Principles and Policies for the 2010 Integrated Report

DRAFT

State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706

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Cover photo: River monitoring by Idaho Department of Environmental Quality staff, 2009 field season.

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Introduction

This document presents the principles and policies used by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to compile the *2010 Integrated Report*, the combined list that shows impaired waters and the current status of state waters. Topics addressed by these principles and policies include the following:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements for the Integrated Report
- The role of public comment in the Integrated Report
- The five categories of the Integrated Report
- Relevant state policies affecting the development of the Integrated Report
- Opportunities for public comment on the 2010 Integrated Report

Note: These principles and policies do not supersede the *Water Body Assessment Guidance, Second Edition* (WBAG II [Grafe, et al. 2002]); they provide additional guidance for determining beneficial use support status and water quality standards exceedances for listing of impaired waters.

The Integrated List is a Federal Requirement

The Clean Water Act (CWA) requires the state to prepare a report, listing (a) the current conditions of all state waters and (b) those waters that are impaired and needing a TMDL. The first list is called the §*305(b)* list and the second is called the §*303(d)* list. Both lists are named in accordance with the sections of the CWA where they are defined; together they are known as the Integrated Report (Figure 1). Although they are maintained as separate lists and presented separately in the Integrated Report, impaired waters are just some of the state's waters, so waters on the 303(d) list are actually a subset of those on the 305(b) list.

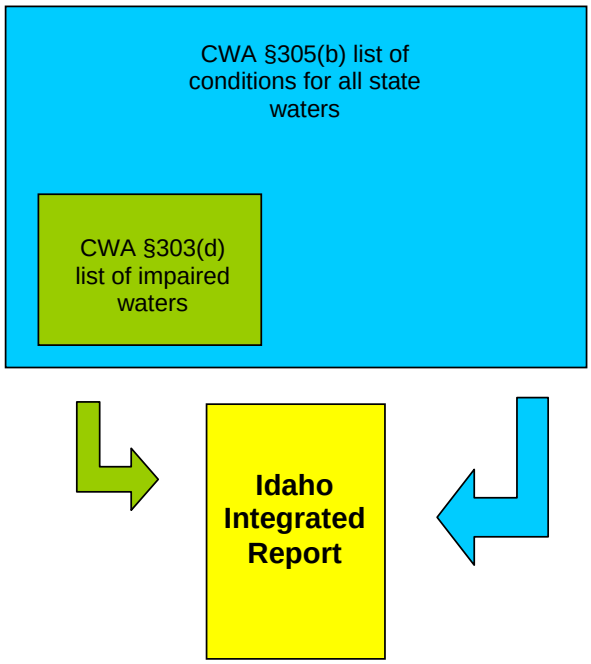

Figure 1. Components of the Integrated Report.

Every two years, the state must furnish an Integrated Report to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), categorizing state waters and informing the public of the status of state waters. (Additional requirements for the Integrated Report are listed under *EPA Requirements for the 2010 Integrated Report* (EPA 2005, 2006, and 2009), page 5 of this report.)

The Integrated List Categorizes State Waters

The Integrated Report places all of the state's waters into at least one of five different categories (Figure 2):

- *Category 1* waters are wholly within a designated wilderness or inventoried roadless area where water quality standards are presumed to be attained for all beneficial uses.
- *Category 2* waters are fully supporting those beneficial uses that have been assessed. The use attainment of the remaining beneficial uses have not been determine due to insufficient data (or no data) and information.
- *Category 3* waters have insufficient data (or no data) and information to determine if beneficial uses are being attained.
- *Category 4* waters do not support a standard for one or more beneficial uses, but they do not require the development of a total maximum daily load (TMDL). There are three subcategories under Category 4:
  - *Category 4a* waters have had a TMDL completed and approved by EPA.
  - *Category 4b* waters have had pollution control requirements placed on them, other than a TMDL, and these waters are reasonably expected to attain the water quality standard within a reasonable period of time.
  - *Category 4c* waters are those for which nonsupport of the water quality standard is not caused by a pollutant.
- *Category 5* waters do not meet applicable water quality standards for one or more beneficial uses due to one or more pollutants; therefore, an EPA-approved TMDL is needed; Category 5 water bodies make up the 303(d) list of impaired waters.

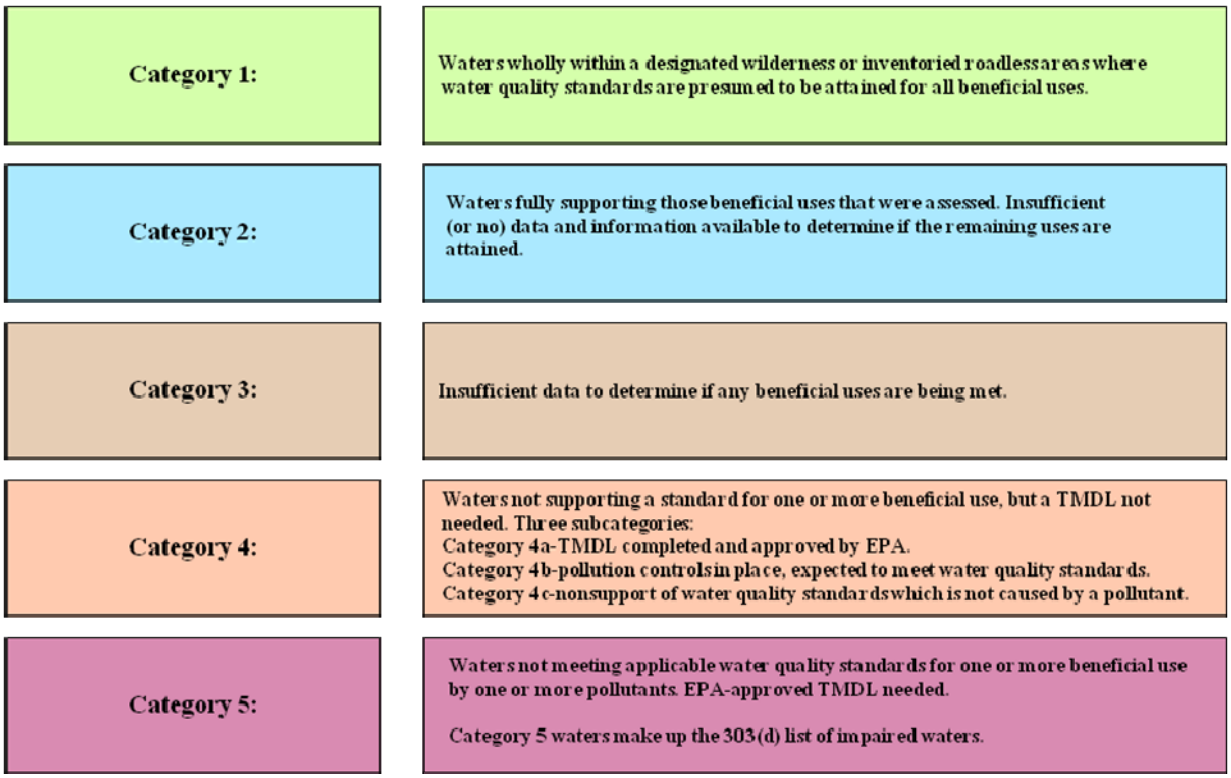

Figure 2. Categories of waters listed in the Integrated Report.

The Integrated List Informs the Public and Facilitates Comment

The Integrated Report serves several functions:

- It is a reporting requirement of the CWA.
- It informs the public about the status of state waters, enabling interested parties to comment on Idaho's 303(d) list of impaired waters.
- It provides a unique opportunity for the public to understand the overall status of Idaho's water quality, as well as gain a better understanding of how DEQ is maintaining, improving, and protecting Idaho's waters.

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EPA Requirements for the 2010 Integrated Report

EPA requirements for the Integrated Report come from several sources (Figure 3):

- The CWA (33 U.S.C §1251 et seq. (1972)), which is the major environmental law requiring the Integrated Report.
- EPA regulations contained within Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (part 130.0 through 130.12) which are the set of federal regulations implementing the CWA.
- EPA guidance developed to assist in the preparation of the 2006 Integrated Report (EPA, 2005), which is supplemented by EPA's 2010 memorandum (EPA, 2009) and EPA's information for the 2008 Integrated Report (EPA 2006).

These requirements are described in more detail in the following sections.

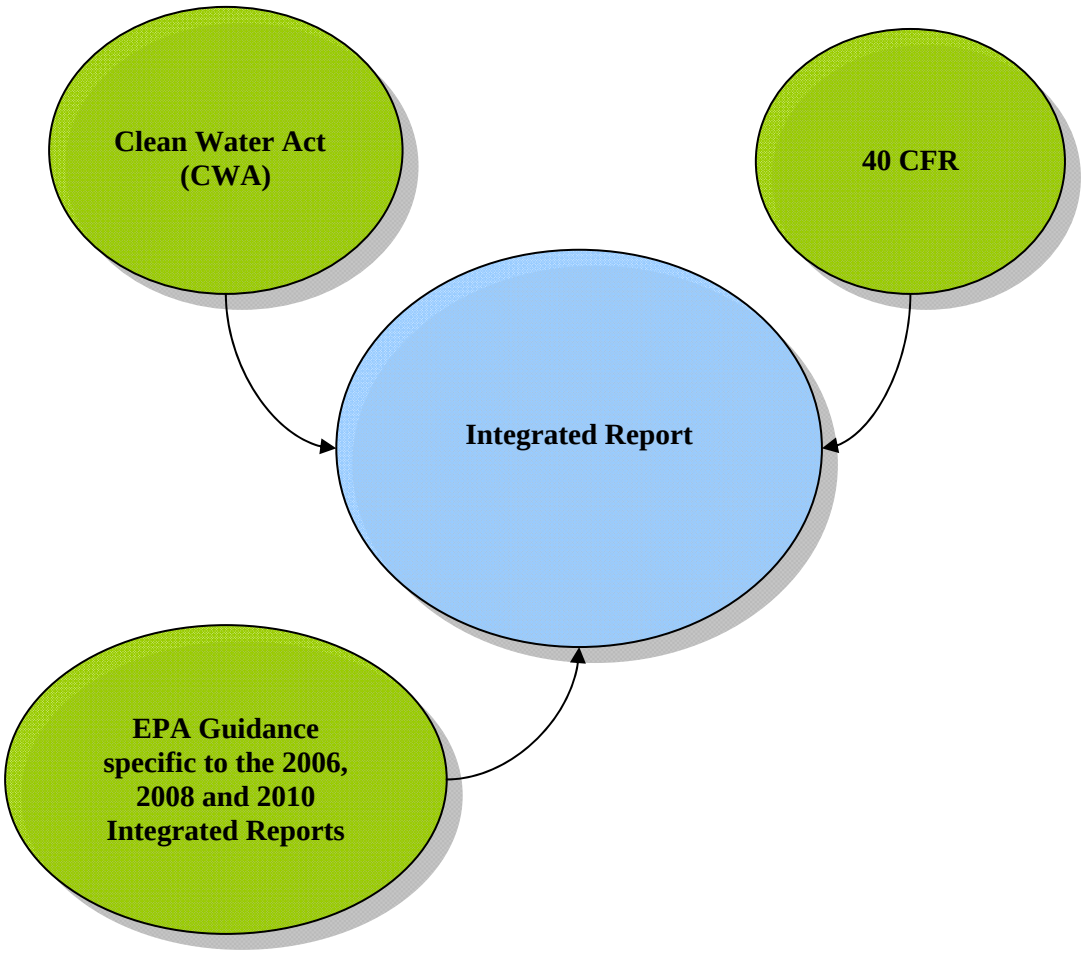


Figure 3. EPA requirements for the 2010 Integrated Report come from several sources.

CWA Requirements

The CWA calls on the states to conduct specific activities to monitor and protect their waters:

- Developing and adopting water quality standards to protect beneficial uses (Section 303)
- Establishing monitoring programs to collect and analyze data regarding water quality (Section 106)
- Reporting on the status of waters and the degree to which designated uses are supported (Section 305(b))
- Identifying and prioritizing waters that are not meeting water quality standards (Section 303(d))

40 CFR Requirements

In addition, EPA regulations contained within 40 CFR 130.7(b) describe requirements for identifying and establishing priorities for the water quality-limited segments still requiring TMDLs:

- Each state shall identify those water quality-limited segments still requiring TMDLs within its boundaries for which the following apply:
  - Technology-based effluent limitations are required by sections 301(b), 306, 307, or other sections of the CWA.
  - More stringent effluent limitations (including prohibitions) are required by either state or local authority, preserved by section 510, or federal authority (law, regulation, or treaty).
  - Other pollution control requirements (e.g., best management practices) required by local, state, or federal authority are not stringent enough to implement any of the water quality standards (WQS) applicable to such waters.
- Each state shall also identify, on the same list developed under 40 CFR 130.7 (b)(1), those water quality-limited segments still requiring TMDLs or parts thereof within its boundaries for which controls on thermal discharges under section 301 or state or local requirements are not stringent enough to assure protection and propagation of a balanced indigenous population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife.

Specific Guidance

Specific guidance for preparation of the Integrated Report is provided in EPA's Guidance for 2006 Assessment, Listing and Reporting Requirements Pursuant to Sections 303(d) and 305(b) of the Clean Water Act, issued on July 29, 2005. This guidance is supplemented by EPA's Information Concerning 2010 Clean Water Act Sections 303(d), 305(b), and 314 Integrated Reporting and Listing Decisions, issued May 5, 2009, as well as, Information Concerning 2008 Clean Water Act Sections 303(d), 305(b), and 314 Integrated Reporting and Listing Decisions, issued October 12, 2006. These documents are available on the following EPA Web site:

http://www.epa.gov/owow/tmdl/guidance.html

The Five Categories of the Integrated Report

Information used in the Integrated Report is compiled by DEQ using EPA's *Assessment Database* (ADB). The ADB provides an all-electronic report organized into five categories, each of which is numbered in accordance with the five categories defined under *The Integrated List Categorizes State Waters*, page 2.

Category 1: Waters of the State Wholly within Designated Wilderness or Inventoried Roadless Area Where Standards are Presumed to be Attained

Category 1 waters are wholly within a designated wilderness or inventoried roadless area where water quality standards are presumed to be attained for all beneficial uses. (See *Designated Wilderness and* Inventoried Roadless, page 32, for definitions and an explanation).

Idaho has many waters that support all beneficial uses but lack an assessment methodology addressing the wildlife and aesthetics beneficial uses. Even though Idaho's water quality standards state that compliance with general narrative standards is deemed sufficient to show a water body is supporting the wildlife and aesthetics beneficial use, Idaho chooses to list most water body segments that are known or presumed to be meeting either all beneficial uses or all assessed beneficial uses in Category 2 (Category 2).

Note: The only distinction between Category 1 and Category 2 of the Integrated Report is the wilderness and roadless status.

The number of assessment units (AUs) currently in Category 1 is 427 out of 5,747 statewide. There are 4,797 miles of rivers and 2,185 acres of freshwater lakes that are attaining all water quality standards and are wholly in wilderness or roadless areas.

In addition to the 427 AUs, another 185 AUs have been identified as wilderness/roadless areas according to the GIS coverage. However, these 185 AUs will not appear in Category 1 of the 2010 Integrated Report due to the amount of time needed to update EPA's assessment database (ADB). Therefore, these AUs will remain in Category 3 until the 2012 Integrated Report. Refer to Appendix A, page 49 for the list of newly added wilderness/roadless AUs.

The draft Category 1 report can be viewed on DEQ's Web site:

www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/monitoring/integrated_report_2010_draft_category1.pdf

Category 2: Waters of the State Attaining Some Standards

Category 2 waters fully support those beneficial uses that were assessed. For these water bodies, no Tier I data (see *Data Quality*, page 19, for a description of data tiers) submitted to DEQ for assessment indicates impairment.

The number of AUs currently in Category 2 is 1,278 out of 5,747 statewide. There are 23,786 miles of rivers and 19,849 acres of freshwater lakes that are attaining most standards.

The draft Category 2 report can be viewed on DEQ's Website:

www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/monitoring/integrated_report_2010_draft_category2.pdf

Category 3: Waters of the State with Insufficient Data and Information to Determine if Any Standards are Attained

Category 3 water bodies meet two criteria:

- No Tier I data indicate an impairment of beneficial uses.
- Not enough data existed at the time of assessment to make a determination that standards have been attained using DEQ's WBAG II.

When DEQ concludes that the available data and information is insufficient, reasons may include (but are not limited to):

- The existing and readily available data and information were collected using unacceptable quality assurance/quality control.
- The quality of the existing and readily available data and information, regardless of quantity thresholds, is inadequate to provide an accurate assessment.
- The existing and readily available data and information is not representative of current conditions of the water body. This rationale might include a determination that: significant land use changes have occurred in the watershed changing the hydrology and nonpoint source loading, point source discharges have been removed, new discharges are now operating, or the locations of sampling stations did not reflect the character of the segment (e.g., sampling may have been limited to locations near discharge outfalls).

Category 3 is meant to be temporary until sufficient data and information are obtained to support a designated use attainment determination; however, in Idaho an AU may remain in Category 3 under any of the following circumstances: 1) no flow when visited by DEQ; 2) access to the monitoring site was denied; or 3) the monitoring site is inaccessible.

When DEQ encounters any of these circumstances, every attempt will be made in subsequent years to collect sufficient data and information to support a designated use attainment determination for these AUs.

The number of AUs currently in Category 3 is 2,108 out of 5,747 statewide. There are 33,523 miles of rivers and 186,677 acres of freshwater lakes that have insufficient data or information to determine if standards are being met.

The Category 3 report can be viewed on DEQ's Web site:

www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/monitoring/integrated_report_2010_draft_category3.pdf

Category 4: Waters of the State Impaired for One or More Standards for One or More Beneficial Uses But Not Needing a TMDL

Category 4 water bodies are grouped into one of three subcategories: 4a, 4b, or 4c. Each of these subcategories is described in the following sections.

Category 4a — TMDL Completed and EPA Approved

Impaired water bodies are placed in Category 4a when a TMDL is developed and approved by EPA such that, when implemented, full attainment of the water quality standards is expected for the specific impairment for which the TMDL was developed. If the water body

has any other impairment(s) then it may be included in other categories of the Integrated Report also.

Once the EPA has approved a TMDL, an implementation plan is developed. An implementation plan, guided by an approved TMDL, provides details of the actions needed to achieve TMDL-specified load reductions, outlines a schedule for those actions, and specifies monitoring needed to document action and progress toward meeting water quality standards. Additional information on TMDL implementations plans is on the following DEQ Web site:
http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/tmdls/implementation_plans.cfm

The number of unique AUs currently in Category 4a is 1,242 out of 5,747 statewide. There are 20,004 miles of rivers and 148,257 acres of freshwater lakes that have an approved TMDL.

The Category 4a report can be viewed on DEQ's Web site:

www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/monitoring/integrated_report_2010_draft_category4a.pdf

Category 4b — Waters of the State That Have Pollution Control Requirements in Place, Other Than a TMDL, and Are Expected to Meet Standards

Impaired water bodies may be placed in Category 4b when other pollution control requirements (e.g., best management practices) required by local, state, or federal authority are stringent enough to implement applicable water quality standards (pursuant to 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1)) within a reasonable period of time. When adequate pollution control requirements are established on an impaired water body it obviates the need for a TMDL.

For a water body to be considered for Category 4b, the following six (6) elements must be addressed in the 4b rationale:

1. Identification of segment and statement of problem causing the impairment;
2. Description of pollution controls and demonstration of how they will achieve water quality standards;
3. An estimate or projection of the time when water quality standards will be met;
4. Schedule for implementing pollution controls;
5. Monitoring plan for tracking effectiveness of the pollution controls; and
6. Commitment to revise pollution controls as necessary.

Each AU listed in Category 4b will be reviewed by EPA and DEQ according to the Category 4b rationale during each integrated reporting cycle to ensure that a water body that has been placed in Category 4b is still meeting all the proposed pollution control requirements. If it is determined that circumstances have changed and that the requirements of the original 4b demonstration are no longer being met, DEQ may place the water body back into Category 5.

The number of unique AUs currently listed in Category 4b is 4 out of 5,747 statewide. There are 51 miles of rivers that have alternative pollution controls in place.

The Bear Valley Creek 4b Justification and supporting documentation have been posted to the Middle Fork Salmon River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL web page and can be viewed on DEQ's Web site:

http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/tmdls/salmon_river_mf/salmon_river_mf.cfm#bear

The Category 4b report can be viewed on DEQ's Web site:

www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/monitoring/integrated_report_2010_draft_category4b.pdf

Category 4c — Waters of the State Not Impaired by a Pollutant

Impaired water bodies are placed in Category 4c if the impairment is not caused by *a pollutant* but rather caused by *pollution* such as flow alteration or habitat alteration. Water bodies placed in Category 4c do not require the development of TMDL (for additional information on the differences between pollutants and pollution, see Pollutants and Pollution, page 14).

The number of unique AUs currently listed in Category 4c is 396 out of 5,747 statewide. There are 6,972 miles of rivers and 85,729 acres of freshwater lakes that are impaired by pollution but not by a pollutant.

The Category 4c report can be viewed on DEQ's Web site:

www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/monitoring/integrated_report_2010_draft_category4c.pdf

Category 5: Waters of the State for Which a TMDL Is Needed

Impaired water bodies that do not meet applicable water quality standards for one or more beneficial uses by one or more pollutants are placed in Category 5. Category 5 is a streamlined 303(d) list that excludes waters that have an EPA approved TMDL (Category 4a) and waters impaired by non-pollutants (Category 4c), such as flow alteration or habitat modification. Criteria for listing a water in Category 5 include the following:

- The water body was listed as impaired in the 2008 Integrated Report, **or**
- Tier I data indicate an impairment by a pollutant, **and**
- Application of pollution controls to sources of pollution affecting the impaired water body would restore the water body to full support status.

The number of unique AUs currently in Category 5 is 900 out of 5,747 statewide. There are 16,659 miles of rivers and 208,102 acres of freshwater lakes that are impaired and needing a TMDL.

The Category 5 report can be viewed on DEQ's Web site:

www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/monitoring/integrated_report_2010_draft_category5.pdf

Assessment Units Appearing in More Than One Category of the Integrated Report

Because each individual item in each category is actually a combination of an AU and a pollutant or other cause of impairment, there are cases in which an assessment unit is in more than one category of the Integrated Report. Examples include the following scenarios:

- A TMDL is approved for only a subset of the causes impairing a water body. For example, a water body is listed for sediment and temperature and only has an EPA-approved TMDL for sediment. That water body would be listed in Category 4a for sediment (EPA approved TMDL) and Category 5 for temperature.
- A water body was put on the 303(d) list for a pollutant (e.g., temperature) and a non-pollutant (e.g., flow alteration). The water body would then be listed in Category 5 for temperature and Category 4c for flow alteration. For additional information on the policies regarding pollutants and pollution, see page 14.

Note: Because an AU can appear in multiple categories (as part of multiple AU-cause combinations), the number of AUs and mileage/acreage calculated for each of the five categories mentioned above cannot simply be combined to determine the total numbers statewide. In doing so, some AUs and corresponding mileage/acreage would be counted more than once, causing erroneous results.

Relevant State Policies

DEQ relies on several key technical and policy statements in making water quality determinations and these come together in the WBAG II (Figure 4). This document, which focuses on biology as a measure of aquatic life and water quality status, is the foundation of DEQ's ambient monitoring and assessment program.

