



## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID16010204BR002_02	Devil Creek - Devil Creek Reservoir Dam to mouth	10.01	MILES
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### Cause Unknown

### Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

7/28/2010 (NED) - During the development of the Bear River/Malad River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL, approved 6/29/2006, it was determined that the cause of the impairment (cause unknown) was phosphorus (total). Therefore, cause unknown has been delisted and replaced with phosphorus (total). The TP load allocation for Devil Creek is 67 kg/year. Refer to page 28 of the TMDL for additional information.

## Clearwater

### 17060108 Palouse

ID17060108CL005_02	Paradise Creek - Urban boundary to Idaho/Washington border	6.62	MILES
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### Fecal Coliform

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

Paradise Creek TMDL was developed for pathogens/Fecal coliform bacteria in 1998. Data are found on pages 45-47, Paradise Creek TMDL, 12/23/1997. E.coli has been monitored (2002) in follow up as fecal coliform bacteria has been replaced with E. coli bacteria numeric criteria in the Idaho Water Quality Standards.  
2002 E. coli data >2400 /ml, SCR remains not supporting.

ID17060108CL005_02a	Paradise Creek - forest habitat boundary to Urban boundary	22.34	MILES
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### Fecal Coliform

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

Paradise Creek TMDL was developed for pathogens/Fecal coliform bacteria in 1998. Data are found on pages 45-47, Paradise Creek TMDL, 12/23/1997. E.coli has been monitored (2002) in follow up as fecal coliform bacteria has been replaced with E. coli bacteria numeric criteria in the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

### 17060306 Clearwater

ID17060306CL044_06	Potlatch River - 6th Order	16.36	MILES
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### Escherichia coli

### Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. The state of Idaho criteria for E. coli is that bacteria are not to exceed 126 colony forming units per 100 milliliters of solution (cfu/100 ml) as a 30-day geometric mean. There are instantaneous limits of 406 cfu/100 ml for primary contact recreation uses and 576 cfu/100 ml for secondary contact uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.251.01 & 02). In the Potlatch River subbasin assessment, bacteria (E. coli) was removed from the list of impairments for this assessment unit. The 30-day geometric mean using 5 evenly spaced E. coli bacteria samples was conducted at selected sites in 2003 throughout the Potlatch River watershed. Data are listed in Appendix B, Potlatch River Subbasin Monitoring Data, pages 148-189. CB, 1/10.

### Sedimentation/Siltation

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Sediment criteria found in Idaho Water Quality Standards (IDAPA 58.01.02) is narrative, and Idaho has a requirement that sediment shall be limited to a quantity that does not impair beneficial uses. The most available water column sediment data for application in this TMDL are reported in terms of total suspended solids (TSS). The targets used to develop the loading calculations (Section 5.3, pages 76-79) are a monthly average of 50 mg/L TSS with a maximum daily limit of 80 mg/L to allow for natural variability. These targets are consistent with targets applied in other sediment TMDLs addressing sediment in the Lower Clearwater Subbasin. Existing sediment loads in these water bodies are shown in Section 5.3. The daily TSS load allocation data are listed on pages 80-89. CB, 1/10.

### Temperature, water

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17060306CL045_05	Potlatch River - 5th Order	18.48	MILES
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### Temperature, water

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

ID17060306CL046_04	Cedar Creek - 4th Order	5.18	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Sediment criteria found in Idaho Water Quality Standards (IDAPA 58.01.02) is narrative, and Idaho has a requirement that sediment shall be limited to a quantity that does not impair beneficial uses. The most available water column sediment data for application in this TMDL are reported in terms of total suspended solids (TSS). The targets used to develop the loading calculations (Section 5.3, pages 76-79) are a monthly average of 50 mg/L TSS with a maximum daily limit of 80 mg/L to allow for natural variability. These targets are consistent with targets applied in other sediment TMDLs addressing sediment in the Lower Clearwater Subbasin. Existing sediment loads in these water bodies are shown in Section 5.3. The daily TSS load allocation data are listed on pages 80-89. CB, 1/10.

### Temperature, water

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

ID17060306CL047_03	Boulder Creek - 3rd Order	4.14	MILES
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### Escherichia coli

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. The E. coli bacteria TMDL, section 5.1, is described on pages 64-70. The state of Idaho criteria for E. coli is that bacteria are not to exceed 126 colony forming units per 100 milliliters of solution (cfu/100 ml) as a 30-day geometric mean. There are instantaneous limits of 406 cfu/100 ml for primary contact recreation uses and 576 cfu/100 ml for secondary contact uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.251.01 & 02). The 30-day geometric mean using 5 evenly spaced E. coli bacteria samples was conducted at selected sites in 2003 throughout the Potlatch River watershed. Data are listed in Appendix B, Potlatch River Subbasin Monitoring Data, pages 148-189. CB 1/10.

### Temperature, water

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

ID17060306CL048_04	Potlatch River - 4th Order	6.66	MILES
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### Temperature, water

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17060306CL048_05	Potlatch River - 5th Order	7.7	MILES
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**Temperature, water** **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

ID17060306CL049_02	Potlatch River - headwaters	61.68	MILES
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**Escherichia coli** **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. The E. coli bacteria TMDL, section 5.1, is described on pages 64-70. The state of Idaho criteria for E. coli is that bacteria are not to exceed 126 colony forming units per 100 milliliters of solution (cfu/100 ml) as a 30-day geometric mean. There are instantaneous limits of 406 cfu/100 ml for primary contact recreation uses and 576 cfu/100 ml for secondary contact uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.251.01 & 02). The 30-day geometric mean using 5 evenly spaced E. coli bacteria samples was conducted at selected sites in 2003 throughout the Potlatch River watershed. Data are listed in Appendix B, Potlatch River Subbasin Monitoring Data, pages 148-189. CB 1/10.

**Temperature, water** **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

ID17060306CL049_03	Potlatch River - 3rd Order	5.3	MILES
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**Escherichia coli** **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. The E. coli bacteria TMDL, section 5.1, is described on pages 64-70. The state of Idaho criteria for E. coli is that bacteria are not to exceed 126 colony forming units per 100 milliliters of solution (cfu/100 ml) as a 30-day geometric mean. There are instantaneous limits of 406 cfu/100 ml for primary contact recreation uses and 576 cfu/100 ml for secondary contact uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.251.01 & 02). The 30-day geometric mean using 5 evenly spaced E. coli bacteria samples was conducted at selected sites in 2003 throughout the Potlatch River watershed. Data are listed in Appendix B, Potlatch River Subbasin Monitoring Data, pages 148-189. CB 1/10.

**Temperature, water** **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17060306CL049\_04 Potlatch River - 4th Order 3.71 MILES

**Escherichia coli** TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. The E. coli bacteria TMDL, section 5.1, is described on pages 64-70. The state of Idaho criteria for E. coli is that bacteria are not to exceed 126 colony forming units per 100 milliliters of solution (cfu/100 ml) as a 30-day geometric mean. There are instantaneous limits of 406 cfu/100 ml for primary contact recreation uses and 576 cfu/100 ml for secondary contact uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.251.01 & 02). The 30-day geometric mean using 5 evenly spaced E. coli bacteria samples was conducted at selected sites in 2003 throughout the Potlatch River watershed. Data are listed in Appendix B, Potlatch River Subbasin Monitoring Data, pages 148-189. CB 1/10.

**Temperature, water** TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

ID17060306CL051\_04 East Fork Potlatch River - 4th Order 4.73 MILES

**Escherichia coli** Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. The state of Idaho criteria for E. coli is that bacteria are not to exceed 126 colony forming units per 100 milliliters of solution (cfu/100 ml) as a 30-day geometric mean. There are instantaneous limits of 406 cfu/100 ml for primary contact recreation uses and 576 cfu/100 ml for secondary contact uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.251.01 & 02). In the Potlatch River subbasin assessment, bacteria (E. coli) was removed from the list of impairments for this assessment unit. The 30-day geometric mean using 5 evenly spaced E. coli bacteria samples was conducted at selected sites in 2003 throughout the Potlatch River watershed. Data are listed in Appendix B, Potlatch River Subbasin Monitoring Data, pages 148-189. CB 1/10.

**Temperature, water** TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

ID17060306CL052\_03 Ruby Creek - 3rd Order 2.14 MILES

**Escherichia coli** TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. The E. coli bacteria TMDL, section 5.1, is described on pages 64-70. The state of Idaho criteria for E. coli is that bacteria are not to exceed 126 colony forming units per 100 milliliters of solution (cfu/100 ml) as a 30-day geometric mean. There are instantaneous limits of 406 cfu/100 ml for primary contact recreation uses and 576 cfu/100 ml for secondary contact uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.251.01 & 02). The 30-day geometric mean using 5 evenly spaced E. coli bacteria samples was conducted at selected sites in 2003 throughout the Potlatch River watershed. Data are listed in Appendix B, Potlatch River Subbasin Monitoring Data, pages 148-189. CB 1/10.

**Temperature, water** TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17060306CL053_02	Moose Creek - headwaters	15.72	MILES
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### Escherichia coli

#### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. The E. coli bacteria TMDL, section 5.1, is described on pages 64-70. The state of Idaho criteria for E. coli is that bacteria are not to exceed 126 colony forming units per 100 milliliters of solution (cfu/100 ml) as a 30-day geometric mean. There are instantaneous limits of 406 cfu/100 ml for primary contact recreation uses and 576 cfu/100 ml for secondary contact uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.251.01 & 02). The 30-day geometric mean using 5 evenly spaced E. coli bacteria samples was conducted at selected sites in 2003 throughout the Potlatch River watershed. Data are listed in Appendix B, Potlatch River Subbasin Monitoring Data, pages 148-189. CB 1/10.

### Temperature, water

#### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

ID17060306CL053_03	Moose Creek - 3rd Order	5.08	MILES
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### Escherichia coli

#### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. The E. coli bacteria TMDL, section 5.1, is described on pages 64-70. The state of Idaho criteria for E. coli is that bacteria are not to exceed 126 colony forming units per 100 milliliters of solution (cfu/100 ml) as a 30-day geometric mean. There are instantaneous limits of 406 cfu/100 ml for primary contact recreation uses and 576 cfu/100 ml for secondary contact uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.251.01 & 02). The 30-day geometric mean using 5 evenly spaced E. coli bacteria samples was conducted at selected sites in 2003 throughout the Potlatch River watershed. Data are listed in Appendix B, Potlatch River Subbasin Monitoring Data, pages 148-189. CB 1/10.

### Temperature, water

#### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

ID17060306CL054_02	Corral Creek - headwaters	22.29	MILES
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### Temperature, water

#### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

ID17060306CL054_03	Corral Creek - 3rd Order	7.57	MILES
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### Temperature, water

#### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17060306CL055_02	Pine Creek - headwaters	35.97	MILES
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### **Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators** TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

A nutrient TMDL that addresses the limiting nutrient, total phosphorus, was developed for Pine Creek and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. The nutrient TMDL for Pine Creek (section 5.2) is described on pages 70-73. Monitoring data are found in Appendix B, page 166. CB 1/10.

### **Sedimentation/Siltation** TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Sediment criteria found in Idaho Water Quality Standards (IDAPA 58.01.02) is narrative, and Idaho has a requirement that sediment shall be limited to a quantity that does not impair beneficial uses. The most available water column sediment data for application in this TMDL are reported in terms of total suspended solids (TSS). The targets used to develop the loading calculations (Section 5.3, pages 76-79) are a monthly average of 50 mg/L TSS with a maximum daily limit of 80 mg/L to allow for natural variability. These targets are consistent with targets applied in other sediment TMDLs addressing sediment in the Lower Clearwater Subbasin. Existing sediment loads in these water bodies are shown in Section 5.3. The daily TSS load allocation data are listed on pages 80-89. CB, 1/10.

### **Temperature, water** TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

ID17060306CL055_03	Pine Creek - 3rd Order	3.87	MILES
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### **Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators** TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

A nutrient TMDL that addresses the limiting nutrient, total phosphorus, was developed for Pine Creek and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. The nutrient TMDL for Pine Creek (section 5.2) is described on pages 70-73. Monitoring data are found in Appendix B, page 166. CB 1/10.

### **Sedimentation/Siltation** TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Sediment criteria found in Idaho Water Quality Standards (IDAPA 58.01.02) is narrative, and Idaho has a requirement that sediment shall be limited to a quantity that does not impair beneficial uses. The most available water column sediment data for application in this TMDL are reported in terms of total suspended solids (TSS). The targets used to develop the loading calculations (Section 5.3, pages 76-79) are a monthly average of 50 mg/L TSS with a maximum daily limit of 80 mg/L to allow for natural variability. These targets are consistent with targets applied in other sediment TMDLs addressing sediment in the Lower Clearwater Subbasin. Existing sediment loads in these water bodies are shown in Section 5.3. The daily TSS load allocation data are listed on pages 80-89. CB, 1/10.

### **Temperature, water** TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

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ID17060306CL056\_04

Big Bear Creek - 4th Order

17.06

MILES

### **Escherichia coli**

#### **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. The E. coli bacteria TMDL, section 5.1, is described on pages 64-70. The state of Idaho criteria for E. coli is that bacteria are not to exceed 126 colony forming units per 100 milliliters of solution (cfu/100 ml) as a 30-day geometric mean. There are instantaneous limits of 406 cfu/100 ml for primary contact recreation uses and 576 cfu/100 ml for secondary contact uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.251.01 & 02). The 30-day geometric mean using 5 evenly spaced E. coli bacteria samples was conducted at selected sites in 2003 throughout the Potlatch River watershed. Data are listed in Appendix B, Potlatch River Subbasin Monitoring Data, pages 148-189. CB 1/10.

### **Temperature, water**

#### **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

ID17060306CL056\_05

Big Bear Creek - 5th Order

1.01

MILES

### **Escherichia coli**

#### **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. The E. coli bacteria TMDL, section 5.1, is described on pages 64-70. The state of Idaho criteria for E. coli is that bacteria are not to exceed 126 colony forming units per 100 milliliters of solution (cfu/100 ml) as a 30-day geometric mean. There are instantaneous limits of 406 cfu/100 ml for primary contact recreation uses and 576 cfu/100 ml for secondary contact uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.251.01 & 02). The 30-day geometric mean using 5 evenly spaced E. coli bacteria samples was conducted at selected sites in 2003 throughout the Potlatch River watershed. Data are listed in Appendix B, Potlatch River Subbasin Monitoring Data, pages 148-189. CB 1/10.

### **Temperature, water**

#### **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17060306CL062\_02

Middle Potlatch Creek - headwaters

45.85

MILES

### **Escherichia coli**

#### **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. The E. coli bacteria TMDL, section 5.1, is described on pages 64-70. The state of Idaho criteria for E. coli is that bacteria are not to exceed 126 colony forming units per 100 milliliters of solution (cfu/100 ml) as a 30-day geometric mean. There are instantaneous limits of 406 cfu/100 ml for primary contact recreation uses and 576 cfu/100 ml for secondary contact uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.251.01 & 02). The 30-day geometric mean using 5 evenly spaced E. coli bacteria samples was conducted at selected sites in 2003 throughout the Potlatch River watershed. Data are listed in Appendix B, Potlatch River Subbasin Monitoring Data, pages 148-189. CB 1/10.

