm)	Salinity (ppt)	Dissolved Oxygen (%)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	pH	Turbidity (NTU)
Mean	14.23	47.53	30.94	93.07	14.27	7.82	88.26
Median	14.48	47.74	31.08	94.47	14.51	7.82	6.30
Minimum	8.89	38.87	24.79	41.69	8.89	7.27	-2.60
Maximum	18.89	51.54	33.77	131.48	18.89	8.35	995
Count	11710	10861	10861	10227	10227	10844	8969

* Values in bold represent exceedences in maximum single values but are generally considered to be possible anomalies attributable to seasonal extremes (temp) or localized conditions (turbidity). ** Estuary habitat tends to have tidal (salinity/ temp) and open water characteristics (high temp/ low DO) that are not comparable to mainstem and side channel water quality parameters.

Data Summary (cont.)

Lower Coos Surface Water Quality Monitoring Data for Water Year 2014
(Oct 2013 to Sept 2014)*

Empire Discrete Data Summary**							
Empire Grabs Wet Season: 10/01/2013 to 05/31/2014	Temp (°C)	SpCond (ms/cm)	Salinity (ppt)	Dissolved Oxygen (%)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	pH	Turbidity (NTU)
Mean	10.62	43.68	28.09	100.72	9.40	7.86	4.54
Median	10.43	47.80	30.90	99.30	9.51	7.86	2.89
Minimum	7.79	30.80	19.02	98.20	8.85	7.73	2.21
Maximum	13.43	48.16	31.27	107.30	9.83	7.95	8.70
Count	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Empire Grabs Dry Season: 06/01/2014 to 09/30/2014	Temp (°C)	SpCond (ms/cm)	Salinity (ppt)	Dissolved Oxygen (%)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	pH	Turbidity (NTU)
Mean	12.92	48.53	31.61	104.27	9.08	7.89	2.43
Median	12.04	47.87	31.22	107.00	9.52	7.90	2.65
Minimum	11.38	47.13	30.57	95.30	7.88	7.78	1.59
Maximum	15.33	50.59	33.05	110.50	9.83	7.99	3.06
Count	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Empire Continuous Data Summary **							
Empire Sonde Wet Season: 10/01/2013 to 05/31/2014	Temp (°C)	SpCond (ms/cm)	Salinity (ppt)	Dissolved Oxygen (%)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	pH	Turbidity (NTU)
Mean	10.63	43.47	27.91	94.13	8.78	7.69	4.12
Median	10.65	44.67	28.73	94.70	8.87	7.71	2.90
Minimum	5.66	11.67	6.67	55.70	5.19	7.24	-0.90
Maximum	16.39	51.03	33.22	121.90	10.58	7.97	768
Count	23324	23193	23193	23324	23324	18481	23324
Empire Sonde Dry Season: 06/01/2014 to 09/30/2014	Temp (°C)	SpCond (ms/cm)	Salinity (ppt)	Dissolved Oxygen (%)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	pH	Turbidity (NTU)
Mean	13.20	49.02	31.98	86.77	7.50	8.07	7.37
Median	13.26	49.38	32.25	90.90	7.82	8.05	3.40
Minimum	8.80	35.63	22.51	29.50	2.51	7.45	-0.40
Maximum	17.91	51.61	33.75	135.90	12.17	8.64	584
Count	11705	11401	11401	10476	10476	11705	11700

* Values in bold represent exceedences in maximum single values but are generally considered to be possible anomalies attributable to seasonal extremes (temp) or localized conditions (turbidity). ** Estuary habitat tends to have tidal (salinity/ temp) and open water characteristics (high temp/ low DO) that are not comparable to mainstem and side channel water quality parameters.

Data Summary (cont.)

Lower Siuslaw Surface Water Quality Monitoring Data for Water Year 2014
(Oct 2013 to Sept 2014)*

North Fork Discrete Data Summary**							
North Fork Grabs Wet Season: 10/01/2013 to 05/31/2014	Temp (°C)	SpCond (ms/cm)	Salinity (ppt)	Dissolved Oxygen (%)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	pH	Turbidity (NTU)
Mean	8.64	3.91	2.25	95.70	11.16	6.95	4.72
Median	9.56	0.61	0.29	99.00	10.76	7.02	5.72
Minimum	1.58	0.05	0.02	84.00	8.59	6.62	3.01
Maximum	13.54	16.48	9.72	100.70	14.05	7.23	5.87
Count	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
North Fork Grabs Dry Season: 06/01/2014 to 09/30/2014	Temp (°C)	SpCond (ms/cm)	Salinity (ppt)	Dissolved Oxygen (%)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	pH	Turbidity (NTU)
Mean	18.38	17.59	11.05	86.20	7.63	7.13	2.59
Median	18.36	12.16	6.99	85.20	7.21	7.04	2.93
Minimum	15.25	1.93	1.48	75.90	6.56	6.98	1.77
Maximum	21.54	38.69	24.68	97.50	9.11	7.38	3.08
Count	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
North Fork Continuous Data Summary **							
North Fork Sonde Wet Season: 10/01/2013 to 05/31/2014	Temp (°C)	SpCond (ms/cm)	Salinity (ppt)	Dissolved Oxygen (%)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	pH	Turbidity (NTU)
Mean	9.97	9.00	5.36	97.41	10.95	7.20	7.75
Median	10.32	3.64	1.92	97.90	11.00	7.14	5.10
Minimum	1.53	0.04	0.02	43.10	4.78	6.14	0.10
Maximum	18.78	46.75	30.03	133.24	15.35	8.67	985
Count	23323	23323	23323	21077	18147	23323	21314
North Fork Sonde Dry Season: 06/01/2014 to 09/30/2014	Temp (°C)	SpCond (ms/cm)	Salinity (ppt)	Dissolved Oxygen (%)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	pH	Turbidity (NTU)
Mean	18.19	23.36	14.39	87.09	7.00	7.40	4.87
Median	18.13	23.58	14.32	85.51	6.85	7.36	2.74
Minimum	10.47	0.39	0.19	14.63	2.44	6.70	-1.90
Maximum	23.14	48.57	31.55	144.82	11.67	8.45	991
Count	8579	7744	7744	8189	1578	8579	4919

* Values in bold represent exceedences in maximum single values but are generally considered to be possible anomalies attributable to seasonal extremes (temp) or localized conditions (turbidity). ** Estuary habitat tends to have tidal (salinity/ temp) and open water characteristics (high temp/ low DO) that are not comparable to mainstem and side channel water quality parameters.

Data Summary (cont.)