The following technical documents support the WBAG II:

- *Idaho River Ecological Assessment Framework* (DEQ 2002a)
- *Idaho Small Streams Ecological Assessment Framewor*k (DEQ 2002b)
- *Public Involvement and Responses to Comment Summary; Water Body Assessment Guidance*, Second Edition (DEQ 2002c)

All of these documents are available from the DEQ Web site:

http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/monitoring/publications.cfm

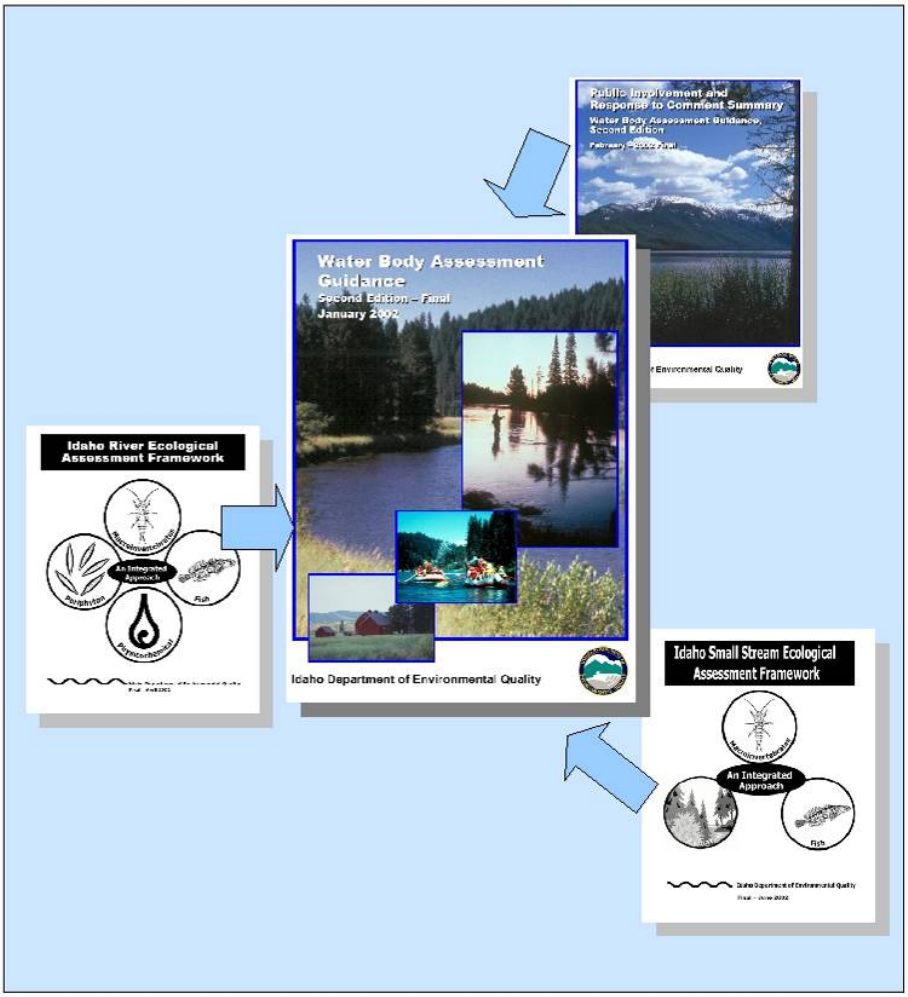


Figure 4. A number of technical documents support the WBAG II.

Using these documents, DEQ has a consistent and relevant decision-making process for water quality assessment. The WBAG II, in particular, reflects an investment of millions of dollars and thousands of hours, and DEQ has spent considerable time and effort taking and responding to public comment to make the WBAG II a better final product.

http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/monitoring/wbag_02_response_entire.pdf

The process by which DEQ makes beneficial use support status determinations is outlined in the WBAG II. DEQ worked extensively to ensure that the public and EPA had opportunity to review and comment on this process, considering and incorporating suggestions made by both. EPA reviewed this assessment process and provided comments in June 2001, met with DEQ to clarify those comments in July 2001, and provided comments again in September 2001. While EPA neither approves nor disapproves any state's assessment methodology, they reviewed the methodology prior to its use.

Note: DEQ is not seeking further comments on its process or tools at this time but will hold any comments for consideration in the next edition of the Water Body Assessment Guidance.

Excluding or Removing Waters from Category 5 of the Integrated Report (the 303(d) List)

Water bodies that were included on previous 303(d) lists or previously listed in Category 5 of DEQ's Integrated Report need to be accounted for in subsequent submissions. However, the fact that a water body was previously included in Category 5 does not necessarily mean that it must remain in Category 5 until a TMDL is established. DEQ may have new data and/or information showing that an applicable water quality standard is being met. Or based on the assessment of new data and information, DEQ may have determined that the cause of the impairment of the water body was caused by pollution and not a pollutant, therefore moving the water body from Category 5 to Category 4c. DEQ may also demonstrate that the original Category 5 listing was erroneous. The complete lists of reasons that are available to choose from in the assessment database (ADB) are listed below and have been characterized into two groups (RTI 2007):

<u>Delisting:</u>

1. Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)
2. TMDL approved or established by EPA (4a)
3. TMDL Alternative (4b)
4. Not caused by a pollutant (4c)

<u>Water Quality Standards Attainment:</u>

5. Applicable water quality standards attained due to original basis for listing was incorrect
6. Applicable water quality standards attained due to restoration activities
7. Applicable water quality standards attained due to change in water quality standards
8. Applicable water quality standards attained according to new assessment method

However, in order for DEQ to exclude or remove a water body from Category 5 based on reasons mentioned above, DEQ must demonstrate *good cause* for not including water bodies (including previously listed water bodies) in Category 5 of the Integrated Report (pursuant to 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6)(iv)). Good causes include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. More recent and accurate data demonstrate that the applicable water quality standard(s) is being met;
2. More sophisticated water quality modeling demonstrates that the applicable water quality standard(s) is being met;
3. There were flaws in the original analysis that led to the water body being incorrectly listed;
4. There have been changes in conditions (e.g., new control equipment or elimination of discharges);
5. A TMDL or other pollution control requirements are required by state, local, or federal authority that will result in attainment of WQSs for a specific pollutant(s) within a reasonable time (i.e., 4b);
6. Other relevant information that supports the decision not to include the segment in Category 5 of the Integrated Report.

Pollutants

Pollutants are defined under the CWA at Section 502(6), Idaho Code §39-3602(21), and the WQS. With regard to Idaho's 303(d) list, these definitions include things such as sediment, nutrients, toxics, and thermal modification—if they impair a beneficial use.

Pollution

Pollution is a very broad concept that encompasses human-caused changes in the environment that alter the functioning of natural processes and produce undesirable environmental or health effects. Pollution includes human-induced alteration of the physical, biological, chemical, and radiological integrity of water and other media.

Flow and habitat alterations are considered *pollution* but not specific *pollutants* according to EPA (§502[6], §502[19] of the CWA and Robert H. Wayland III, November 19, 2001 memo); hence, DEQ does not develop TMDLs for flow alteration and habitat alteration.

However, water bodies affected by these forms of pollution are not overlooked or ignored; they are identified in Category 4c of the Integrated Report. Flow and habitat alteration are often the result of, or affected by, the existence of pollutants in the water body that are suitable for TMDL calculation. Thus, for example, there may be excess sediment that impairs a use and, therefore, violates state water quality standards on a water body that may be impacted by a lack of water flow (or habitat modification). If the impairment is in part caused by excess sediment, the water body will be placed on the 303(d) list of impaired waters (Category 5 of the Integrated Report).

Assessment Units

Boundaries for all waters in the Integrated Report are based on Assessment Units (AUs) as defined in the WBAG II. An AU is a group of similar stream segments that have similar land use practices, ownership, or land management, and they define subsets of larger groupings defined by Water Body Identification numbers (WBIDs) which are subsets of still larger groupings defined by hydrologic unit codes (HUCs), as illustrated in Figure 5. Although the WBIDs and HUCs are just code numbers that *represent* water bodies and hydrologic units, the actual water bodies and hydrologic units are commonly referred to as WBIDs and HUCs as well. Based on fourth-field hydrologic units (8-digit codes), Idaho has 86 HUCS, approximately 2,500 WBIDs and 5,747 AUs. A map of Idaho's Basins and HUCs can be viewed on DEQ's Web site:

http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/tmdls/huc_regions_map.pdf

Benefits of using AUs include:

- All the waters of the state are defined consistently, which is a fundamental requirement of 305(b) reporting.
- Because AUs are subsets of the water bodies grouped by water body identification numbers (WBIDs), and there are water quality standards specific to each WBID, there is a direct tie to the water quality standards for each AU, so that uses defined in the standards are clearly tied to streams on the landscape.
- Because AUs are extensions of water body IDs, which are extensions of hydrologic unit codes, the relationships among units at all three levels are quickly and easily understood.

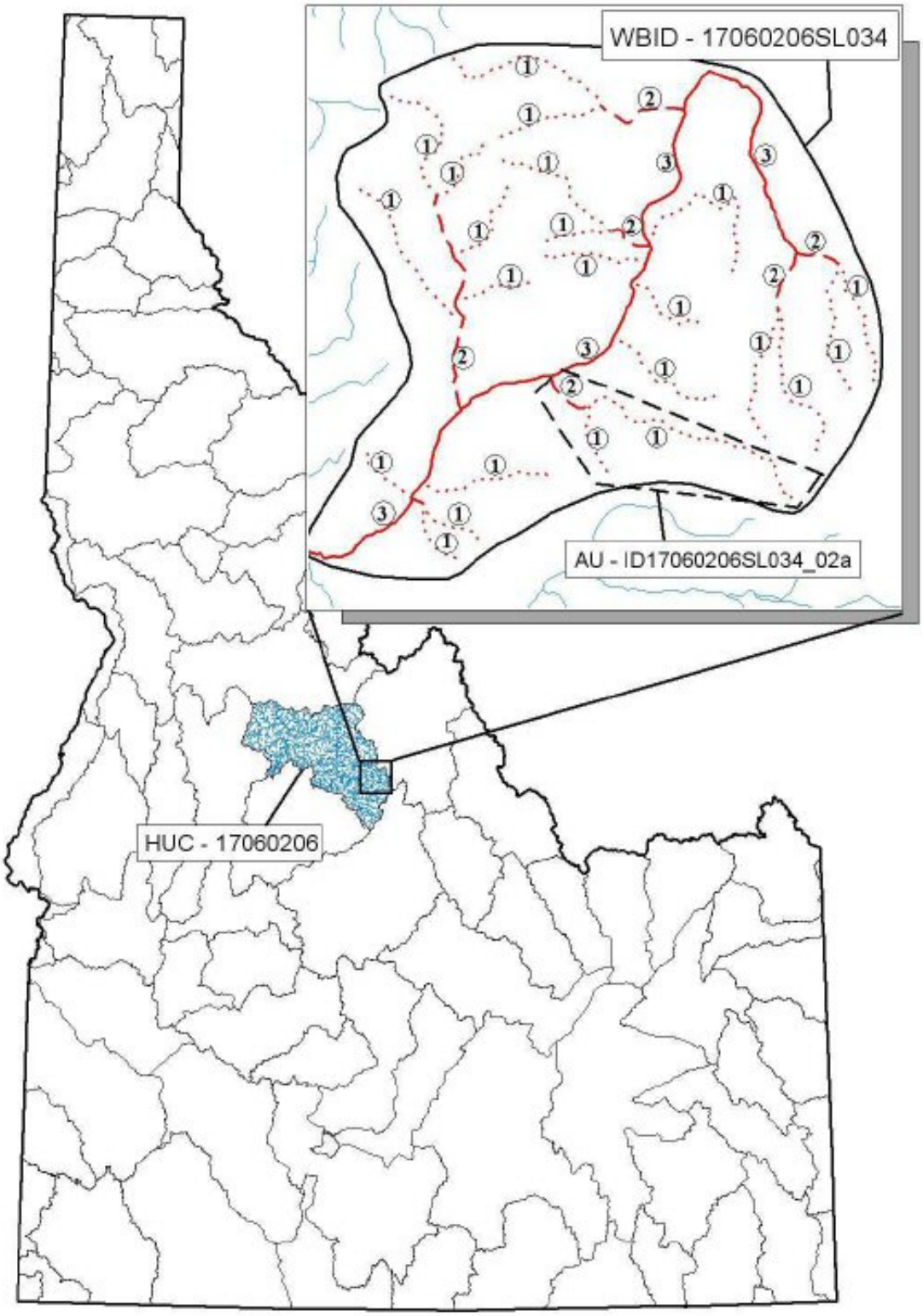


Figure 5. Relationships among hydrologic unit codes (HUCs), water body IDs (WBIDS) and assessment units (AUs).

Beneficial Uses: Designated, Presumed, and Existing

Note: The two following sections—*Designated Surface Waters* and *Undesignated Surface Waters*—are excerpts taken directly from the WBAG II and are included here because of the importance that beneficial uses—designated, presumed, or existing—play in the assessment process. DEQ is not soliciting comment on these sections; this material has already undergone public comment and response. These sections are included here for information purposes only.

Designated Surface Waters

Surface water use designations are defined and listed in the Idaho water quality standards (WQS § 100-160). These include uses that are applied on a water body-specific basis (aquatic life, recreation, domestic water supply), and uses that are applied to all waters of the state (agricultural and industrial water supply, wildlife habitat, and aesthetics). Waters may also be designated as outstanding or special resource waters (WQS § 055, 056); however, these two designations are not covered in this guidance.

Water bodies with specific use designations are listed in tables in WQS § 110-160 following the Idaho WBID... Unless broken out separately in the tables, use designations listed in the tables as the standards for a WBID unit apply to all perennial segments of waters included within that particular WBID unit. Usually these are tributaries, but in a few cases include nearby disconnected waters, since the WBID system has to encompass all waters in the state. For example, Cottonwood Creek, WBID 17040212-14, is designated for cold water and secondary contact recreation uses. This designation also includes subordinate streams within that WBID unit as shown in [the following].

Table 3-1. Subordinate Streams within WBID 17040212-14

WBID #	WBID Name	Included Waters	Perennial portions also become designated as:
14	Cottonwood Creek	Burnt Creek	COLD SCR[1]
		Cottonwood Creek	COLD SCR
		Dry Cottonwood Creek	COLD SCR
		North Cottonwood Creek	COLD SCR
		Williams Reservoir	COLD SCR

[1] COLD = cold water;
SCR = secondary contact recreation

If, for example, North Cottonwood Creek also had unnamed tributaries, then the cold water and secondary contact recreation designations would apply to those perennial portions of the unnamed tributaries as well.

> The distinction that, unless otherwise designated, the use designations of a WBID unit only apply to perennial portions of waters in the WBID is necessary because of the inclusive manner in which WBIDs are defined. Somewhere in the continuum of stream channels from rivers to rills, there is a point above which a rivulet is so small that it cannot provide an aquatic habitat that can support a biological community with composition and function similar to reference conditions. All of the aquatic life uses presume fully established biological communities, which in turn presume a persistent aquatic environment. Temporary waters (e.g., intermittent streams, vernal pools) may have important ecological functions but cannot attain the same biological communities as perennial waters.

Undesignated Surface Waters

> Waters listed in WQS § 110-160 for which uses have not yet been designated or which have incomplete use designations are considered undesignated waters for those uses. Two concepts that are important for determining which beneficial uses are to be protected, and thus assessed on undesignated waters, are addressed in the Idaho WQS: presumed uses and existing uses . . .

Presumed Uses

DEQ presumes that most waters in Idaho will support cold water aquatic life and, depending on the characteristics of the water body …, primary or secondary contact recreation (WQS § 101.01a). “Support” of a beneficial use is defined in section 58.01.02.010.36 of Idaho’s water quality standards. Cold water aquatic life use support determination procedures, including numeric criteria and recreation criteria, apply to undesignated, perennial waters to protect these presumptive uses. If an undesignated surface water body is intermittent (i.e., has zero flow at some time during most years), then aquatic community indexes cannot be applied; however, numeric criteria do apply to intermittent waters during periods of “optimal” flow (see WQS § 010.45, 070.06).

Existing Uses

Existing beneficial uses of the waters of the state are to be protected, even if not designated (WQS § 050.02b). “Existing” is defined as being more recent than 1975, if the use no longer can be documented to occur. For the purpose of determining whether a water body fully supports designated and existing beneficial uses per WQS § 053, aquatic life beneficial uses may be assumed to exist as described in Category 3.2.2.1 of the WBAG II. These initial determinations of existing aquatic life uses are needed to complete water body assessments and to assemble a 303(d) list. Actual subsequent use designations may be different, depending upon additional information that may be received following the procedures described in Idaho Code 39-3604 and the WQS § 101.01.

Existing and Readily Available Data

DEQ conducted a 60-day call for data, from July 13, 2009, to September 11, 2009. During that time, DEQ regional offices sent letters requesting data pertaining to water quality criteria and beneficial uses to their collaborators, such as the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, the U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

Data Quality

Data are the foundation of DEQ's assessment process. Although the WBAG II was primarily designed to use data obtained by DEQ through the Beneficial Use Reconnaissance Program (BURP), DEQ also considers data from other existing and readily available sources. Such data may be from other agencies, institutions, commercial interests, interest groups, or individuals, and it may relate to the existence, support status, or associated criteria for the beneficial uses in a water body. These external data sources are ranked for quality according to three tiers (Table 1).

Table 1. Data tier comparison.

Tier	Scientific Rigor	Relevance	Example	How Used
I	• Quantitative. • Parameters measured. • Established monitoring plan with QA and defined protocols. • >30 hours of supervised training. • Samples processed in EPA-certified lab following standard methods or by professional taxonomist. • Organisms identified by a professional taxonomist.	• Data relates to either water quality standard(s), especially numeric, or a beneficial use. • ≤5 years old. • Data relates to a named water body (GIS, latitude and longitude or map location provided).	• Ph.D. or masters thesis. • Published or printed studies or reports. • Published predictive models. • EPA EMAP. • BURP data. • Use attainability analyses. • Rapid Bioassessment Protocols (RBP).	• 303(d) listing or de-listing. • 305(b) reports • subbasin assessments. • TMDLs. • Planning for future monitoring.
II	• Qualitative or semi-quantitative in nature. • May have a monitoring plan. • No QA/QC provided for within plan. • Protocols may or may not be defined. • Parameters rated. • Field staff may not be trained: Lab may not be certified. • Taxonomist may not be a professional.	• Data may relate to a watershed. • Not water body specific. • Data >5 years old. • Data may relate to other agency guidelines or objectives.	• Environmental assessments. • Proper Functioning Condition. • Cumulative Watershed Effects. • Most citizen monitoring. • Models with documentation. • Agency planning documents.	• 305(b) reports. • Subbasin assessments or TMDLs when data adds to overall assessment quality. • Planning for future monitoring.
III	• May be qualitative in nature. • Parameters evaluated. • Field staff have little to no training. • No documented monitoring plan. • No QA/QC. • Anecdotal in nature.	• Not specific to water quality standards or beneficial uses. • Location not specific. • Data ≥10 years old.	• Non-specific reports or studies. • Newspaper articles. • Simple models without any documentation.	• Planning for future monitoring. • Hold for further investigations.

Note: The following subsections on data quality—*Tier I*, *Tier II*, and *Tier III*—are taken directly from Section 4 of the WBAG II and are intended for context and information only. DEQ is not soliciting comments on these subsections as they have already undergone public comment and response.

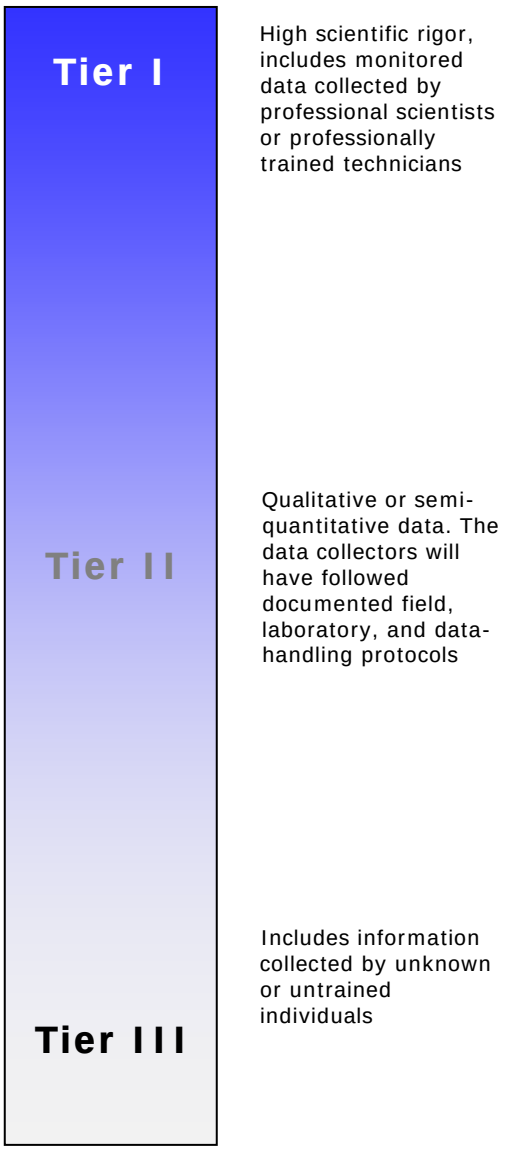
Tier I

The scientific rigor of Tier I data is characterized as high and typically includes monitored data collected by professional scientists or professionally trained technicians with more than 30 hours of supervised training. The data are collected and analyzed under a monitoring plan with quality assurance and parameters measured. Samples are processed in an EPA-certified lab following standard methods or by a professional taxonomist. Biological data may come from one of several different assemblages, such as macroinvertebrates, fish, or algae, and are identified by a professional taxonomist. Physical habitat data may have quantitative measurements and standardized qualitative assessment procedures.

To be considered relevant, Tier I data usually include direct measurements or observations of beneficial uses, criteria, or causes of impairment. In addition, the sampling needs to be representative, that is, 1) to have been conducted at multiple times and locations or 2) at a representative location with specific locations identified on a map or with geographical information system (GIS). The information must be less than five years old and must be able to be differentiated along a gradient of environmental conditions (EPA 1998 [*EPA National Water Quality Inventory 1998 Report to Congress*.EPA-841-R-00-001.]). Predictive models must include calibration factors and, as noted below, are not used exclusively to make beneficial use determinations. Examples of the types of monitoring data typically meeting Tier I criteria include BURP, EPA Environmental Management and Assessment Program (EMAP), Rapid Bioassessment Protocols, Use Attainability Analyses, graduate theses, and professionally prepared and peer-reviewed studies, reports, or predictive models. These data can come from a number of possible sources such as state and federal agencies, academic institutions, local governments, or private parties. Tier I data are of sufficient quality and relevance to be used for 303(d) listing and de-listing decisions, 305(b) reports, subbasin assessments, and TMDL development. Data must meet both scientific rigor and relevance of Tier I criteria to be classified at the Tier I level.

Tier II

DEQ characterizes the scientific rigor of Tier II data as qualitative or semi-quantitative data. The data collectors will have followed documented field, laboratory, and data- handling protocols, have rated parameters, and may have a monitoring plan. The monitoring plan may not provide quality assurance (QA) or quality control (QC) information. Tier II data include professionally conducted evaluations and habitat data consisting primarily of standardized visual assessments or evaluations. However, some field staff may not be trained, the evaluating laboratory may not be certified, or a professional taxonomist may not identify the samples. Relevant Tier II data may include evaluations based on monitored or evaluated data more than five years old, watershed land use information, modeling results with estimated inputs, or measurement of an atypical event (EPA 1998). Data may relate to a watershed rather than be water body specific. They may also relate to guidelines or objectives of other government entities. Data collected for Environmental Assessments, Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) assessments, Cumulative Watershed Effects (CWE) Process, and agency planning documents, as well as Citizen Volunteer Monitoring data, are examples of types of data that would be considered Tier II. Tier II data are not used in 303(d) listing decisions due to higher data requirements for impairment decisions under Section 303 (see Section 1.4.1). However, Tier II data may be used in subbasin assessments and TMDLs when the assessor has the time to consider these data in context with other collected information. These data can also be used to establish beneficial uses for assessments and in 305(b) reports.