### **Sedimentation/Siltation**

#### **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Sediment criteria found in Idaho Water Quality Standards (IDAPA 58.01.02) is narrative, and Idaho has a requirement that sediment shall be limited to a quantity that does not impair beneficial uses. The most available water column sediment data for application in this TMDL are reported in terms of total suspended solids (TSS). The targets used to develop the loading calculations (Section 5.3, pages 76-79) are a monthly average of 50 mg/L TSS with a maximum daily limit of 80 mg/L to allow for natural variability. These targets are consistent with targets applied in other sediment TMDLs addressing sediment in the Lower Clearwater Subbasin. Existing sediment loads in these water bodies are shown in Section 5.3. The daily TSS load allocation data are listed on pages 80-89. CB, 1/10.

### **Temperature, water**

#### **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

ID17060306CL062\_03

Middle Potlatch Creek - 3rd Order

14.47

MILES

### **Escherichia coli**

#### **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. The E. coli bacteria TMDL, section 5.1, is described on pages 64-70. The state of Idaho criteria for E. coli is that bacteria are not to exceed 126 colony forming units per 100 milliliters of solution (cfu/100 ml) as a 30-day geometric mean. There are instantaneous limits of 406 cfu/100 ml for primary contact recreation uses and 576 cfu/100 ml for secondary contact uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.251.01 & 02). The 30-day geometric mean using 5 evenly spaced E. coli bacteria samples was conducted at selected sites in 2003 throughout the Potlatch River watershed. Data are listed in Appendix B, Potlatch River Subbasin Monitoring Data, pages 148-189. CB 1/10.

### **Sedimentation/Siltation**

#### **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Sediment criteria found in Idaho Water Quality Standards (IDAPA 58.01.02) is narrative, and Idaho has a requirement that sediment shall be limited to a quantity that does not impair beneficial uses. The most available water column sediment data for application in this TMDL are reported in terms of total suspended solids (TSS). The targets used to develop the loading calculations (Section 5.3, pages 76-79) are a monthly average of 50 mg/L TSS with a maximum daily limit of 80 mg/L to allow for natural variability. These targets are consistent with targets applied in other sediment TMDLs addressing sediment in the Lower Clearwater Subbasin. Existing sediment loads in these water bodies are shown in Section 5.3. The daily TSS load allocation data are listed on pages 80-89. CB, 1/10.

### **Temperature, water**

#### **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The Potlatch River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL has been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 13, 2009. Continuous digital recording devices were placed near the mouths of all streams listed for temperature within the water shed. Table 12, (pages 34-36) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data from IDFG, presented in Table 7 (page 20). The potential natural vegetation (PNV) method has been used to create the Potlatch River watershed temperature TMDL (pages 90-104). Point sources of Temperature are described on pages 104-107. Data are listed in Appendix C; Percent Natural Vegetation Loading Tables, pages 190-214. CB, 1/10.

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

### 17010104 Lower Kootenai

ID17010104PN004_02	Blue Joe Creek - source to Idaho/Canadian border	15.44	MILES
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**pH** **Applicable WQS attained; due to restoration activities**

2010: This AU was assessed on 1/29/2010 by CDA RO Staff (R. Steed). It is not clearly understood whether the basis for the original listing was incorrect or if the restoration activities resulted in meeting criteria. Samples were collected on September 22, 2008 at Blue Joe Creek above and below the mine site, below the adit, and at the Idaho/Canada border. All samples meet Idaho's criteria for pH. Please see attached memo for the data.

### 17010213 Lower Clark Fork

ID17010213PN004_02a	Dry Creek	9.64	MILES
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**Temperature, water** **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

AU included in the Lower Clark Fork TMDL in 2007 (page 96-99).

### 17010214 Pend Oreille Lake

ID17010214PN001_08	Pend Oreille River - Priest River to Albeni Falls Dam	3.36	MILES
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**Phosphorus (Total)** **Applicable WQS attained; according to new assessment method**

The pollutant "Total Phosphorus" was added as a cause of impairment on the 2008 Integrated Report. The assessment was based on available information at the time. Monitoring conducted by IDEQ during the summer of 2009 did not reveal any evidence of beneficial use impairment resulting from excess TP. Monitoring results conflict with the Total Phosphorus (TP) cause added in 2008. IDEQ is removing TP from the integrated report and will continue to evaluate Pend Oreille River status.

ID17010214PN002_08	Pend Oreille River - Pend Oreille Lake to Priest River	32.56	MILES
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**Phosphorus (Total)** **Applicable WQS attained; according to new assessment method**

The pollutant "Total Phosphorus" was added as a cause of impairment on the 2008 Integrated Report. The assessment was based on available information at the time. Monitoring conducted by IDEQ during the summer of 2009 did not reveal any evidence of beneficial use impairment resulting from excess TP. Monitoring results conflict with the Total Phosphorus (TP) cause added in 2008. IDEQ is removing TP from the integrated report and will continue to evaluate Pend Oreille River status.

ID17010214PN003_02	Hoodoo Creek - source to mouth	51.84	MILES
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**Temperature, water** **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

ID17010214PN003_02a	Hoodoo Creek	15.68	MILES
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**Temperature, water** **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

ID17010214PN012_02	Cocolalla Creek - Cocolalla Lake to mouth	13.3	MILES
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**Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments** **Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

2010: This AU was assessed on 1/29/2010 by CDA RO Staff (R. Steed, K. Keith, T. Clyne, and K. Stromberg, R. Witherow). Cannot find the basis for the Combined Biota listing. AU should have had the cause "Sediment" identified. This AU has an EPA approved sediment TMDL in 2000.

**Sedimentation/Siltation** **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

ID17010214PN012_04	Cocolalla Creek - Cocolalla Lake to mouth	7.69	MILES
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**Temperature, water** **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

ID17010214PN014_02	Cocolalla Creek - source to Cocolalla Lake	40.66	MILES
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**Temperature, water** **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17010214PN014_03	Cocolalla Creek - source to Cocolalla Lake	9.2	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN014_04	Cocolalla Creek - source to Cocolalla Lake	0.2	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN015_03	Fish Creek - source to mouth	2.37	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN021_02	Cheer Creek	4.63	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN021_03	Gold Crk.- WGold to lake PDO	1.67	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN022_02	West Gold Creek	9.62	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN023_02	Gold Creek, headwaters to chloride gulch	6.92	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN023_03	Gold Creek	1.16	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN024_02	Chloride Creek	7.14	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN026_02	Cedar Creek	9.48	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN027_02	Granite Creek	26.56	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN027_03	Granite Creek, Lower	4.68	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN030_02	Trestle Creek - source to mouth	20.99	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN031_04	Lower Pack River - Sand Creek to mouth	19.2	MILES
Phosphorus (Total)	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17010214PN032_02	Trout Creek	10.13	MILES
Phosphorus (Total)	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN033_03	Rapid Lightning Creek, Trapper Cr to Pack R	7.8	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN034_02	Gold Creek - headwaters to Pack R	17.8	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN035_03	Grouse Creek - North Fork Grouse Creek to Pack R.	9.4	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN036_02	Grouse Creek - 1st and 2nd order tribs above NF Grouse Cr	28.57	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN036_03	Grouse Creek - Flume Cr to North Fork Grouse Cr	6.81	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN037_02	North Fork Grouse Creek - headwaters to Grouse Cr	16.69	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN038_02	Sand Creek - headwaters to Pack R	13.21	MILES
Phosphorus (Total)	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN039_03	Upper Pack River - Hellroaring Cr to Colburn Cr	8.33	MILES
Phosphorus (Total)	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)			
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN039_04	Upper Pack River - Colburn Cr to Sand Creek	3.8	MILES
Phosphorus (Total)	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN041_02	Upper Pack River - tributaries above Hellroaring Cr.	56.16	MILES
Phosphorus (Total)	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN041_03	Upper Pack River - Mainstem, Zuni Cr. to Hellroaring Cr.	10.19	MILES
Phosphorus (Total)	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17010214PN042_02	McCormick Creek - headwaters to Pack R.	10.79	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN043_02	Jeru Creek - source to mouth	6.33	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN044_02	Hellroaring Creek - Headwaters to Pack R.	10.93	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN046_03	Colburn Cr, Berry Cr to Pack R	0.36	MILES
Phosphorus (Total)	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN047_02	Colburn Creek - Headwaters to Berry Cr.	8.61	MILES
Phosphorus (Total)	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN048_03	Sand Creek - Schweitzer Cr to Pend Oreille L. at City Beach	4.04	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN049_02	Sand Creek - tributaries above Schweitzer Creek	15.93	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
ID17010214PN049_03	Sand Creek - 3rd order portion above Schweitzer Creek	3.54	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		

### 17010215 Priest

ID17010215PN004_02	North Fork East River - source to mouth	27.53	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		
2010: This AU was assessed on 3/3/2010 by CDA RO and STO Staff (R. Steed, Marti Bridges). A Subbasin Assessment and Temperature TMDL has been prepared and approved for this AU, with an approval date of June 23, 2003.			
ID17010215PN004_03	North Fork East River - source to mouth	2.22	MILES
Temperature, water	TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)		

### 17010216 Pend Oreille

ID17010216PN002_08	Pend Oreille River - Albeni Falls Dam to Idaho/Washington	3.89	MILES
Phosphorus (Total)	Applicable WQS attained; according to new assessment method		
The pollutant "Total Phosphorus" was added as a cause of impairment on the 2008 Integrated Report. The assessment was based on available information at the time. Monitoring conducted by IDEQ during the summer of 2009 did not reveal any evidence of beneficial use impairment resulting from excess TP. Monitoring results conflict with the Total Phosphorus (TP) cause added in 2008. IDEQ is removing TP from the integrated report and will continue to evaluate Pend Oreille River status.			

### 17010301 Upper Coeur d Alene

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17010301PN004_03	Prichard Creek - between Butte Gulch and Eagle Creek	5.45	MILES
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**Temperature, water**

**Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

2010: ID17010301PN004\_03. AU Name and Description changed 2/4/2010 by K. Stromberg. No DEQ or USFS temperature data could be found to evaluate temperature impairment in this reach of Prichard Creek. This AU is proposed for delisting due to original listing error. No data or documentation is available or could be found to show exceedances of temperature criteria or impairment due to temperature. 2/4/2010 K. Stromberg.

ID17010301PN005_03	Prichard Creek - between Barton Gulch to Butte Gulch	1.98	MILES
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**Temperature, water**

**Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

2010: ID17010301PN005\_03. AU Name and Description changed 2/4/2010 by K. Stromberg. No DEQ or USFS temperature data could be found to evaluate temperature impairment in this reach of Prichard Creek. This AU is proposed for delisting due to original listing error. No data or documentation is available or could be found to show exceedances of temperature criteria or impairment due to temperature. 2/4/2010 K. Stromberg.

ID17010301PN014_02a	Cub Creek	1.48	MILES
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**Sedimentation/Siltation**

**TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

3/23/2010 - The North Fork Coeur d' Alene Subbasin TMDL was approved by EPA on 02/19/2002. See page 58 for sediment loading capacity and page 61 for sediment load allocation, AU included in the Lost Creek sediment calculations.

ID17010301PN018_03	Independence Creek, btw Ellis Cr. and Declaration Cr.	0.78	MILES
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**Temperature, water**

**Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

2010: ID17010301PN018\_03. AU Name and Description changed 2/11/2010 by K. Stromberg. No DEQ or USFS temperature data could be found to evaluate temperature impairment in this reach of Independence Creek. This AU is proposed for delisting due to original listing error. No data or documentation is available or could be found to show exceedances of temperature criteria or impairment due to temperature. AUs in the Independence Cr. Watershed were split during assessments in 2007-2008 and it is likely that the listing mistake occurred after split when temperature data was wrongly associated with this AU. 2/11/2010 K. Stromberg.

### 17010303 Coeur d Alene Lake

ID17010303PN011_02	Willow Creek - source to mouth	7.58	MILES
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**Sedimentation/Siltation**

**Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

2010: Original listing for sediment was based on incomplete data set. The 1996 BURP site is missing: Wolman Pebble Count, Percent Fines, Width/Depth Ratio, Undercut Banks, Wetted Depth Measurements, Pool Quality Index and Fish parameters. Field visits in 2009 show no land use practice contributing sediment to stream. The pasture is all in fallow, and there is approx 180 feet between road and stream channel. This short AU (less than 1 mile) is immediately downstream from CDA tribal boundary. CDA tribe is proposing that EPA delist Willow Creek above this AU based on field visits by the tribe. Assessment performed by K. Keith and R. Steed on February 25, 2010.

ID17010303PN020_03	Fourth of July Creek - source to mouth	5.12	MILES
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**Sedimentation/Siltation**

**Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

2010: Fourth of July Creek. This AU was assessed on 1/8/2010 by CDA RO Staff (R.Steed, K. Keith) . The 2000 Coeur d'Alene Lake Tributary SBA determined there was no sediment impairment on this AU. DEQ has chosen to delist this AU for the sediment cause.

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17010303PN025_02	Thompson Creek	6.13	MILES
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### Physical substrate habitat alterations

### Applicable QWS attained; due to restoration activities

2010: Assessed on 3/1/2010 by K. Keith and T. Clyne. Thompson Creek (assessment unit ID17010303PN025\_02) has been identified as not fully supporting beneficial uses with sediment as a cause and is included in section 5 of Idaho's 2008 Integrated Report. Idaho's 2010 Integrated Report will have Thompson Creek as fully supporting beneficial uses and sediment will be removed as a cause. For full documentation on this delisting, see attached document (Thompson Creek Watershed Assessment\_Final) or find it on G:\WATRQUAL\INTEGRATED REPORT\Data and Documentation for 2010

A weight of evidence has been provided that is the basis for this different assessment, which included an evaluation of existing monitoring data from Thompson Creek, and a comparison of BURP data from Thompson Creek with Carlin Creek, a neighboring watershed that currently supports its beneficial uses. It also included a GIS modeling exercise to compare sediment loading within the Thompson Creek watershed to that of the Carlin Creek watershed. Land use practices, geology, soil, and vegetation types are similar between Carlin and Thompson Creek.

Findings derived from the Watershed Assessment on Thompson Creek follow:

- 1) Comparison of substrate size distribution measured during BURP surveys of Thompson and Carlin Creeks suggests closeness in relative abundance of substrate size between the two watersheds.
- 2) A 2001 Idaho Department of Lands CWE survey gave a total sediment delivery rating for the watershed of 49.3, which is well below the "low" rating cut-off.
- 3) A DEQ field visit in October 2009 concluded there was no excessive bank erosion, imbeddedness, or channel incision due to grazing or other land use impacts. Stream crossings appeared to be properly sized, causing no excess bank erosion above or below crossing. The riparian zone was at or near full potential.
- 4) GIS modeling exercise demonstrated that sediment loads from Thompson Creek and Carlin Creek were approximately the same in the two watersheds.