Lower Siuslaw Surface Water Quality Monitoring Data for Water Year 2014
(Oct 2013 to Sept 2014)*

Cox Island Discrete Data Summary**							
Cox Island Grabs Wet Season: 10/01/2013 to 05/31/2014	Temp (°C)	SpCond (ms/cm)	Salinity (ppt)	Dissolved Oxygen (%)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	pH	Turbidity (NTU)
Mean	8.59	3.32	1.90	98.78	11.54	7.31	5.07
Median	9.39	0.59	0.28	101.30	11.54	7.36	4.71
Minimum	1.86	0.05	0.02	87.60	8.98	7.16	2.75
Maximum	13.31	14.81	8.61	102.70	14.06	7.40	9.29
Count	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Cox Island Grabs Dry Season: 06/01/2014 to 09/30/2014	Temp (°C)	SpCond (ms/cm)	Salinity (ppt)	Dissolved Oxygen (%)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	pH	Turbidity (NTU)
Mean	18.39	20.10	12.46	85.97	7.51	7.27	3.05
Median	19.48	15.05	8.77	86.00	7.55	7.18	2.49
Minimum	14.59	3.75	1.98	82.60	7.17	7.13	2.40
Maximum	21.10	41.51	26.64	89.30	7.82	7.49	4.27
Count	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cox Island Continuous Data Summary **							
Cox Island Sonde Wet Season: 10/01/2013 to 05/31/2014	Temp (°C)	SpCond (ms/cm)	Salinity (ppt)	Dissolved Oxygen (%)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	pH	Turbidity (NTU)
Mean	9.89	9.14	5.44	95.34	10.29	7.19	10.71
Median	10.18	4.36	2.33	96.80	10.22	7.16	5.10
Minimum	1.28	0.04	0.02	26.10	2.75	6.42	-0.20
Maximum	18.39	49.30	31.87	122.10	15.16	8.36	998
Count	23284	21079	21079	21851	14222	18020	22410
Cox Island Sonde Dry Season: 06/01/2014 to 09/30/2014	Temp (°C)	SpCond (ms/cm)	Salinity (ppt)	Dissolved Oxygen (%)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	pH	Turbidity (NTU)
Mean	18.07	23.49	14.44	85.19	7.91	7.61	22.80
Median	18.27	23.38	14.18	81.91	7.52	7.56	6.10
Minimum	9.83	0.72	0.35	26.01	5.20	6.90	0.60
Maximum	22.88	48.53	31.47	134.60	12.18	8.65	995
Count	11704	8970	8970	8559	4009	11704	4619

* Values in bold represent exceedences in maximum single values but are generally considered to be possible anomalies attributable to seasonal extremes (temp) or localized conditions (turbidity). ** Estuary habitat tends to have tidal (salinity/ temp) and open water characteristics (high temp/ low DO) that are not comparable to mainstem and side channel water quality parameters.

Bacteria Data

Coos - BLM <i>E. coli</i>		Coos - Empire Dock <i>E. coli</i>		Siuslaw – North Fork <i>E. coli</i>		Siuslaw – Cox Island <i>E. coli</i>	
Sample Date	MPN/100 ml	Sample Date	MPN/100 ml	Sample Date	MPN/100 ml	Sample Date	MPN/100 ml
10/2/13	74.5	10/2/13	35.5	10/24/13	10	10/24/13	36
11/14/13	<10	11/14/13	<10	12/9/13	35.5	12/9/13	25.5
1/8/14	<10	1/8/14	10	2/4/14	15	2/4/14	10
2/26/14	<10	2/26/14	10	3/11/14	35.5	3/11/14	10
4/2/14	20	4/2/14	10	5/1/14	20	5/1/14	20
6/5/14	<10	6/5/14	<10	6/30/14	52	6/30/14	41
7/28/14	<10	7/28/14	<10	9/18/14	<10	9/18/14	<10
9/16/14	<10	9/16/14	<10				

Coos - BLM Enterococci		Coos - Empire Dock Enterococci		Siuslaw - North Frk Enterococci		Siuslaw – Cox Island Enterococci	
Sample Date	MPN/100 ml	Sample Date	MPN/100 ml	Sample Date	MPN/100 ml	Sample Date	MPN/100 ml
10/2/13	25.5	10/2/13	<10	10/24/13	<10	10/24/13	20
11/14/13	<10	11/14/13	<10	12/9/13	<10	12/9/13	<10
1/8/14	<10	1/8/14	<10	2/4/14	<10	2/4/14	<10
2/26/14	<10	2/26/14	<10	3/11/14	<10	3/11/14	<10
4/2/14	<10	4/2/14	<10	5/1/14	10	5/1/14	10
6/5/14	<10	6/5/14	<10	6/30/14	<10	6/30/14	<10
7/28/14	<10	7/28/14	<10	9/18/14	<10	9/18/14	<10
9/16/14	<10	9/16/14	<10				

Sixes River <i>E. coli</i>	
Sample Date	MPN/100 ml
6/11/14	15
9/29/14	41.5

Sixes River Enterococci	
Sample Date	MPN/100 ml
6/11/14	<10
9/29/14	5

No single sample exceeded criteria (Enterococci 158 MPN/100 ml of marine water: *E.coli* 406 MPN/100 ml of water)

Nutrient Data – Total Nitrogen (TN), Total Phosphorous (TP) and Chlorophyll

No nutrient data collected in 2014.

Benthic Macroinvertebrate Data over time: Sixes River

Benthic Invertebrate Index of Biological Integrity-BIBI (modified Karr 1998)

- Sampling Method: D-frame net, 4 square feet composite (full 8ft² sample in 2014), 500 micron mesh.
- Subsampling: Entire sample. Level 3 PNW standard taxonomic effort.
- Abundances adjusted to a full sample and square meter basis