Data is categorized according to tiers.

Tier III

The scientific rigor of Tier III data often includes information collected by unknown or untrained individuals. The data may not have been collected or analyzed following standard or reported protocols. Data without any originating documentation also appears in this category. Relevance of data is limited due to information having no intrinsic judgment or known reference for comparison. The data may have been extrapolated based on other sites, or a reflection of a specific localized condition not representative of the water body. This type of information may be considered as general background information, but it is not of sufficient rigor and relevance for listing decisions or regulatory actions. Tier III data are not used in 303(d) decisions, subbasin assessments, TMDLs, or 305(b) reports due to the uncertainty in the scientific rigor in their collection and relevance to beneficial uses or water quality standards. This data may be used in helping DEQ target future planning and monitoring.

Temperature

DEQ uses weight of evidence in assessing impairment due to pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and turbidity (WQS § 058.02.02.053.03). This policy allows deference to biological health in judging whether a water supports a cold water aquatic life use, but only when exceedance of numeric temperature criteria is infrequent (less than 10%), brief (less than or equal to 2 hours), and small (conditions that avoid acute effects) if aquatic habitat and biological data indicate that aquatic life beneficial uses are otherwise supported. This policy applies to 303(d) listing and delisting decisions only, and is not for determining compliance with the WQS for other purposes. While it is always necessary to target the current water quality criteria when a TMDL is developed, if the frequency of exceedance of the temperature criteria is less than 10%, and there is no biological evidence of thermal impairment, then it is possible to propose delisting.

If a temperature TMDL has been established, then the water may be reassessed during implementation of the TMDL. In that reassessment, the standard for temperature would be considered met if frequency of criteria exceedances falls below 10% taking into account the influence of air temperature on water (WQS § 058.01.02.80.03).

Frequency of temperature exceedances must be calculated on the metric used to formulate the criteria (e.g., the frequency of daily maximum stream temperature exceeding daily maximum criteria, see Table 2 below). Except for single daily maximum criteria, this calculation requires data processing of the raw temperature record before counting exceedances. The following provides detail on how criteria exceedance frequencies are calculated for water temperature, paying heed to periods of time when they apply and to situations in which compliance with standards may be inferred when the data record does not cover the entire time period of interest.

Time Periods of Interest

For cold water aquatic life, the summer period of June 21 through September 21 is the time period of interest during which to gage frequency of temperature exceedances. This 93-day period is when the natural progression of seasons causes water temperatures to peak, which typically occurs between July 15 and August 15, with progressively cooler temperatures generally occurring on either side of this peak.

For salmonid spawning there is no fixed time period; appropriate spawning periods are site-specific and should be determined on a case-by-case basis. The time period of interest is the entire spawning and incubation period at a given site, but no less than 45 days. Forty-five days is set as a minimum spawning period as this allows two weeks for spawning and an additional month for egg incubation. Frequency of exceedance of salmonid spawning criteria should be based on the entire spawning and incubation period at the site in question. For assessment purposes the information used to determine when spawning occurs should be documented in Idaho's assessment database (ADB).

Critical Time Periods

Within the above time periods of interest, a narrower critical period can be indentified during which maximum temperatures typically occur. Absent data to the contrary, critical periods for water temperature are defined as follows:

- For *cold water aquatic life*, the critical period is from July 15 through August 15. This is when most streams reach their highest temperature of the year.
- Spawning usually take place when water temperatures are in a spring or fall transition, thus temperatures are either warming or cooling over the spawning period. Therefore, for *salmonid spawning*, the critical period is the 22 days at the warmer end of the spawning period. For spring spawners, this will be at the chronological end of the period; for fall spawners, it will be at the chronological beginning of the period.

Complete Data Records

To calculate and evaluate a percentage of days temperature criteria are exceeded, an adequate data record is needed. The best situation is to have a complete data record, one which covers the entire period of interest as defined above. It is recognized that this is not always possible, even when planned. Furthermore, much historical data will have been collected before this policy was in place. While collecting a complete data record for the entire period of interest should be the goal of future monitoring efforts, the following discussion describes allowances that can be made for evaluating partial data records.

Partial Data Records

Partial data records do not include the entire time period of interest. There may be data missing at either end due to either delayed deployment or early retrieval of temperature data loggers. There may be data gaps in the middle of the record due to the sensor malfunctioning or coming out of the water. Only partial data records that include the critical periods defined above can be used for determining whether frequency of exceedance is less than 10%. A partial data record that does not include the entire critical time period cannot be used to determine whether an assessment unit is **in compliance** with Idaho's temperature criteria.

On the other hand, a partial data record that does not include the critical time period may be sufficient to estimate a frequency of exceedance that is at least 10% and thus determine **non-compliance** with the standards. This situation occurs when the observed number of days that exceed the criteria in the partial record is greater than the number of days that equal 10% exceedance for the entire period of interest.

Showing Non-Compliance

For example, if for salmonid spawning a partial data record includes only 41 days of a 90-day spawning period, but 15 of those days have temperatures above the criterion, then the frequency of exceedance is at least 15/90, or 17%. Regardless of the missing 49 days of data, it can be said with confidence the temperature standard has not been met. For cold water aquatic life, a frequency of exceedance of 10% or more could be determined with just 10 days of data showing temperature above the criterion, even if those are the only 10 days with data available (10/93 = 11%).

Data records of less than 10 days for cold water aquatic life, or less than 10% of the applicable spawning period are inadequate to show a frequency of exceedance that is 10% or more and are therefore inadequate to determine non-compliance with temperature standards.

Inferring Compliance When Partial Data Shows Less Than 10% of Days Above Criteria

If the partial data record includes the entire critical time period, it may be possible to reasonably infer that the frequency of exceedance is less than 10% and thus water temperature is in compliance with the water quality standards.

For *cold water aquatic life*, if the partial data record includes the critical period of July 15 through August 15, inclusive, and the frequency of exceedance is less than 10%, then it can be reasonable assumed the frequency of exceedance for the entire summer period of interest is less than 10%.

Similarly, if the data record during *salmonid spawning* includes the warmest 22 days of the spawning period (end or beginning of the period, depending on whether spawning extends into spring or fall) and the frequency of exceedance is less than 10%, then it can be reasonably assumed that the frequency of exceedance is less than 10% for the entire spawning period.

This inference is based on the reasonable assumption that the frequency with which criteria are exceeded outside the critical time period is less than the frequency of exceedances observed during the critical period when temperature are typically the warmest.

Inferring Compliance When Partial Data Shows More Than 10% of Days Above Criteria

Even when the calculated frequency of exceedance is greater than 10% for a partial data record, it may still be possible to infer a frequency of exceedance that is less than 10% for the entire period of interest. To do so, one must carefully examine the data record while considering seasonal trends in temperature.

For salmonid spawning, if the last (or first) seven consecutive days at the cool end of the record show no exceedances of criteria, then it is reasonable to project that the entire following (preceding) unmonitored portion of the period of interest (i.e., the days for which

there is no data), is also without exceedances. In this case, an inferred frequency of exceedance may be calculated using the entire spawning period as the denominator.

For example, let the period of interest for spawning be May 1 through June 30. Furthermore, let us say the available data record begins June 1 and shows five exceedances of a 13°C as a daily maximum criterion. The calculated frequency of exceedance based on the number of monitored days (days for which there is data) is 5/30, or 17%. However, closer examination of the data record reveals that all five exceedances occurred after June 15, with no exceedances during the first 7 days of June, at the cooler beginning of the monitoring record. It can therefore be reasonably assumed that had data been obtained for May, it would also show no exceedances of the criterion. The inferred frequency of exceedance for the entire spawning period would thus be 5/61, or 8%—showing compliance with the standard.

The inference for salmonid spawning in this hypothetical case is based on the relatively rapid rise (fall) in temperature through spring and fall and the reasonable assumption that for a partial data record that includes the critical time period, an absence of criteria exceedances in the seven days at the beginning (end) of the monitored period is indicative of no exceedances earlier (later) when temperatures are expected to be cooler.

Similar inference might be made regarding compliance with the cold water aquatic life standard if observed exceedance of the criterion were restricted to the middle of the critical time period with no exceedances from July 15 through July 21 and from August 9 through August 15. Given that the peak of the seasonal cycle in temperature is typically flatter than the rise and drop before and after the peak, this is unlikely to ever be the case.

Metric Definitions

Water temperatures and quality criteria are expressed using several metrics. These metrics reduce a complex continuously-variable record to a single value. The following are the four most common water temperature metrics:

- *MDMT – Maximum Daily Maximum Temperature*. Of all the daily maximum temperatures recorded at a site during a monitoring period, this is the highest. This is the metric for Idaho's cold water biota criterion of 22 °C and for Idaho's salmonid spawning criterion of 13 °C. In the case of the salmonid spawning criterion, the applicable period is when spawning is known to occur, which may be less than the entire period monitored.
- *MDAT – Maximum Daily Average Temperature*. Of all the daily average temperatures calculated for a site during a monitoring period, this is the highest. This is the metric for Idaho's cold water criterion of 19 °C, and for Idaho's salmonid spawning criterion of 9 °C.
- *MWMT – Maximum Weekly Maximum Temperature*. Of all the weekly (seven-day) averages of daily maximum temperatures calculated for a site during a monitoring period, this is the highest (i.e., the peak in the seven-day running mean of daily maximum temperatures during the monitoring period). This is the metric for Idaho's juvenile rearing bull trout criterion of 13 °C, and of EPA's juvenile rearing bull trout criterion of 10 °C. Idaho's criterion applies June through August; EPA's criterion applies June through September.

- *MWAT – Maximum Weekly Average Temperature*. Of all the weekly (seven-day) averages of daily average temperatures calculated for the monitoring site, this is the highest (i.e., the peak in the seven-day running mean of daily average temperature during the monitoring period). This metric is not currently used in Idaho's water quality rules but is the metric for EPA's Region 10's recommended juvenile salmonid rearing criterion of 15 °C.

These definitions are important, as different amounts of data are needed in order to calculate them. As a matter of policy, these differences are handled as explained below.

Three Types of Temperature Data

Water temperature data can be collected by dipping a thermometer (mercury, alcohol, or digital) into a stream, producing a single measurement. Such measurements are referred to as *ad hoc* measurements. Information from these measurements is of very limited utility, as usually only one measurement is obtained and thus could only be used for evaluating MDMT. While *ad hoc* measurements can be done repeatedly over the course of a day, in practice *ad hoc* measurements usually yield one value per day.

Often *ad hoc* temperature is obtained for reasons other than evaluation of water temperature criteria (e.g., to fulfill electrofishing permit requirements), and may be taken without due regard to being representative, influences of direct sunshine, or a calibration check. This is true of most water temperature measurements taken as part of Idaho's Beneficial Use Reconnaissance Program (BURP) monitoring.

Current and recent water temperature monitoring more commonly uses digital recording thermometers (often called data loggers; these instruments may also record other data) to produce a time interval continuous temperature record. These devices do not produce a truly continuous record but rather store a history of regularly spaced measurements that can be conveniently downloaded to a computer. If there are enough valid measurements per day, these records can be used to calculate all the metrics defined above and more.

Older analog recording devices were used for a time and produced *truly* continuous records of temperature as a chart on a piece of paper. While this data format requires much greater effort to process into the metrics listed above as it involves reading the chart and transcribing a record manually, the end result is information much like that of digital recording thermometers. In this report, both will be referred to as *continuous* measurements.

Far less commonly, water temperatures are collected by a maximum/minimum thermometer that "remembers" only the highest and lowest temperature in the period between readings. If read regularly (e.g., at the same time each day), these can provide useful information. These will be referred to as *max/min* measurements.

Data Required To Calculate Metrics

To calculate each of the temperature metrics defined above, the data identified in Table 2 are needed.

Table 2. Data Required to Calculate Temperature Metrics

Maximum Daily Maximum Temperature	A single measurement greater than the applicable MDMT criterion, whether obtained by *ad hoc*, *max/min*, or *continuous* measurement is sufficient to document an exceedance of this criterion. However, any MDMT exceedance will be judged subject to the following limitations: • A daily maximum is the highest temperature in a day, thus it only requires one measurement taken at the right time; however, it usually is not known when water temperature peaks unless continuous measurements are available. The likelihood of a continuous record actually capturing the maximum temperature (alternatively, the difference between the true maximum and the measured maximum) depends on how fast the temperature changes during a day and how often measurements are taken. Nonetheless, if a single measurement exceeds the MDMT limit, even if it is not known for sure that the recorded temperature is the true daily maximum, it is known that the daily maximum is no less than that single measurement and therefore the criterion is exceeded. • Because of concerns with regard to the data representation, accuracy, and precision of ad hoc temperature measurements obtained with an alcohol or mercury thermometer, a single measurement of this type will not be sufficient for judging compliance with instantaneous criteria (e.g., MDMT). Thus, Idaho will not use single BURP water temperature measurements by themselves to judge violations of water quality standards. • If two or more measurements of temperature are independent and agree with one another, the chance that they represent an error is greatly reduced. Thus, single measurements may be corroborated by other independent temperature data. Two or more *ad hoc* measurements from the same location, on different days, showing exceedance will be sufficient corroborating evidence, as will additional data of a different type (e.g., *continuous* or *max/min*). • Multiple *ad hoc*, *max/min*, *continuous* measurements, or a combination thereof from the same stream reach can be combined and subjected to the 10% exceedance policy to judge non-compliance with water quality standards. (See WBAG II Section 5-2 and Attachment A, [Grafe et al. 2002]).
Maximum Daily Average Temperature	To calculate a daily average, a minimum and maximum in the same day are required. However, Idaho's bull trout standard specifically requires six evenly-spaced measurements in a 24-hour period. DEQ applies that same requirement to all metrics that are based on daily averages (i.e., both MDAT and MWAT, which is made up of seven consecutive daily averages). After the temperature record is reduced to metrics, the metrics are subject to the 10% exceedance policy to judge compliance with water quality standards.
Maximum Weekly Maximum Temperature and Maximum Weekly Average Temperature	Weekly (or seven-day average) metrics require a minimum of seven consecutive daily maximums, or daily averages, each subject to the same limitations set out above. Frequency of exceedance for these compound metrics is based on the final calculated metric, not a frequency of exceedance of component metrics (i.e., one MWMT greater than the criterion does not require nor imply seven daily maximums above criteria).

Intermittent Waters

Intermittent waters naturally occur throughout Idaho. Some 42,775 miles are identified as such by the U.S. Geological Survey in its National Hydrography Database. According to Idaho's water quality standards, if a surface water body is intermittent (i.e., has zero flow for at least one (1) week during most years), then numeric criteria apply only during periods of "optimal" flow (see WQS § 010.45, 070.06).

DEQ does not believe its current assessment indices are appropriate for the bioassessment of intermittent waters. DEQ also does not have a specific process for monitoring or assessing intermittent waters. A large portion of these waters are un-assessed and are therefore listed in Category 3 of the Integrated Report. Of the 2,108 AUs that are currently in Category 3, 240 of them had been visited or evaluated and determined to have zero flow. Due to insufficient available data and information, DEQ is unable to provide a designated use attainment determination. Therefore, these AUs will remain in Category 3 until such time that sufficient data can be collected. Refer to Appendix B, page 51 for the list of AUs that have been determined to have zero flow.

Springs and Lake Outlets

Assessment of springs and lake outlets are addressed on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of the assessor. Generally, springs and lake outlets differ biologically from free-flowing streams and therefore require a unique assessment tool. Multimetric macroinvertebrate indexes, such as the stream macroinvertebrate index (SMI), are not suitable for use in these atypical natural stream types. Macroinvertebrate communities from spring-fed streams and lake outlets may have very low natural diversities and would receive very low index scores, even under pristine conditions. (See Maret et al. 2001; Maret et al. 1997; Anderson and Anderson 1995 reviewed in Mebane 2001).

Wetlands

DEQ does not have a process for assessing the beneficial uses or determining if water quality standards are met in wetland settings. While wetlands are protected by the CWA, DEQ has no way to assess these areas for the 2010 reporting cycle.

Tribal Waters

Waters in the 2008 Integrated Report or the 2010 Integrated Report may be wholly within Indian reservations, on lands held by tribal members subject to a restriction on alienation, and/or held by the United States in trust for Indian tribes. DEQ's actions with respect to the Integrated Report and such waters do not constitute a determination, waiver, admission, or statement on the part of the state of Idaho with respect to jurisdiction over such waters or the boundaries of any tribal reservation.

Based on comments DEQ received from tribes regarding the 2002 Integrated Report and, more recently, comments from the tribes and EPA on the 2008 Integrated Report, DEQ is proposing to split AUs at the EPA-recognized reservation boundaries. In so doing, no monitoring sites or assessment determinations will be shown within the reservations. However, assessment determinations based on BURP or other monitoring data that may have

been on a reservation will still be used to support beneficial use determinations for waters adjacent to the reservation boundaries. Figure 6 illustrates how waters on tribal reservations currently appear (colors indicate beneficial use status) in the Integrated Report and Figure 7 illustrates how the same waters would appear once the proposed policy is implemented. Refer to Appendix C, page 67 for a list of waters that are within a reservation and will be affected by this policy. Pending public comment and DEQ's response, this proposal will not be fully implemented until the 2012 Integrated Report. Splitting the AUs as described above does not constitute a determination, waiver, admission, or statement by the state of Idaho regarding the boundaries of any tribal reservation.

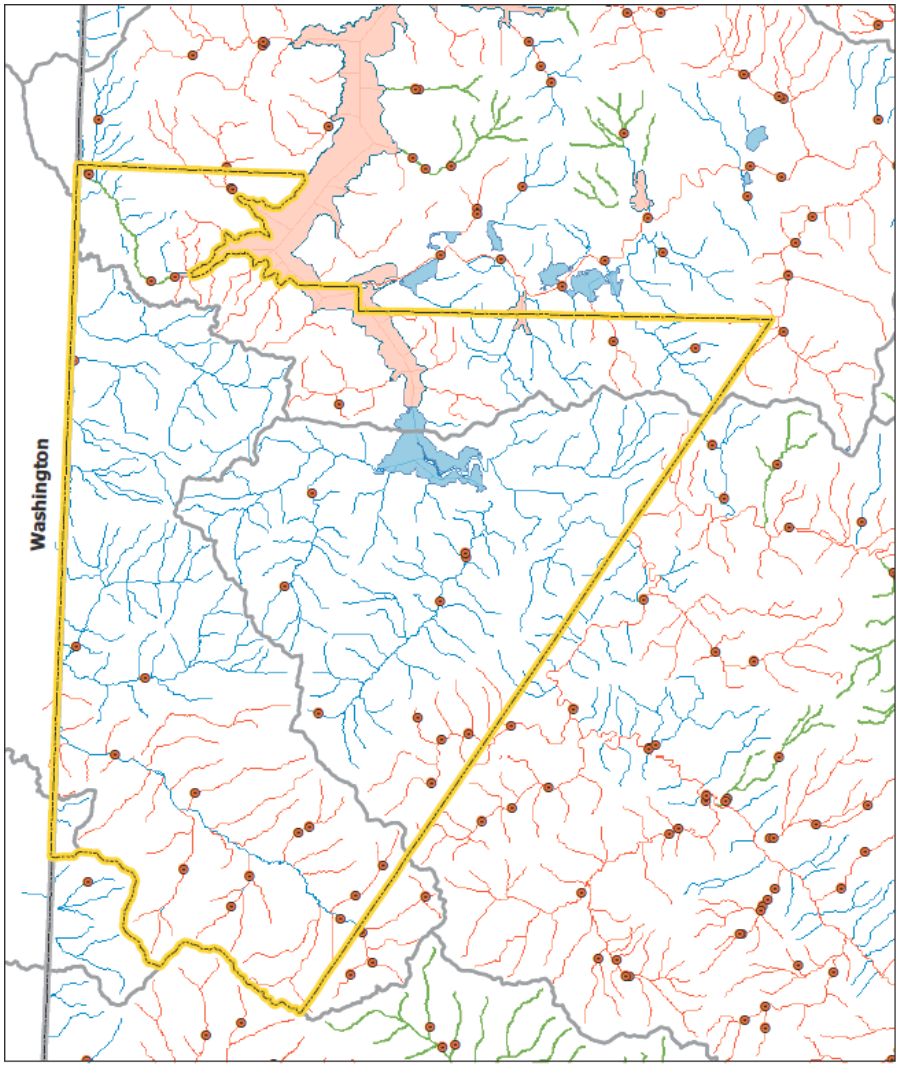


Figure 6. Example of how waters on tribal reservations currently appear in the Integrated Report.

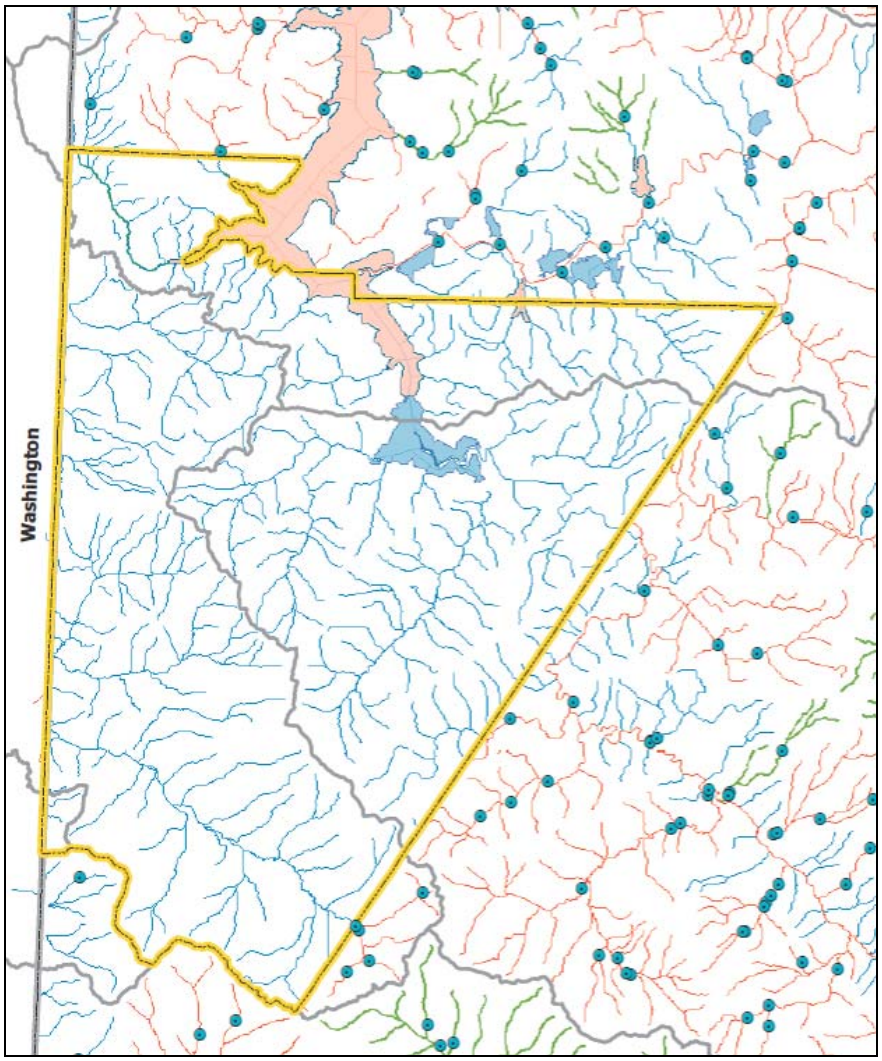


Figure 7. Example of how waters on reservations would appear in the Integrated Report after the proposed splits.