In summary, monitoring, field observations, and GIS modeling and show sediment is not in excessive amounts in Thompson Creek, and it is reasonable to assume full support of cold aquatic life therein. As a result, the DEQ Coeur d'Alene Field Office has delisted Thompson Creek (assessment unit ID17010303PN025\_02) from section 5 of Idaho's 2010 Integrated Report.

ID17010303PN029_02	Wolf Lodge Creek - source to mouth	23.78	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

6/25/2010 (NED) - Sediment load allocations established in the Cour d'Alene Lake and River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL, approved 7/14/2000 for Wolf Lodge Creek. Refer to Section 3.0 of the TMDL for additional information.

ID17010303PN030_02	Cedar Creek - source to mouth	24.92	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

ID17010303PN030_03	Cedar Creek - source to mouth	1.46	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

## 17010304 St. Joe

ID17010304PN010_02	Santa Creek - source to mouth	34.22	MILES
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### Physical substrate habitat alterations

### Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

Removed physical substrate habitat alteration as a cause because of the completion of the sediment and temperature TMDLs for the assessment unit in 2003. Physical substrate habitat alteration was identified as a cause when the pollutant causing the impairment was unknown. During the development of the TMDLs in 2003 sediment and temperature were identified as the pollutants causing beneficial use impairment. The St. Maries River SBA and TMDL evaluated the 'physical substrate habitat alteration' cause and developed sediment and temperature TMDLs accordingly. T. Clyne 6/21/10

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17010304PN010_03	Santa Creek - source to mouth	4.18	MILES
<p><b>Physical substrate habitat alterations</b>                      <b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b></p> <p>Removed physical substrate habitat alteration as a cause because of the completion of the sediment and temperature TMDLs for the assessment unit in 2003. Physical substrate habitat alteration was identified as a cause when the pollutant causing the impairment was unknown. During the development of the TMDLs in 2003 sediment and temperature were identified as the pollutants causing beneficial use impairment. The St. Maries River SBA and TMDL evaluated the 'physical substrate habitat alteration' cause and developed sediment and temperature TMDLs accordingly. T. Clyne 6/21/10</p>			
ID17010304PN011_02	Charlie Creek - source to mouth	32.72	MILES
<p><b>Physical substrate habitat alterations</b>                      <b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b></p> <p>Removed physical substrate habitat alteration as a cause because of the completion of the sediment and temperature TMDLs for the assessment unit in 2003. Physical substrate habitat alteration was identified as a cause when the pollutant causing the impairment was unknown. During the development of the TMDLs in 2003 sediment and temperature were identified as the pollutants causing beneficial use impairment. The St. Maries River SBA and TMDL evaluated the 'physical substrate habitat alteration' cause and developed sediment and temperature TMDLs accordingly. T. Clyne 6/21/10</p>			
ID17010304PN011_03	Charlie Creek - source to mouth	5.81	MILES
<p><b>Physical substrate habitat alterations</b>                      <b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b></p> <p>Removed physical substrate habitat alteration as a cause because of the completion of the sediment and temperature TMDLs for the assessment unit in 2003. Physical substrate habitat alteration was identified as a cause when the pollutant causing the impairment was unknown. During the development of the TMDLs in 2003 sediment and temperature were identified as the pollutants causing beneficial use impairment. The St. Maries River SBA and TMDL evaluated the 'physical substrate habitat alteration' cause and developed sediment and temperature TMDLs accordingly. T. Clyne 6/21/10</p>			
ID17010304PN014_02	Carpenter Creek - source to mouth	27.55	MILES
<p><b>Physical substrate habitat alterations</b>                      <b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b></p> <p>Removed physical substrate habitat alteration as a cause because of the completion of the sediment and temperature TMDLs for the assessment unit in 2003. Physical substrate habitat alteration was identified as a cause when the pollutant causing the impairment was unknown. During the development of the TMDLs in 2003 sediment and temperature were identified as the pollutants causing beneficial use impairment. The St. Maries River SBA and TMDL evaluated the 'physical substrate habitat alteration' cause and developed sediment and temperature TMDLs accordingly. T. Clyne 6/21/10</p>			
ID17010304PN014_03	Carpenter Creek - source to mouth	1.02	MILES
<p><b>Physical substrate habitat alterations</b>                      <b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b></p> <p>Removed physical substrate habitat alteration as a cause because of the completion of the sediment and temperature TMDLs for the assessment unit in 2003. Physical substrate habitat alteration was identified as a cause when the pollutant causing the impairment was unknown. During the development of the TMDLs in 2003 sediment and temperature were identified as the pollutants causing beneficial use impairment. The St. Maries River SBA and TMDL evaluated the 'physical substrate habitat alteration' cause and developed sediment and temperature TMDLs accordingly. T. Clyne 6/21/10</p>			
ID17010304PN018_02	Middle Fork St. Maries River - source to mouth	34.26	MILES
<p><b>Physical substrate habitat alterations</b>                      <b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b></p> <p>Removed physical substrate habitat alteration as a cause because of the completion of the sediment and temperature TMDLs for the assessment unit in 2003. Physical substrate habitat alteration was identified as a cause when the pollutant causing the impairment was unknown. During the development of the TMDLs in 2003 sediment and temperature were identified as the pollutants causing beneficial use impairment. The St. Maries River SBA and TMDL evaluated the 'physical substrate habitat alteration' cause and developed sediment and temperature TMDLs accordingly. T. Clyne 6/21/10</p>			
ID17010304PN018_03	Middle Fork St. Maries River - source to mouth	1.54	MILES
<p><b>Physical substrate habitat alterations</b>                      <b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b></p> <p>Removed physical substrate habitat alteration as a cause because of the completion of the sediment and temperature TMDLs for the assessment unit in 2003. Physical substrate habitat alteration was identified as a cause when the pollutant causing the impairment was unknown. During the development of the TMDLs in 2003 sediment and temperature were identified as the pollutants causing beneficial use impairment. The St. Maries River SBA and TMDL evaluated the 'physical substrate habitat alteration' cause and developed sediment and temperature TMDLs accordingly. T. Clyne 6/21/10</p>			

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17010304PN018_04	Middle Fork St. Maries River - source to mouth	4.71	MILES
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### Physical substrate habitat alterations

### Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

Removed physical substrate habitat alteration as a cause because of the completion of the sediment and temperature TMDLs for the assessment unit in 2003. Physical substrate habitat alteration was identified as a cause when the pollutant causing the impairment was unknown. During the development of the TMDLs in 2003 sediment and temperature were identified as the pollutants causing beneficial use impairment. The St. Maries River SBA and TMDL evaluated the 'physical substrate habitat alteration' cause and developed sediment and temperature TMDLs accordingly. T. Clyne 6/21/10

ID17010304PN018_05	Middle Fork St. Maries River - source to mouth	1.39	MILES
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### Physical substrate habitat alterations

### Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

Removed physical substrate habitat alteration as a cause because of the completion of the sediment and temperature TMDLs for the assessment unit in 2003. Physical substrate habitat alteration was identified as a cause when the pollutant causing the impairment was unknown. During the development of the TMDLs in 2003 sediment and temperature were identified as the pollutants causing beneficial use impairment. The St. Maries River SBA and TMDL evaluated the 'physical substrate habitat alteration' cause and developed sediment and temperature TMDLs accordingly. T. Clyne 6/21/10

## 17010305 Upper Spokane

ID17010305PN014_02	Fish Creek - upper and tributaries, ID/WA border to Twin L.	26.69	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

### Temperature, water

TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

ID17010305PN014_03	Fish Creek - mainstem, Idaho/Washington border to Twin Lak	4.53	MILES
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### Escherichia coli

TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

### Sedimentation/Siltation

TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

### Temperature, water

TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

## Salmon

## 17060101 Hells Canyon

ID17060101SL024_04	Wolf Creek - 4th Order	5.75	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Subbasin Assessment (SBA) and TMDL was completed and approved by EPA February 9, 2010. In the SBA, the Wolf Creek 17060101024\_04 assessment unit was found to be meeting water quality standards and sediment is not impairing the cold water aquatic life beneficial use.

Section 2.3, Pollutant/Beneficial Use Support Status Relationship for sediment, pages 31-32.

Section 2.4, Summary and Analysis of Exiting Water Quality Data for Sediment (Total Suspended Solids) page 47-48.

Section 3.1, Nonpoint sources, pollutant source inventory, sediment, page 52.

Section 4, Summary of Past and Present Pollution Control Efforts, Nonpoint sources, pages 53-54.

Appendix B, Table B-10; Data sources for Wolf Creek; Lower Salmon River Subbasin Assessment, page 118.

CB, 3/10

### Temperature, water

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Assessments and TMDLs have been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 9, 2010. Analysis of existing continuous temperature data documented where Idaho's temperature criteria for the cold water aquatic life beneficial use were violated. Table 11, (pages 41-44) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data presented in Table 10 (page 41). The temperature TMDL applies a potential natural vegetation approach which establishes specific shade targets for each water body based on riparian plant communities (Appendix D, shade curves, pages 131-135). CB, 3/10.

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17060101SL025_02	Wolf Creek - 1st and 2nd Order Tributaries	22.37	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Subbasin Assessment (SBA) and TMDL was completed and approved by EPA February 9, 2010. In the SBA, the Wolf Creek 17060101SL025\_02 assessment unit was found to be meeting water quality standards and sediment is not impairing the cold water aquatic life beneficial use.

Section 2.3, Pollutant/Beneficial Use Support Status Relationship for sediment, pages 31-32.

Section 2.4, Summary and Analysis of Exiting Water Quality Data for Sediment (Total Suspended Solids) page 47-48.

Section 3.1, Nonpoint sources, pollutant source inventory, sediment, page 52.

Section 4, Summary of Past and Present Pollution Control Efforts, Nonpoint sources, pages 53-54.

Appendix B, Table B-10; Data sources for Wolf Creek; Lower Salmon River Subbasin Assessment, page 118.  
CB, 3/10

ID17060101SL025_03	Wolf Creek - 3rd Order	2.83	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Subbasin Assessment (SBA) and TMDL was completed and approved by EPA February 9, 2010. In the SBA, the Wolf Creek 17060101SL025\_03 assessment unit was found to be meeting water quality standards and sediment is not impairing the cold water aquatic life beneficial use.

Section 2.3, Pollutant/Beneficial Use Support Status Relationship for sediment, pages 31-32.

Section 2.4, Summary and Analysis of Exiting Water Quality Data for Sediment (Total Suspended Solids) page 47-48.

Section 3.1, Nonpoint sources, pollutant source inventory, sediment, page 52.

Section 4, Summary of Past and Present Pollution Control Efforts, Nonpoint sources, pages 53-54.

Appendix B, Table B-10; Data sources for Wolf Creek; Lower Salmon River Subbasin Assessment, page 118.  
CB, 3/10

ID17060101SL025_04	Wolf Creek - 4th Order	0.87	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Subbasin Assessment (SBA) and TMDL was completed and approved by EPA February 9, 2010. In the SBA, the Wolf Creek 17060101SL025\_04 assessment unit was found to be meeting water quality standards and sediment is not impairing the cold water aquatic life beneficial use.

Section 2.3, Pollutant/Beneficial Use Support Status Relationship for sediment, pages 31-32.

Section 2.4, Summary and Analysis of Exiting Water Quality Data for Sediment (Total Suspended Solids) page 47-48.

Section 3.1, Nonpoint sources, pollutant source inventory, sediment, page 52.

Section 4, Summary of Past and Present Pollution Control Efforts, Nonpoint sources, pages 53-54.

Appendix B, Table B-10; Data sources for Wolf Creek; Lower Salmon River Subbasin Assessment, page 118.  
CB, 3/10

ID17060101SL028_02	Divide Creek - 1st and 2nd order Tributaries	34.98	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Subbasin Assessment (SBA) and TMDL was completed and approved by EPA February 9, 2010. In the SBA, the Divide Creek 17060101SL028\_02 assessment unit was found to be meeting water quality standards and sediment is not impairing the cold water aquatic life beneficial use.

Section 2.3, Pollutant/Beneficial Use Support Status Relationship for sediment, pages 31-32.

Section 2.4, Summary and Analysis of Exiting Water Quality Data for Sediment (Total Suspended Solids) page 47-48.

Section 3.1, Nonpoint sources, pollutant source inventory, sediment, page 52.

Section 4, Summary of Past and Present Pollution Control Efforts, Nonpoint sources, pages 53-54.

Appendix B, Table B-11; Data sources for Divide Creek; Lower Salmon River Subbasin Assessment, page 119.  
CB, 3/10

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17060101SL028_03	Divide Creek - 3rd Order	11.04	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Subbasin Assessment (SBA) and TMDL was completed and approved by EPA February 9, 2010. In the SBA, the Divide Creek 17060101SL028\_03 assessment unit was found to be meeting water quality standards and sediment is not impairing the cold water aquatic life beneficial use.

Section 2.3, Pollutant/Beneficial Use Support Status Relationship for sediment, pages 31-32.

Section 2.4, Summary and Analysis of Exiting Water Quality Data for Sediment (Total Suspended Solids) page 47-48.

Section 3.1, Nonpoint sources, pollutant source inventory, sediment, page 52.

Section 4, Summary of Past and Present Pollution Control Efforts, Nonpoint sources, pages 53-54.

Appendix B, Table B-11; Data sources for Divide Creek; Lower Salmon River Subbasin Assessment, page 119.  
CB, 3/10

### Temperature, water

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Assessments and TMDLs have been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 9, 2010. Analysis of existing continuous temperature data documented where Idaho's temperature criteria for the cold water aquatic life beneficial use were violated. Table 11, (pages 41-44) lists water bodies where data shows numeric temperature criteria exceedances. Data for these water bodies have been assessed using fish species distribution data presented in Table 10 (page 41). The temperature TMDL applies a potential natural vegetation approach which establishes specific shade targets for each water body based on riparian plant communities (Appendix D, shade curves, pages 131-135). CB, 3/10.