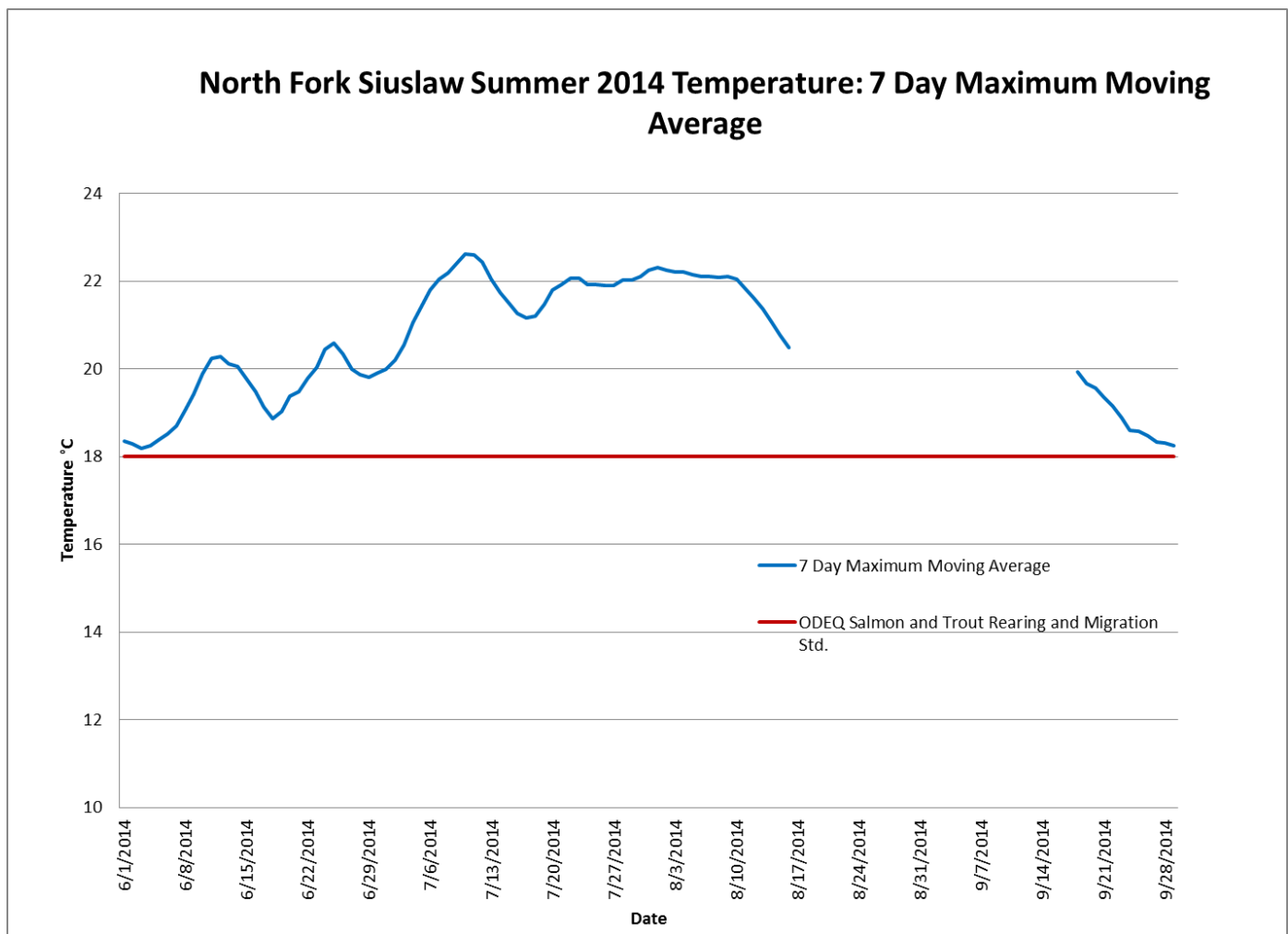
Site	Sixes River		Sixes River		Sixes River	
Date	9/16/2011		9/6/2012		9/29/2014	
METRIC	Value	Score	Value	Score	Value	Score
D Total number of taxa	45	5	46	5	50	5
D Number Ephemeroptera taxa	11	5	10	5	9	5
D Number Plecoptera taxa	4	3	3	1	7	3
D Number Trichoptera taxa	6	3	7	3	6	3
D Number of long-lived taxa	3	3	3	3	4	3
D Number of intolerant taxa	2	1	2	1	1	1
I % Tolerant taxa	23.3	3	23.79	3	35.7	3
D % Predator	4.69	1	3.77	1	4	1
D Number of clinger taxa	27	5	26	5	28	5
I % Dominance (3 taxa)	34.95	5	45.63	5	41.5	5
TOTAL SCORE		34	32		34	
BIOLOGICAL CONDITION CATEGORY						
Maximum score of 50. Each metric scored: 1=low, 3=moderate, 5=high						
OTHER COMMUNITY COMPOSITION METRICS THAT ARE INDICATIVE OF BIOLOGICAL CONDITION						
Total abundance (m2)	3325		2385		1972	
D EPT taxa richness	21		20		22	
D Predator richness	6		9		7	
D Scraper richness	6		5		6	
D Shredder richness	3		2		5	
D %Intolerant taxa	0.32		0.9		1.28	
I % <i>Baetis tricaudatus</i>	8.25		10.54		5.1	
I %Collector	63.75		79.28		72.9	
I %Parasite	4.69		3.77		3.6	
I %Oligochaeta	0		0		0.7	
I Number tolerant taxa	13		14		19	
I %Simuliidae	5.5		4.97		1.5	
I %Chironomidae	15.53		35.24		11.5	
L,M & H comparisons with a Pacific Northwest montane stream with high biological integrity.						
I= Metric value generally increases with declining biological integrity.						
D= Metric value generally decreases with declining biological integrity.						
L= Low biological integrity.			BIBI scores between 0-24.			
M= Moderate biological integrity.			BIBI scores between 25-39.			
H= High biological integrity.			BIBI scores >40.			

B. Comparison of Data to Benchmark Criteria of Parameters of Concern

Temperature

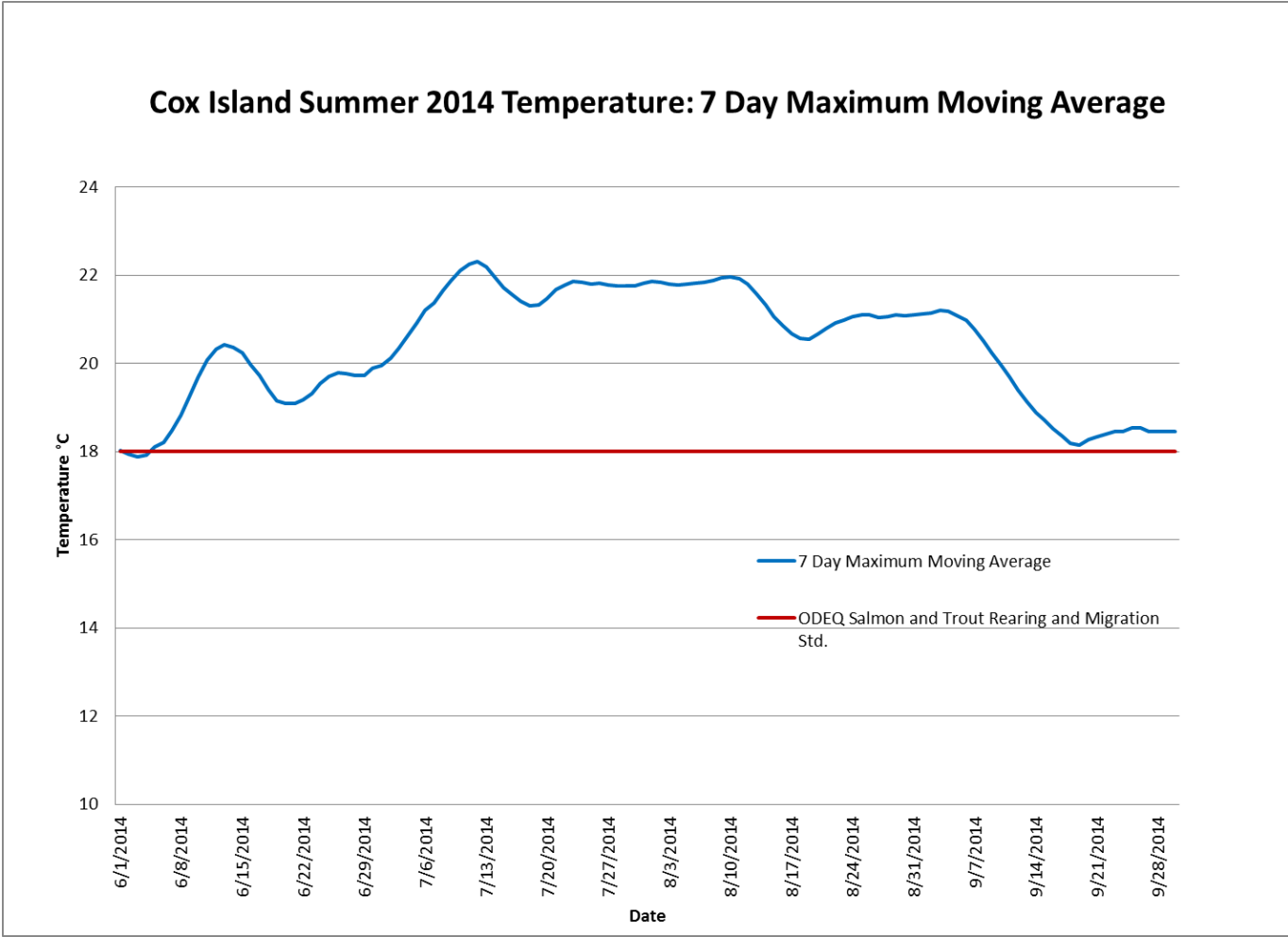
North Fork Siuslaw– Lower Siuslaw Estuary:

The maximum temperature measured at the North Fork Siuslaw Sonde Station was 23.1 °C. The 2014 summer and early fall 7 day maximum average for temperature at this site exceeded the ODEQ summer/early fall water temperature standard for salmon and trout rearing and migration (18°C), the designated fish use for the section of the North Fork Siuslaw River monitored at the Tribes' North Fork Siuslaw Sonde Station.



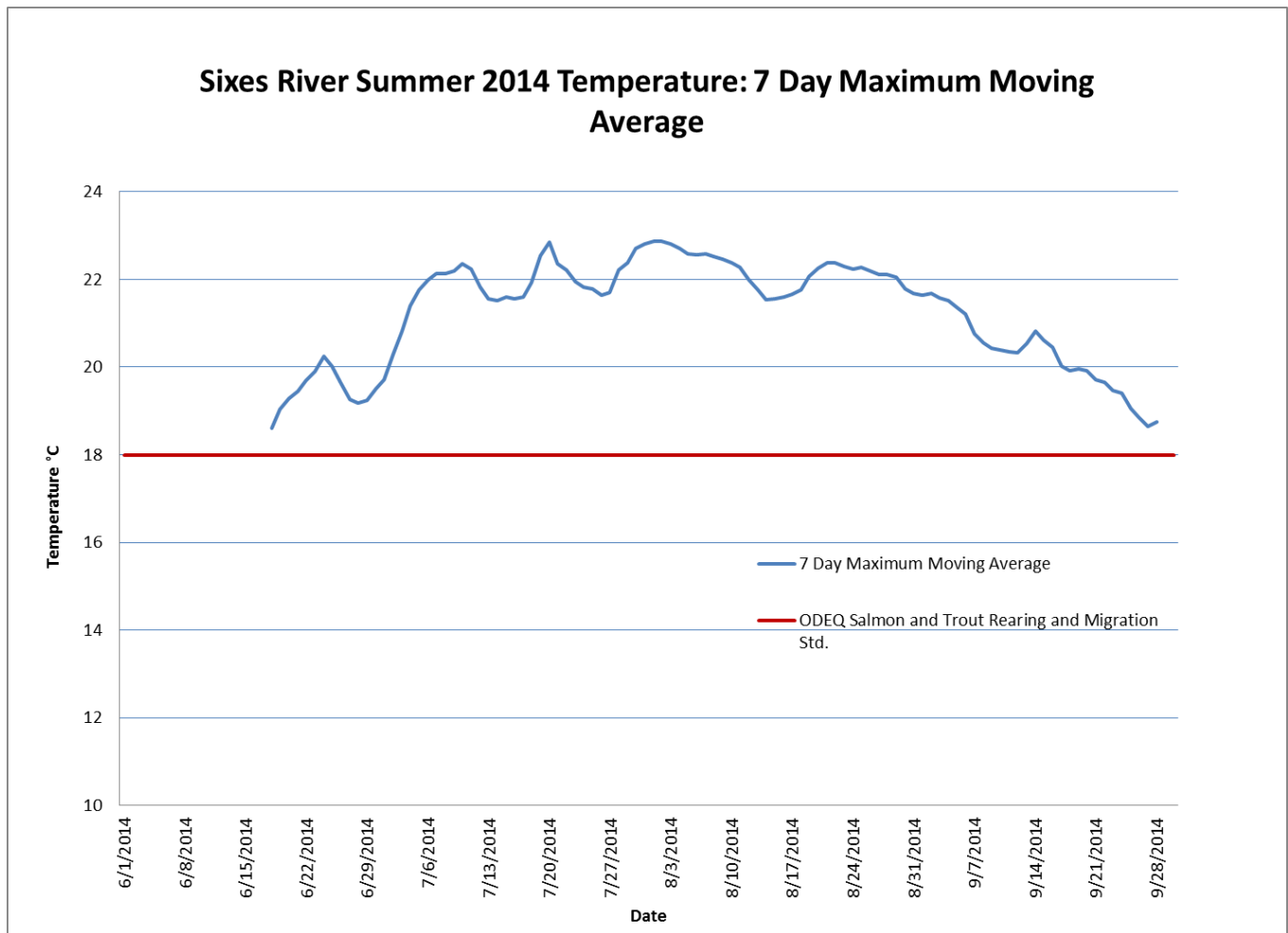
Cox Island– Lower Siuslaw Estuary:

The maximum temperature measured at the Cox Island Sonde Station was 22.8 °C. The 2014 summer and early fall 7 day maximum average for temperature at this site exceeded the ODEQ summer/early fall water temperature standard for salmon and trout rearing and migration (18°C), the designated fish use for the section of the Siuslaw River monitored at the Tribes’ Cox Island Sonde Station.



Sixes River – Freshwater

The maximum temperature measured at the Sixes River Site was 23.7 °C. The 2014 summer and early fall 7 day maximum average for temperature at this site exceeded the ODEQ summer/early fall water temperature standard for salmon and trout rearing and migration (18 °C), the designated fish use for the section of the Sixes River monitored by the Tribes' water quality monitoring program (WQMP).