Development of Subbasin Assessments (SBAs) and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLS)

DEQ is working under a settlement agreement (DEQ 2002d) that sets a schedule through 2007 for the development of TMDLs based on hydrologic unit, segment, and pollutant. DEQ, when it developed and prioritized the schedule, considered the severity of pollution and the uses to be made of such waters. Refer to Appendix D, page 75 for those water bodies still requiring a TMDL.

Priorities

For purposes of prioritizing TMDLs for waters listed in Category 5 of the Integrated Report, TMDLs that were listed in the 2002 settlement agreement are *high priority*. Those which were not subject to the settlement agreement are medium or low priority based on the

hydrological unit it relates to and year when it is scheduled to be completed. Refer to Appendix E, page 81 for a list of those waters.

Schedule Modification

However, the settlement agreement contains a provision that allows DEQ to assign higher priority to newly listed waters and complete TMDLs for them sooner than would otherwise be required. In determining whether to assign a higher priority to newly listed waters, DEQ may consider whether resources are available and whether the local watershed area group (WAG) and basin area group (BAG) for that TMDL agree to an accelerated schedule. Modifications to the schedule are done on a case-by-case basis. DEQ reserves the right to re-prioritize individual AUs or HUCs based on severity of pollution, funding, personnel availability, and executive or legislative direction.

Designated Wilderness and Inventoried Roadless Areas

Waters that have been placed in Category 1 of the Integrated Report are those AUs that fall entirely within a designated wilderness or inventoried roadless area where water quality standards are presumed to be attained for all beneficial uses.

These waters best exemplify DEQ's "natural background condition" water quality standard (WQS §58.01.02.053.04). Waters in this condition exhibit "no measurable change in the physical, chemical, biological, or radiological conditions existing in a water body without human sources of pollution within the watershed"(WQS §58.01.02.010.56).

DEQ believes waters within designated wilderness and inventoried roadless areas meet the intent for establishing natural background conditions by virtue of the fact there has been little to no significant human management to cause changes in water quality or affect beneficial uses. When Congress designates an area as wilderness, the main reason is because it meets the criteria of low human impact.

For roadless areas, DEQ used the two most restrictive categories; 1) those recommended for wilderness designation in the forest plan and where road building is prohibited (1-B1 USFS); and 2) those not recommended for wilderness designation in the forest plan but road building is still prohibited (1-B USFS). Waters wholly within these areas designated as roadless are placed in Category 1 of the Integrated Report. As for the third category (1-C USFS) where road building is not prohibited, waters within these areas are not designated as roadless and therefore are not listed in Category 1 of the Integrated Report. DEQ is soliciting information that would indicate why any particular water should not be included in Category 1. This data or information would need to demonstrate that human impacts are impairing water quality. In the absence of such data, DEQ will proceed with the presumption that wilderness and roadless waters are unimpaired and place them in Category 1 of the Integrated Report.

The number of AUs listed in Category 1 based on DEQ's wilderness and roadless policy is 427 out of 5,747 statewide, or 13.5% of the state's AUs. This count of AUs is based on review of updated wilderness and roadless GIS coverage made available by USFS since the 2008 Integrated Report.

DEQ does not apply this policy to previously listed waters; thus there are no delistings associated with this policy, and the policy only applies to waters that DEQ has not yet

assessed ("no data" waters) or has assessed as fully supporting and within areas that fall under the roadless/wilderness definition given above.

Further, the policy only applies to AUs that are fully (100%) within a wilderness area or one of the top two categories of roadless areas, eliminating waters that briefly flow through wilderness or roadless areas.

Most of these AUs are found in the Selway- Bitterroot and Frank Church River of No Return Wildernesses.

Waters to be Delisted Based on Natural Background

This section further defines the process by which AUs would be removed from Category 5 of the Integrated Report, based on application of the Natural Conditions Provision for temperature exceedances in the water quality standards.

Any AU that fulfills the conditions listed below, along with the documentation supporting the decision not to list it, will be found in Category 5 of the Integrated Report.

For Rangeland-Dominated AUs:

See page 25 of *Concepts and Recommendations for Using the 'Natural Conditions' Provisions of the Idaho Water Quality Standards (*DEQ 2003*).*

1. No riparian roads are present and few road crossings exist; and
2. No water withdrawals are present; and
3. No signs are apparent of human-caused, accelerated erosion such as gullies, downcut stream channels, laid-back banks, and
4. No riparian livestock grazing has occurred in the last 10 years; or
5. If riparian livestock grazing is allowed to occur, less than 10% of the streambanks have been altered, and
6. Stubble height or other grazing allotment requirements are fulfilled.

For Forestland-Dominated AUs:

See page 20 of DEQ 2003.

1. No forest harvest impinges riparian areas; and
2. No riparian roads are present and few road crossings exist; and
3. No evidence of sources of sediment delivery that are associated with human disturbance such as gullies originating from culverts, mass failures associated with road fills or timber cuts are present; and
4. No water withdrawals are present.

If an AU meets these conditions for its dominant land type, then it will not be placed in Category 5 of the Integrated Report. At this time, DEQ is not proposing any delistings based on the natural background conditions provision for temperature.

Methylmercury Fish Tissue Criteria and Fish Consumption Advisories – When Do We List?

Human Health

Idaho's methylmercury (Me-Hg) fish tissue criterion is to protect human health (HH). While it is not specifically meant to protect aquatic life, it is likely to be protected as well. This criterion applies to waters in Idaho that have been designated for (or are presumed to support) recreation, which is all the waters in Idaho. The value of 0.3 milligrams (mg) methylmercury per kilogram (Kg) of fish tissue (wet weight) is set at a level to protect the general public from adverse effects during a lifetime of exposure. Because fish greatly bioaccumulate methylmercury almost all human mercury exposure comes from eating fish, rather than drinking the water. Through what is called a relative source contribution, the criterion may also take into account that some exposure comes from sources other than catching and eating fish, such as eating store-bought fish. When levels of methylmercury in fish tissue from any water body exceeds the criterion there is the potential for lifetime exposure above what is considered safe and the water will be listed as impaired for recreational use. Because the route of exposure is mostly through eating fish, it is secondary contact recreation that is impaired when this HH criterion is exceeded. Because methylmercury is formed, in situ, from inorganic mercury, the cause will be listed as simply mercury.

Aquatic Life

Bio-magnification of methylmercury is typically on the order of hundreds of thousands-fold[1], meaning that methylmercury concentrations in fish tissue are many times higher than inorganic mercury levels in the water. Because of this, many waters that have levels of inorganic mercury that do meet EPA's recommended chronic criterion for protecting aquatic life (AL) (which is not an Idaho standard) will have fish with methylmercury levels that do not meet the HH criterion. Conversely, the vast majority waters that meet the methylmercury HH criterion will have inorganic mercury levels below EPA's recommended aquatic life criteria. Thus, Idaho believes the methylmercury HH criterion also protects aquatic life and since Idaho has no mercury criterion specific to aquatic life, for 303(d) listing purposes, if the HH criterion is exceeded, aquatic life use will be assumed to be impaired as well as secondary contact recreation.

The Methylmercury Fish Tissue Criterion and Fish Consumption Advisories

Fish consumption advisories for mercury and Idaho's HH criterion are both based on the same reference dose (RfD) of mercury. To translate the RfD to a fish tissue concentration, one must take into account the aforementioned relative source contribution, the quantity of fish consumed over time—usually expressed as average grams per day, the average weight of the people eating the fish, as well as differing mercury levels in various kinds of fish that may be eaten. Idaho's HH criterion, based on EPA national recommendations, uses default

[1] For example, EPA's estimated national median bioaccumulation factor for trophic level 3 fish (BAF_3) is 250,000 L/Kg. With this BAF, fish with 0.3 mg/Kg of Me-Hg would result from water with only 1.2 **nano**grams of Me-Hg / L.

values based on national average fish consumption patterns for the U.S. population as a whole to arrive at the 0.3 mg/Kg specified in rule. In contrast, fish consumption advisories in Idaho typically use site specific information and address individual fish species or target sensitive subpopulations of fish consumers.

For sensitive sub-populations, the Idaho Fish Consumption Advisory Program (IFCAP) takes a more risk-adverse approach by using higher than average consumption levels. Thus, an IFCAP advisory does not necessarily indicate that most of the general public would be exposed to unsafe levels of methylmercury or that Idaho's fish tissue water quality criterion is exceeded. The IFCAP fish consumption advisories also advise the public on what are safe amounts of *specific kinds of fish (e.g., walleye or trout)* to consume, given measured concentrations for a particular water body. An advisory usually indicates that the human populations listed in the advisory should not eat more than a stated number of meals per week of the kinds of fish listed in the advisory as doing so would exceed the RfD. Because of this specificity, as well as the targeting of only certain segments of the general population, an advisory is issued even when the average concentration of methylmercury in fish is still below the level of Idaho's fish tissue criterion.

Calculation

In applying the HH criterion, we are looking at chronic exposure over a lifetime; it was not formulated to protect against acute exposures. In practice, this is not a big concern because most human exposure is from fish in the diet and fish tissue mercury levels build up slowly over time and do not change rise quickly. Some variation in exposure to mercury is expected over a lifetime, but if those variations are not large and they average out over time to a level below the criterion, the intended level of protection and safety will be achieved.

Because methylmercury tissue levels do vary over time, from species to species, and from fish to fish, calculation of a value for comparison to the criterion is a matter of much averaging. Idaho's criterion for methylmercury takes into account that bioaccumulation varies by trophic level and species of fish. When data for a given water body represents fish from multiple trophic levels, the water quality standards (IDAPA §58.01.02.210.01) require that results be weighted by trophic level consumption rates.

Water body-specific fish consumption data is preferred, and when available should be used to adjust these weightings to provide a better estimate of average human exposure to mercury from that water body. In absence of location-specific consumption data, trophic level weighting is to be based on the default consumption rates specified in Idaho water quality standards (IDAPA §58.01.02.210.01). Within a trophic level simple averaging is used to combine results for multiple species to represent that trophic level.

Regardless of the specificity of fish consumption data, the final result is one average methylmercury value for a water body. This result will differ from IFCAP fish consumption advisories, which are species-specific (e.g., rainbow trout, bass, crappie, and walleye), advising the public which kinds of fish are less safe to eat than others.

It is DEQ's position that listing a water body as impaired is based on a weighted average fish tissue mercury concentration for a water body. This average must combine results for all edible species for which data are available. However, if data is only available for one edible

species, that is sufficient to make a listing decision on a water body. Data should be from a composite of at least ten fish per species.

The mercury listings can be viewed on DEQ's Web site:

www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/monitoring/integrated_report_2010_draft_mercury_impaired_map.pdf

Wildlife and Aesthetics Beneficial Uses

Wildlife and aesthetics beneficial uses are considered but not assessed for all AUs in the Integrated Report with the sole exception of the 427 AUs that fall wholly within designated wilderness or inventoried roadless areas (Category 1).

Pollutants Related to Biological Impairments

Failure to meet a numeric or narrative water quality criterion, or impairment of a beneficial use, will be reason to list an AU in Category 5 of the Integrated Report. If the AU failed to meet specific numeric criteria, then the impairment is related to those criteria (e.g., if it fails to meet temperature criteria, then the cause or pollutant for the listing is thermal modification). Similarly, failure to meet a narrative criterion, such as the sediment criterion, would also be reason to list the AU in Category 5. The important point is that Tier I data is available to inform the assessor what the cause or causes are.

DEQ relies heavily on biology to gauge narrative and numeric criteria. Since DEQ does not collect data to evaluate every possible numeric and narrative criteria, the assessor, in many instances, will not know the exact cause of the impairment—merely that impairment exists.

As an example, an AU found not supporting its aquatic life beneficial use would be listed in Category 5 , with the cause stated as "Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessment." EPA's clarification memo for the Integrated Report Guidance of March 26, 2002 (EPA 2002), states:

> *"When existing and readily available data and information (biological, chemical or physical) are sufficient to determine that a pollutant has caused, is suspected of causing or is projected to cause the impairment, the AU should be listed in Category 5."*

The memo further clarifies that "Only when the state determines that existing data and information (biological, chemical or physical) are **insufficient** to support an attainment determination, can an AU be listed in Category 3." DEQ discourages assessors from making educated guesses on causes, because changing a cause after initial listing can be costly in terms of time and resources. DEQ feels it is reasonable and prudent to leave the cause as Combined Biota/Habitat Bioasessement until it can be accurately determined in the subbasin assessment phase of the TMDL.

How Idaho Water Quality Standards, Numeric and Narrative, Are Interpreted

Specific language detailing how narrative and numeric water quality standards are interpreted in assessments for the Integrated Report are detailed in Section 5 of the WBAG II. These policies are adhered to for all assessments. DEQ largely relies on BURP monitoring data and

biological assessments to demonstrate compliance with the state's narrative water quality standards. These standards are written such that the waters of the state shall be free from pollutants impairing beneficial uses. It is DEQ's position that biological assessments directly measure the support of the beneficial uses that the narrative standards were written to protect, so a full support decision based on guidance in the WBAG II largely satisfies compliance with these narrative standards.

Numeric standards are somewhat different, and a detailed discussion of the state's approach to assessing compliance with these standards is also in Section 5 of the WBAG II. Even among the numeric standards, determining compliance with temperature criteria presents unique challenges and is examined in the WBAG II.

Due to natural variability in water quality, variability in translation to a biological response, and possible measurement errors, DEQ does not interpret numeric criteria for conventional pollutants (dissolved oxygen, pH, turbidity, total dissolved gas, and temperature) as a sharp line between impairment and non-impairment. Rather, there is a continuum along which impairment may occur.

Because criteria are developed conservatively, DEQ believes any point along this continuum is within established criteria levels. In accordance with DEQ's water quality standards (WQS §58.01.02.053.03) a zone is established allowing up to 10 % criteria exceedance for a conventional pollutant(s), in which the assessor has flexibility to consider other evidence in determining whether to list the AU in Category 5. This provision in the water quality standards is consistent with guidance from EPA (EPA 1997) and other states in EPA Region 10 (WDOE 1997). Refer to Figure 5-1 of the WBAG II for an overview of this DEQ policy.

While this policy deals solely with frequency, DEQ does recognize that magnitude and duration of any criteria exceedance is also important to the biological response and ideally should be considered as well. Magnitude, duration, and frequency are typically not independent of one another. Thus, an evaluation of impairment based only on frequency, while it can have its limitations, is a practical gauge of criteria exceedance and one that is supported by national EPA policy.

Statewide Statistical Surveys

The federal Clean Water Act establishes a process for states in developing information on the quality of their surface waters. Section 305(b) of the statute requires biennial reporting on the state's water quality. To fulfill this requirement, DEQ conducted the Idaho Statewide Wadeable Stream Survey from 2005 to 2008 and the Idaho Major River Survey from 2006 to 2008. These surveys were probability-based and designed to provide statistically valid estimates of the condition of the entire population of streams and rivers.

A probabilistic sampling survey is made up of several elements, including the **target population, sample frame**, **sampled population,** and **evaluated sites**. A diagram outlining the conceptual relationships among the elements of a probabilistic sampling survey is presented in Figure 8.

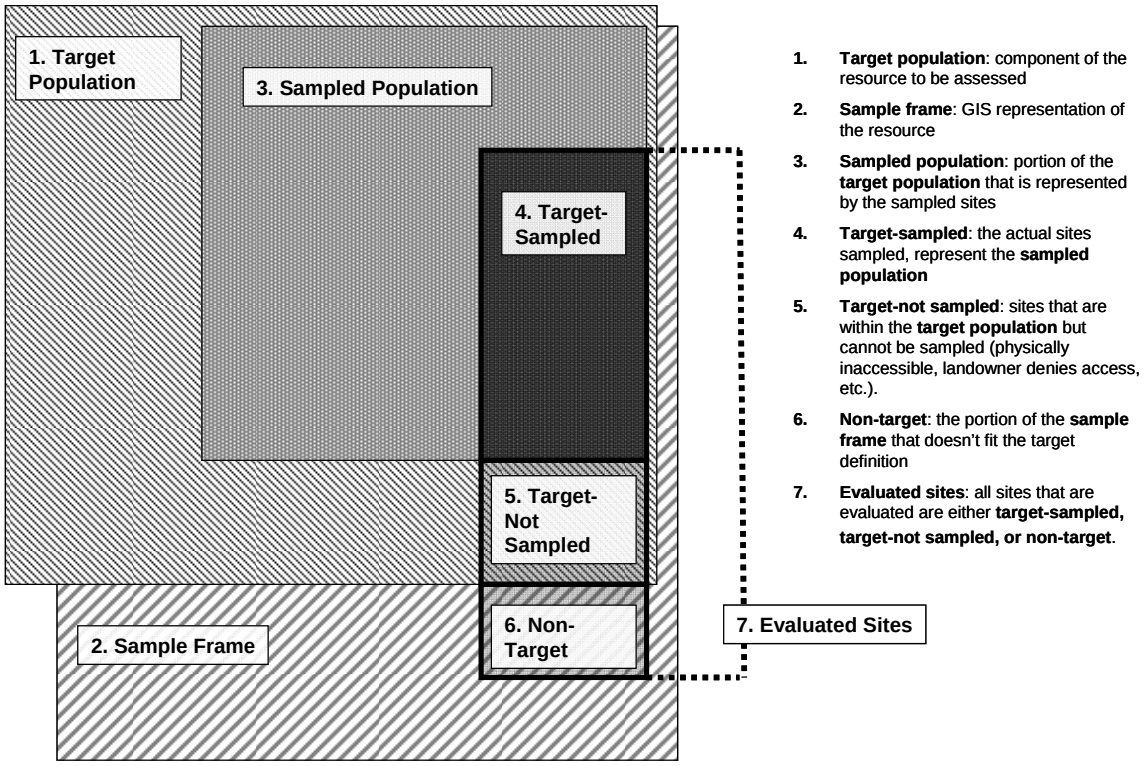


Figure 8. Conceptual representation of elements of a probabilistic sampling survey (modified from Olsen and Peck, 2008).

The **sample frame** is a geographical representation of the **target population** from which sites are selected (Figure 8). It is common for the **sample frame** to *include* some elements that are not part of the **target population** and, separately, to *not include* all elements that are part of the **target population**. Elements of the **sample frame** that are not part of the **target population** are classified as **non-target** (such as reservoirs, lakes, or dry channels). Elements of the **sample frame** that are part of the **target population** make up the **sampled population**. The **sampled population** is, then, the population of the resource about which we can make statistically valid estimates of condition based on survey results.

Idaho Statewide Wadeable Stream Survey, 2005-2008

The Idaho Statewide Wadeable Stream Survey consisted of five separate panels, or site lists, to be completed in each of five years. The expected sample size was 50 sites monitored per panel, or a total of 250 sites for the study period. However, the ambient monitoring budget was eliminated for the 2009 field season, thus monitoring was limited to the first four years. The population being surveyed was wadeable streams in Idaho. The sample frame size was 92,537 miles. In order to be considered part of the target population, sites had to have an active stream channel and had to be wadeable and sampleable as defined by DEQ's BURP protocol.

Statewide, 1,242 sites, representing the 92,537-mile sample frame, were evaluated for target status. Of this total, 52% (Standard Error (SE) = 1.49), or 47,980 miles were target, and 48% (SE = 1.49), or 44,557 miles were non-target. Target stream length was further subdivided as being either sampled (target-sampled) or not sampled due to accessibility issues or logistical

issues (Table 3 part a). Similarly, non-target stream lengths were subdivided based on the reason they were excluded from the target population, with the majority of them being dry when evaluated (Table 3 part b). In all, DEQ field crews monitored at 191 wadeable stream sites throughout Idaho, representing a sampled population of 10,749 miles.

Table 3. Estimated extent (percentages and miles) for evaluated streams in the Idaho Statewide Wadeable Stream Survey, with sub-categories for a) target and b) non-target subpopulations.

		%	standard error (SE)	miles
a)	Target			
	Access denied	9.9	0.86	9,184
	Inaccessible	29.8	1.46	27,598
	Target - not sampled	0.5	0.15	448
	Target - sampled	11.6	1.08	10,749
	Total	**51.8**	**1.49**	**47,980**
b)	Non-target			
	Dry	39.9	1.46	36,963
	Nonwadeable	2.3	0.23	2,142
	Other	5.9	0.88	5,452
	Total	**48.2**	**1.49**	**44,557**

Condition estimates for the Idaho Statewide Wadeable Stream Survey apply to the sampled population only.

DEQ determines ecological condition of wadeable streams based on multimetric indices of ecological integrity; the stream macroinvertebrate index (SMI), stream fish index (SFI) and stream habitat index (SHI). Condition ratings are calculated based on integration of these indices following the methodology laid out in the Idaho Small Stream Ecological Assessment Framework (DEQ 2002b). Sites with a condition rating greater than 2.5 were classified as good, sites with a condition rating from 2 to 2.5 were classified as fair, and those with a condition rating less than 2 were classified as poor.

The highest proportion of stream length classified as good is found in the DEQ Boise Region, while the lowest is found in the Pocatello Region (Figure 9).

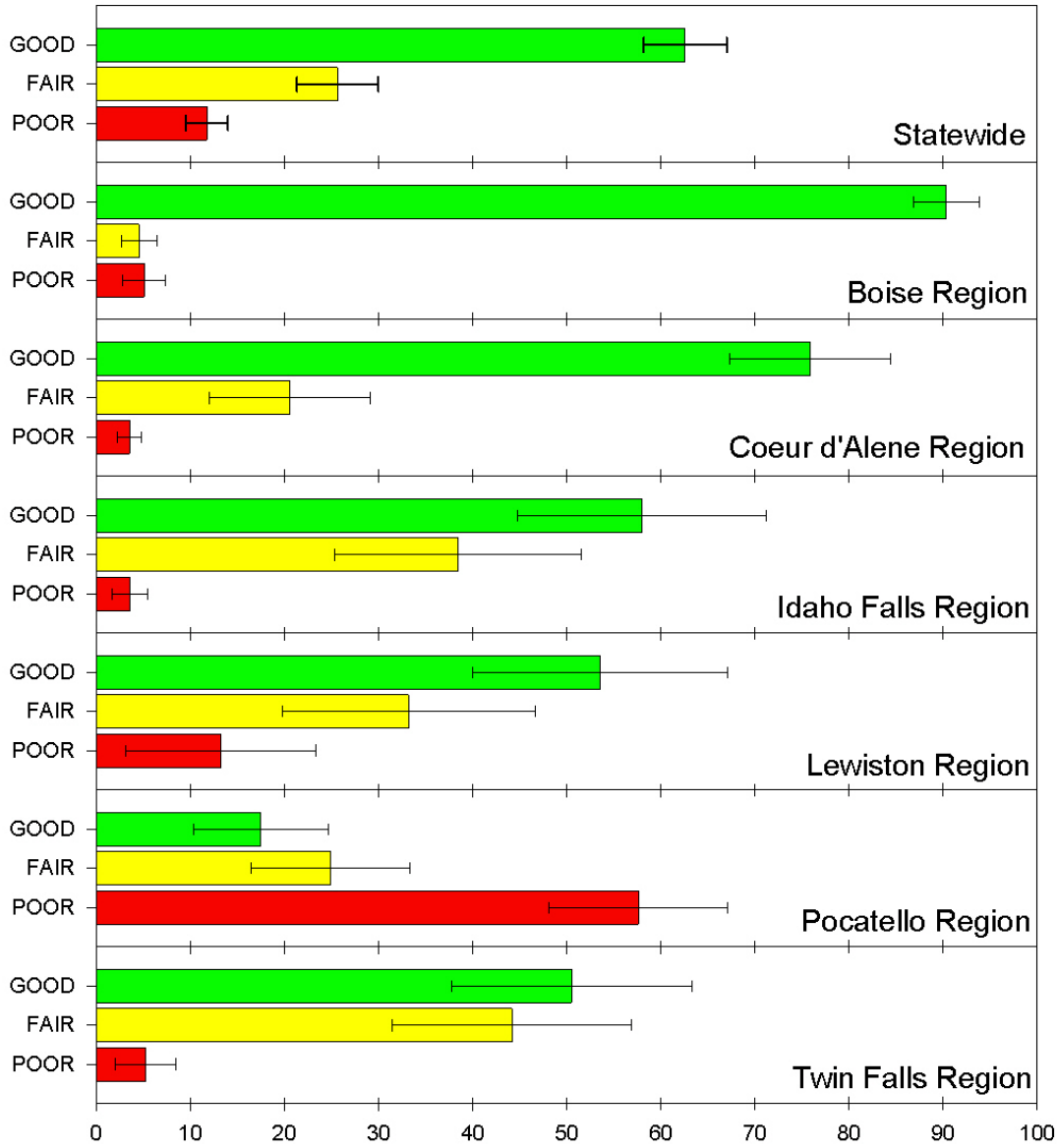


Figure 9 . Statewide and regional results for the Idaho Statewide Wadeable Stream Survey, presented as percentages of stream length by condition class.