## 17060201 Upper Salmon

ID17060201SL001_02	Salmon River - Pennal Gulch to Pashimeroi River	93.32	MILES
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### Fecal Coliform

### Applicable WQS attained; due to change in WQS

Fecal Coliform changed to e-coli in WQS. 3-25-10 SR

ID17060201SL015_03	Garden Creek - source to mouth	3.92	MILES
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### Cause Unknown

### Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 46 and 47 for justification. NED and MLB

### Sedimentation/Siltation

### Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

ID17060201SL015_04	Garden Creek - source to mouth	8.82	MILES
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### Cause Unknown

### Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 46 and 47 for justification. NED and MLB

### Sedimentation/Siltation

### Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

ID17060201SL021_04	Squaw Creek - Cash Creek to mouth	7.79	MILES
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### Temperature, water

### Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 62 through 64 for justification. NED and MLB

ID17060201SL027_05	Salmon River - Thompson Creek to Squaw Creek	4.4	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 61-62 for justification. NED

### Temperature, water

### Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 61-62 for justification. NED and MLB

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17060201SL034_04	Yankee Fork Creek - source to Jordan Creek	7.05	MILES
<b>Physical substrate habitat alterations</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 55 and 56 for justification. NED and MLB			
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 55 and 56 for justification. NED and MLB			
ID17060201SL047_05	Salmon River - Valley Creek to Yankee Fork Creek	5.39	MILES
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 61-62 for justification. NED and MLB			
<b>Temperature, water</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 61-62 for justification. NED and MLB			
ID17060201SL063_05	Salmon River - Redfish Lake Creek to Valley Creek	9.14	MILES
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 61-62 for justification. NED and MLB			
<b>Temperature, water</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 61-62 for justification. NED and MLB			
ID17060201SL072_05	Salmon River - Fisher Creek to Decker Creek	8.39	MILES
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 61-62 for justification. NED and MLB			
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 61-62 for justification. NED and MLB			
ID17060201SL131_04	Warm Spring Creek - Hole-in-Rock Creek to mouth	4.66	MILES
<b>Cause Unknown</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 54 and 55 for justification. NED and MLB			
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 54 and 55 for justification. NED and MLB			
ID17060201SL132_02	Warm Spring Creek - source to Hole-in-Rock Creek	104.66	MILES
<b>Cause Unknown</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; according to new assessment method</b>	
3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 54 and 55 for justification. NED and MLB			
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 54 and 55 for justification. NED and MLB			
ID17060201SL132_03	Warm Spring Creek - source to Hole-in-Rock Creek	5.07	MILES
<b>Cause Unknown</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 54 and 55 for justification. NED and MLB			
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17060201SL132_04	Warm Spring Creek - source to Hole-in-Rock Creek	6.71	MILES
<b>Cause Unknown</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>		
3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 54 and 55 for justification. NED and MLB			
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>		
ID17060201SL133_02	Broken Wagon Creek - source to mouth	44.79	MILES
<b>Cause Unknown</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>		
3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 54 and 55 for justification. NED and MLB			
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>		
ID17060201SL133_03	Broken Wagon Creek - source to mouth	3.17	MILES
<b>Cause Unknown</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>		
3/11/2010 - Based on the Upper Salmon Subbasin and TMDL dated 03/19/2003, it was determined that the waterbody was fully supporting. Refer to pages 54 and 55 for justification. NED and MLB			
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>		

### 17060202 Pahsimeroi

ID17060202SL007_04	Pahsimeroi River - Furley Road (T15S, R22E) to Meadow Cre	1.56	MILES
<b>Cause Unknown</b>	<b>Not caused by a pollutant (4C)</b>		
4/5/2010 - On page 38 of the Pahsimeroi River TMDL, it mentions that nutrients (cause unknown) may be accumulating in the lowest reaches of the Pahsimeroi River, which are then exacerbated by low flow conditions, but more data is needed to determine if there really is a nutrient problem. NED			
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>	<b>TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)</b>		
4/5/2010 - Refer to Table 16 on page 43 of the Pahsimeroi River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL, approved 12/6/2001, for sediment load allocations/reductions. NED			
ID17060202SL031_03	Big Creek - confluence of North and South Fork Big Creeks to	13.56	MILES
<b>Cause Unknown</b>	<b>Not caused by a pollutant (4C)</b>		
4/5/2010 - On page 38 of the Pahsimeroi River TMDL, it mentions that nutrients (cause unknown) may be accumulating in the lowest reaches of the Pahsimeroi River, which are then exacerbated by low flow conditions, but more data is needed to determine if there really is a nutrient problem. NED			
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>	<b>TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)</b>		
4/5/2010 - Refer to Table 16 on page 43 of the Pahsimeroi River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL, approved 12/6/2001, for sediment load allocations/reductions. NED			

### 17060203 Middle Salmon-Panther

ID17060203SL011_02	Panther Creek - Blackbird Creek to Napias Creek	6.97	MILES
<b>Copper</b>	<b>Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)</b>		
ID17060203SL011_04	Panther Creek - Blackbird Creek to Napias Creek	5.5	MILES
<b>Cause Unknown</b>	<b>Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)</b>		
4/5/2010 - It has been determined through monitoring data submitted by another agency/organization that the cause of the impairment is copper. NED			

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17060203SL038_03	Dump Creek - Moose Creek to mouth	5.04	MILES
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>		<b>Not caused by a pollutant (4C)</b>	
4/5/2010 - This waterbody has been hydraulically altered during the mining era Pre-1920. As a result, this channel down-cutting and massive slope failures have occurred creating a deep chasm and the alluvial deposits in the Salmon River. The USFS completed restoration work in the 1980s to stabilize and remediate the unstable slopes of Dump Creek. The cause of the impairment on Dump Creek is due to habitat alterations not sediment. Refer to pages 33-35, 54-56 and 62-63 of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Assessment and TMDL. NED			
ID17060203SL039_07	Salmon River - Carmen Creek to North Fork Salmon River	16.81	MILES
<b>Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments</b>		<b>Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)</b>	
No data to support original listing. 4-9-10 SR			
ID17060203SL041_07	Salmon River - Pollard Creek to Carmen Creek	5.95	MILES
<b>Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments</b>		<b>Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)</b>	
No data to support original listing. 4-9-10 SR			
ID17060203SL042_07	Salmon River - Williams Creek to Pollard Creek	8.81	MILES
<b>Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments</b>		<b>Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)</b>	
No data to support original listing. 4-9-10 SR			
ID17060203SL046_06	Salmon River - Twelvemile Creek to Williams Creek	6.43	MILES
<b>Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments</b>		<b>Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)</b>	
No data to support listing. Delisted and moved to Category 3. 4-9-10 SR			
ID17060203SL047_06	Salmon River - Iron Creek to Twelvemile Creek	12.6	MILES
<b>Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments</b>		<b>Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)</b>	
No data to support listing. 4-9-10 SR			
ID17060203SL053_06	Salmon River - Pahsimeroi River to Iron Creek	9.12	MILES
<b>Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments</b>		<b>Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)</b>	
No data to support listing. 4-9-10 SR			
ID17060203SL053_07	Salmon River - Pahsimeroi River to Iron Creek	9.76	MILES
<b>Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments</b>		<b>Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)</b>	
No data to support listing. 4-9-10 SR			

### 17060205 Upper Middle Fork Salmon

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17060205SL008_02	Elkhorn Creek - 1st and 2nd order	29.01	MILES
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**Other flow regime alterations** **Applicable WQS attained; reason for recovery unspecified**

From the MF Salmon TMDL, page 116:

"Elkhorn Creek (AU ID17060205SL008\_02) is listed for both sediment and temperature on the 303(d) list. This assessment unit is comprised of the first and second order tributaries of Elkhorn Creek. Figure 52 shows the watershed. Habitat Data Eighty-nine percent of Elkhorn Creek, including all of the mainstem and Middle Fork of

Elkhorn Creek, is in the FC-RONR Wilderness area and is fairly inaccessible. A DEQ stream reconnaissance in 2006 near the headwaters of North Fork Elkhorn Creek (AUID17060205SL008\_02) outside the wilderness area found over 98% stable banks and 21% fines, which is comparable to reference conditions. Three age classes of bull trout were found during a fish survey of the stream at that time.

Access to the stream site was by all-terrain vehicle (ATV)—the road was not passable with a 4-wheel-drive vehicle. The road appeared to get little use, and it was necessary for the field crew to use a chain saw to get their ATV past the deadfall. An ATV bridge is in place at the stream crossing. Good in-stream cover was noted by the field crew during that survey and the field notes state that the stream area is notably lush when compared to the more arid upland surroundings. DEQ results showed full support of beneficial uses with SHI, SMI and SFI scores all scoring the highest level of 3. An old mine site was approximately 100 meters from the stream upstream of the BURP site but was not in use and there was no sediment impact to the stream from the site. Aerial photo analysis does not show any significant mass wasting events or human influenced sources of sediment. Elkhorn Creek (AU ID17060205SL008\_03) near the mouth has greater than 90% stable banks, good riparian cover, and ocularly-estimated low percent fines.

Temperature data at the mouth (Figure 53) shows that Elkhorn Creek meets the state criteria for temperature for cold water aquatic life. Data was collected at the mouth of the stream, because that was the easiest access point for the study. DEQ presumed that temperatures higher in the watershed would be cooler than those collected at the mouth. An aerial photo analysis of shade showed that shade in the upper and middle reaches of Elkhorn Creek in the FC-RONR wilderness was similar to the roughly ½ mile of North Fork (NF) Elkhorn Creek that lies outside the wilderness. NF Elkhorn Creek appeared to have had a fire affect the middle reach of the stream within the wilderness area. The lower reaches generally had lower shade targets but flow through a naturally more open area entirely within the wilderness area. Since 89% of the watershed lies in a wilderness area and the non-wilderness portions of Elkhorn Creek are within the same range of existing shade as the wilderness area, it is presumed that Elkhorn Creek meets the criteria for natural background temperature"

Hawk Stone

**Sedimentation/Siltation** **Applicable WQS attained; reason for recovery unspecified**

**Temperature, water** **Applicable WQS attained; reason for recovery unspecified**

ID17060205SL012_02a	Upper Bear Valley Creek and tributaries - 1st and 2nd order	28.86	MILES
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**Sedimentation/Siltation** **TMDL Alternative (4B)**

6/23/2010 - The Bear Valley Creek 4b Justification, dated June 2010, and supporting documentation can be viewed on DEQs Website: [http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data\\_reports/surface\\_water/tmdls/salmon\\_river\\_mf/salmon\\_river\\_mf.cfm#bear](http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/tmdls/salmon_river_mf/salmon_river_mf.cfm#bear)

ID17060205SL012_03	Bear Valley Creek - 3rd order	2.08	MILES
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**Sedimentation/Siltation** **Applicable WQS attained; due to restoration activities**

Sediment delisted based on MF Salmon TMDL, pages 106-110:

2004 DEQ BURP results for AU ID17060205SL012\_03 showed an average of 20% surface fines and 97% stable banks, which are comparable to reference conditions. Additional wolman pebble counts and bank stability measurements in 2007 in Bear Valley Creek downstream of Sheep Trail Creek in this AU showed an average of 23%

fines and 97% stable banks in the third order reach. Again, these measurements are comparable to reference conditions. Both 2004 and 2007 width/depth measurements were higher than reference conditions, indicating that Bear Valley Creek is wider and shallower than a more pristine stream, likely due to sediment related perturbation.

Currently, in this section, sediment is being transported through this reach without excess amounts accumulating in potential spawning areas. The streambanks are stable and are not contributing excess sediment to either this reach or downstream reaches.

In summary, the 3rd order AU of Bear Valley Creek (ID17060205SL012\_03) is meeting sediment targets and BURP data shows that it supports beneficial uses. This AU is proposed for delisting in the MF Salmon TMDL.

HS

ID17060205SL012_05	Bear Valley Creek - 5th order	11.24	MILES
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**Sedimentation/Siltation** **TMDL Alternative (4B)**

6/23/2010 - The Bear Valley Creek 4b Justification, dated June 2010, and supporting documentation can be viewed on DEQs Website: [http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data\\_reports/surface\\_water/tmdls/salmon\\_river\\_mf/salmon\\_river\\_mf.cfm#bear](http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/tmdls/salmon_river_mf/salmon_river_mf.cfm#bear)

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17060205SL013_03	Bearskin Creek - 3rd order (Little Beaver to Elk Creek)	1.83	MILES
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**Sedimentation/Siltation**

**TMDL Alternative (4B)**

6/23/2010 - The Bear Valley Creek 4b Justification, dated June 2010, and supporting documentation can be viewed on DEQs Website: [http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data\\_reports/surface\\_water/tmdls/salmon\\_river\\_mf/salmon\\_river\\_mf.cfm#bear](http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/tmdls/salmon_river_mf/salmon_river_mf.cfm#bear)

ID17060205SL024_02	Marsh Creek - source to Knapp Creek	20.71	MILES
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**Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments**

**Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

5/27/2010 (NED) - During the development of the Middle Fork Salmon River Subbasin Temperature TMDL, approved 2/13/2009, it was determined that the cause of the biological impairment (Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments) was elevated temperature. The "biota" impairment is therefore replaced by temperature. For additional information refer to page xxii and for load allocations refer to Section 5.4 on page 160.

**Temperature, water**

**TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

ID17060205SL026_02	Asher Creek - source to mouth	3.34	MILES
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**Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments**

**Not caused by a pollutant (4C)**

6/02/2010 (NED) - During the development of the Middle Fork Salmon River Subbasin Temperature TMDL, it was determined that the cause of the biological impairment (Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments) was due to low flow alterations.

ID17060205SL027_02	Unnamed Tributary - source to mouth (T12N, R11E, Sec. 11)	1.62	MILES
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**Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments**

**Not caused by a pollutant (4C)**

5/26/2010 (NED) - During the development of the Middle Fork Salmon River Subbasin Temperature TMDL, it was determined that the cause of the biological impairment (Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments) was due to low flow alterations.

ID17060205SL028_02	Beaver Creek - Bear Creek to mouth	14.13	MILES
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**Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments**

**Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

7/26/2010 (NED) - Pages 77-78 of the Middle Fork Salmon River Subbasin Temperature TMDL states, "Waters in the Marsh Creek watershed and tributary Beaver Creek watershed have been determined to be non-targeted waters because they are ephemeral, or they are seeps that evolve from wet meadows that do not provide adequate flows or substrate for salmonid spawning or macroinvertebrates that would populate perennial streams with greater flow regimes". Therefore, Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments has been delisted as a listing error as recommended in the Middle Fork Salmon River Subbasin Temperature TMDL. Refer to Tables A and B in the Executive Summary, pages 77-78 and page 102 (BURP scores) of the TMDL for additional information.

1997 BURP scores for Laidlow Creek and Shake Creek were passing. Furthermore, this AU is ephemeral and typically has less than 1 cfs of flow.

### 17060209 Lower Salmon

ID17060209SL003_02	Cottonwood Creek - source to un-named tributary	22.65	MILES
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**Sedimentation/Siltation**

**Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Subbasin Assessment (SBA) and TMDL was completed and submitted to EPA July 21, 2009. In the SBA, the Cottonwood Creek 17060209SL 003\_02 assessment unit was found to be meeting water quality standards and sediment is not impairing the cold water aquatic life beneficial use.

Section 2.3, Pollutant/Beneficial Use Support Status Relationship for sediment, pages 31-32.

Section 2.4, Summary and Analysis of Exiting Water Quality Data for Sediment (Total Suspended Solids) page 47-48.

Section 3.1, Nonpoint sources, pollutant source inventory, sediment, page 52.

Section 4, Summary of Past and Present Pollution Control Efforts, Nonpoint sources, pages 53-54.