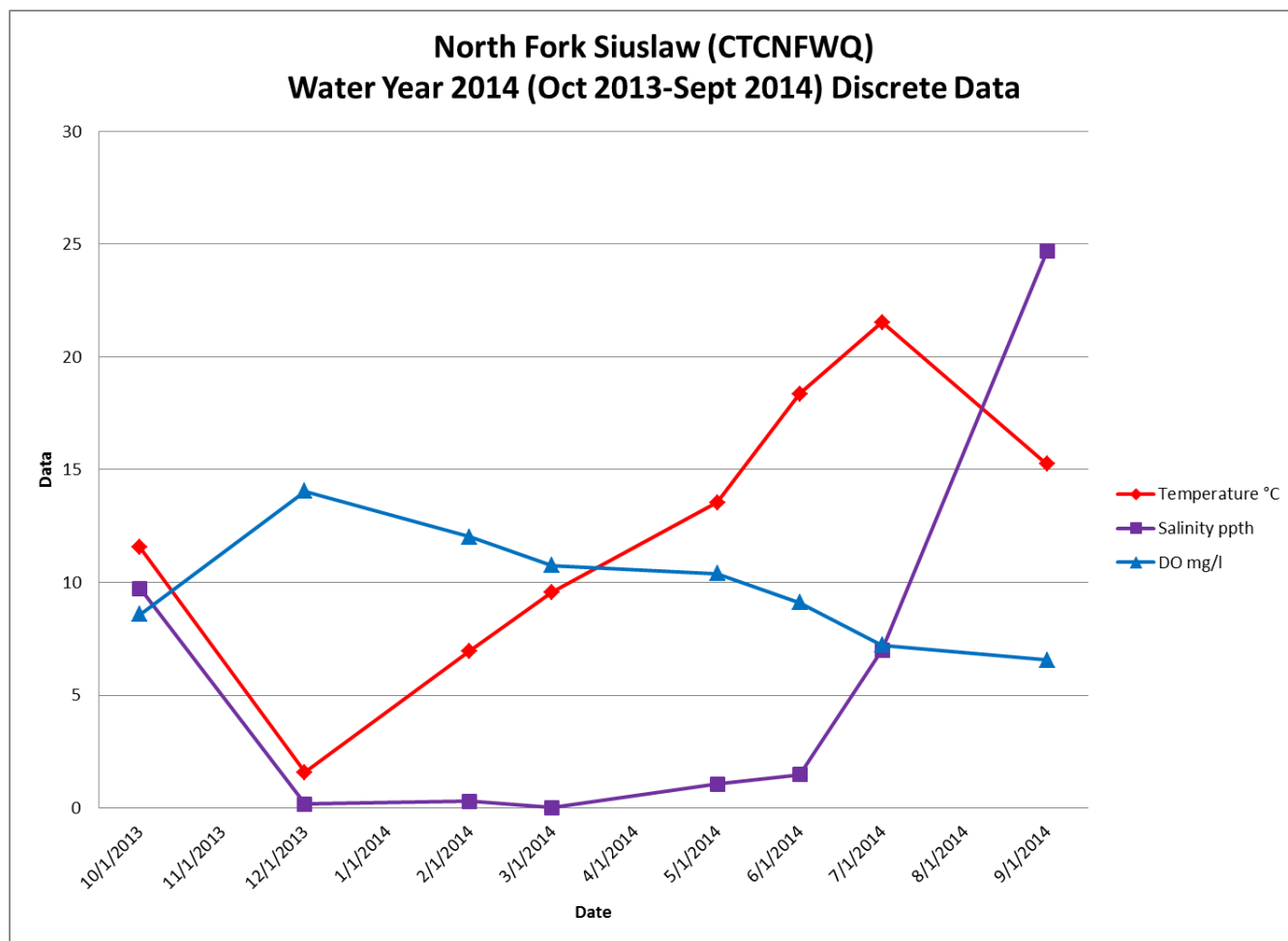
Dissolved Oxygen

BLM and Empire Dock Sites – Lower Coos Bay:

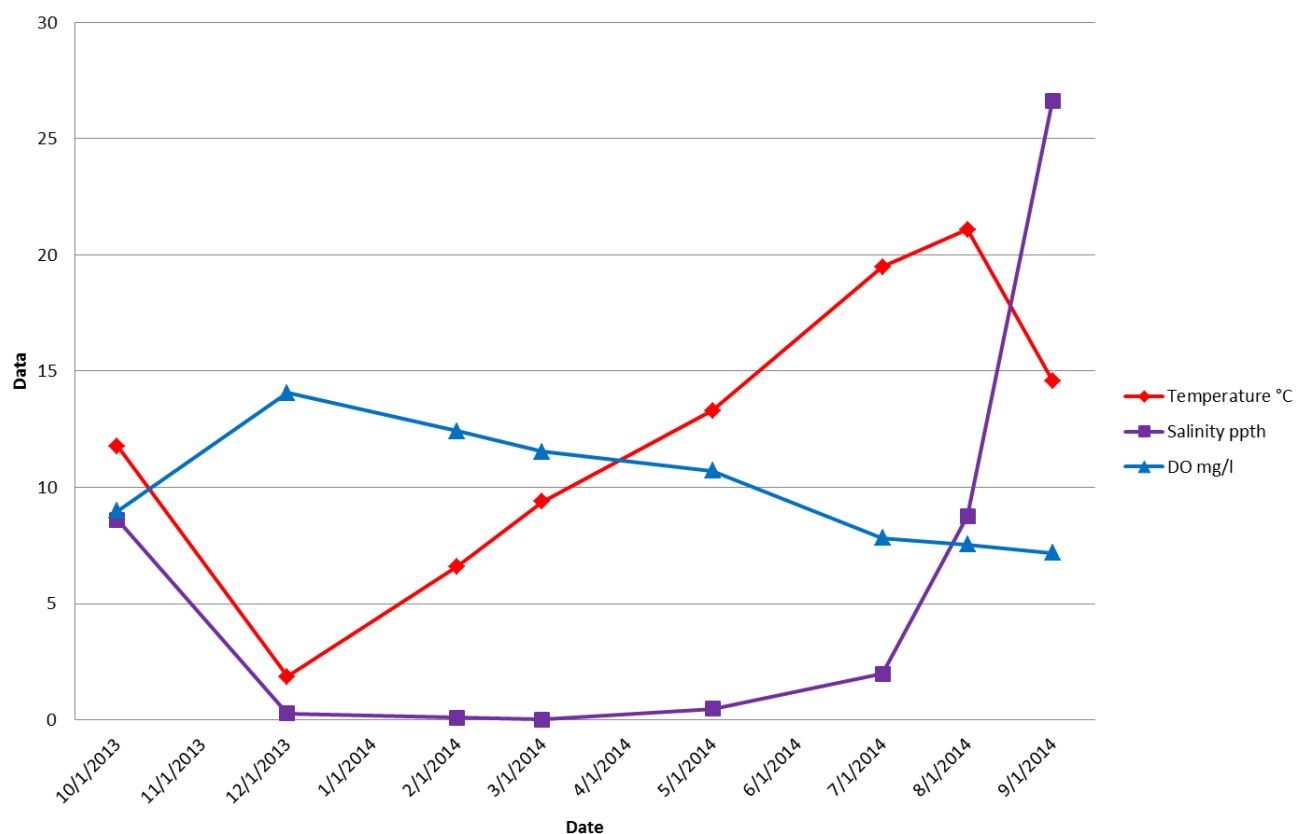
Although minimum dissolved oxygen recorded at the Coos Bay BLM and Empire Dock stations failed to meet the ODEQ estuarine dissolved oxygen criteria of not less than 6.5 mg/l, continuous data collected at these sites do not indicate consistent low DO measurements and are likely anomalies attributable to seasonal variability and/or localized site conditions.