Statewide, 62.6 % (SE = 4.40) of the sampled population, representing 6,728 miles, was in good condition, 25.7 % (SE = 4.32), representing 2,759 miles, was in fair condition, and 11.7 % (SE = 2.26), representing 1,263 miles, was in poor condition (see Figure 9).

Table 4. Support status by stream length (miles) and percentage of stream length statewide and for each of the six DEQ regions.

	Fully Supporting		Not Fully Supporting	
	miles	%	miles	%
Statewide	9,486	88.3	1,263	11.7
Boise Region	2,822	94.9	151	5.1
Coeur d'Alene Region	957	96.5	35	3.5
Idaho Falls Region	2,369	96.4	88	3.6
Lewiston Region	1,686	86.7	258	13.3
Pocatello Region	490	42.4	666	57.6
Twin Falls Region	1,163	94.7	65	5.3

Stream lengths classified as either good or fair are considered to be fully supporting cold water aquatic life, while stream lengths classified as poor are considered to be not fully supporting cold water aquatic life (Table 4).

Statewide, 88.3 % of Idaho's wadeable streams are fully supporting cold water aquatic life, while 11.7 % are not fully supporting. This survey indicates that the vast majority of Idaho's wadeable streams are in either good or fair condition (Table 4).

Idaho Major Rivers Survey, 2006-2008

The Idaho Major River Survey consisted of two separate panels, or site lists, to be completed in each of two years, 2006 and 2008. The expected sample size was 25 sites monitored per panel, or a total of 50 sites for the study period. The target population was major rivers in Idaho as identified by the DEQ Major Rivers GIS coverage. The sample frame size was 4,589 miles. In order to be considered part of the target population sites had to have an active stream channel with flowing water present.

Statewide, 100 sites representing the 4,589-mile sample frame were evaluated for target status. Of this total, 74% (Standard Error (SE) = 3.27), or 3,396 miles were target, and 26% (SE = 3.27), or 1,193 miles were non-target. Target river length was further subdivided as being either sampled (target-sampled) or not sampled due to accessibility (Table 5). In all, DEQ field crews monitored 49 major river sites throughout Idaho, representing a sampled population of 2,249 miles.

Table 5. Estimated extent (percentages and miles) of evaluated streams in the Idaho Major Rivers Survey.

	%	standard error (SE)	miles
Access denied	10	2.6	459
Inaccessible	15	3.0	688
Target - sampled	49	3.3	2,249
Total Target	74	3.3	3,396
Non-target	26	3.3	1,193

Condition estimates for the Idaho Major River Survey apply to the sampled population only.

For the Idaho Major River Survey, DEQ determined ecological condition based on multimetric indices of ecological integrity; a three-metric river macroinvertebrate index (Kosterman et al. 2008) and the River Fish Index (RFI) (DEQ 2002a).

Fish could not be collected from every site due to restrictions in collection permits. Therefore, for sites where both macroinvertebrate and fish data were available, we estimated overall ecological integrity based on both indices; for sites where fish data were unavailable we based biological condition determination on macroinvertebrates alone. Condition categories were assigned in a manner similar to the method used for streams; sites receiving a condition rating greater than 2.5 were classified as good, sites with a condition rating from 2 to 2.5 were classified as fair, and sites with a condition rating less than 2 were classified as poor.

Biological condition was good at 41 % (SE = 4.53), or 918 miles, of Idaho's major river length; fair at 41 % (SE = 5.49), or 1,477 miles, and poor at 18 % (SE = 4.65), or 413 miles (Figure 10).

Statewide, 51 % (SE = 5.03), or 1,147 miles, of Idaho major river length had macroinvertebrate communities in good condition; 39 % (SE = 4.71), or 872 miles was fair, and 10 % (SE = 3.21), or 229 miles, was poor (Figure 10).

Similarly, 39% (SE = 4.95), or 872 miles, of Idaho major river length had fish communities in good condition; 2 % (SE = 1.84), or 46 miles, was fair, and 22 % (SE = 4.89), or 505 miles, was poor. An estimated 37 % (SE = 5.24), or 826 miles, were unassessed (Figure 10).

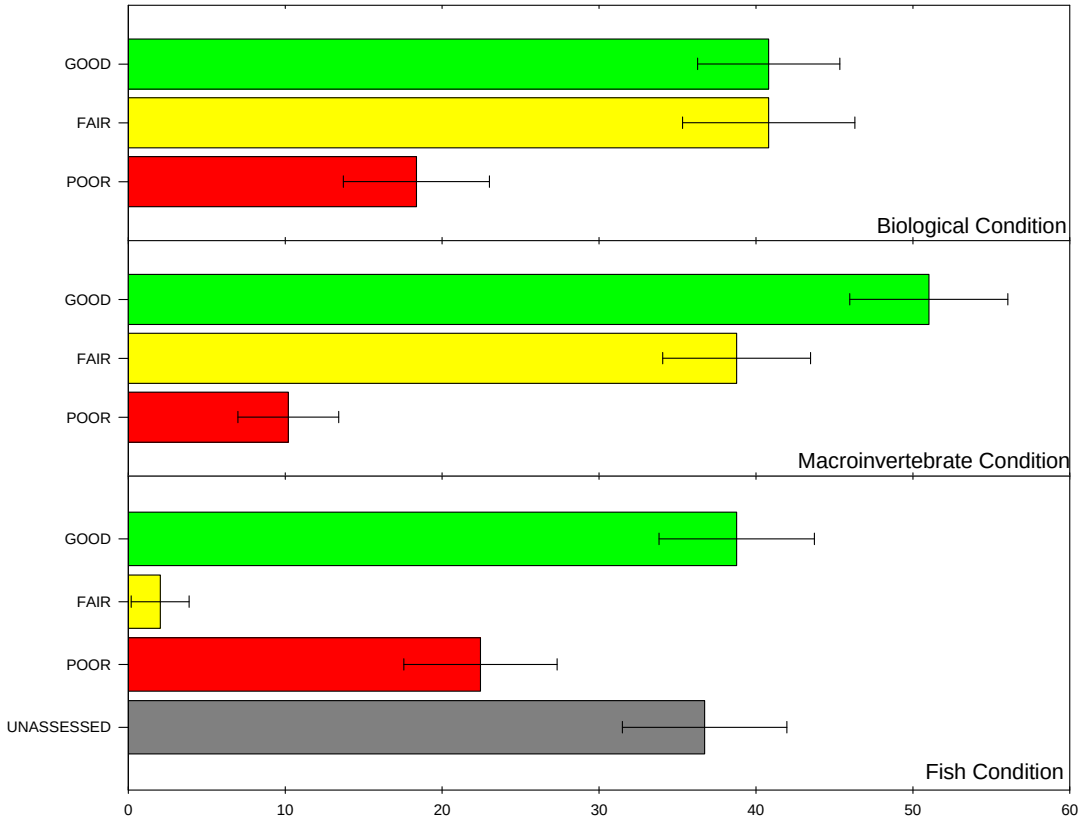


Figure 10. Statewide biological condition, macroinvertebrate condition, and fish condition for Idaho's major rivers, as percentages of river length by condition class.

Unlike wadeable streams, the number and length of major rivers in Idaho vary significantly among DEQ regions; in addition, the sample size was limited. Therefore, we did not stratify Idaho Major Rivers by DEQ Region, and are thus unable to estimate Idaho Major River extent and condition by DEQ Region.

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Public Participation in the Development of the Integrated Report

DEQ is seeking public comment on the assessment decisions made for the 2010 Integrated Report.

Scope of Public Participation

The format of the *Integrated Report* is established by EPA, so DEQ is not seeking comment on this aspect of the report, but the way decisions are made about how to place waters in each category is, to some extent, at DEQ's discretion[2], so DEQ is soliciting public comment on all the waters of the state. Specific comments—such as those regarding the placement of a water body in a certain category of the list or an omission from a category—are the most helpful.

Data- and/or site-specific comments are welcome and will be evaluated prior to final submission of the Integrated Report to EPA.

Integrated Report Milestones and Project Completion

Milestones for development of the Integrated Report, including opportunities for public comment are shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Integrated Report development milestones.

April 2010	Complete assessment of water bodies for 2010 Integrated Report
September 2010	Draft Integrated Report compiled; begin 30-day public comment period
October 2010 or as extended	Close public comment period on draft Integrated Report
to be determined	Final Integrated Report delivered to EPA

How to Comment

DEQ will make available to the public, via our Web site, a downloadable Integrated Report, in Adobe™ portable document format (PDF), along with an interactive map service to retrieve the locations of listed segments in relation to major landmarks, such as roads, rivers, and county lines.

The public may submit written comments on the draft 2010 Integrated Report by one of the following methods:

By mail, fax, or email to: Nicole Deinarowicz
Idaho DEQ
Water Quality Division
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706
Fax: (208) 373-0576
Email: *nicole.deinarowicz@deq.idaho.gov*

On DEQ's Web site at:
http://www.deq.idaho.gov/Applications/NewsApp/showNews.cfm?news_id=3073

[2] The exception is when waters are being moved from Category 5 (303(d) list) to another category.

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Appendix A: Newly Added Wilderness/Roadless Assessment Units

Assessment Unit

ID16010201BR014_02aL
ID17010104PN006_02L
ID17010104PN008_02L
ID17010104PN011_01L
ID17010104PN011_02L
ID17010104PN016_02L
ID17010104PN017_02L
ID17010213PN016_02L
ID17010213PN019_02L
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ID17010215PN012_01L
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ID17060206SL017_02
ID17060206SL019_03
ID17060206SL020_04
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ID17060206SL024_02L
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ID17060206SL038_02L
ID17060206SL046_01L
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ID17060206SL046_03
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ID17060207SL019_05
ID17060207SL035_03
ID17060207SL041_04
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ID17060207SL054_02
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ID17060303CL026_02L
ID17060303CL029_02L
ID17060303CL030_01L
ID17060303CL032_01L
ID17060303CL032_02L
ID17060303CL032_03L
ID17060305CL015_03
ID17060307CL048_02
ID17060307CL048_03
ID17060308CL012_02L
ID17060308CL013_02L

Appendix B: List of AUs That Have Been Evaluated to Have Zero Flow

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	Water Body Name
ID16010102BR003_02		Thomas Fork - Idaho/Wyoming border to mouth
ID16010201BR011_02		Mill Creek - source to mouth
ID16010201BR011_02	Dry Fork	Mill Creek - source to mouth
ID16010201BR011_02	Mill Creek	Mill Creek - source to mouth
ID16010201BR013_02		Paris Creek - source to mouth
ID16010201BR013_02	Paris Creek	Paris Creek - source to mouth
ID16020309BR001_02		Deep Creek - Rock Creek to Idaho/Utah border
ID16020309BR002_02		Deep Creek - source to Rock Creek
ID16020309BR002_02	Deep Creek	Deep Creek - source to Rock Creek
ID17010104PN022_02		Deep Creek - McArthur Lake to Trail Creek
ID17010104PN027_02		Brown Creek - source to mouth
ID17010104PN027_02	Brown Creek	Brown Creek - source to mouth
ID17010104PN029_02		Kootenai River - Moyie River to Deep Creek
ID17010104PN029_02	Fry Creek	Kootenai River - Moyie River to Deep Creek
ID17010214PN001_02		Pend Oreille River - Priest River to Albeni Falls Dam
ID17010214PN001_02	Strong Creek	Pend Oreille River - Priest River to Albeni Falls Dam
ID17010214PN007_03	Spirit Creek	Spirit Creek - source to mouth
ID17010214PN013_02		Cocolalla Lake
ID17010214PN013_02	Bridgeview Creek	Cocolalla Lake
ID17010214PN013_02	Cocolalla Creek	Cocolalla Lake
ID17010214PN013_02	Hickman Creek	Cocolalla Lake
ID17010214PN013_02	Westmond Creek	Cocolalla Lake
ID17010214PN016_02		Fry Creek - source to mouth
ID17010214PN016_02	Fry Creek	Fry Creek - source to mouth
ID17010215PN001_02		Lower Priest River - Upper West Branch Priest River to mouth
ID17010215PN001_02	Alder Creek	Lower Priest River - Upper West Branch Priest River to mouth
ID17010215PN001_02	Benton Creek	Lower Priest River - Upper West Branch Priest River to mouth
ID17010215PN001_02	Blue Creek	Lower Priest River - Upper West Branch Priest River to mouth
ID17010215PN001_02	Cottonwood Creek	Lower Priest River - Upper West Branch Priest River to mouth
ID17010215PN001_02	Crazy Creek	Lower Priest River - Upper West Branch Priest River to mouth
ID17010215PN001_02	Dubius Creek	Lower Priest River - Upper West Branch Priest River to mouth
ID17010215PN001_02	Fox Creek	Lower Priest River - Upper West Branch Priest River to mouth
ID17010215PN001_02	Little Pine Creek	Lower Priest River - Upper West Branch Priest River to mouth

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	Water Body Name
ID17010215PN001_02	Murray Creek	Lower Priest River - Upper West Branch Priest River to mouth
ID17010215PN001_02	Prater Creek	Lower Priest River - Upper West Branch Priest River to mouth
ID17010215PN001_02	Ranger Creek	Lower Priest River - Upper West Branch Priest River to mouth
ID17010215PN001_02	Saddler Creek	Lower Priest River - Upper West Branch Priest River to mouth
ID17010215PN001_02	Sanborn Creek	Lower Priest River - Upper West Branch Priest River to mouth
ID17010215PN020_02		Beaver Creek - source to mouth
ID17010215PN020_02	Beaver Creek	Beaver Creek - source to mouth
ID17010215PN024_02		Kalispell Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth
ID17010215PN024_02	Bath Creek	Kalispell Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth
ID17010215PN024_02	Chute Creek	Kalispell Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth
ID17010215PN024_02	Deerhorn Creek	Kalispell Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth
ID17010215PN024_02	Hazard Creek	Kalispell Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth
ID17010215PN024_02	Hungry Creek	Kalispell Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth
ID17010215PN024_02	Kalispell Creek	Kalispell Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth
ID17010215PN024_02	Mush Creek	Kalispell Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth
ID17010215PN024_02	Nuisance Creek	Kalispell Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth
ID17010215PN024_02	Pable Creek	Kalispell Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth
ID17010215PN024_02	Rapids Creek	Kalispell Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth
ID17010215PN024_02	Virgin Creek	Kalispell Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth
ID17010303PN001_02f	Delcardo Creek	Coeur d'Alene Lake
ID17010303PN001_02f	Lyle Creek	Coeur d'Alene Lake
ID17010303PN001_02f	Scott Creek	Coeur d'Alene Lake
ID17010303PN001_02f	Stinson Creek	Coeur d'Alene Lake
ID17010303PN014_02		Bull Run Lake
ID17010303PN014_02	Blackrock Gulch	Bull Run Lake
ID17010303PN014_02	Bull Run Creek	Bull Run Lake
ID17010303PN016_02		Coeur d'Alene River - South Fork Coeur d'Alene River to Latour Creek
ID17010303PN017_02		Skeel and Cataldo Creeks - source to mouth
ID17010303PN017_02	Cataldo Gulch	Skeel and Cataldo Creeks - source to mouth
ID17010303PN017_02	Skeel Gulch	Skeel and Cataldo Creeks - source to mouth
ID17010304PN068_02		Street Creek - source to mouth
ID17010304PN068_02	Street Creek	Street Creek - source to mouth
ID17010305PN003_02	Skalan Creek	Spokane River - Post Falls Dam to Idaho/Washington border

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	Water Body Name
ID17010305PN004_02		Spokane River - Coeur d'Alene Lake to Post Falls Dam
ID17010305PN005_02		Hayden Lake
ID17010305PN005_02	Colburn Creek	Hayden Lake
ID17010305PN005_02	Harrison Creek	Hayden Lake
ID17010305PN005_02	Hayden Creek	Hayden Lake
ID17010305PN005_02	Hayden Lake	Hayden Lake
ID17010305PN006_02		Yellowbank Creek - source to mouth
ID17010305PN006_02	Yellowbanks Creek	Yellowbank Creek - source to mouth
ID17010305PN007_02	Jim Creek	Jim Creek - source to mouth
ID17010305PN013_02		Twin Lakes
ID17010305PN016_02		Hauser Lake
ID17010305PN016_02	Shaw Creek	Hauser Lake
ID17040104SK027_02		Palisades Creek - source to mouth
ID17040104SK027_02	Butler Canyon Creek	Palisades Creek - source to mouth
ID17040104SK027_02	Canary Canyon Creek	Palisades Creek - source to mouth
ID17040104SK027_02	Cromwell Canyon Creek	Palisades Creek - source to mouth
ID17040104SK027_02	Dry Creek	Palisades Creek - source to mouth
ID17040104SK027_02	East Fork Palisades Creek	Palisades Creek - source to mouth
ID17040104SK027_02	Lost Spring Creek	Palisades Creek - source to mouth
ID17040104SK027_02	North Fork Palisades Creek	Palisades Creek - source to mouth
ID17040104SK027_02	Waterfall Creek	Palisades Creek - source to mouth
ID17040201SK001_05	Crow Creek	Snake River - Dry Bed Creek to river mile 791 (T01N, R37E, Sec. 10)
ID17040201SK001_05	South Fork Willow Creek	Snake River - Dry Bed Creek to river mile 791 (T01N, R37E, Sec. 10)
ID17040202SK011_02		Robinson Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border and sources west of border to Rock Creek
ID17040202SK011_02	Bear Creek	Robinson Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border and sources west of border to Rock Creek
ID17040202SK011_02	Dry Robinson Creek	Robinson Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border and sources west of border to Rock Creek
ID17040202SK011_02	Little Robinson Creek	Robinson Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border and sources west of border to Rock Creek
ID17040202SK011_02	Robinson Creek	Robinson Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border and sources west of border to Rock Creek
ID17040203SK009_02		Falls River - Idaho/Wyoming border to Boone Creek
ID17040203SK009_02	Marysville Canal	Falls River - Idaho/Wyoming border to Boone Creek
ID17040204SK001_03		South Fork Teton River - Teton River Forks to Henrys Fork
ID17040204SK005_02		Moody Creek - confluence of North and South Fork Moody Creeks to canal

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	Water Body Name
ID17040205SK002_02		Ririe Reservoir (Willow Creek)
ID17040205SK002_02	Deer Creek	Ririe Reservoir (Willow Creek)
ID17040205SK002_02	Ririe Reservoir	Ririe Reservoir (Willow Creek)
ID17040205SK002_02	Willow Creek	Ririe Reservoir (Willow Creek)
ID17040205SK022_02		Little Valley Creek - source to mouth
ID17040205SK022_02	Little Valley Creek	Little Valley Creek - source to mouth
ID17040205SK022_02	Little Valley Reservoir	Little Valley Creek - source to mouth
ID17040206SK000_02		Unclassified Waters in CU 17040206
ID17040206SK000_03		Unclassified Waters in CU 17040206
ID17040206SK011_02		Clifton Creek - source to mouth
ID17040206SK011_02	Clifton Creek	Clifton Creek - source to mouth
ID17040206SK025_02		Little Hole Draw - source to American Falls Reservoir
ID17040206SK026_02		Pleasant Valley - source to American Falls Reservoir
ID17040206SK026_02	Spring Hollow	Pleasant Valley - source to American Falls Reservoir
ID17040208SK001_02b		Portneuf River - Marsh Creek to American Falls Reservoir
ID17040208SK001_02b	Trail Creek	Portneuf River - Marsh Creek to American Falls Reservoir
ID17040209SK000_02		Unclassified Waters in CU 17040209
ID17040209SK000_02	A-4 Canal	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040209
ID17040209SK000_02	B-1 Canal	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040209
ID17040209SK000_02	D-Seventeen Drain	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040209
ID17040209SK000_02	F Main Drain	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040209
ID17040209SK000_02	Goose Creek	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040209
ID17040209SK000_02	J Main Drain	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040209
ID17040209SK000_02	Main North Side Canal	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040209
ID17040209SK003_02A		Marsh Creek - source to mouth
ID17040210SK001_02		Raft River - Heglar Canyon Creek to mouth
ID17040210SK001_02	Calder Creek	Raft River - Heglar Canyon Creek to mouth
ID17040210SK001_03	Calder Creek	Raft River - Heglar Canyon Creek to mouth
ID17040210SK002_03		Raft River - Cassia Creek to Heglar Canyon Creek
ID17040210SK002_03	Shirley Creek	Raft River - Cassia Creek to Heglar Canyon Creek
ID17040210SK002_03	Warm Creek	Raft River - Cassia Creek to Heglar Canyon Creek
ID17040210SK005_02		Cassia Creek - Clyde Creek to Conner Creek
ID17040210SK005_02	Quaking Asp Creek	Cassia Creek - Clyde Creek to Conner Creek

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	Water Body Name
ID17040210SK010_02		Raft River - Unnamed Tributary (T15S, R26E, Sec. 24) to Cottonwood Creek
ID17040210SK010_02	George Creek	Raft River - Unnamed Tributary (T15S, R26E, Sec. 24) to Cottonwood Creek
ID17040210SK010_02	Onemile Creek	Raft River - Unnamed Tributary (T15S, R26E, Sec. 24) to Cottonwood Creek
ID17040210SK013_03		Raft River - Idaho/Utah border to Edwards Creek
ID17040210SK013_03	Circle Creek	Raft River - Idaho/Utah border to Edwards Creek
ID17040210SK013_03	Johnson Creek	Raft River - Idaho/Utah border to Edwards Creek
ID17040210SK013_03	North Creek	Raft River - Idaho/Utah border to Edwards Creek
ID17040210SK016_02		Clear Creek - Idaho/Utah border to mouth
ID17040210SK016_02	Holt Creek	Clear Creek - Idaho/Utah border to mouth
ID17040210SK016_02	Rice Creek	Clear Creek - Idaho/Utah border to mouth
ID17040210SK016_02	Round Mountain Creek	Clear Creek - Idaho/Utah border to mouth
ID17040210SK018_02		Meadow Creek - source to mouth
ID17040210SK018_02	Meadow Creek	Meadow Creek - source to mouth
ID17040210SK018_02	Pine Creek	Meadow Creek - source to mouth
ID17040210SK018_02	South Fork Sublett Creek	Meadow Creek - source to mouth
ID17040210SK021_02		Sublett Creek - source to Sublett Reservoir
ID17040210SK021_02	North Fork Sublett Creek	Sublett Creek - source to Sublett Reservoir
ID17040210SK021_02	South Fork Sublett Creek	Sublett Creek - source to Sublett Reservoir
ID17040210SK023_02		Heglar Canyon Creek - source to mouth
ID17040210SK023_02	Indian Fork	Heglar Canyon Creek - source to mouth
ID17040210SK023_03		Heglar Canyon Creek - source to mouth
ID17040210SK023_04		Heglar Canyon Creek - source to mouth
ID17040211SK000_02		Unclassified Waters in CU 17040211
ID17040211SK000_02	Goose Creek	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040211
ID17040211SK000_02	Jay Creek	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040211
ID17040211SK000_02	Sawmill Creek	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040211
ID17040211SK000_02	Summit Creek	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040211
ID17040211SK000_03		Unclassified Waters in CU 17040211
ID17040211SK000_03	Summit Creek	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040211
ID17040211SK002_02		Lower Goose Creek
ID17040211SK002_02	Lone Cedar Creek	Lower Goose Creek
ID17040211SK014_03		Land/Willow/Smith Creek complex
ID17040211SK014_03	Big Rocky Creek	Land/Willow/Smith Creek complex