Appendix B, Table B-2; Data sources for Cottonwood Creek; Lower Salmon River Subbasin Assessment, page 110. CB, 2/10

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17060209SL004_02	Billy Creek - source to mouth	5.16	MILES
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### Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

### Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)

7/16/2010 (NED)-During the development of the Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Subbasin Assessment and TMDLs, data was collected on total suspended solids which identified sediment to be in concentrations greater than the load capacity. Therefore, Sediment has been added and moved to Category 4a and Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments has been delisted due to a listing error.

3/2010 (CB)-The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Assessments and TMDLs have been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 9, 2010. Billy Creek (page 9) was listed in Category 5 of the 2008 Integrated Report as not meeting state water quality standards due to combined biota/habitat bioassessments because of failing BURP scores. Data collected in Billy Creek (total suspended solids), identified sediment in concentrations greater than the load capacity. Sediment in the Idaho Water Quality Standards (IDAPA 58.01.02) is narrative, and Idaho has a requirement that sediment shall be limited to a quantity that does not impair beneficial uses. Sediment data for application in this TMDL are reported in terms of total suspended solids (TSS). Sediment TMDL is described on pages 58-59. The targets used to develop the loading calculations are a monthly average of 25 mg/L TSS with a maximum daily limit of 50 mg/L to allow for natural variability. A summary of the collected TSS concentrations is shown in Table 20; raw data for Billy Creek is contained in Appendix B, Table B-1, page 109; the daily TSS load allocation data are on page 60.

ID17060209SL007_02	Rice Creek - tributaries	55.28	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Subbasin Assessment (SBA) and TMDL was completed and approved by EPA February 9, 2010. In the SBA, the Rice Creek 17060209SL007\_02 assessment unit was found to be meeting water quality standards and sediment is not impairing the cold water aquatic life beneficial use.

Section 2.3, Pollutant/Beneficial Use Support Status Relationship for sediment, pages 31-32.

Section 2.4, Summary and Analysis of Exiting Water Quality Data for Sediment (Total Suspended Solids) page47-48.

Section 3.1, Nonpoint sources, pollutant source inventory, sediment, page 52.

Section 4, Summary of Past and Present Pollution Control Efforts, Nonpoint sources, pages 53-54.

Appendix B, Table B-4; Data sources for Rice Creek; Lower Salmon River Subbasin Assessment, page 112.  
CB, 3/10

ID17060209SL028_03	Allison Creek - 3rd Order	2.72	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Subbasin Assessment (SBA) and TMDL was completed and approved by EPA February 9, 2010. In the SBA, the Allison Creek 17060209SL028\_03 assessment unit was found to be meeting water quality standards and sediment is not impairing the cold water aquatic life beneficial use.

Section 2.3, Pollutant/Beneficial Use Support Status Relationship for sediment, pages 31-32.

Section 2.4, Summary and Analysis of Exiting Water Quality Data for Sediment (Total Suspended Solids) page47-48.

Section 3.1, Nonpoint sources, pollutant source inventory, sediment, page 52.

Section 4, Summary of Past and Present Pollution Control Efforts, Nonpoint sources, pages 53-54.

Appendix B, Table B-3; Data sources for Allison Creek; Lower Salmon River Subbasin Assessment, page 111.  
CB, 3/10

ID17060209SL056_04	Rock Creek - 4th Order	3.73	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Assessments and TMDLs have been approved by EPA, February 9, 2010. Data collected in Rock Creek (total suspended solids), identified sediment in concentrations greater than the load capacity. Sediment in the Idaho Water Quality Standards (IDAPA 58.01.02) is narrative, and Idaho has a requirement that sediment shall be limited to a quantity that does not impair beneficial uses. Sediment data for application in this TMDL are reported in terms of total suspended solids (TSS). The targets used to develop the loading calculations (Section 5.2, page 58) are a monthly average of 25 mg/L TSS with a maximum daily limit of 50 mg/L to allow for natural variability. Daily TSS load allocation for Rock Creek is located in Table 23, pages 61-62. A summary of the collected TSS concentrations is shown in Table B-5, page 113.

CB, 3/10.

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17060209SL057_02	John's Creek - 1st and 2nd order tributaries	44.3	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Assessments and TMDLs have been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 9, 2010. Data collected in John's Creek identified sediment in concentrations greater than the load capacity. Sediment in the Idaho Water Quality Standards (IDAPA 58.01.02) is narrative, and Idaho has a requirement that sediment shall be limited to a quantity that does not impair beneficial uses. Sediment data for application in this TMDL are reported in terms of total suspended solids (TSS). The targets used to develop the loading calculations (Section 5.2) are a monthly average of 25 mg/L TSS with a maximum daily limit of 50 mg/L to allow for natural variability. A summary of the collected TSS concentrations is shown in Table 20; daily TSS load allocation for John's Creek are listed on page 61. Data sources for John's Creek, Appendix B, Table B-7, page 115. CB, 3/10.

ID17060209SL057_03	Rock Creek - 3rd Order	6.56	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Assessments and TMDLs have been approved by EPA, February 9, 2010. Data collected in Rock Creek (total suspended solids), identified sediment in concentrations greater than the load capacity. Sediment in the Idaho Water Quality Standards (IDAPA 58.01.02) is narrative, and Idaho has a requirement that sediment shall be limited to a quantity that does not impair beneficial uses. Sediment data for application in this TMDL are reported in terms of total suspended solids (TSS). The targets used to develop the loading calculations (Section 5.2, page 58) are a monthly average of 25 mg/L TSS with a maximum daily limit of 50 mg/L to allow for natural variability. Daily TSS load allocation for Rock Creek is located in Table 23, pages 61-62. A summary of the collected TSS concentrations is shown in Table B-5, page 113. CB, 3/10.

ID17060209SL058_02	Grave Creek - headwaters to unnamed tributary	27.44	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Subbasin Assessment (SBA) and TMDL was completed and approved by EPA February 9, 2010. In the SBA, the Grave Creek 17060209SL058\_02 assessment unit was found to be meeting water quality standards and sediment is not impairing the cold water aquatic life beneficial use.

Section 2.3, Pollutant/Beneficial Use Support Status Relationship for sediment, pages 31-32.

Section 2.4, Summary and Analysis of Exiting Water Quality Data for Sediment (Total Suspended Solids) page 47-48.

Section 3.1, Nonpoint sources, pollutant source inventory, sediment, page 52.

Section 4, Summary of Past and Present Pollution Control Efforts, Nonpoint sources, pages 53-54.

Appendix B, Table B-6; Data sources for Grave Creek; Lower Salmon River Subbasin Assessment, page 114.

CB, 3/10

ID17060209SL058_03	Grave Creek - unnamed trib to Rock Creek	3.38	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Subbasin Assessment (SBA) and TMDL was completed and approved by EPA February 9, 2010. In the SBA, the Divide Creek 17060209SL058\_03 assessment unit was found to be meeting water quality standards and sediment is not impairing the cold water aquatic life beneficial use.

Section 2.3, Pollutant/Beneficial Use Support Status Relationship for sediment, pages 31-32.

Section 2.4, Summary and Analysis of Exiting Water Quality Data for Sediment (Total Suspended Solids) page 47-48.

Section 3.1, Nonpoint sources, pollutant source inventory, sediment, page 52.

Section 4, Summary of Past and Present Pollution Control Efforts, Nonpoint sources, pages 53-54.

Appendix B, Table B-6; Data sources for Grave Creek; Lower Salmon River Subbasin Assessment, page 114.

CB, 3/10

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17060209SL060_02	Deep Creek - source to unnamed tributary	28.3	MILES
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### **Escherichia coli** TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Assessments and TMDLs have been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 9, 2010. E. coli bacteria in Deep Creek are above the 30-day geometric mean used to identify impairment during their most critical time periods (Section 2.4). The E. coli bacteria TMDL, section 5.1, is described on pages 56-58. Data for Deep Creek are listed in Appendix B, Table B-8, page 116. CB 1/10.

### **Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators** Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

In the Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Assessments and TMDLs, nutrient data for Deep Creek are found in Section 2.4, summary and analysis of existing water quality data, pages 45-46. Table 12, page 45, lists sample date, flow, dissolved oxygen, total phosphorus and nitrite+nitrate as nitrogen data for Deep Creek. CB, 3/10.

### **Sedimentation/Siltation** TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Assessments and TMDLs have been reviewed and approved by EPA, February 9, 2010. Data collected in Deep Creek identified sediment in concentrations greater than the load capacity. Sediment in the Idaho Water Quality Standards (IDAPA 58.01.02) is narrative, and Idaho has a requirement that sediment shall be limited to a quantity that does not impair beneficial uses. Sediment data for application in this TMDL are reported in terms of total suspended solids (TSS). The targets used to develop the loading calculations (Section 5.2) are a monthly average of 25 mg/L TSS with a maximum daily limit of 50 mg/L to allow for natural variability. A summary of the collected TSS concentrations is shown in Table 20; daily TSS load allocation for Deep Creek are listed on page 62-63. Data sources for Deep Creek, Appendix B, Table B-8, page 116. CB, 3/10.

### **Temperature, water** Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

Analysis of the existing continuous temperature data showed that Idaho's temperature criteria for the cold water aquatic life beneficial use was not violated for Deep Creek. Summary and analysis of existing water quality data are described in section 2.4, pages 40-41. Table B-8, data sources for Deep Creek; Lower Salmon River Subbasin Assessment, page 116. CB 3/10.

ID17060209SL062_02	Deer Creek - tributaries	20.87	MILES
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### **Sedimentation/Siltation** Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Subbasin Assessment (SBA) and TMDL was completed and approved by EPA February 9, 2010. In the SBA, the Deer Creek 17060209SL062\_02 assessment unit was found to be meeting water quality standards and sediment is not impairing the cold water aquatic life beneficial use.

Section 2.3, Pollutant/Beneficial Use Support Status Relationship for sediment, pages 31-32.

Section 2.4, Summary and Analysis of Existing Water Quality Data for Sediment (Total Suspended Solids) page 47-48.

Section 3.1, Nonpoint sources, pollutant source inventory, sediment, page 52.

Section 4, Summary of Past and Present Pollution Control Efforts, Nonpoint sources, pages 53-54.

Appendix B, Table B-2; Data sources for Deer Creek; Lower Salmon River Subbasin Assessment, page 117.

CB, 2/10

ID17060209SL062_02a	Deer Creek - source to WF Deer Creek	26.89	MILES
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### **Sedimentation/Siltation** Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

The Lower Salmon River and Hells Canyon Tributaries Subbasin Assessment (SBA) and TMDL was completed and approved by EPA February 9, 2010. In the SBA, the Deer Creek 17060209SL062\_02a assessment unit was found to be meeting water quality standards and sediment is not impairing the cold water aquatic life beneficial use.

Section 2.3, Pollutant/Beneficial Use Support Status Relationship for sediment, pages 31-32.

Section 2.4, Summary and Analysis of Existing Water Quality Data for Sediment (Total Suspended Solids) page 47-48.

Section 3.1, Nonpoint sources, pollutant source inventory, sediment, page 52.

Section 4, Summary of Past and Present Pollution Control Efforts, Nonpoint sources, pages 53-54.

Appendix B, Table B-2; Data sources for Deer Creek; Lower Salmon River Subbasin Assessment, page 117.

CB, 2/10

## 17060210 Little Salmon

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17060210SL001_02	Little Salmon River - 1st and 2nd order below Round Valley	98.51	MILES
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**Sedimentation/Siltation**

**Applicable WQS attained; reason for recovery unspecified**

This assessment unit was not listed based upon any data, rather it was probably subsumed under a larger listing of 'Little Salmon River, Source to Mouth'. A note in the assessment unit said that "Data exists to indicate spawning and rearing of salmonid species in this AU. However, since the data is not current, DEQ will put this assessment unit back in category 5 for sediment and conduct BURP inventory (s) of representative stream(s) in this AU to determine beneficial use support."

BURP inventory was completed in July 2007, and indicates that this assessment unit fully supports the beneficial uses of Cold Water Aquatic Life and Secondary Contact Recreation.

## Southwest

### 17050101 C. J. Strike Reservoir

ID17050102SW001L_0L	CJ Strike Reservoir - Bruneau Arm	2053.44	ACRES
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**Oxygen, Dissolved**

**TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The Snake-River-King-Hill TMDL also applies to the Bruneau arm of CJ Strike Reservoir. HS

**Phosphorus (Total)**

**TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The TMDL also addressed the Bruneau arm of CJ Strike Reservoir.

### 17050102 Bruneau

ID17050102SW001L_0L	CJ Strike Reservoir - Bruneau Arm	2053.44	ACRES
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**Oxygen, Dissolved**

**TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The Snake-River-King-Hill TMDL also applies to the Bruneau arm of CJ Strike Reservoir. HS

**Phosphorus (Total)**

**TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The TMDL also addressed the Bruneau arm of CJ Strike Reservoir.

ID17050102SW002_05	Jacks Creek - 5th order (Little Jacks Creek to mouth)	12.28	MILES
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**Oxygen, Dissolved**

**Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

`{\rtf1\ansi\deflang1033\pard\plain\fs17 DO is an observed effect, not a pollutant. Hawk Stone`

ID17050102SW022_02	Cougar Creek - 1st and 2nd order	40.77	MILES
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**Sedimentation/Siltation**

**Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

From Bruneau River TMDL, page 40:

A biological assessment for the Jarbidge watershed was completed by IDEQ and IDFG as part of the Jarbidge Bull Trout Watershed Advisory Group and for consultation with the USFWS. In this assessment, it was stated that Cougar Creek was intermittent and that it does not support a fishery. It was also noted that in "the upper portion above Cougar Spring [there] likely never was a fishery" (IDEQ 1999). These statements are consistent with the assessment of Cougar Creek provided in this document. Additionally, the Beneficial uses in the downstream stream segment, the Jarbidge River, have been documented as fully supporting its beneficial uses through the BURP process. Therefore, the basis for removing Cougar Creek from the §303(d) list is that it was listed in error, and that the ephemeral streams of the Jarbidge River, which Cougar Creek is one of, are not impacting the beneficial uses of the Jarbidge River. Therefore, the beneficial uses of the ephemeral streams are assumed to be fully supported. Consequently, a TMDL will not be completed and IDEQ will remove Cougar Creek from the §303(d).

Hawk Stone

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17050102SW022_03	Cougar Creek - 3rd order	20.01	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

**Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

From Bruneau River TMDL, page 40:

A biological assessment for the Jarbidge watershed was completed by IDEQ and IDFG as part of the Jarbidge Bull Trout Watershed Advisory Group and for consultation with the USFWS. In this assessment, it was stated that Cougar Creek was intermittent and that it does not support a fishery. It was also noted that in "the upper portion above Cougar Spring [there] likely never was a fishery" (IDEQ 1999). These statements are consistent with the assessment of Cougar Creek provided in this document. Additionally, the Beneficial uses in the downstream stream segment, the Jarbidge River, have been documented as fully supporting its beneficial uses through the BURP process. Therefore, the basis for removing Cougar Creek from the §303(d) list is that it was listed in error, and that the ephemeral streams of the Jarbidge River, which Cougar Creek is one of, are not impacting the beneficial uses of the Jarbidge River. Therefore, the beneficial uses of the ephemeral streams are assumed to be fully supported. Consequently, a TMDL will not be completed and IDEQ will remove Cougar Creek from the §303(d).