North Fork Siuslaw and Cox Island Sites – Lower Siuslaw Estuary:

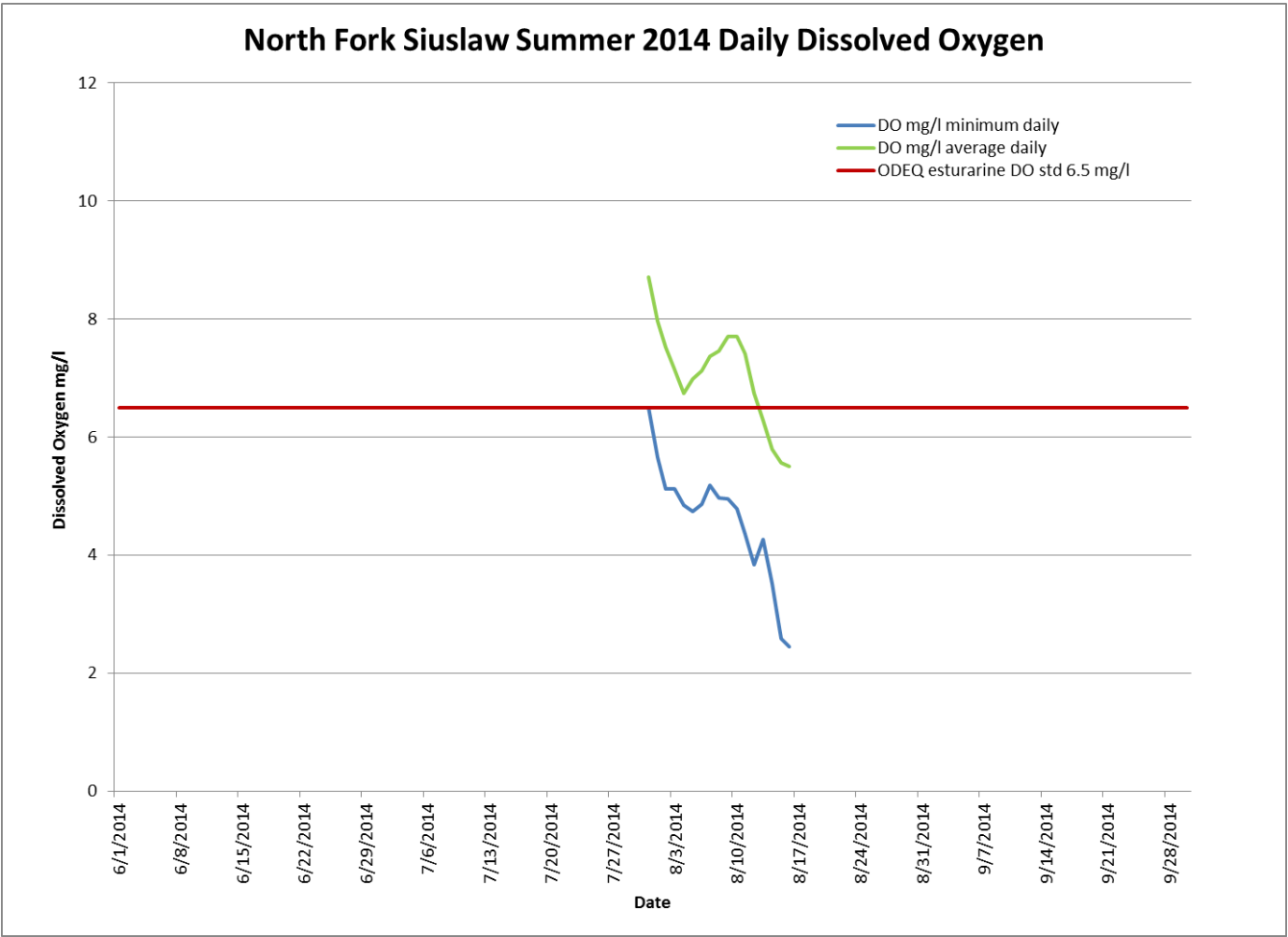
Discrete and continuous dissolved oxygen data collected by Tribes' 106 monitoring program at the North Fork and Cox Island stations indicate that the concentration of dissolved oxygen at these sites consistently declines every year beginning in late spring/early summer through fall. The following charts display discrete dissolved oxygen, temperature and salinity data collected by our monitoring program for water year 2014. These graphs show a correlation between increasing water temperature and declining dissolved oxygen levels.



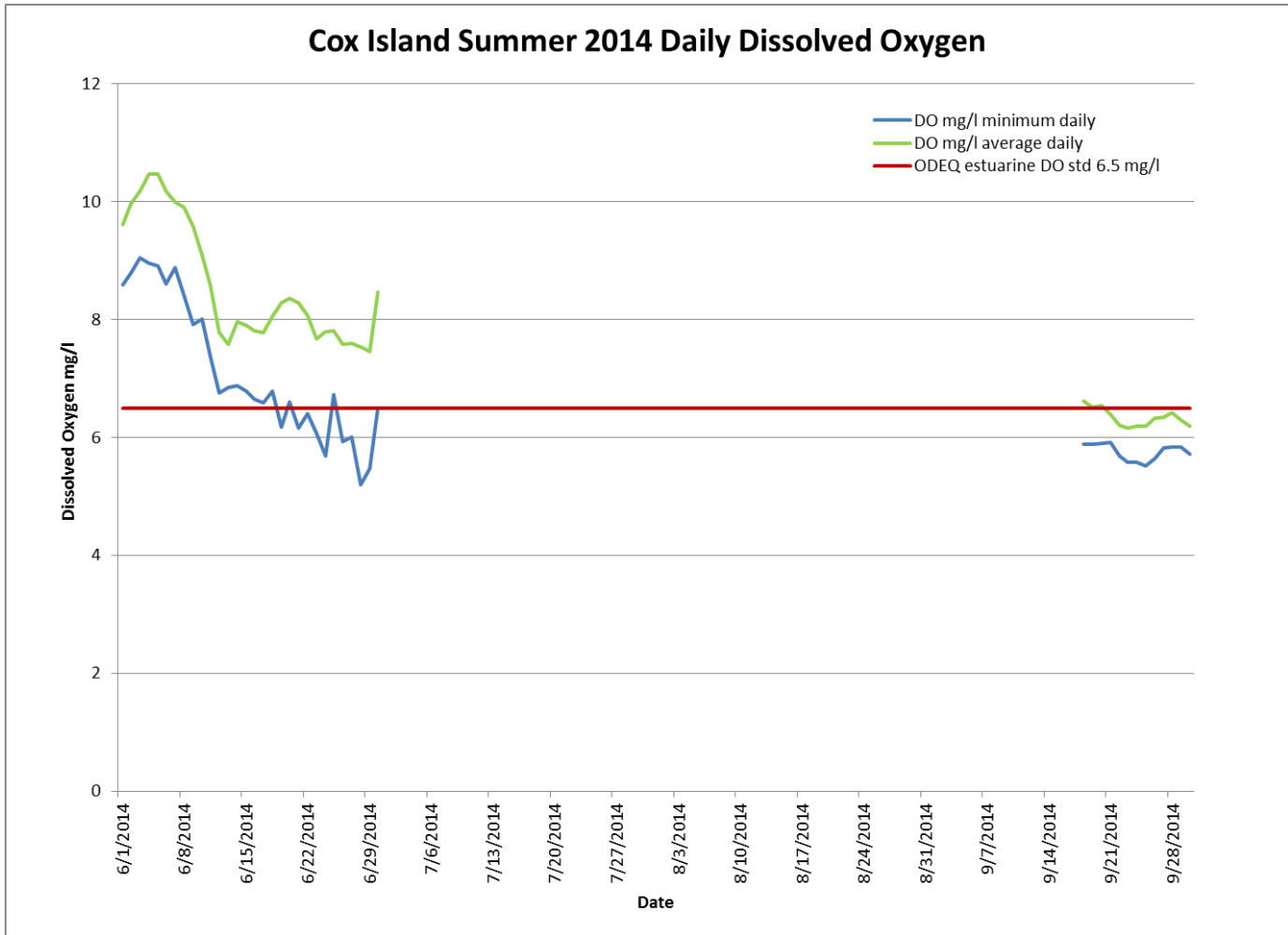
Cox Island (CTCCIWQ)
Water Year 2014 (Oct 2013-Sept 2014) Discrete Data