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	Water Body Name
ID17040211SK014_03	Land Creek	Land/Willow/Smith Creek complex
ID17040211SK014_03	Smith Creek	Land/Willow/Smith Creek complex
ID17040212SK000_03		Unclassified Waters in CU 17040212
ID17040212SK000_03	Deep Creek	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040212
ID17040212SK000_03	Deep Creek Reservoir	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040212
ID17040212SK000_03	North Fork Deep Creek	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040212
ID17040212SK004_02		Tuana Gulch - source to mouth
ID17040212SK009_02	Deep Creek	Deep Creek - source to High Line Canal
ID17040212SK041_03		Dry Creek - source to mouth
ID17040212SK041_03	Dry Creek	Dry Creek - source to mouth
ID17040213SK002_02		Devil Creek - source to mouth
ID17040213SK002_02	Camas Slough	Devil Creek - source to mouth
ID17040213SK002_02	Cedar Mesa Canal	Devil Creek - source to mouth
ID17040213SK002_02	Devil Creek	Devil Creek - source to mouth
ID17040213SK002_02	East Fork Devil Creek	Devil Creek - source to mouth
ID17040213SK002_02	Middle Fork Devil Creek	Devil Creek - source to mouth
ID17040213SK002_02	West Fork Devil Creek	Devil Creek - source to mouth
ID17040213SK002_02	Worley Ditch	Devil Creek - source to mouth
ID17040213SK003_02		Salmon Falls Creek - Salmon Falls Creek Dam to Devil Creek
ID17040214SK005_03	Dry Creek	Dry Creek - source to mouth
ID17040214SK014_02		Beaver Creek - Dry Creek to canal (T09N, R36E)
ID17040214SK019_03	Miners Creek	Miners Creek - source to mouth
ID17040215SK002_02		Medicine Lodge Creek - Indian Creek to playas
ID17040215SK022_02		Chandler Canyon complex
ID17040215SK022_03		Chandler Canyon complex
ID17040216SK001_02		Birch Creek - Reno Ditch to playas
ID17040216SK001_02	Middle Fork Kyle Canyon	Birch Creek - Reno Ditch to playas
ID17040216SK001_02	South Fork Kyle Canyon	Birch Creek - Reno Ditch to playas
ID17040216SK004_03		Unnamed Tributary - source to mouth; includes Timber Can yon to Worthing Canyon Creeks (T11N, R11W, Sec. 35)
ID17040216SK007_03	Birch Creek	Mud Creek - Willow Creek to Scott Canyon Creek
ID17040216SK011_02		Mud Creek - source to Unnamed Tributary (T12N, R11W, Sec. 29)
ID17040216SK011_02	Carlin Creek	Mud Creek - source to Unnamed Tributary (T12N, R11W, Sec. 29)

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	Water Body Name
ID17040216SK011_02	Cottonwood Creek	Mud Creek - source to Unnamed Tributary (T12N, R11W, Sec. 29)
ID17040216SK011_02	Middle Creek	Mud Creek - source to Unnamed Tributary (T12N, R11W, Sec. 29)
ID17040216SK011_02	Mud Creek	Mud Creek - source to Unnamed Tributary (T12N, R11W, Sec. 29)
ID17040216SK011_02	Shears Creek	Mud Creek - source to Unnamed Tributary (T12N, R11W, Sec. 29)
ID17040216SK011_03		Mud Creek - source to Unnamed Tributary (T12N, R11W, Sec. 29)
ID17040216SK011_03	Mud Creek	Mud Creek - source to Unnamed Tributary (T12N, R11W, Sec. 29)
ID17040216SK012_03		Unnamed Tributary - source to mouth (T12N, R11W, Sec. 29)
ID17040216SK013_02		Meadow Canyon Creek - source to mouth
ID17040217SK004_03		North Creek - source to mouth
ID17040217SK010_02		Little Lost River - confluence of Summit and Sawmill Creeks to Wet Creek
ID17040217SK010_02	Cedar Run Creek	Little Lost River - confluence of Summit and Sawmill Creeks to Wet Creek
ID17040217SK020_02		Dry Creek - Dry Creek Canal to mouth
ID17040217SK020_02	Dry Creek	Dry Creek - Dry Creek Canal to mouth
ID17040217SK028_03		Hurst Creek - source to mouth
ID17040217SK028_03	Hurst Creek	Hurst Creek - source to mouth
ID17040218SK002_02		Big Lost River - Spring Creek to Big Lost River Sinks (playas)
ID17040218SK002_02	Arco Canal	Big Lost River - Spring Creek to Big Lost River Sinks (playas)
ID17040218SK002_02	Ferris Slough	Big Lost River - Spring Creek to Big Lost River Sinks (playas)
ID17040218SK002_03		Big Lost River - Spring Creek to Big Lost River Sinks (playas)
ID17040218SK002_04		Big Lost River - Spring Creek to Big Lost River Sinks (playas)
ID17040218SK006_02		Lower Pass Creek - source to mouth
ID17040218SK006_02	Lower Pass Creek	Lower Pass Creek - source to mouth
ID17040218SK007_05		Big Lost River - Alder Creek to Antelope Creek
ID17040218SK007_05	Big Lost River	Big Lost River - Alder Creek to Antelope Creek
ID17040218SK007_05	Spring Creek	Big Lost River - Alder Creek to Antelope Creek
ID17040218SK011_02		Big Lost River - McKay Reservoir Dam to Beck and Evan Ditch
ID17040218SK011_02	Burnett Ditch	Big Lost River - McKay Reservoir Dam to Beck and Evan Ditch
ID17040218SK011_02	Hanson Ditch	Big Lost River - McKay Reservoir Dam to Beck and Evan Ditch
ID17040218SK011_02	Lower Cedar Creek	Big Lost River - McKay Reservoir Dam to Beck and Evan Ditch
ID17040218SK011_02	Swauger Ditch	Big Lost River - McKay Reservoir Dam to Beck and Evan Ditch
ID17040218SK012_02		McKay Reservoir
ID17040218SK012_02	Upper Cedar Creek	McKay Reservoir
ID17040218SK017_02	Lone Cedar Creek	Lone Cedar Creek - source to mouth

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	Water Body Name
ID17040218SK021_02		Arentson Gulch and Unnamed Tributaries - source to mouth (T10N, R22E)
ID17040218SK021_02	Thousand Springs Creek	Arentson Gulch and Unnamed Tributaries - source to mouth (T10N, R22E)
ID17040218SK022_03	Sage Creek	Sage Creek - source to mouth
ID17040218SK048_02		Spring Creek - source to mouth
ID17040218SK059_05		Dry Fork Creek - source to mouth
ID17040218SK059_05	South Fork Antelope Creek	Dry Fork Creek - source to mouth
ID17040218SK061_03		Hammond Spring Creek complex
ID17040218SK061_03	Blaine Canal	Hammond Spring Creek complex
ID17040218SK061_03	Hammond Spring Creek	Hammond Spring Creek complex
ID17040219SK000_02		Unclassified Waters in CU 17040219
ID17040219SK000_02	Portuguese Creek	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040219
ID17040219SK000_02	Preacher Creek	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040219
ID17040219SK000_02	Turkey Creek	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040219
ID17040219SK000_03		Unclassified Waters in CU 17040219
ID17040219SK000_03	Preacher Creek	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040219
ID17040219SK002_02		Big Wood River - Magic Reservoir Dam to mouth
ID17040219SK002_02	Lateral X-4	Big Wood River - Magic Reservoir Dam to mouth
ID17040219SK003_02		Magic Reservoir
ID17040219SK003_02	Lava Creek	Magic Reservoir
ID17040219SK004_02		Big Wood River - Seamans Creek to Magic Reservoir
ID17040219SK004_02	Big Wood River	Big Wood River - Seamans Creek to Magic Reservoir
ID17040219SK004_02	Black Slough	Big Wood River - Seamans Creek to Magic Reservoir
ID17040219SK004_02	Brock Creek	Big Wood River - Seamans Creek to Magic Reservoir
ID17040219SK004_02	Cove Creek	Big Wood River - Seamans Creek to Magic Reservoir
ID17040219SK004_02	Crystal Creek	Big Wood River - Seamans Creek to Magic Reservoir
ID17040219SK004_02	North Fork Chukar Creek	Big Wood River - Seamans Creek to Magic Reservoir
ID17040219SK004_02	Reed Creek	Big Wood River - Seamans Creek to Magic Reservoir
ID17040219SK004_02	Spring Creek	Big Wood River - Seamans Creek to Magic Reservoir
ID17040219SK004_02	Willow Creek	Big Wood River - Seamans Creek to Magic Reservoir
ID17040219SK004_03		Big Wood River - Seamans Creek to Magic Reservoir
ID17040219SK004_03	Seamans Creek	Big Wood River - Seamans Creek to Magic Reservoir
ID17040219SK004_03	Willow Creek	Big Wood River - Seamans Creek to Magic Reservoir

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	Water Body Name
ID17040219SK029_03	Thorn Creek	Thorn Creek - source to mouth
ID17040219SK030_04	Black Canyon Creek	Black Canyon Creek - source to mouth
ID17040219SK030_04	Dry Creek	Black Canyon Creek - source to mouth
ID17040220SK001_02		Camas Creek - Elk Creek to Magic Reservoir
ID17040220SK001_02	Fricke Creek	Camas Creek - Elk Creek to Magic Reservoir
ID17040220SK001_02	Minnehaha Creek	Camas Creek - Elk Creek to Magic Reservoir
ID17040220SK001_02	Northside Slough	Camas Creek - Elk Creek to Magic Reservoir
ID17040220SK001_02	Poison Creek	Camas Creek - Elk Creek to Magic Reservoir
ID17040220SK001_02	Spring Creek	Camas Creek - Elk Creek to Magic Reservoir
ID17040220SK007_02		Camas Creek - Solider Creek to Elk Creek
ID17040220SK007_02	Knowlton Creek	Camas Creek - Solider Creek to Elk Creek
ID17040220SK008_02		Deer Creek - Big Deer Creek to mouth
ID17040220SK008_02	Daugherty Creek	Deer Creek - Big Deer Creek to mouth
ID17040220SK008_03	Daugherty Creek	Deer Creek - Big Deer Creek to mouth
ID17040220SK008_03	Deer Creek	Deer Creek - Big Deer Creek to mouth
ID17040220SK009_02	Big Deer Creek	Deer Creek - source to and including Big Deer Creek
ID17040220SK009_02	Chicken Creek	Deer Creek - source to and including Big Deer Creek
ID17040220SK009_02	Deer Creek	Deer Creek - source to and including Big Deer Creek
ID17040220SK009_02	Little Deer Creek	Deer Creek - source to and including Big Deer Creek
ID17040220SK010_02	Powell Creek	Powell Creek - source to mouth
ID17040220SK013_02		Camas Creek - Corral Creek to Soldier Creek
ID17040220SK013_02	East Fork Threemile Creek	Camas Creek - Corral Creek to Soldier Creek
ID17040220SK013_02	Lansing Creek	Camas Creek - Corral Creek to Soldier Creek
ID17040220SK013_03		Camas Creek - Corral Creek to Soldier Creek
ID17040220SK013_03	East Fork Threemile Creek	Camas Creek - Corral Creek to Soldier Creek
ID17040220SK014_02	McMahan Creek	Threemile Creek - source to mouth
ID17040220SK014_02	Threemile Creek	Threemile Creek - source to mouth
ID17040220SK014_02	West Fork Threemile Creek	Threemile Creek - source to mouth
ID17040220SK019_04		Chimney Creek - source to mouth
ID17040220SK019_04	Chimney Creek	Chimney Creek - source to mouth
ID17040220SK020_02		Negro Creek - source to mouth
ID17040220SK020_02	Maniece Creek	Negro Creek - source to mouth

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	Water Body Name
ID17040220SK020_02	Negro Creek	Negro Creek - source to mouth
ID17040220SK022_02		Malad River - source to mouth
ID17040220SK022_02	Malad River	Malad River - source to mouth
ID17040220SK022_03	Malad River	Malad River - source to mouth
ID17040221SK000_02		Unclassified Waters in CU 17040221
ID17040221SK000_02	Cottonwood Slough	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040221
ID17040221SK000_02	East Main Canal	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040221
ID17040221SK000_02	Jim Byrns Slough	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040221
ID17040221SK000_02	West Main Canal	Unclassified Waters in CU 17040221
ID17050101SW001_03	Dry Creek	Snake River - Browns Creek to C.J. Strike Dam
ID17050101SW007_02		Pot Hole Creek - source to mouth
ID17050101SW007_02	Pot Hole Creek	Pot Hole Creek - source to mouth
ID17050101SW007_02	Pot Hole Reservoir	Pot Hole Creek - source to mouth
ID17050101SW009_02		Rosevear Gulch - source to mouth
ID17050101SW009_03		Rosevear Gulch - source to mouth
ID17050101SW020_02		Mountain Home Reservoir
ID17050101SW020_02	Rattlesnake Creek	Mountain Home Reservoir
ID17050101SW021_02		Canyon Creek - Fraiser Reservoir Dam to mouth
ID17050101SW021_05		Canyon Creek - Fraiser Reservoir Dam to mouth
ID17050101SW021_05	Canyon Creek	Canyon Creek - Fraiser Reservoir Dam to mouth
ID17050101SW023_02		Canyon Creek - confluence of Syrup and Long Tom Creeks to Fraiser Reservoir
ID17050101SW026_02		Squaw Creek - source to mouth
ID17050101SW026_02	Ditto Creek	Squaw Creek - source to mouth
ID17050101SW026_02	Dry Creek	Squaw Creek - source to mouth
ID17050101SW026_02	Mud Springs Creek	Squaw Creek - source to mouth
ID17050101SW026_04		Squaw Creek - source to mouth
ID17050101SW026_04	Squaw Creek	Squaw Creek - source to mouth
ID17050102SW002_02		Jacks Creek - confluence of Little and Big Jacks Creeks to C.J. Strike Reservoir
ID17050102SW002_03		Jacks Creek - confluence of Little and Big Jacks Creeks to C.J. Strike Reservoir
ID17050102SW003_02		Little Jacks Creek - source to mouth
ID17050102SW003_02	Little Jacks Creek	Little Jacks Creek - source to mouth
ID17050102SW003_02	O X Prong	Little Jacks Creek - source to mouth
ID17050102SW003_02	Rattlesnake Creek	Little Jacks Creek - source to mouth

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	Water Body Name
ID17050102SW003_03		Little Jacks Creek - source to mouth
ID17050102SW003_03	Little Jacks Creek	Little Jacks Creek - source to mouth
ID17050102SW003_03	O X Prong	Little Jacks Creek - source to mouth
ID17050102SW004_02		Big Jacks Creek -source to mouth
ID17050102SW004_02	Big Jacks Creek	Big Jacks Creek -source to mouth
ID17050102SW004_02	Willies Creek	Big Jacks Creek -source to mouth
ID17050102SW004_03		Big Jacks Creek -source to mouth
ID17050102SW004_03	Big Jacks Creek	Big Jacks Creek -source to mouth
ID17050102SW008_02		Sugar Valley Creek - source to mouth
ID17050102SW008_02	Sugar Creek	Sugar Valley Creek - source to mouth
ID17050102SW008_03		Sugar Valley Creek - source to mouth
ID17050102SW008_03	Sugar Creek	Sugar Valley Creek - source to mouth
ID17050102SW009_02		Bruneau River - Hot Creek to C.J. Strike Reservoir
ID17050102SW009_02	Beeroth Canal	Bruneau River - Hot Creek to C.J. Strike Reservoir
ID17050102SW009_02	Hot Spring Canal	Bruneau River - Hot Creek to C.J. Strike Reservoir
ID17050102SW011_03		Bruneau River - Clover Creek (East Fork Bruneau River) to Hot Creek
ID17050102SW014_02		Sheep Creek - Idaho/Nevada border to mouth
ID17050102SW014_02	Brush Creek	Sheep Creek - Idaho/Nevada border to mouth
ID17050102SW020_03		Bruneau River - Idaho/Nevada border to Jarbridge River
ID17050102SW020_03	Deep Creek	Bruneau River - Idaho/Nevada border to Jarbridge River
ID17050102SW026_02		Unnamed Tributary - source to mouth (T11S, R07E, Sec. 27)
ID17050102SW026_03		Unnamed Tributary - source to mouth (T11S, R07E, Sec. 27)
ID17050102SW028_02		Clover Creek (East Fork Bruneau River) - confluence of Big Flat, Three, and Deadwood Creeks to mouth
ID17050102SW028_03		Clover Creek (East Fork Bruneau River) - confluence of Big Flat, Three, and Deadwood Creeks to mouth
ID17050102SW035_02		Buck Flat Draw - source to mouth
ID17050102SW035_04		Buck Flat Draw - source to mouth
ID17050102SW035_04	Clover Creek	Buck Flat Draw - source to mouth
ID17050103SW010_02		West Rabbit Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW010_02	Rabbit Creek	West Rabbit Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW010_03		West Rabbit Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW010_03	Rabbit Creek	West Rabbit Creek - source to mouth

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	Water Body Name
ID17050103SW012_02		Sinker Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW012_02	Diamond Creek	Sinker Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW012_02	North Fork Sinker Creek	Sinker Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW012_02	South Fork Diamond Creek	Sinker Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW012_02	Tiddie Creek	Sinker Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW013_02		Fossil Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW013_02	Fossil Creek	Fossil Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW013_03	Fossil Creek	Fossil Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW015_05	Catherine Creek	Catherine Creek - confluence of Hart and Picket Creeks to mouth
ID17050103SW017_02		Bates Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW017_02	Bates Creek	Bates Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW018_02		Hart Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW018_02	Hart Creek	Hart Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW018_02	Little Hart Creek	Hart Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW018_03		Hart Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW018_03	Hart Creek	Hart Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW022_02		McKeeth Wash - source to mouth
ID17050103SW022_02	McKeeth Wash	McKeeth Wash - source to mouth
ID17050103SW022_03		McKeeth Wash - source to mouth
ID17050103SW022_03	McKeeth Wash	McKeeth Wash - source to mouth
ID17050103SW023_02		Vinson Wash - source to mouth
ID17050103SW023_02	Jensen Wash	Vinson Wash - source to mouth
ID17050103SW023_02	Poison Creek	Vinson Wash - source to mouth
ID17050103SW024_02		Shoofly Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW024_02	East Fork Shoofly Creek	Shoofly Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW024_02	Fall Creek	Shoofly Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW024_02	Lone Juniper Creek	Shoofly Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW024_02	Poison Creek	Shoofly Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW024_02	Snow Creek	Shoofly Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW024_02	West Fork Shoofly Creek	Shoofly Creek - source to mouth
ID17050103SW025_03	Corder Creek	Corder Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW003_04	Piute Creek	Piute Creek - source to mouth

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	Water Body Name
ID17050104SW004_04	Juniper Creek	Juniper Creek - Juniper Basin Reservoir Dam to mouth
ID17050104SW005_02		Juniper Basin Reservoir
ID17050104SW005_02	Juniper Creek	Juniper Basin Reservoir
ID17050104SW006_02		Owyhee River - Idaho/Nevada border to Juniper Creek
ID17050104SW006_02	Billy Shaw Slough	Owyhee River - Idaho/Nevada border to Juniper Creek
ID17050104SW006_02	Ross Slough	Owyhee River - Idaho/Nevada border to Juniper Creek
ID17050104SW006_02	Thacker Slough	Owyhee River - Idaho/Nevada border to Juniper Creek
ID17050104SW007_05		Blue Creek - Blue Creek Reservoir Dam to mouth
ID17050104SW007_05	Blue Creek	Blue Creek - Blue Creek Reservoir Dam to mouth
ID17050104SW010_02		Payne Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW010_02	Payne Creek	Payne Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW010_02	Pig Creek	Payne Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW010_03	Payne Creek	Payne Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW010_03	Squaw Creek	Payne Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW011_02		Squaw Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW011_02	Indian Creek	Squaw Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW011_02	Moorcastle Creek	Squaw Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW011_02	Squaw Creek	Squaw Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW012_02		Little Blue Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW012_02	Little Blue Creek	Little Blue Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW012_02	Shoofly Creek	Little Blue Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW013_02		Blue Creek - source to Blue Creek Reservoir Dam
ID17050104SW013_02	Blue Creek	Blue Creek - source to Blue Creek Reservoir Dam
ID17050104SW022_03	Yatahoney Creek	Yatahoney Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW026_03		Deep Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW026_03	Anne Valley Creek	Deep Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW026_03	Current Creek	Deep Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW026_03	Hurry Back Creek	Deep Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW027_05	Dickshooter Creek	Dickshooter Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW029_02		Camas Creek - source to mouth
ID17050104SW029_02	Camas Creek	Camas Creek - source to mouth
ID17050105SW002_02		Spring Creek - source to mouth
ID17050105SW002_02	Spring Creek	Spring Creek - source to mouth

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	Water Body Name
ID17050105SW004_02		Homer Wells Reservoir
ID17050105SW005_03		Coyote Flat - source to mouth
ID17050106SW001_02		Little Owyhee River - Idaho/Nevada border to mouth
ID17050106SW001_02	Little Owyhee River	Little Owyhee River - Idaho/Nevada border to mouth
ID17050107SW001_02		Owyhee River - South Fork Owyhee River to Idaho/Oregon border
ID17050107SW001_02	Dukes Creek	Owyhee River - South Fork Owyhee River to Idaho/Oregon border
ID17050107SW007_02		Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth
ID17050107SW007_02	Cottonwood Creek	Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth
ID17050107SW013_02		Cherry Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border
ID17050107SW013_02	Anderson Reservoir	Cherry Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border
ID17050107SW013_02	Cherry Creek	Cherry Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border
ID17050107SW013_02	Dougherty Creek	Cherry Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border
ID17050107SW013_02	Garten Creek	Cherry Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border
ID17050107SW013_02	Whitby Reservoir	Cherry Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border
ID17050107SW013_02	Wilson Creek	Cherry Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border
ID17050107SW014_02		Soldier Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border
ID17050107SW014_02	Coyote Creek	Soldier Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border
ID17050107SW014_02	Sheep Creek	Soldier Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border
ID17050107SW014_02	Soldier Creek	Soldier Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border
ID17050107SW014_02	Stove Creek	Soldier Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border
ID17050107SW014_02	Toppin Creek	Soldier Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border
ID17050108SW011_02		Rose Creek - source to mouth
ID17050108SW011_02	Rose Creek	Rose Creek - source to mouth
ID17050108SW016_02		Deer Creek - source to mouth
ID17050108SW016_02	Deer Creek	Deer Creek - source to mouth
ID17050112SW002_02		Arrowrock Reservoir (Boise River)
ID17050112SW002_02	Cinch Creek	Arrowrock Reservoir (Boise River)
ID17050112SW002_02	Cow Creek	Arrowrock Reservoir (Boise River)
ID17050112SW002_02	Deep Creek	Arrowrock Reservoir (Boise River)
ID17050112SW002_02	Dutch Creek	Arrowrock Reservoir (Boise River)
ID17050112SW002_02	Irish Creek	Arrowrock Reservoir (Boise River)
ID17050112SW002_02	Lambing Creek	Arrowrock Reservoir (Boise River)
ID17050112SW002_02	Nevins Creek	Arrowrock Reservoir (Boise River)