Hawk Stone

ID17050102SW025_02	Poison Creek - 1st and 2nd order section	60.67	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

**Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

From Bruneau River TMDL, page 40:

A biological assessment for the Jarbidge watershed was completed by IDEQ and IDFG as part of the Jarbidge Bull Trout Watershed Advisory Group and for consultation with the USFWS. In this assessment, it was stated that Poison Creek was intermittent (ephemeral) and that it does not support a fishery. These statements are consistent with the assessment of Poison Creek provided in this document. Additionally, the Beneficial uses in the downstream stream segment, the Jarbidge River, have been documented as fully supporting its beneficial uses through the BURP process. Therefore, the basis for removing Poison Creek from the §303(d) list is that it was listed in error, and that the ephemeral streams of the Jarbidge River, which Poison Creek is one of, are not impacting the beneficial uses of the Jarbidge River. Therefore, the beneficial uses of the ephemeral streams are assumed to be fully supported. Consequently, IDEQ's position is that Poison Creek is fully supporting its beneficial uses. Therefore, a TMDL for Poison Creek will not be completed and IDEQ will remove Poison Creek from the §303(d) list.

Hawk Stone

ID17050102SW025_03	Poison Creek - 3rd order	16.66	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

**Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

From Bruneau River TMDL, page 40:

A biological assessment for the Jarbidge watershed was completed by IDEQ and IDFG as part of the Jarbidge Bull Trout Watershed Advisory Group and for consultation with the USFWS. In this assessment, it was stated that Poison Creek was intermittent (ephemeral) and that it does not support a fishery. These statements are consistent with the assessment of Poison Creek provided in this document. Additionally, the Beneficial uses in the downstream stream segment, the Jarbidge River, have been documented as fully supporting its beneficial uses through the BURP process. Therefore, the basis for removing Poison Creek from the §303(d) list is that it was listed in error, and that the ephemeral streams of the Jarbidge River, which Poison Creek is one of, are not impacting the beneficial uses of the Jarbidge River. Therefore, the beneficial uses of the ephemeral streams are assumed to be fully supported. Consequently, IDEQ's position is that Poison Creek is fully supporting its beneficial uses. Therefore, a TMDL for Poison Creek will not be completed and IDEQ will remove Poison Creek from the §303(d) list.

Hawk Stone

ID17050102SW035_04	Buck Flat Draw - 4th order	10.21	MILES
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### Temperature, water

**Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

This entire assessment unit is dry by June. It is an ephemeral channel with sagebrush and juniper trees growing in the gully. The channel only ever carries flowing water during snowmelt or heavy rain. In each of these cases, temperature standards would be met. HS

17050103

Middle Snake-Succor

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17050103SW002_03	Sage Creek - 3rd order	7.53	MILES
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**Cause Unknown**

**Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

The mid-snake succor TMDL identified the cause of impairment as e. coli bacteria. HS

**Escherichia coli**

**TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

ID17050103SW006_03	Snake River - 3rd order unnamed tributaries near Sinker Cr.	7.46	MILES
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**Sedimentation/Siltation**

**Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

This assessment unit was listed in error. It was 'dragged' into the 303(d) list on the back of the larger Snake River section, which it (erroneously) shares a small piece of. HS

ID17050103SW006_07	Snake River - C.J. Strike Dam to Castle Creek	23.74	MILES
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**Sedimentation/Siltation**

**Applicable WQS attained; reason for recovery unspecified**

From the Mid-Snake Succor TMDL, page 72:

Both TSS and SSC have been monitored in the Snake River. As shown in Figures 2.7 through 2.10 and Table 10, except during spring runoff, instream concentrations are generally below the 50 mg/L target set in the SR-HC TMDL.

DEQ monitored both SSC and TSS and found a .94 coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>) both annually and during the irrigation season. This finding suggests that the suspended sediment samples are made primarily of silt material and not dominated by sand-sized or larger particles. Thus, the 50 mg/L target for SSC can be applied to TSS data.

The sediment data outlined above indicate that water column sediment is not impairing beneficial uses. Thus, DEQ recommends that the mainstem Snake River from CJ Strike to the Idaho/Oregon border be delisted for sediment.

HS

ID17050103SW025_03	Corder Creek - 3rd order	9.07	MILES
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**Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments**

**Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

Corder Creek has never been surveyed by DEQ's BURP monitoring system, and no other biota assessment is available. This assessment unit was listed in error. HS

### 17050107 Middle Owyhee

ID17050107SW011_03	Cabin & Corral Creeks - 3rd order sections	2.59	MILES
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**Escherichia coli**

**Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

From the North and Middle Fork Owyhee River TMDL Review, page 12:

The third order section of Cabin and Corral Creeks (ID17050107SW011\_03) is incorrectly listed as 'not fully supporting' secondary contact recreation. Prior to 2006, no bacteria data had ever been received for this assessment unit, because it is very hard to get to. In 2006, DEQ's BURP crew hiked down a steep canyon wall, and took a bacteria sample, which indicated 8.5 CFU of E. coli bacteria were present, far less than the 576 CFU required for follow-up sampling.

HS

### 17050108 Jordan

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17050108SW001_02	Lower Jordan Creek - 1st and 2nd order tributaries	34.37	MILES
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**Cause Unknown**

**Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

This assessment unit represents the small 1st and 2nd order tributaries to lower Jordan Creek (i.e. downstream of Williams Creek). It is mostly intermittent streams, with the only named stream being Stonehouse Gulch.

When Jordan Creek was placed on the 303(d) list, this assessment unit was 'involuntarily' caught up with that listing. There are no data to indicate whether the beneficial uses on this assessment unit are supported or not. Future monitoring is recommended, but until then, the assessment unit should be 'unassessed'.

From the Jordan Creek TMDL, page xxix:

"The analysis of water, sediment, and fish tissue results show the contamination is not a watershed issue as a whole, but is confined to the Jordan Creek water body itself."

Hawk Stone

**Fecal Coliform**

**Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

**Mercury**

**Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

**Oil and Grease**

**Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

**Sedimentation/Siltation**

**Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

ID17050108SW004_02	Upper Jordan Creek - 1st and 2nd order tributaries	102.44	MILES
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**Cause Unknown**

**Applicable QWS attained; according to new assessment method**

The Jordan TMDL identified the causes of pollution as mercury and temperature, and so the 'cause unknown' is being removed. HS

**Fecal Coliform**

**Applicable QWS attained; according to new assessment method**

From Jordan Creek TMDL, page xxi

"Bacteria levels in Upper Jordan Creek are meeting water quality standards. The listing of oil and grease as a pollutant of concern indicates that portions of the general surface water criteria are not being met. However, the sample results met water quality standards and did not show concentrations of concern."

Hawk Stone

**Oil and Grease**

**Applicable QWS attained; according to new assessment method**

**Sedimentation/Siltation**

**Applicable QWS attained; according to new assessment method**

From Jordan Creek TMDL, page xxviii:

"Additionally, an evaluation of the stream substrate, physical and habitat conditions do not show impairment."

HS

ID17050108SW004_03	Jordan Creek - 3rd order (Jacobs Gulch to Louse Creek)	13.43	MILES
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**Cause Unknown**

**Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

The Jordan Creek TMDL identified the sources of pollution as Temperature and Mercury, and so the 'cause unknown' is now known. HS

**Fecal Coliform**

**Applicable QWS attained; according to new assessment method**

The Jordan Creek TMDL says that "Bacteria levels in Upper Jordan Creek are meeting water quality standards." (page xxix) HS.

**Oil and Grease**

**Applicable QWS attained; according to new assessment method**

From the Jordan Creek TMDL, page xxix:

"The listing of oil and grease as a pollutant of concern indicates that portions of the general surface water criteria are not being met. However, the sample results met water quality standards and did not show concentrations of concern."

**Sedimentation/Siltation**

**Applicable QWS attained; according to new assessment method**

The Jordan Creek TMDL says that "an evaluation of the stream substrate, physical and habitat conditions do not show impairment." (page xxviii) HS

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17050108SW004_05	Jordan Creek - Big Boulder Creek to Williams Creek	3.37	MILES
<b>Cause Unknown</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; according to new assessment method</b>		
The Jordan TMDL identified the causes of pollution as temperature and mercury, and so the unknown cause is no longer unknown. HS			
<b>Fecal Coliform</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; according to new assessment method</b>		
The Jordan Creek TMDL says "Bacteria levels in Upper Jordan Creek are meeting water quality standards" (page xxix) HS			
<b>Oil and Grease</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; according to new assessment method</b>		
The Jordan Creek TMDL, page xxix, says "The listing of oil and grease as a pollutant of concern indicates that portions of the general surface water criteria are not being met. However, the sample results met water quality standards and did not show concentrations of concern"			
HS			
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; according to new assessment method</b>		
The Jordan Creek TMDL says "Additionally, an evaluation of the stream substrate, physical and habitat conditions do not show impairment." (page xxviii) HS			

ID17050108SW013_02	Rock Creek above Triangle Reservoir - 1st and 2nd order	64.23	MILES
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; according to new assessment method</b>		
The Jordan Creek TMDL, page xxvi, says: "Based on the Water Body Assessment Guidance, Rock Creek has a Condition Rating of 2, as determined by averaging at least two indices—in this case, the stream macroinvertebrate index and the stream habitat index scores. Therefore, habitat does not appear impaired by sediment. Additional analysis of the periphyton and macroinvertebrate data indicated only minor stressors, but no impairment.			
Based on hydrologic modeling and actual discharge measurements, optimum flow conditions are not present for at least 7 days during a calendar year. Since Rock Creek is intermittent, Water Quality Standards for intermittent water bodies would apply."			
HS			

ID17050108SW021_02	Cow Creek - 1st and 2nd order	55.12	MILES
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; according to new assessment method</b>		
Jordan TMDL, page 57:  "In Cow Creek, 70% of the macroinvertebrate assemblage was dominated by five taxa. Using a sediment tolerant-intolerant species indicator, or the fine sediment bioassessment index (FSBI) developed by Relyea, Minshall and Danehy (2000), a majority (80%) of the species have an assigned FSBI value which indicates the macroinvertebrate assemblage is moderately intolerant to fine sediment."  "The BLM also collected samples for total suspended solids (TSS) and total solids (TS) in 1977. Neither sample showed concentrations that would indicate a water quality concern for sediments."			
HS			

ID17050108SW021_03	Cow Creek - 3rd order (Wildcat Canyon to Soda Creek)	3.42	MILES
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; according to new assessment method</b>		
Jordan TMDL, page 57:  "In Cow Creek, 70% of the macroinvertebrate assemblage was dominated by five taxa. Using a sediment tolerant-intolerant species indicator, or the fine sediment bioassessment index (FSBI) developed by Relyea, Minshall and Danehy (2000), a majority (80%) of the species have an assigned FSBI value which indicates the macroinvertebrate assemblage is moderately intolerant to fine sediment."  "The BLM also collected samples for total suspended solids (TSS) and total solids (TS) in 1977. Neither sample showed concentrations that would indicate a water quality concern for sediments."			
HS			

### 17050111 North And Middle Fork Boise

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17050111SW001_02	MF Boise River - 1st and 2nd order forested tributaries	199.79	MILES
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**Arsenic**

**Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

Data were provided by Idaho Conservation League that show the drinking water, and contact recreation standards for Arsenic were violated 85% of the time below a 100m mixing zone on Montezuma Creek, which is no longer part of this assessment unit.

The Montezuma Creek assessment unit (ID17050111SW001\_02b) has been listed for arsenic impairment.

12/8/09 HS.

ID17050111SW014_03	Crooked River, Pikes Fork and Beaver Creek - 3rd order	3.86	MILES
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**Sedimentation/Siltation**

**Applicable QQS attained; threatened water no longer threatened**

DEQ listed Crooked River as 'threatened' based upon our 2000 Subbasin Assessment. Recent monitoring data (BURP) indicates that the beneficial uses are in fact fully supported.

It was never intended to place this stream on the 303(d) list, only to classify it as 'threatened'.

Hawk Stone

ID17050111SW016_02	Meadow Creek - 1st and 2nd order	7.28	MILES
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**Sedimentation/Siltation**

**Applicable QQS attained; threatened water no longer threatened**

DEQ listed Meadow Creek as 'threatened' based upon our 2000 Subbasin Assessment. Recent monitoring data (BURP) indicates that the beneficial uses are in fact fully supported.

It was never intended to place this stream on the 303(d) list, only to classify it as 'threatened'.

Hawk Stone

ID17050111SW017_02	French Creek - entire watershed	10.83	MILES
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**Sedimentation/Siltation**

**Applicable QQS attained; threatened water no longer threatened**

DEQ listed French Creek as 'threatened' based upon our 2000 Subbasin Assessment. Recent monitoring data (BURP) indicates that the beneficial uses are in fact fully supported. 2008 perfect 3/3/3 BURP score.

It was never intended to place this stream on the 303(d) list, only to classify it as 'threatened'.