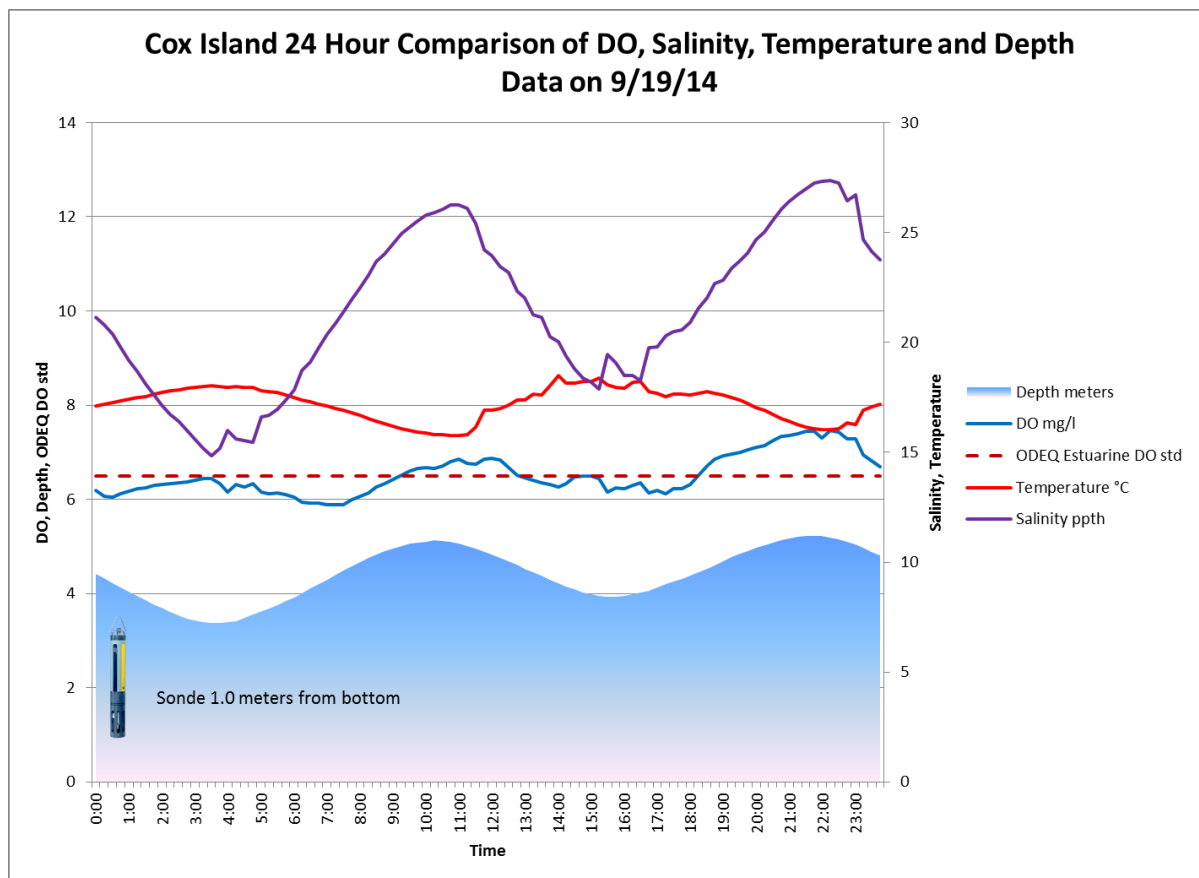
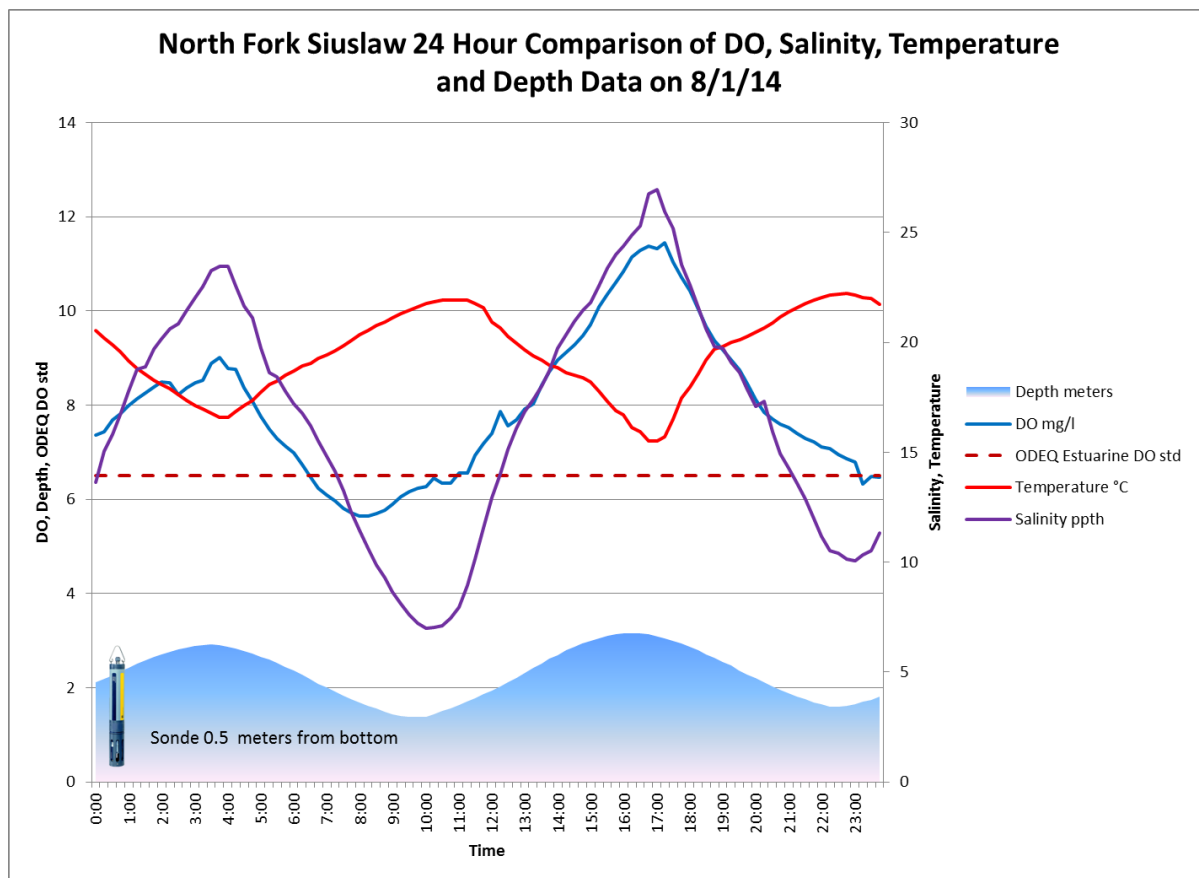
Analysis of historic continuous dissolved oxygen readings indicate that dissolved oxygen levels at the Siuslaw River estuary sites typically fail to meet the ODEQ estuarine dissolved oxygen criteria daily during the summer and early fall. This pattern has been observed since the Tribes began continuously monitoring water quality at these sites in 2006. The North Fork Siuslaw sonde site experienced excessive summer fouling and dissolved oxygen (DO) probe failure with associated data loss in 2014.