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	Water Body Name
ID17050112SW002_02	Nibbler Creek	Arrowrock Reservoir (Boise River)
ID17050112SW002_02	Trail Creek	Arrowrock Reservoir (Boise River)
ID17050112SW002_02	Twin Creek	Arrowrock Reservoir (Boise River)
ID17050112SW002_02	Willow Creek	Arrowrock Reservoir (Boise River)
ID17050113SW002a_02		Willow Creek - Cottonwood Creek to Arrowrock Reservoir
ID17050113SW002a_02	Case Creek	Willow Creek - Cottonwood Creek to Arrowrock Reservoir
ID17050113SW002a_02	Cottonwood Creek	Willow Creek - Cottonwood Creek to Arrowrock Reservoir
ID17050113SW002a_02	Packsaddle Creek	Willow Creek - Cottonwood Creek to Arrowrock Reservoir
ID17050113SW002a_02	Porcupine Creek	Willow Creek - Cottonwood Creek to Arrowrock Reservoir
ID17050113SW002a_02	Salt Creek	Willow Creek - Cottonwood Creek to Arrowrock Reservoir
ID17050113SW002a_02	Willow Creek	Willow Creek - Cottonwood Creek to Arrowrock Reservoir
ID17050113SW002a_03	Willow Creek	Willow Creek - Cottonwood Creek to Arrowrock Reservoir
ID17050113SW007_02		Little Camas Creek Reservoir
ID17050113SW007_02	Buck Creek	Little Camas Creek Reservoir
ID17050113SW007_02	Castle Rock Creek	Little Camas Creek Reservoir
ID17050113SW007_02	Cat Creek	Little Camas Creek Reservoir
ID17050113SW007_02	Chimney Creek	Little Camas Creek Reservoir
ID17050114SW003_02		Indian Creek - source to Sugar Ave.(T03N, R02W, Sec. 15)
ID17050114SW003_02	Cow Creek	Indian Creek - source to Sugar Ave.(T03N, R02W, Sec. 15)
ID17050114SW003_02	East Fork Slater Creek	Indian Creek - source to Sugar Ave.(T03N, R02W, Sec. 15)
ID17050114SW003_02	Indian Creek	Indian Creek - source to Sugar Ave.(T03N, R02W, Sec. 15)
ID17050114SW003_02	North Indian Creek	Indian Creek - source to Sugar Ave.(T03N, R02W, Sec. 15)
ID17050114SW003_02	Ridenbaugh Canal	Indian Creek - source to Sugar Ave.(T03N, R02W, Sec. 15)
ID17050114SW003_02	Sand Creek	Indian Creek - source to Sugar Ave.(T03N, R02W, Sec. 15)
ID17050114SW003_02	Sheep Creek	Indian Creek - source to Sugar Ave.(T03N, R02W, Sec. 15)
ID17050114SW003_02	Slater Creek	Indian Creek - source to Sugar Ave.(T03N, R02W, Sec. 15)
ID17050114SW003_02	West Fork Slater Creek	Indian Creek - source to Sugar Ave.(T03N, R02W, Sec. 15)
ID17050114SW013_02		Dry Creek - source to mouth
ID17050114SW013_02	Currant Creek	Dry Creek - source to mouth
ID17050114SW013_02	Custer Creek	Dry Creek - source to mouth
ID17050114SW013_02	Daniels Creek	Dry Creek - source to mouth
ID17050114SW013_02	Dry Creek	Dry Creek - source to mouth

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	Water Body Name
ID17050114SW013_02	Goose Creek	Dry Creek - source to mouth
ID17050114SW013_02	McFarland Creek	Dry Creek - source to mouth
ID17050114SW013_02	North Fork Daniels Creek	Dry Creek - source to mouth
ID17050114SW013_02	Shingle Creek	Dry Creek - source to mouth
ID17050114SW013_02	South Fork Daniels Creek	Dry Creek - source to mouth
ID17050114SW013_02	Spring Valley Creek	Dry Creek - source to mouth
ID17050114SW014_02		Big/Little Gulch Creek complex
ID17050114SW014_02	Big Gulch Creek	Big/Little Gulch Creek complex
ID17050114SW014_02	Little Gulch Creek	Big/Little Gulch Creek complex
ID17050114SW016_02		Langley/Graveyard Gulch complex
ID17050114SW016_02	C-Line Canal West	Langley/Graveyard Gulch complex
ID17050122SW019_03	Indian Creek	Indian Creek - source to mouth
ID17050122SW021_03	Little Willow Creek	Little Willow Creek - source to Paddock Valley Reservoir
ID17050123SW016_02		North Fork Payette River - Payette Lake to Cascade Reservoir
ID17050123SW016_02	Duffner Creek	North Fork Payette River - Payette Lake to Cascade Reservoir
ID17050123SW016_02	Mill Creek	North Fork Payette River - Payette Lake to Cascade Reservoir
ID17050123SW016_02	Williams Creek	North Fork Payette River - Payette Lake to Cascade Reservoir
ID17050124SW010_02		Mill Creek - source to mouth
ID17050124SW010_02	Mill Creek	Mill Creek - source to mouth
ID17050124SW012_02		Grays Creek - source to mouth
ID17050124SW012_02	Grays Creek	Grays Creek - source to mouth
ID17050124SW012_02	Murphy Creek	Grays Creek - source to mouth
ID17050124SW012_02	North Fork Grays Creek	Grays Creek - source to mouth
ID17050124SW012_02	South Fork Grays Creek	Grays Creek - source to mouth
ID17050124SW012_02	Thorn Creek	Grays Creek - source to mouth
ID17050124SW013_02	Bacon Creek	Bacon Creek - source to mouth
ID17050124SW026_02		Spring Creek - source to mouth
ID17050124SW026_02	Camp Creek	Spring Creek - source to mouth
ID17050124SW026_02	Spring Creek	Spring Creek - source to mouth
ID17050124SW029_03	Sage Creek	Sage Creek - source to mouth
ID17050201SW002_02		Snake River (Oxbow Reservoir) - Brownlee Dam to Oxbow Dam
ID17050201SW002_02	Cougar Creek	Snake River (Oxbow Reservoir) - Brownlee Dam to Oxbow Dam
ID17050201SW002_02	Jacobs Ladder Creek	Snake River (Oxbow Reservoir) - Brownlee Dam to Oxbow Dam

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	Water Body Name
ID17050201SW002_02	Myra Tree Creek	Snake River (Oxbow Reservoir) - Brownlee Dam to Oxbow Dam
ID17050201SW002_02	Scorpion Creek	Snake River (Oxbow Reservoir) - Brownlee Dam to Oxbow Dam
ID17050201SW002_02	Summer Creek	Snake River (Oxbow Reservoir) - Brownlee Dam to Oxbow Dam
ID17050201SW002_02	Warm Springs	Snake River (Oxbow Reservoir) - Brownlee Dam to Oxbow Dam
ID17050201SW002_02	Williamson Creek	Snake River (Oxbow Reservoir) - Brownlee Dam to Oxbow Dam
ID17060103SL011_02		Captain John Creek - source to mouth
ID17060103SL011_02	Browns Creek	Captain John Creek - source to mouth
ID17060103SL011_02	Captain John Creek	Captain John Creek - source to mouth
ID17060103SL011_02	Madden Creek	Captain John Creek - source to mouth
ID17060103SL011_02	South Fork Captain John Creek	Captain John Creek - source to mouth
ID17060108CL033b_02		Cedar Creek - T43N, R05W, Sec. 28 to Idaho/Washington border
ID17060108CL033b_02	Cedar Creek	Cedar Creek - T43N, R05W, Sec. 28 to Idaho/Washington border
ID17060109CL002_02		North Fork Pine Creek - source to Idaho/Washington border
ID17060109CL002_02	North Fork Pine Creek	North Fork Pine Creek - source to Idaho/Washington border
ID17060201SL001_03		Salmon River - Pennal Gulch to Pashsimeroi River
ID17060201SL001_03	Ellis Creek	Salmon River - Pennal Gulch to Pashsimeroi River
ID17060201SL001_03	Hanna Slough	Salmon River - Pennal Gulch to Pashsimeroi River
ID17060201SL001_03	Salmon River	Salmon River - Pennal Gulch to Pashsimeroi River
ID17060201SL002_02		Morgan Creek - West Creek to mouth
ID17060201SL002_02	Blue Creek	Morgan Creek - West Creek to mouth
ID17060201SL002_02	Gooseberry Creek	Morgan Creek - West Creek to mouth
ID17060201SL002_02	Sage Creek	Morgan Creek - West Creek to mouth
ID17060201SL007_02		Challis Creek - Darling Creek to mouth
ID17060201SL014_02		Salmon River - Garden Creek to Pennal Gulch
ID17060201SL014_02	Camp Creek	Salmon River - Garden Creek to Pennal Gulch
ID17060201SL014_03		Salmon River - Garden Creek to Pennal Gulch
ID17060201SL014_03	Camp Creek	Salmon River - Garden Creek to Pennal Gulch
ID17060201SL014_03	Garden Creek	Salmon River - Garden Creek to Pennal Gulch
ID17060201SL014_03	Hanna Slough	Salmon River - Garden Creek to Pennal Gulch
ID17060201SL014_04		Salmon River - Garden Creek to Pennal Gulch
ID17060201SL027_02		Salmon River - Thompson Creek to Squaw Creek

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	Water Body Name
ID17060201SL027_02	Coal Camp Fork	Salmon River - Thompson Creek to Squaw Creek
ID17060201SL027_02	French Creek	Salmon River - Thompson Creek to Squaw Creek
ID17060201SL027_02	Pistol Creek	Salmon River - Thompson Creek to Squaw Creek
ID17060201SL027_02	Spring Creek	Salmon River - Thompson Creek to Squaw Creek
ID17060201SL027_03	French Creek	Salmon River - Thompson Creek to Squaw Creek
ID17060201SL063_02		Salmon River - Redfish Lake Creek to Valley Creek
ID17060201SL072_02		Salmon River - Fisher Creek to Decker Creek
ID17060201SL101_02		Sullivan Creek - source to mouth
ID17060201SL101_02	Potaman Creek	Sullivan Creek - source to mouth
ID17060201SL101_02	Sullivan Creek	Sullivan Creek - source to mouth
ID17060201SL116_02		Pine Creek - source to mouth
ID17060201SL116_02	Pine Creek	Pine Creek - source to mouth
ID17060201SL117_02		McDonald Creek - source to mouth
ID17060201SL117_02	McDonald Creek	McDonald Creek - source to mouth
ID17060201SL124_02		Road Creek - Corral Basin Creek to mouth
ID17060201SL129_02		Spar Canyon Creek - source to mouth
ID17060201SL129_03		Spar Canyon Creek - source to mouth
ID17060201SL130_02		Bradshaw Gulch - source to mouth
ID17060201SL131_02		Warm Spring Creek - Hole-in-Rock Creek to mouth
ID17060201SL131_02	Lone Pine Creek	Warm Spring Creek - Hole-in-Rock Creek to mouth
ID17060201SL131_03	Lone Pine Creek	Warm Spring Creek - Hole-in-Rock Creek to mouth
ID17060201SL134_02		Hole-in-Rock Creek - source to mouth
ID17060201SL134_02	Hole-in-Rock Creek	Hole-in-Rock Creek - source to mouth
ID17060201SL135_02		Pennal Gulch - source to mouth
ID17060202SL001_02		Pahsimeroi River - Patterson Creek to mouth
ID17060202SL001_02	Anderson Spring	Pahsimeroi River - Patterson Creek to mouth
ID17060202SL001_02	John Short Springs	Pahsimeroi River - Patterson Creek to mouth
ID17060202SL012_03		Unnamed Tributary - source to mouth (T12N, R23E, Sec. 22)
ID17060202SL012_03	Doublespring Creek	Unnamed Tributary - source to mouth (T12N, R23E, Sec. 22)
ID17060202SL013_03	Doublespring Creek	Doublespring Creek - Christian Gulch to mouth
ID17060202SL015_03	Doublespring Creek	Doublespring Creek - source to Christian Gulch
ID17060204SL032a_03	Little Timber Creek	Little Timber Creek - source to diversion (T15N, R25E, Sec.
ID17060204SL039_02	Meadow Lake Creek	Meadow Lake Creek - source to mouth

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	Water Body Name
ID17060204SL040_02		Texas Creek - source to Meadow Lake Creek
ID17060204SL040_02	Texas Creek	Texas Creek - source to Meadow Lake Creek
ID17060204SL044_02		Divide Creek - source to mouth
ID17060204SL044_02	Divide Creek	Divide Creek - source to mouth
ID17060204SL044_02	McGinty Creek	Divide Creek - source to mouth
ID17060204SL049_02		Powderhorn Gulch - source to mouth
ID17060204SL053_02		Peterson Creek - source to mouth
ID17060204SL053_02	Left Fork Peterson Creek	Peterson Creek - source to mouth
ID17060204SL053_02	Peterson Creek	Peterson Creek - source to mouth
ID17060204SL053_02	Right Fork Peterson Creek	Peterson Creek - source to mouth
ID17060209SL011_02		Salmon River - Little Salmon River to Slate Creek
ID17060209SL011_02	Chair Creek	Salmon River - Little Salmon River to Slate Creek
ID17060209SL011_02	Christie Creek	Salmon River - Little Salmon River to Slate Creek
ID17060209SL011_02	Crawford Creek	Salmon River - Little Salmon River to Slate Creek
ID17060209SL011_02	Elfers Creek	Salmon River - Little Salmon River to Slate Creek
ID17060209SL011_02	Lightning Creek	Salmon River - Little Salmon River to Slate Creek
ID17060209SL011_02	Rhett Creek	Salmon River - Little Salmon River to Slate Creek
ID17060209SL011_02	Sherwin Creek	Salmon River - Little Salmon River to Slate Creek
ID17060209SL027_02	Van Creek	Van Creek - source to mouth
ID17060209SL047_02		Whitebird Creek - confluence of North and South Fork Whitebird Creeks to mouth
ID17060209SL047_02	Chapman Creek	Whitebird Creek - confluence of North and South Fork Whitebird Creeks to mouth
ID17060209SL047_02	Cottonwood Creek	Whitebird Creek - confluence of North and South Fork Whitebird Creeks to mouth
ID17060209SL047_02	Price Creek	Whitebird Creek - confluence of North and South Fork Whitebird Creeks to mouth
ID17060304CL003_02	Hoodoo Creek	West Fork Clear Creek - source to mouth
ID17060304CL003_02	Lost Mule Creek	West Fork Clear Creek - source to mouth
ID17060304CL003_02	West Fork Clear Creek	West Fork Clear Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL044_02		Potlatch River - Big Bear Creek to mouth
ID17060306CL060_02		Little Bear Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL060_02	Bergs Creek	Little Bear Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL060_02	Nora Creek	Little Bear Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL060_02	Spring Valley Creek	Little Bear Creek - source to mouth

Appendix C: Waters on Tribal Land That Will Therefore Be Affected by the New Policy in the 2012 Integrated Report

Coeur d'Alene Tribe

Assessment Unit	Water Body Name
ID17010303PN009_02	Black Lake - Stream order 1 & 2
ID17010303PN005_02	Fighting Creek - headwaters to Tribal boundary
ID17010306PN003_02	Rock Creek
ID17010304PN069_02	Deep Creek - source to mouth
ID17010304PN002_03	Plummer Creek - source to mouth
ID17010304PN002_04	Plummer Creek - source to mouth
ID17010304PN003_02	Pedee Creek - source to mouth
ID17010304PN004_02	Benewah Creek - source to mouth
ID17010304PN004_03	Benewah Creek - source to mouth
ID17010304PN005_02	St. Joe River - St. Maries River to mouth
ID17010303PN001_02	Tribs to Coeur d'Alene Lake
ID17010306PN002_04	Little Hangman Creek
ID17060109CL003_02	Unnamed Tributaries - source to Idaho/Washington border (T44
ID17010304PN001_02	01 & 02 Tribs to Chatcolet Lake
ID17010304PN001L_0L	Chatcolet Lake
ID17010304PN002_02	Plummer Creek - source to mouth
ID17010306PN001_03a	Hangman Creek Tribal Boundary to WA State Line
ID17010303PN009_03	Black Lake - Stream Order 03
ID17010303PN009L_0L	Black Lake
ID17010304PN009_02	John Creek - source to mouth
ID17010303PN005_03	Fighting Creek - source to mouth
ID17010303PN006_02	Lake Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth
ID17010303PN006_03	Lake Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth
ID17010303PN006_04	Lake Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth
ID17010303PN010_02	Medicine Lake - Stream order 1 & 2
ID17010303PN011_02	Willow Creek - source to mouth
ID17010303PN012_02	Evans Creek - source to mouth
ID17010303PN012_03	Evans Creek - source to mouth
ID17010303PN015_02	Latour Creek - source to mouth
ID17010304PN005_06	St. Joe River - St. Maries River to mouth
ID17010304PN006_02	Cherry Creek - source to mouth
ID17010304PN007_02	St. Maries River - Santa Creek to mouth
ID17010304PN008_02	Alder Creek - source to mouth
ID17010306PN002_03	Moctileme Creek
ID17010306PN001_02	Hangman Creek - Tribs to Hangman Cr from Headwaters to WA
ID17010306PN002_02	Little Hangman Creek - source to Idaho/Washington border
ID17010304PN027_02	St. Joe River - North Fork St. Joe River to St. Maries River
ID17010304PN027_05	St. Joe River - North Fork St. Joe River to St. Maries River
ID17010306PN004_02	Rose Creek
ID17010306PN004_03	Middle Fork Rock Creek - source to Idaho/Washington border
ID17010306PN005_02	North Fork Rock Creek
ID17010306PN005_03	North Fork Rock Creek - source to Idaho/Washington border

Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribe

Assessment Unit	Water Body Name
ID17050104SW018_02	Unnamed tributary to Ross Lake
ID17050102SW016_01L	Otter Reservoir
ID17050104SW008_02L	Boyle Creek Reservoir
ID17050104SW007_02L	Unnamed lakes in Duck Valley Indian Reservation
ID17050104SW006_02	Thacker and Ross Sloughs - 1st and 2nd order
ID17050104SW006_03	Ross Slough - 3rd order
ID17050104SW006_05	Owyhee River - 5th order (above Blue Creek)
ID17050104SW006_06	Owyhee River - Blue Creek to Juniper Creek
ID17050104SW007_02	Blue Creek: 1st and 2nd order tribs above Blue Cr. Reservoir
ID17050104SW007_03	Blue Creek - Blue Creek Reservoir to Little Blue Creek
ID17050104SW007_05	Blue Creek - Shoofly Creek to Owyhee River
ID17050104SW008_02	Boyle Creek - 1st and 2nd order
ID17050102SW016_04	Marys Creek - 4th order
ID17050104SW004_02	Juniper Creek - 1st and 2nd order
ID17050104SW005_02	Juniper Creek - 1st and 2nd order
ID17050102SW016_02	Marys Creek - 1st and 2nd order
ID17050102SW016_03	Marys Creek - 3rd order
ID17050104SW008_03	Boyle Creek - 3rd order
ID17050104SW008L_0L	Mountain View Lake
ID17050104SW009_02	Damon Trail, Mud, Papoose, Bell and Miller Creeks
ID17050104SW009_03	Dry Creek - 3rd order
ID17050104SW010_03	Payne Creek - 3rd order
ID17050104SW011_02	Squaw Creek - 1st and 2nd order
ID17050104SW011_03	Squaw Creek - 3rd order
ID17050104SW016_02	Unnamed tributary to Little Jarvis Lake
ID17050104SW021_02	Unnamed tributary to Owyhee River near Ross Lake

Fort Hall Indian Reservation

Assessment Unit	Water Body Name
ID17040206SK006_03	Moonshine Creek - source to mouth
ID17040206SK017_02	South Fork Ross Fork - source to mouth
ID17040207SK002_02	Blackfoot River - Blackfoot Reservoir Dam to Fort Hall Main
ID17040209SK010_02	East Fork Rock Creek - source to mouth
ID17040208SK019_02	01 & 02 Tribs to Chesterfield Reservoir
ID17040208SK019L_0L	Chesterfield Reservoir
ID17040208SK020_02	Portneuf R.-tributaries - source to Chesterfield Reservoir
ID17040208SK020_03	Portneuf River - source to Chesterfield Reservoir
ID17040206SK013_02	Michaud Creek - source to mouth
ID17040207SK002_03	Blackfoot River - Blackfoot Reservoir Dam to Fort Hall Main
ID17040207SK001_02	Blackfoot River - Fort Hall Main Canal diversion to mouth
ID17040206SK021_02	Big Jimmy Creek - source to American Falls Reservoir
ID17040207SK002_04	Blackfoot River - Blackfoot Reservoir Dam to Fort Hall Main
ID17040206SK001_02	American Falls Reservoir 1st and 2nd order tribs
ID17040208SK021_02a	Little Toponce Creek
ID17040208SK021_02b	North Fork Toponce Creek

Assessment Unit	Water Body Name
ID17040208SK021_02e	upper Toponce Creek
ID17040206SK022_04	Snake River
ID17040208SK001_02	Portneuf River - Marsh Creek to American Falls Reservoir
ID17040206SK001_05	American Falls Reservoir - Bannock Creek
ID17040206SK002_02	Bannock Creek - source to American Falls Reservoir
ID17040206SK002_04	Bannock Creek - source to American Falls Reservoir
ID17040206SK002_05	Bannock Creek - source to American Falls Reservoir
ID17040206SK003_02	Starlight Creek - source to mouth
ID17040206SK013_03	Michaud Creek
ID17040206SK014_02	Ross Fork - Gibson Canal to American Falls Reservoir
ID17040206SK014_04	Ross Fork - Gibson Canal to American Falls Reservoir
ID17040206SK012_02	Midnight Creek - source to mouth
ID17040206SK006_04	Moonshine Creek - source to mouth
ID17040207SK003_02	Garden Creek - source to mouth
ID17040207SK004_02	Wood Creek - source to mouth
ID17040207SK004_03	Wood Creek - source to mouth
ID17040206SK010_02	Rattlesnake Creek - source to mouth
ID17040206SK010_02a	Crystal Creek
ID17040207SK002_02a	Beaver Creek
ID17040207SK002_02b	Deadman Creek
ID17040206SK010_04	Rattlesnake Creek - lower
ID17040206SK015_02	Ross Fork - Indian Creek to Gibson Canal
ID17040206SK001L_0L	American Falls Reservoir (Snake River)
ID17040206SK006_02	Moonshine Creek - source to mouth
ID17040206SK022_02	Snake River - river mile 791 (T01N, R37E, Sec. 10) to Americ
ID17040206SK023_02	Jeff Cabin Creek - source to mouth
ID17040206SK015_04	Ross Fork - Indian Creek to Gibson Canal
ID17040206SK016_02	Indian Creek - source to mouth
ID17040206SK017_03	South Fork Ross Fork - source to mouth
ID17040206SK018_02	Ross Fork - source to South Fork Ross Fork
ID17040206SK018_03	Ross Fork - source to South Fork Ross Fork
ID17040206SK018_04	Ross Fork - source to South Fork Ross Fork
ID17040206SK019_02	Clear Creek - source to American Falls Reservoir
ID17040206SK020_02	Spring Creek - source to American Falls Reservoir
ID17040206SK007_02	Sawmill Creek - source to mouth
ID17040206SK007_03	Sawmill Creek - source to mouth
ID17040206SK008_02	West Fork Bannock Creek - source to mouth
ID17040207SK001_05	Blackfoot River - Fort Hall Main Canal diversion to mouth
ID17040206SK004_02	Blind Spring - source to mouth
ID17040208SK001_05	Portneuf River - Marsh Creek to American Falls Reservoir

Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

Assessment Unit	Water Body Name
ID17010104PN012_08	Kootenai River - Deep Creek to and including Shorty's Island

Nez Perce Tribe

Assessment Unit	Water Body Name
ID17060306CL040_02	Whiskey Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL043_03	Pine Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL005_02	Sweetwater Creek - Webb Creek to mouth
ID17060306CL006_03	Sweetwater Creek - source to Webb Creek
ID17060304CL011_02	Maggie Creek - source to mouth
ID17060108CL001_02	Cow Creek - source to Idaho/Washington border
ID17060304CL002_02	Clear Creek - South Fork Clear Creek to mouth
ID17060304CL001_02	Middle Fork Clearwater River - confluence of Lochsa
ID17060304CL001_05	Middle Fork Clearwater River - confluence of Lochsa
ID17060306CL064_03	Little Potlatch Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL003_02a	Mann's Reservoir
ID17060306CL044_02	Potlatch River - Big Bear Creek to mouth
ID17060306CL044_06	Potlatch River - 6th Order
ID17060306CL018_04	Little Canyon Creek - confluence of Holes and Long Hollow Cr
ID17060306CL019_02	Holes Creek - source to mouth
ID17060304CL002_04	Clear Creek - South Fork Clear Creek to mouth
ID17060306CL039_02	Shanghai Creek - and tributaries
ID17060306CL067_02	Hatwai Creek - source to mouth
ID17060308CL001_06	North Fork Clearwater River - 6th Order
ID17060308CL002_02	Dworshak Reservoir tributaries
ID17060305CL006_02	Stockney Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL016_03	Big Canyon Creek - source to mouth
ID17060305CL011_02	Butcher Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL008_02	Lapwai Creek - Winchester Lake to Sweetwater Creek
ID17060306CL016_04	Big Canyon Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL017_02	Cold Springs Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL017_03	Cold Springs Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL065_02	Howard Gulch - source to mouth
ID17060306CL066_02	Catholic Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL040_03	Whiskey Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL041_02	Bedrock Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL041_03	Bedrock Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL042_02	Louse Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL043_02	Pine Creek - source to mouth
ID17060305CL001_05	South Fork Clearwater River - Butcher Creek to mouth
ID17060305CL001_02	South Fork Clearwater River - Butcher Creek to mouth
ID17060305CL004_02	Red Rock Creek - Red Rock Creek waterfall to mouth
ID17060305CL004_03	Red Rock Creek - Red Rock Creek waterfall to mouth
ID17060305CL005_02	Red Rock Creek - source to Red Rock Creek waterfall
ID17060305CL005_03	Red Rock Creek - source to Red Rock Creek waterfall
ID17060306CL039_04	Orofino Creek - source to mouth
ID17060305CL010_02	Threemile Creek - source to unnamed tributary
ID17060305CL010_03	Threemile Creek - Unnamed tributary to mouth
ID17060305CL002_04	Cottonwood Creek - 4th order; waterfall to mouth
ID17060308CL002_06L	Dworshak Reservoir
ID17060306CL016_02	Big Canyon Creek - source to mouth

Assessment Unit	Water Body Name
ID17060306CL018_02	Little Canyon Creek - confluence of Holes and Long Hollow Cr
ID17060306CL006_02	Sweetwater Creek - source to Webb Creek
ID17060306CL002_02	Clearwater River - Potlatch River to Lower Granite Dam pool
ID17060306CL002_07	Clearwater River - Potlatch River to Lower Granite Dam pool
ID17060306CL003_02	Lindsay Creek - source to mouth
ID17060305CL002_02	Cottonwood Creek - Cottonwood Creek waterfall (9.0 miles ups
ID17060306CL033_02	Big Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL034_02	Jim Ford Creek - Jim Ford Creek waterfall (12.5 miles upstre
ID17060306CL005_04	Sweetwater Creek - Webb Creek to mouth
ID17060306CL006_04	Sweetwater Creek - source to Webb Creek
ID17060306CL004_02	Lapwai Creek - Sweetwater Creek to mouth
ID17060306CL004_05	Lapwai Creek - Sweetwater Creek to mouth
ID17060305CL006_03	Stockney Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL008_03	Lapwai Creek - Winchester Lake to Sweetwater Creek
ID17060306CL008_04	Lapwai Creek - Winchester Lake to Sweetwater Creek
ID17060306CL009_03	Lapwai Lake
ID17060306CL010_02	Lapwai Creek - source to Winchester Lake
ID17060305CL003_02	Cottonwood Creek - source to Cottonwood Creek waterfall
ID17060305CL003_04	Cottonwood Creek - source to Cottonwood Creek waterfall
ID17060306CL020_02	Long Hollow Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL019_03	Holes Creek - source to mouth
ID17060305CL012_05	South Fork Clearwater River - Johns Creek to Butcher Creek
ID17060103SL016_02	Tammany Creek - source to Unnamed Tributary (T34N, R05W, Sec
ID17060304CL011_03	Maggie Creek - source to mouth
ID17060305CL081_03	Sally Ann Creek - Wall Creek to mouth
ID17060305CL082_02	Rabbit Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL010_03	Lapwai Creek - source to Winchester Lake
ID17060306CL011_02	Mission Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL011_03	Mission Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL012_02	Tom Beall Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL012_03	Tom Beall Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL013_02	Clearwater River - North Fork Clearwater River to mouth
ID17060306CL013_03	Clearwater River - North Fork Clearwater River to mouth
ID17060306CL013_07	Clearwater River - North Fork Clearwater River to mouth
ID17060306CL014_02	Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL014_03	Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL015_02	Jacks Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL020_03	Long Hollow Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL021_02	Clearwater River - Lolo Creek to North Fork Clearwater River
ID17060306CL021_06	Clearwater River - Lolo Creek to North Fork Clearwater River
ID17060306CL022_02	Clearwater River - confluence of South and Middle Fork Clear
ID17060306CL022_03	Clearwater River - confluence of South and Middle Fork Clear
ID17060306CL022_06	Clearwater River - confluence of South and Middle Fork Clear
ID17060306CL023_02	Sixmile Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL023_03	Sixmile Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL024_02	Lawyer Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL024_03	Lawyer Creek - source to mouth

Assessment Unit	Water Body Name
ID17060306CL024_04	Lawyer Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL025_02	Sevenmile Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL025_03	Sevenmile Creek - source to mouth
ID17060306CL026_02	Lolo Creek - Yakus Creek to mouth
ID17060306CL026_04	Lolo Creek - Yakus Creek to mouth
ID17060306CL034_04	Jim Ford Creek - waterfall (12.5 miles upstream) to mouth.

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Appendix D: High Priority Waters Remaining from the 2002 TMDL Settlement Agreement

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	HUC	Pollutant
ID17010104PN004_02	Blue Joe Creek	Lower Kootenai	Cadmium
ID17010104PN004_02	Blue Joe Creek	Lower Kootenai	Lead
ID17010104PN004_02	Blue Joe Creek	Lower Kootenai	Zinc
ID17010214PN001_08	Priest Riv to Albeni F	Pend Oreille Lake	Temperature, water
ID17010214PN001_08	Priest Riv to Albeni F	Pend Oreille Lake	Dissolved Gas Supersaturation
ID17010215PN012_02	Two Mouth Creek	Priest	Temperature, water
ID17010215PN023_02	Reeder Creek	Priest	Temperature, water
ID17010215PN023_03	Gold Cr (part of Reeder)	Priest	Temperature, water
ID17010215PN024_03	Kalispell Creek	Priest	Temperature, water
ID17010215PN026_02	Binarch Creek	Priest	Temperature, water
ID17010215PN030_04	Lwr West Branch Priest	Priest	Temperature, water
ID17010215PN008_03	Solider	Priest	Temperature, water
ID17010215PN013_02	Lion Creek	Priest	Temperature, water
ID17010215PN019_02	Gold/Hughes	Priest	Temperature, water
ID17010215PN022_04	Granite Creek	Priest	Temperature, water
ID17010301PN004_04	Prichard Creek	Upper Coeur d Alene	Temperature, water
ID17010301PN028_03	Steamboat Creek	Upper Coeur d Alene	Temperature, water
ID17010301PN008_02	W Fk Eagle Crk	Upper Coeur d Alene	Temperature, water
ID17010303PN007_06	CDA R., Latour to mouth	Coeur d Alene Lake	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17010303PN009L_0L	Black	Coeur d Alene Lake	TP
ID17010303PN015_02	Latour Creek	Coeur d Alene Lake	Temperature, water
ID17010303PN034_02	Fernan Creek	Coeur d Alene Lake	Temperature, water
ID17010303PN034_03	Fernan Creek	Coeur d Alene Lake	Temperature, water
ID17040209SK003_03	Marsh Creek	Lake Walcott	Temperature, water
ID17040212SK010_03	Mud Creek	Upper Snake-Rock	Temperature, water
ID17040212SK012_03	Cedar Draw	Upper Snake-Rock	Temperature, water
ID17040212SK013_05	Rock Creek	Upper Snake-Rock	Temperature, water
ID17040212SK014_02	Cottonwood Creek	Upper Snake-Rock	Temperature, water
ID17040212SK015_02	McMullen Creek	Upper Snake-Rock	Temperature, water
ID17040212SK015_03	McMullen Creek	Upper Snake-Rock	Temperature, water
ID17040212SK020_07	Snake-Milner to T Falls	Upper Snake-Rock	Temperature, water
ID17040212SK022_03	Dry Creek	Upper Snake-Rock	Temperature, water
ID17040212SK034_04	Clover Creek	Upper Snake-Rock	Temperature, water
ID17040212SK035_04	Pioneer Reservoir	Upper Snake-Rock	Temperature, water
ID17040218SK002_06	Big Lost-Spg Ck to Sinks	Big Lost	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17040218SK002_06	Big Lost-Spg CK to Sinks	Big Lost	Temperature, water
ID17040218SK002_06	Big Lost-Spg Ck to Sinks	Big Lost	Cause Unknown
ID17040218SK013_05	Jones Ck to McKay Ck	Big Lost	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17040218SK013_05	Jones Ck to McKay Ck	Big Lost	Cause Unknown
ID17040218SK015_05	1000 Spgs to Jones CK	Big Lost	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17040218SK015_05	1000 Spgs to Jones Ck	Big Lost	Cause Unknown
ID17040218SK024_05	Burnt Ck to 1000 Spgs	Big Lost	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17040218SK024_05	Burnt Ck to 1000 Spgs	Big Lost	Cause Unknown
ID17040219SK028_02	Rock Creek	Big Wood	Temperature, water
ID17050101SW003_03	Browns	C. J. Strike Reservoir	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17050101SW006_02	Sailor	C. J. Strike Reservoir	Sedimentation/Siltation

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	HUC	Pollutant
ID17050101SW006_03	Sailor	C. J. Strike Reservoir	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17050101SW008_02	Deadman	C. J. Strike Reservoir	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17050103SW004_02	McBride	Middle Snake-Succor	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17050103SW004_02	McBride	Middle Snake-Succor	Temperature, water
ID17050103SW004_03	McBride	Middle Snake-Succor	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17050103SW004_03	McBride	Middle Snake-Succor	Temperature, water
ID17050103SW016_02	Pickett	Middle Snake-Succor	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17050103SW016_02	Pickett	Middle Snake-Succor	Temperature, water
ID17050103SW016_03	Pickett	Middle Snake-Succor	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17050103SW019_02	Brown	Middle Snake-Succor	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17050103SW019_03	Brown	Middle Snake-Succor	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17050103SW019_04	Brown	Middle Snake-Succor	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17050103SW021_02	Birch	Middle Snake-Succor	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17050103SW021_03	Birch	Middle Snake-Succor	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17050103SW021_04	Birch	Middle Snake-Succor	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17050103SW008_02	Hardtrigger	Middle Snake-Succor	Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments
ID17050114SW001_06	Boise River-Indian Ck to mouth	Lower Boise	Temperature, water
ID17050114SW001_06	Boise River-Indian Ck to mouth	Lower Boise	Cause Unknown (TP)
ID17050114SW002_04	Indian Ck at Nampa	Lower Boise	Temperature, water
ID17050114SW002_04	Indian Ck at Nampa	Lower Boise	Fecal Coliform
ID17050114SW005_06	Boise River-Eagle Is to Indian	Lower Boise	Temperature, water
ID17050114SW005_06	Boise River-Eagle Is to Indian	Lower Boise	Total Phosphorus
ID17050114SW006_02	Mason Creek	Lower Boise	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17050114SW010_03	Five Mile Creek	Lower Boise	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17050114SW011a_06	Boise River-Diversion Dam to Eagle Island	Lower Boise	Temperature, water
ID17050114SW016_03	Sand Hollow Ck	Lower Boise	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17050114SW016_03	Sand Hollow Ck	Lower Boise	Cause Unknown
ID17050114SW017_03	Sand Hollow Ck	Lower Boise	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17050114SW017_06	Sand Hollow CK	Lower Boise	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17050114SW008_03	Ten Mile Ck	Lower Boise	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17050114SW008_03	Ten Mile Ck	Lower Boise	Fecal Coliform
ID17050114SW009_02	Blacks Creek	Lower Boise	Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments
ID17050114SW009_03	Blacks Creek	Lower Boise	Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments
ID17050114SW004_06	Lowell	Lower Boise	Cause Unknown
ID17050114SW012_02	Stewart, Cottonwood	Lower Boise	Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments
ID17050114SW012_03	Stewart, Cottonwood	Lower Boise	Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments
ID17050114SW015_02	Willow Crk (nr Pearl)	Lower Boise	Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments
ID17050114SW015_02	Willow Crk (nr Pearl)	Lower Boise	Temperature, water
ID17050120SW001_05	S Fk Payette	South Fork Payette	Sedimentation/Siltation

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	HUC	Pollutant
ID17050122SW001_06	Black Can Dam to mouth	Payette	Temperature, water
ID17050124SW001_05	Weiser River	Weiser	Cause Unknown (TP)
ID17050201SW003_08	Snake River	Brownlee Reservoir	Mercury
ID17060203SL005_03	Big Deer Creek	Middle Salmon-Panther	Copper
ID17060203SL011_04	Panther Creek	Middle Salmon-Panther	Copper
ID17060204SL001_06	Lemhi-Kenney to Mouth	Lemhi	Temperature, water
ID17060204SL005_06	Lemhi-Hayden to Kenney	Lemhi	Temperature, water
ID17060204SL024_05	Lemhi-Peterson to Hayden	Lemhi	Temperature, water
ID17060204SL025_05	Conf of Big & Little Eightmile	Lemhi	Temperature, water
ID17060204SL026a_02	Ferry Creek	Lemhi	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060204SL026a_02	Ferry Creek	Lemhi	Cause Unknown
ID17060204SL030_04	4th Ord Big Creek	Lemhi	Temperature, water
ID17060204SL030_05	Source to Little Eightmile	Lemhi	Temperature, water
ID17060204SL050a_03	Hawley Creek	Lemhi	Cause Unknown (temp)
ID17060204SL063_02	Wimpey Creek	Lemhi	Temperature, water
ID17060204SL066a_03	Kirtley Creek	Lemhi	Temperature, water
ID17060204SL066b_02	Kirtley Creek	Lemhi	Temperature, water
ID17060205SL012_04	Bear Valley Ck	Upper Middle Fork Salmon	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060205SL013_03	Bearskin Creek	Upper Middle Fork Salmon	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060205SL012_05	Bear Valley Ck	Upper Middle Fork Salmon	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060303CL010_02	Boulder Creek	Lochsa	Temperature, water
ID17060303CL010_04	Boulder Creek	Lochsa	Temperature, water
ID17060303CL032_03	Storm Creek	Lochsa	Temperature, water
ID17060303CL052_02	Fish Creek	Lochsa	Temperature, water
ID17060303CL052_03	Fish Creek	Lochsa	Temperature, water
ID17060303CL052_04	Fish Creek	Lochsa	Temperature, water
ID17060303CL057_02	Fish Creek	Lochsa	Temperature, water
ID17060303CL057_03	Fish Creek	Lochsa	Temperature, water
ID17060303CL063_02	Pete King Creek	Lochsa	Temperature, water
ID17060303CL063_03	Pete King Creek	Lochsa	Temperature, water
ID17060303CL064_02	Walde Creek	Lochsa	Temperature, water
ID17060306CL002_07	Clearwater-Potlatch Riv to Lower Granite Pool	Clearwater	Dissolved Gas Supersaturation
ID17060306CL006_03	Sweetwater Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060306CL006_03	Sweetwater Creek	Clearwater	Temperature, water
ID17060306CL006_03	Sweetwater Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown
ID17060306CL006_03	Sweetwater Creek	Clearwater	Fecal Coliform
ID17060306CL006_04	Sweetwater Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060306CL006_04	Sweetwater Creek	Clearwater	Temperature, water
ID17060306CL006_04	Sweetwater Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown
ID17060306CL006_04	Sweetwater Creek	Clearwater	Fecal Coliform
ID17060306CL007_02	Webb Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060306CL007_02	Webb Creek	Clearwater	Temperature, water

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	HUC	Pollutant
ID17060306CL007_02	Webb Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown
ID17060306CL007_02	Webb Creek	Clearwater	Fecal Coliform
ID17060306CL013_07	Clearwater-N Fk to mouth	Clearwater	Dissolved Gas Supersaturation
ID17060306CL019_02	Holes Creek	Clearwater	Ammonia (Un-ionized)
ID17060306CL019_02	Holes Creek	Clearwater	Oil and Grease
ID17060306CL019_02	Holes Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060306CL019_02	Holes Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown
ID17060306CL020_03	Long Hollow Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060306CL020_03	Long Hollow Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown
ID17060306CL020_03	Long Hollow Creek	Clearwater	Fecal Coliform
ID17060306CL023_02	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Ammonia (Un-ionized)
ID17060306CL023_02	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Oil and Grease
ID17060306CL023_02	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060306CL023_02	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Temperature, water
ID17060306CL023_02	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown
ID17060306CL023_03	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Ammonia (Un-ionized)
ID17060306CL023_03	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Oil and Grease
ID17060306CL023_03	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060306CL023_03	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Temperature, water
ID17060306CL023_03	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown
ID17060306CL024_02	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Ammonia (Un-ionized)
ID17060306CL024_02	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Oil and Grease
ID17060306CL024_02	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060306CL024_02	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Temperature, water
ID17060306CL024_02	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown
ID17060306CL024_02	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Fecal Coliform
ID17060306CL024_03	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Ammonia (Un-ionized)
ID17060306CL024_03	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Oil and Grease
ID17060306CL024_03	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060306CL024_03	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Temperature, water
ID17060306CL024_03	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown
ID17060306CL025_02	Sevenmile Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060306CL025_03	Sevenmile Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060306CL031_02	Jim Brown Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060306CL031_02	Jim Brown Creek	Clearwater	Temperature, water
ID17060306CL031_02	Jim Brown Creek	Clearwater	Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators
ID17060306CL031_02	Jim Brown Creek	Clearwater	Escherichia coli
ID17060306CL031_03	Jim Brown Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060306CL031_03	Jim Brown Creek	Clearwater	Temperature, water
ID17060306CL031_03	Jim Brown Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown
ID17060306CL031_03	Jim Brown Creek	Clearwater	Fecal Coliform
ID17060306CL041_02	Bedrock Creek	Clearwater	Ammonia (Un-ionized)
ID17060306CL041_02	Bedrock Creek	Clearwater	Oil and Grease
ID17060306CL041_02	Bedrock Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060306CL041_02	Bedrock Creek	Clearwater	Temperature, water
ID17060306CL041_02	Bedrock Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown
ID17060306CL041_02	Bedrock Creek	Clearwater	Fecal Coliform

Assessment Unit	Stream Name	HUC	Pollutant
ID17060306CL043_02	Pine Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060306CL043_02	Pine Creek	Clearwater	Temperature, water
ID17060306CL043_02	Pine Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown
ID17060306CL043_03	Pine Creek	Clearwater	Ammonia (Un-ionized)
ID17060306CL043_03	Pine Creek	Clearwater	Oil and Grease
ID17060306CL043_03	Pine Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation
ID17060306CL043_03	Pine Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown
ID17060306CL067_02	Hatwai Creek	Clearwater	Temperature, water
ID17060306CL067_02	Hatwai Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown
ID17060306CL067_02	Hatwai Creek	Clearwater	Fecal Coliform
ID17060308CL001_06		Lower North Fork Clearwater	Dissolved Gas Supersaturation

Appendix E: § 303(d) Priority Ranking by HUC and Year

Year	HUC	USGS Cataloging Unit Name	Priority
2010			
	17040209	Lake Walcott	High
	17040212	Mid-Snake/Upper Snake Rock	High
	17050102	Bruneau	High
	17050114	Lower Boise & Lake Lowell	High
	17050123	North Fork Payette/Cascade Lake	High
	17060103	Lower Snake/Asotin (Tammany Creek)	High
	17060204	Lemhi	High
	17060308	Lower North Fork Clearwater	High
	17060306	Clearwater (non-tribal)	High
	17010215	Priest	High
	17010301	North Fork Coeur d'Alene	High
	17010302	South Fork Coeur d'Alene	High
	17010305	Upper Spokane	High
2011			
	17010214	Pend Oreille Lake	High
	17010216	Pend Oreille River	High
	17010303	Coeur d'Alene Lake	High
	17010104	Lower Kootenai	High
	17040211	Goose Creek	High
	17040217	Little Lost	High
	17040218	Big Lost River	High
	17040221	Little Wood River	High
	17040219	Big Wood River	High
	17050103	Mid-Snake/Succor Creek	High
	17050124	Weiser	High
	17050101	C J Strike	High
	17050122	Lower Payette	High
	17040205	Willow	High
	17050201	Brownlee	High
	17050120	South Fork Payette	High
	17060202	Pahsimeroi	High
	17060203	Mid-Salmon River/Panther Creek	High
	17060208	South Fork Salmon	High
	17060303	Lochsa River	High
	17060305	South Fork Clearwater	High

2012			
	17040105	Salt	Medium
	16020309	Curlew Valley	Medium
	17010304	St Joe	Medium
	17040201	Idaho Falls	Medium
	17040104	Snake River-S Fk/Palisades	Medium
	17040210	Raft River	Medium
	17040216	Birch	Medium
	17040220	Camas Creek	Medium
	17050115	Mid-Snake /Payette	Medium
	17060101	Snake below Hells Canyon	Medium
	17050104	Upper Owyhee	Medium
	17050105	Owyhee River	Medium
	17050107	North Fork Owyhee	Medium
	17060108	Palouse	Medium
	17060304	Middle Fork Clearwater	Medium
	17060307	Upper North Fork Clearwater	Medium
2013			
	17010101	Upper Kootenai	Medium
	17010105	Moyie	Medium
	17010213	Lower Clark Fork	Medium
	17010306	Hangman	Medium
	17040204	Teton River	Medium
	17040205	Willow Creek	Medium
	17040215	Medicine Lodge	Medium
	17060201	Salmon River-Upper	Medium
	17060207	Salmon River/Crooked Creek	Medium
2014			
	17040207	Blackfoot	Low
	16010102	Central Bear	Low
	16010201	Bear Lake	Low
	16010202	Middle Bear	Low
	16010203	Little Bear-Logan	Low
	16010204	Lower Bear-Malad	Low
	17040214	Beaver-Camas	Low
	17060205	Salmon River-Middle	Low
	17060206	Salmon River - Middle	Low
	17060209	Lower Salmon	Low
	17060210	Little Salmon	Low
	17060301	Upper Selway River	Low

17060302	Selway River	Low
17040213	Salmon Falls Creek	Low
17050112	Boise-Mores Creek	Low
17040206	American Falls	Low
17040202	Henry's Lake	Low
17040203	Henry's Fork	Low
17050111	Middle Fork Boise	Low
17050113	South Fork Boise	Low
17050108	Jordan Creek	Low
17040208	Portneuf	Low

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