Hawk Stone

### 17050112 Boise-Mores

ID17050112SW009_02	Mores Creek - 1st and 2nd order	133.17	MILES
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**Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments**

**Applicable QQS attained; according to new assessment method**

The Mores Creek TMDL identified the cause of the biota impairment as sediment, temperature and flow alteration. HS

**Sedimentation/Siltation**

**TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

**Temperature, water**

**TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

ID17050112SW009_03	Mores Creek - 3rd order (Hayfork Creek to Elk Creek)	12.29	MILES
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**Temperature, water**

**TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

<b>ID17050112SW009_04</b>	<b>Mores Creek - 4th order (Elk Creek to Grimes Creek)</b>	<b>8.84</b>	<b>MILES</b>
<b>Cause Unknown</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; reason for recovery unspecified</b>		
The Mores Creek TMDL identified the cause of impairment as temperature, sediment and flow alteration. Hence the unknown cause is no longer unknown. HS			
<b>Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; reason for recovery unspecified</b>		
The Mores Creek TMDL identified the cause of biota impairment as temperature, sediment and flow alteration. Hence this cause is being replaced with the more specific information. HS			
<b>Fishes Bioassessments</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; reason for recovery unspecified</b>		
<b>Habitat Assessment (Streams)</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; reason for recovery unspecified</b>		
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>	<b>TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)</b>		
<b>Temperature, water</b>	<b>TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)</b>		
<b>ID17050112SW009_06</b>	<b>Mores Creek - 6th order (Grimes Creek to mouth)</b>	<b>9.36</b>	<b>MILES</b>
<b>Temperature, water</b>	<b>TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)</b>		
<b>ID17050112SW013_02</b>	<b>Grimes Creek - 1st and 2nd order</b>	<b>153.46</b>	<b>MILES</b>
<b>Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; reason for recovery unspecified</b>		
The Mores Creek TMDL identified the source of biota impairment as temperature. The 'biota' impairment is therefore replaced by temperature. HS			
<b>Temperature, water</b>	<b>TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)</b>		
<b>ID17050112SW013_04</b>	<b>Grimes Creek - 4th order (Clear Creek to Granite Creek)</b>	<b>9.53</b>	<b>MILES</b>
<b>Temperature, water</b>	<b>TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)</b>		
<b>ID17050112SW013_05</b>	<b>Grimes Creek - 5th order (Granite Creek to mouth)</b>	<b>14.65</b>	<b>MILES</b>
<b>Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; reason for recovery unspecified</b>		
The Mores Creek TMDL identified the cause of the biota impairment as temperature, sediment and habitat alteration. I have replaced the 'biota' cause with the actual causes. HS			
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>	<b>TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)</b>		
<b>Temperature, water</b>	<b>TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)</b>		

**17050113**

**South Fork Boise**

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17050113SW004_02	SF Boise River (Anderson Dam to Arrowrock) - 1st & 2nd orde	153.4	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### Applicable QWS attained; reason for recovery unspecified

From the SF Boise TMDL, page 43:

The 2nd order AU (004\_02) was listed on the 2008 Integrated Report as impaired by unknown pollutants. The data from 1998 BURP surveys for two streams in this AU Cayuse Creek and Rough Creek, resulted in scores below 2.0. Rough Creek had a low canopy cover score and a low bank stability percentage, indicating that sediment may be the cause of impairment. Rough Creek was sampled for subsurface fine sediment in 2008, with results showing 7% subsurface fine sediment, which is well below the recommended limit of 27% subsurface fines. In addition, the banks appeared to be mostly covered and stable with a well-developed riparian community and adequate canopy cover consisting mainly of willow and mixed grasses (see photos 11 and 12 in Appendix I). Cayuse Creek was determined to be intermittent, meaning that it usually dries up for a portion of the summer. When the scores from the 1998 Cayuse Creek sample are omitted, the average scores for the other BURP sites (Rough Creek) indicate full support of beneficial uses.

HS 1/8/10

ID17050113SW005_02	Tributaries to Anderson Ranch Reservoir - 1st and 2nd order	81.96	MILES
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### Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

### Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

From the SF Boise TMDL, page 45:

Goat and Lester Creeks are intermittent streams and usually dry up in the summer. Because beneficial uses cannot be attained in these stream segments, only the data from Evans and Wilson Creeks will be used to assess the status of this AU. Evans Creek was sampled in 1998 and 2007. Although the macroinvertebrate sampling results from the 2007 sample will not be available until the fall of 2008, it is presumed that the result will not alter the overall conclusion of this assessment. According to the BURP data, this AU is fully supporting beneficial uses and no TMDL is necessary at this time.

HS

ID17050113SW007L_0L	Little Camas Reservoir	966.18	ACRES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)

Based on monitoring throughout the summer of 2009, the source of impairment was determined not to be sediment, but rather low water levels and the resulting algal blooms.

HS

ID17050113SW010_05	Lime Creek - 5th order	4.07	MILES
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### Temperature, water

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

ID17050113SW015_02	SF Boise River - 1st and 2nd order tribs, Willow to Big Smoky	60.98	MILES
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### Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

### Applicable QWS attained; reason for recovery unspecified

This assessment unit was originally placed on the 303(d) list because of a failed 1998 BURP site in Big Water Gulch.

The TMDL (page 48) says:

The USFS has completed several habitat improvement projects in this water body unit since 2000. These include culvert replacements for fish passage, trail ford rehabilitation, and dispersed recreation rehabilitation. ... The average BURP survey score for the 2nd order AU is 2.0, indicating full support of beneficial uses... BURP data suggests that this water body unit is fully supporting beneficial uses. No TMDL is necessary at this time.

A 2008 BURP site on Kelley Creek scored a rare perfect 3/3/3 score, and indicates that the assessment unit fully meets its beneficial uses.

Hawk Stone

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17050113SW018_03	Little Smoky, Salt & Grindstone Creeks - 3rd order sections	10.99	MILES
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### Cause Unknown

**Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

From TMDL, page 50:

Although Grindstone Creek (2004STWF034) had data that produced low scores in 2004, data from that survey did show low fine sediment, high bank stability, and adequate canopy cover. The survey done in 2005 (2005STWF011) was done upstream of the 2004 sample and scored very high in SMI, SHI, and SFI. Other 3rd order streams in the area had scores that suggest full support of beneficial uses. No TMDL is necessary at this time.

### Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

**Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

### Habitat Assessment (Streams)

**Applicable QWS attained; due to restoration activities**

From the TMDL, page 50:

Although Grindstone Creek (2004STWF034) had data that produced low scores in 2004, data from that survey did show low fine sediment, high bank stability, and adequate canopy cover. The survey done in 2005 (2005STWF011) was done upstream of the 2004 sample and scored very high in SMI, SHI, and SFI. Other 3rd order streams in the area had scores that suggest full support of beneficial uses. No TMDL is necessary at this time.

ID17050113SW032_03	Smith Creek - 3rd order (Mule Gulch to SF Boise River)	16.45	MILES
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### Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

**Applicable QWS attained; reason for recovery unspecified**

From the SF Boise TMDL, page 53:

Smith Creek is listed for unknown pollutants in the 3rd order stream segment. Some non-Tier I BURP scores indicate that sediment may be a pollutant of concern for this segment. Core sampling of subsurface fine sediment showed an average of 24% fine sediment, which is below the recommended limit of 27%. BURP assessments of 3rd order Smith Creek show relatively high values of bank stability (84% in 1999, 97% in 2006). Sediment does not appear to be impairing the beneficial uses of 3rd order Smith Creek. Satellite imagery shows nine constructed flow and habitat alterations on the 3rd order AU of Smith Creek. Much of lower Smith Creek is dewatered for several months each summer.

The TMDL identified the problem in Smith Creek as temperature and flow alteration. In delisting this assessment unit for the 'Combined Biota' cause, I will re-list it with Temperature and flow alteration as the cause. HS

**17050114**

**Lower Boise**

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## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17050114SW003_02	Indian Creek and tributaries - 1st and 2nd order	280.3	MILES
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**Fecal Coliform** **Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

This assessment unit is the first and second order tributaries to Indian Creek, and is almost always dry. It was put on the 303d list because the original Indian Creek assessment unit was called "Indian Creek, headwaters to mouth". When assessment units were broken down into stream-order segments, this part remained listed.

What should have happened is that the lower (wet) sections of Indian Creek would remain listed, and have a TMDL written, while the upper sections (i.e. this one) were identified as not being impaired. Until now, this step was not taken.

Analysis of aerial photographs, and two dry BURP sites, prove that this stream is usually dry, and only flows during large precipitation events, if at all. Sediment, Eutrophication and Fecal Coliform are all pollutants that were thought to affect lower Indian Creek, and do not affect this part of the watershed.

From the Lower Boise River TMDL Review:

"There is no evidence of anything more than ephemeral flow east of Pleasant Valley Road, in Ada County. Some evidence of intermittent flow is present between Pleasant Valley Road and South Cole Road, in Ada County. There are three flow control structures in Caldwell Draw and one in Slater Creek. East of South Cole Road, North Indian Creek is impounded, with no observed flow below the dam. There is no evidence of flow in the channel west of the impoundment until Cloverdale Road, where another large impoundment has been constructed in the stream channel just south of Kuna-Mora Road, on the east side of Cloverdale Road. North of Kuna-Mora Road the channel of North Indian Creek has been obliterated by cultivated fields, and meander scars are still visible in satellite images. Several impoundments have been constructed throughout the AU, and very little water is visible in the basins. "

Hawk Stone 1/19/10

**Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators** **Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

**Sedimentation/Siltation** **Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

ID17050114SW003_03	Indian, North Indian and Sand Creeks - 3rd order sections	57.21	MILES
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**Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators** **Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

This assessment unit is the third order sections of Indian, North Indian and Sand Creeks, and is almost always dry. It does NOT include Indian Creek Reservoir. It was put on the 303d list because the original Indian Creek assessment unit was called "Indian Creek, headwaters to mouth". When assessment units were broken down into stream-order segments, this part remained listed.

What should have happened is that the lower (wet) sections of Indian Creek would remain listed, and have a TMDL written, while the upper sections (i.e. this one) were identified as not being impaired. Until now, this step was not taken.

Analysis of aerial photographs, and three dry BURP sites, prove that this stream is usually dry, and only flows during large precipitation events, if at all. Sediment, Eutrophication and Fecal Coliform are all pollutants that were thought to affect lower Indian Creek, and do not affect this part of the watershed. A single BURP site, in 1997, found flowing water, but it was outside of the index period, and so should not be used in assessing beneficial uses.

From the Lower Boise River TMDL Review:

"In addition to numerous small impoundments on Indian Creek, there are three dams and two impoundments in Caldwell Draw (between Sheep and Indian Creeks) and one in Sheep Creek that appear to capture all available surface water. The IDFG frequently promotes salvage fishing from Indian Creek Reservoir in dry years and waits until a relatively wet year to restock the reservoir. The reservoir was classified by the IDFG as "dry" from 2001 through 2006.

In 1999, the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) collected water quality data from the inlet of the reservoir and from Indian Creek above the confluence with the New York Canal. BOR data indicate that criteria and TMDL targets for the Lower Boise TMDL are met at the sample locations when flow is present."

Hawk Stone 1/19/10

**Sedimentation/Siltation** **Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

**Temperature, water** **Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

ID17050114SW003_04	Indian and Sand Creeks - 4th order above 11th Ave. in Nampa	27.26	MILES
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**Cause Unknown** **Applicable QWS attained; reason for recovery unspecified**

Lower Boise TMDL has identified the cause of impairment as temperature. HS

**Sedimentation/Siltation** **Applicable QWS attained; reason for recovery unspecified**

Data collected by BOR in 1999 document SSC between 1 and 14 mg/L and DO from 7.0 to 12 mg/L (pg. 173). Data collected in 2008 document DO between 8.29 and 11.0 mg/L, and SSC between 4.9 and 7.0 mg/L (pg. 179). All QWS criteria are met. Susan Beattie.

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17050114SW004_06	Lake Lowell	6056.53	ACRES
<b>Cause Unknown</b>		<b>Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)</b>	
Lake Lowell TMDL indicates that the 'unknown' impairment is actually Total Phosphorus. HS			
ID17050114SW005_06a	Boise River-Star to Middleton	11.3	MILES
<b>Phosphorus (Total)</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
9/7/2010 (NED) - Per EPA's letter dated 10/13/2009, regarding the final list of water and pollutant that EPA is adding to DEQ's final 2008 IR, DEQ has reexamined all the available data and information concerning the waters originally included in WQLS 2727 (now included in AU ID17050114SW005_06a and 06b). Based on that review, DEQ has concluded that the segment from Middleton to Indian Creek is impaired for total phosphorus. However, there is insufficient data to conclude that the reach from Star to Middleton has a nutrient impairment. Therefore, until there is sufficient data to suggest there is a nutrient impairment, DEQ is proposing to delist TP from AU17050114SW005_06a. The following reports were used in the aforementioned assessments:			
MacCoy, D.E. 2004. Water-quality and biological conditions in the Lower Boise River, Ada and Canyon Counties, Idaho, 1994-2002. USGS Report 2004-5128.			
IDEQ 2001. Lower Boise River Nutrient Subbasin Assessment.			
ID17050114SW006_02	Mason Creek - entire watershed	29.82	MILES
<b>Cause Unknown</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
This was listed as 'cause unknown' based on a suspected nutrient impairment. The lower Boise TMDL review found that although phosphorus levels may exceed targets set in the Snake River Hells Canyon TMDL, this stream reach itself is not impaired. I.e. it contributes to a phosphorus impairment elsewhere.			
"The USGS and ISDA have collected data from one TMDL control location between 2003 and 2008 and DEQ collected BURP data from this AU in 2003 (BURP Site ID 2003SBOIA050). Based on the sample results reported by the data collection agencies, sediment and bacteria exceed criteria and TMDL targets. Reported values of DO and temperature are within criteria. The BURP scores, which include fish and macroinvertebrate data, were low and resulted in a determination that aquatic life and recreation beneficial uses are not supported in this AU. " (Susan Beattie)			
HS			
ID17050114SW010_03	Fivemile Creek - 3rd order	22.64	MILES
<b>Cause Unknown</b>		<b>Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)</b>	
'Cause Unknown' has been identified as sedimentation. HS			
<b>Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments</b>		<b>Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)</b>	
'Cause Unknown' and the cause of the impaired biota has been identified as sedimentation. HS			
<b>Fishes Bioassessments</b>		<b>Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)</b>	
<b>Habitat Assessment (Streams)</b>		<b>Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)</b>	
ID17050114SW011a_06	Boise River - Diversion Dam to Eagle Island	32.15	MILES
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; due to restoration activities</b>	
Sediment levels are no longer impairing beneficial uses in this part of the Boise River:			
USGS data collected between 2003 and 2008 document suspended solids concentrations ranges from 2 to 45 mg/L with 90% of samples <18 mg/L and annual average of 8 mg/L (Refer to pg. 145-148 of the LBR TMDL Five-Year Review). According to the technical appendices of the Lower Boise River TMDL (1999) document that COLD is no longer impaired by sediment when TSS is < 20 mg/L. (Susan Beattie) HS			

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17050114SW015_03	Willow Creek - 3rd order	18.36	MILES
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### Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

**Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

The Lower Boise River TMDL identifies the cause of impairment as sediment. HS

### Temperature, water

**Applicable QWS attained; according to new assessment method**

USGS collected data in 2005 document SSC from 12 to 24 mg/L, and temperature from 13.4 to 20.2 °C (pg. 150). City of Boise collected temperature data in 2004 and data in July record temperatures a one-time high of 25.8 °C and on one day (7/19) an average of 23.8 °C. (pg. 265-275), all other days within criteria for MOD (Seasonal COLD). ISDA collected data in 2001 document TSS from 4 to 196 mg/L with an annual average of 34.9 mg/L. This is above the threshold of 20 mg/L identified as supporting COLD uses in the lower Boise TMDL technical appendices (1999). Temperature is documented from 3.2 to 20.4 °C. The data indicate impairment by sediment using the rationale for COLD use support established in the lower Boise TMDL technical appendices and other approved TMDLs. (Susan Beattie)

ID17050114SW017_06	Sand Hollow Creek - Sharp Road to Snake River	2.67	MILES
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### Cause Unknown

**Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

This was listed as 'cause unknown' based on a suspected nutrient impairment. The lower Boise TMDL review found that although phosphorus levels may exceed targets set in the Snake River Hells Canyon TMDL, this stream reach itself is not impaired. I.e. it contributes to a phosphorus impairment elsewhere. HS

## 17050115 Middle Snake-payette

ID17050115SW001_08	Snake River - Boise River to Weiser River	73.58	MILES
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### Phosphorus (Total)

**TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

## 17050121 Middle Fork Payette

ID17050121SW005_02	Upper MF Payette River - 1st and 2nd order	122.02	MILES
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### Temperature, water

**Applicable QWS attained; according to new assessment method**

The Middle Fork Payette River "source to mouth" was listed as being impaired for temperature and DEQ conducted a potential-natural-vegetation TMDL.