The Cox Island sonde site experienced excessive summer fouling and dissolved oxygen (DO) probe failure with associated data loss. The Tribes have replaced all fragile rapid pulse style DO probes with more robust optical DO probes for water year 2015.



The following charts show the tidal influence in the Siuslaw estuary on select water quality measurements over a 24 hour period on selected days in 2014. The influx of marine water during incoming tides is associated with decreasing temperatures and increases in salinity and dissolved oxygen.



C. Summary of the Extent to Waters Meet Designated Uses or Tribal Goals

Designated Use	North Fork Siuslaw	Lower Coos Bay	Sixes River
Salmon and Trout Rearing and Migration	Not Fully Supported	Not Enough Data to Determine	Not Fully Supported
Commercial and Recreational Shellfish Harvesting	Not Enough Data to Determine	Not Fully Supported	-----
Water Contact: Recreational Activity	Not Enough Data to Determine	Not Enough Data to Determine	Not Enough Data to Determine
Aesthetics	Not Enough Data to Determine	Not Enough Data to Determine	Not Enough Data to Determine

D. Description of Why Waters are Potentially Not Meeting Designated Uses or Goals

North Fork Siuslaw

Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen – Salmon and Trout Rearing and Migration

The North Fork Siuslaw has high summer and early fall temperatures accompanied by regular minimum dissolved oxygen readings. The riparian habitat upstream of the site is highly disturbed and lacking in shade producing canopy. The lack of shade provided in the upstream riparian corridor likely contributes to the high summer and early fall temperatures recorded at the North Fork Siuslaw Sonde site. Elevated temperature likely contributes to the low dissolved oxygen levels recorded at the site. Mechanisms for lower summer DO, related to increasing temperature, include lower mg/l at saturation, increasing salinity, lower turbulence and increased biological demands.

Sixes River

Temperature – Salmon and Trout Rearing and Migration

Historically, the Sixes River site has had predictively high summer and early fall temperatures. Although located in a completely different watershed, riparian conditions at this site are similar to those found upstream of the North Fork Siuslaw Sonde site discussed above. Lack of shade provided in the upstream riparian corridor likely contributes to the high summer and early fall temperatures recorded at the Tribes' Sixes River monitoring site.

IV. Discussion of Issues of Tribal Concern

Data Gaps

Dissolved Oxygen

In order to better understand the cause of low summer dissolved oxygen levels recorded at the North Fork and Cox Island Siuslaw sonde site, the Tribes are planning to collect diel nutrient and Chlorophyll samples in the lower Siuslaw estuary. The expected result of these sampling events is a better understanding of whether the summertime low dissolved oxygen levels recorded at the North Fork and Cox Island sonde site are potentially associated with algae production that may be caused by nutrient loading.

Conclusion

Data collected by our program in the 2014 water year appear to indicate trends are occurring at our sites similar to those observed by our program in previous years. Daily impairments to water quality (e.g. temperature and dissolved oxygen) continue to occur during the Dry Season at the Tribes' North Fork Siuslaw site.

V. Water Quality Data Submission

Water Quality all data (continuous- datalogger, discrete-grabs, and bacteria) for WY2014 has been formatted for submission. Continuous data will not be upload due to the size data sets. The Tribe will provide the raw QC'd data if any requests are made. The discrete-grab data will be uploaded to WQX with WY2011, WY2012, and WY2013 grab data. Nutrient, Chlorophyll, and bacteria data for WY2011-2014 will be uploaded via WQX by June 2015.

Appendix A: QA/QC

Quality Control for Meters and Probes:

All meters and probes will be calibrated in accordance to the equipments operations manual prior to field deployment.

Quality Control for Microbiological Water Sampling:

A 1:10 dilution will be used when running analytical E-Coli and *enterococcus* procedures. Field samples will be allowed to reach room temperature (per IDEXX recommended protocols) before they are diluted. 10ml of each water sample will be pipetted into a sterile, freshly opened, 120ml IDEXX sample bottle and quickly capped. After preparing all the samples taken for that day in the same way, distilled water will be decanted into the lab sample bottle so that the bottle is filled to the 100ml line.

Blanks

For every sampling event, blanks of the distilled water used for the 1:10 sample dilutions will be run.

Replicate Samples

One sample site will be chosen as a replicate site for each sampling event.

Split Samples

For every 10 samples taken a split sample will be randomly chosen. A split sample consists of taking an additional 10 ml from the original sample bottle and testing it for E-Coli or enterococcus.

The IDEXX Lab will be quality controlled as specified in the IDEXX User Manual.

Nutrient Sampling Protocol:

Field Grab Samples:

At all sites, field calibration data including water temperature, salinity, specific conductance, and dissolved oxygen will be recorded with a hand-held YSI 650 MDS multi-parameter probe setup. A Hach 2100 turbidity meter will be used to measure turbidity. All grab samples will be taken on the same day between 3 hours before slack low water and slack low water. Efforts will be made to sample during spring tides at low-low tide, although this will not always be feasible due to the timing of tides and schedules of staff. Efforts will also be made to sample following a 72-hour dry period unless it substantially impacts the interval between semi-annual runs.

At each site, three consecutive samples (duplicates) will be collected by either wading or using a 2-L Van Dorn bottle held at 0.5 m above the channel bottom at the same level as the sonde. Samples from the Van Dorn bottle will be decanted into amber, wide-mouth, Nalgene bottles.

Sample bottles and equipment will be rinsed in tap water three times, acid washed (10% HCL), then in deionized water three times, then ambient water in the field three times. After a sample is collected, sample bottles will be immediately capped, placed on ice in the dark, and returned to the CTCLUSI laboratory. In the laboratory, samples will be stored at 4°C until filtration. Water samples will be filtered within 24 hours of collection.

Entry Verification

Analysis results will be sent from the University of Washington Marine Chemistry Laboratory or other outside laboratory in Excel format. Files will consist of sampling station ID, date, replicate number, and parameter values expressed in unit concentrations.

Instrument/Equipment Testing, Inspection, and Maintenance Requirements

All equipment (meters, probes, lab, and data loggers) will be tested and calibrated prior to deployment as stated in the equipments operations manuals. Equipment that fails to calibrate or is malfunctioning in any other way will not be used to collect water quality data until the equipment is repaired. Equipment log sheets will be placed in a folder to document all calibrations and testing. The Environmental Specialist will ensure that all equipment is in proper working order for the project.

Incubator temperatures will be recorded twice daily during microbiological analysis, with each reading separated by at least 4 hours.