This assessment unit represents the upper part of the MF Payette River (above Bull Creek), and many small tributaries. As part of the TMDL effort, a temperature logger was placed just below the lower end of this assessment unit, and "salmonid spawning and the coldwater aquatic life criteria were both met." (TMDL page xiii).

The shade analysis also shows that the vast majority of this assessment unit is at or above its target shade. The small section of 10-20% below target is part of natural background variation.

Furthermore, two BURP sites in the assessment unit (Wet Foot and Trail Creek) show that it is meeting its beneficial uses. In fact, Wet Foot Creek scored a perfect 3/3/3 rating, and bull trout were found.

This part of the MF Payette River meets its beneficial uses. Hawk Stone 1/14/10

ID17050121SW007_02	Silver Creek - 1st and 2nd order	23.91	MILES
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### Temperature, water

**TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

The headwaters of Silver Creek (including Long Fork Silver Creek) were identified as having a mild temperature impairment in the MF Payette TMDL, and were given shade targets. HS

## 17050122 Payette

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17050122SW017_02	Big Willow Creek - 1st and 2nd order	164.87	MILES
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**Temperature, water** **Applicable WQS attained; reason for recovery unspecified**

The Big Willow TMDL shows that the second order sections of Big Willow Creek are mostly ephemeral. The small section that does flow (about one mile) mostly meets its shade target (within a statistically insignificant 9% band). There are a couple of hundred feet that are below shade targets, but some level of disturbance is a natural part of the watershed.

See page 72 of the TMDL for a shade map.

Lower parts of Big Willow clearly do not meet their shade targets. This upper part, on balance, does. Hawk Stone

ID17050122SW017_04	Big Willow Creek - 4th order (Dry Creek to Payette Ditch)	13.29	MILES
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**Sedimentation/Siltation** **Applicable WQS attained; reason for recovery unspecified**

From the Big Willow 5 year review, page 164:  
'ISDA collected data in 2007 which range from 2.4 to 10.6 mg/L'

**Temperature, water** **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

ID17050122SW017_06	Big Willow Creek - 6th order (Payette Ditch, Birding Island)	15.69	MILES
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**Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments** **Applicable WQS attained; reason for recovery unspecified**

Source of Impairment has been identified as temperature. HS

**Temperature, water** **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

### 17050124 Weiser

ID17050124SW001_05	Weiser River - Keithly Cr. to Crane Cr.	20.72	MILES
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**Phosphorus (Total)** **Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

6/2/2010 (NED) - During the development of the Weiser River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL, approved 01/19/2007, diel monitoring was conducted which did not indicate an exceedance of the dissolved oxygen criteria nor was nuisance aquatic growth detected by dissolved oxygen. Therefore, it has been determined that nutrients are not impairing the designated uses in the lower Weiser River. Refer to page 92 of the TMDL for additional information.

ID17050124SW001_06	Weiser River - Crane Creek to Galloway Dam	4.66	MILES
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**Escherichia coli** **Applicable WQS attained; reason for recovery unspecified**

From the Weiser River TMDL, page xxvii:

Bacteria monitoring conducted in 2001 and 2002 showed Idaho water quality geometric mean criteria were not exceeded, indicating primary contact recreation is fully supported.

HS 1/6/2010

**Phosphorus (Total)** **Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

6/2/2010 (NED) - During the development of the Weiser River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL, approved 01/19/2007, diel monitoring was conducted which did not indicate an exceedance of the dissolved oxygen criteria nor was nuisance aquatic growth detected by dissolved oxygen. Therefore, it has been determined that nutrients are not impairing the designated uses in the lower Weiser River. Refer to page 92 of the TMDL for additional information.

**Sedimentation/Siltation** **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

**Temperature, water** **TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17050124SW001_06a Weiser River - Galloway Dam to Snake River		16.98	MILES
<b>Escherichia coli</b>	<b>TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)</b>		
<b>Phosphorus (Total)</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>		
6/2/2010 (NED) - During the development of the Weiser River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL, approved 01/19/2007, diel monitoring was conducted which did not indicate an exceedance of the dissolved oxygen criteria nor was nuisance aquatic growth detected by dissolved oxygen. Therefore, it has been determined that nutrients are not impairing the designated uses in the lower Weiser River. Refer to page 92 of the TMDL for additional information.			
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>	<b>TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)</b>		
<b>Temperature, water</b>	<b>TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)</b>		

ID17050124SW002_02 Cove Creek - entire watershed		44.74	MILES
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>		
Page xxix of the Weiser River TMDL says:			
Impaired designated uses: Intermittent water body; no designated uses			
TMDL goal: No TMDL required, intermittent water body			
Further listing recommendations: Remove water body from §303(d) list			
Cove Creek has been determined to be an intermittent water body, so Idaho water quality standards and criteria for intermittent water bodies apply.			
Cove Creek is a source of total phosphorus and sediment to the lower Weiser River.			
Further assessment and allocations for lower Weiser River tributaries will be required to target critical periods and areas of concern. The final loading analysis completed in the subbasin assessment will assist in identifying these critical periods and areas of concern.			
HS 1/8/10			

ID17050124SW003_05 Crane Creek - Crane Creek Reservoir Dam to mouth		17.17	MILES
<b>Phosphorus (Total)</b>	<b>Applicable QWS attained; reason for recovery unspecified</b>		
The Weiser River TMDL, page xxx, says:			
To meet the target/allocation established for the lower Weiser River, a total phosphorus reduction from the Crane Creek needs to occur. Water quality data for Crane Creek showed that the May through September total phosphorus load would need to be reduced by 64-73% to reach the total phosphorus target for the lower Weiser River.			
I.e. Crane Creek itself is not impaired by phosphorus, but an allocation has been given to it to aid a downstream waterbody.			
1/8/10 HS			

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17050124SW004L_0L	Crane Creek Reservoir	2315.37	ACRES
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; according to new assessment method</b>	
Crane Creek Reservoir was extensively monitored during the summer of 2007. The following is excerpted from the final report, attached to this assessment unit:			
Idaho's water quality criterion for turbidity is outlined in IDAPA 58.01.02.250(02):			
Turbidity, below any applicable mixing zone set by the Department, shall not exceed background turbidity by more than fifty (50) NTU instantaneously or more than twenty-five (25) NTU for more than ten (10) consecutive days.			
During the summer, there are no inflows to Crane Creek Reservoir. With no exterior sources of sediment, turbidity in the reservoir is caused solely by wave action on the shore and by fish stirring up sediments, both of which may be considered natural background processes. Despite the high turbidity, the levels of suspended sediment are not particularly elevated, probably because of the very fine nature of the clay particles.			
It is therefore concluded that the reservoir does not exceed Idaho standards for turbidity, nor for suspended sediment.			
Hawk Stone			

ID17050124SW007_05	Weiser River - Hornet Creek to Little Weiser River	24.37	MILES
<b>Phosphorus (Total)</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; reason for recovery unspecified</b>	
From the Weiser River TMDL, page xxviii:			
Assessment Guidance (Grafe et al. 2002). The overall "Condition Rating" for the upper Weiser River segment indicates the segment is fully supporting cold water aquatic life. Neither a nutrient nor a sediment total maximum daily load nor allocations are required. Total phosphorus concentrations are well below the target concentration in the middlelower Weiser River segments and the target for the Snake River. The upper Weiser River segment is the only segment with permitted point source discharges. Waste load allocations for these permitted facilities will be established based on their current permitted discharge levels. Additional bacteria monitoring showed no exceedence of the geometric mean criteria and primary contact recreation is fully supported.			
HS 1/8/10			
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; reason for recovery unspecified</b>	
<b>Temperature, water</b>		<b>TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)</b>	

ID17050124SW007_05a	Weiser River - Little Weiser River to Keithly Creek	7.37	MILES
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>		<b>TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)</b>	
<b>Temperature, water</b>		<b>TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)</b>	

ID17050124SW008_04	Little Weiser River - Grays Creek to mouth	20.42	MILES
<b>Phosphorus (Total)</b>		<b>Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
6/2/2010 (NED) - During the development of the Weiser River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL, approved 01/19/2007, diel monitoring was conducted which did not indicate an exceedence of the dissolved oxygen criteria nor was nuisance aquatic growth detected by dissolved oxygen. Therefore, it has been determined that nutrients are not impairing the designated uses in the lower Weiser River. Refer to page 92 of the TMDL for additional information.			

## Upper Snake

**17040104 Palisades**

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17040104SK024_03	Indian Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to Palisades Reservoir	3.21	MILES
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**Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments**      **Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

3/15/2010 - Based on the Palisades Subbasin and TMDL approved 02/20/2001, it was determined that all observed conditions appear to be natural characteristics of the drainage. Refer to page 57 of the TMDL for justification. NED and MLB

ID17040104SK028_04	Rainey Creek - source to mouth	12.46	MILES
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**Fecal Coliform**      **Applicable WQS attained; due to change in WQS**

Fecal Coliform delisted and replaced by e-coli due to change in WQS. 3-29-10 SR

### 17040105      Salt

ID17040105SK006_02	Stump Creek - source to Idaho/Wyoming border	56.11	MILES
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**Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments**      **Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

MT: No BURP associated with this AU, insufficient data to support a listing.

### 17040201      Idaho Falls

ID17040201SK001_05	Snake River - Dry Bed Creek to river mile 791 (T01N, R37E, S	5.72	MILES
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**Sedimentation/Siltation**      **Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

1/07/2010 - According to the Idaho Falls Subbasin Assessment and TMDL, dated August 25, 2004, The South Fork Willow Creek has been 303(d) listed for sediment; however, this stream no longer exists as a natural watercourse. Since the construction of Ririe Dam in the 1970's the flow in the Willow Creek/Sand Creek complex has been controlled for irrigation. Willow Creek, including both the North Fork and the South Fork have been converted to canal conveyance structures with straightened channels and riprap style bank reinforcement. No water flows in these channels during the non-irrigation season. Therefore, DEQ recommended that South Fork Willow Creek be "delisted" from the 303(d) list and moved to Category 3 for being a canal. NED

ID17040201SK002_05	South Fork Willow Creek - source to mouth	6.87	MILES
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**Sedimentation/Siltation**      **Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

1/07/2010 - The Idaho Falls Subbasin Assessment and TMDL, dated August 25, 2004 states the following on page 13: "The South Fork Willow Creek has been 303(d) listed for sediment; however, this stream no longer exists as a natural watercourse. Since the construction of Ririe Dam in the 1970's the flow in the Willow Creek/Sand Creek complex has been controlled for irrigation. Willow Creek, including both the North Fork and the South Fork have been converted to canal conveyance structures with straightened channels and riprap style bank reinforcement. No water flows in these channels during the non-irrigation season. Therefore, it is recommended that the South Fork Willow Creek be "delisted" from the 303(d) list" and moved to Category 3 for being a canal. NED

ID17040201SK003_05	North Fork Willow Creek - source to mouth	10.21	MILES
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**Sedimentation/Siltation**      **Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)**

1/07/2010 - The Idaho Falls Subbasin Assessment and TMDL, dated August 25, 2004 states the following on page 13: "The South Fork Willow Creek has been 303(d) listed for sediment; however, this stream no longer exists as a natural watercourse. Since the construction of Ririe Dam in the 1970's the flow in the Willow Creek/Sand Creek complex has been controlled for irrigation. Willow Creek, including both the North Fork and the South Fork have been converted to canal conveyance structures with straightened channels and riprap style bank reinforcement. No water flows in these channels during the non-irrigation season. Therefore, it is recommended that South Fork Willow Creek be "delisted" from the 303(d) list" and moved to Category 3 for being a canal. NED

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17040201SK008_02	Birch Creek - source to mouth	29.33	MILES
<b>Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments</b>		<b>Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)</b>	
01/13/2010 - The TMDL determined that sediment from bank erosion is the cause of the impairment. Sediment allocations for Birch Creek are discussed on page 43 of the Idaho Falls Subbasin Assessment and TMDL, dated 8/25/2004 and approved 11/22/2004. NED			

ID17040201SK008_03	Birch Creek - source to mouth	6.21	MILES
<b>Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments</b>		<b>Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)</b>	
12/28/2009 - The TMDL determined that sediment from bank erosion is the cause of the impairment. Sediment allocations for Birch Creek are discussed on page 43 of the Idaho Falls Subbasin Assessment and TMDL, dated 8/25/2004 and approved 11/22/2004. NED			

### 17040202 Upper Henrys

ID17040202SK018_03	Buffalo River - source to Elk Creek	9.11	MILES
<b>Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments</b>		<b>Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
Previous listing was based on Chick Creek assessment. There is no data on the Buffalo River. Chick Creek was split from this AU so all uses for this current AU are not assessed. 3-16-10 SR			

### 17040204 Teton

ID17040204SK005_04	Moody Creek - confluence of North and South Fork Moody Cre	19.57	MILES
<b>Cause Unknown</b>		<b>Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)</b>	
03/29/2010 - During the development of the Teton River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL it was determined that the cause of the impairment was Total Phosphorus. Therefore, Cause Unknown was delisted and TP was added and moved to Category 4a for having an approved TMDL (Supplement to the Teton River TMDL-Moody, Fox, and Spring Creeks approved 9/26/2003). NED			

ID17040204SK014_04	Teton River - Felt Dam outlet to Milk Creek	1.66	MILES
<b>Cause Unknown</b>		<b>Data and/or information lacking to determine water quality status; original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3)</b>	
03/29/2010 - During the development of the Teton River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL it was determined that the cause of the impairment was Total Phosphorus. NED			

ID17040204SK021_03	Horseshoe Creek - pipeline diversion (SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 27,	4.81	MILES
<b>Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments</b>		<b>Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
8/30/2010 - During the development of the Teton River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL, it was determined that the cause of the biological impairment (Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments) was due to low flow alterations. Therefore, combined biota/habitat bioassessments has been delisted due to a listing error and replaced with low flow alterations. Refer to page 123 of the TMDL for additional information.			

### 17040205 Willow

ID17040205SK001_05	Willow Creek - Ririe Reservoir Dam to Eagle Rock Canal	5.47	MILES
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>		<b>Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
3/18/2010 - During the development of the Willow Creek Subbasin and TMDL approved 06/30/2004, it was determined that Ririe Reservoir/ Willow Creek is not impaired by sediment. Refer to page 107 of the TMDL for justification. NED and MLB			

ID17040205SK002_05L	Ririe Reservoir (Willow Creek)	1416.52	ACRES
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>		<b>Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
3/18/2010 (NED and MLB)- During the development of the Willow Creek Subbasin and TMDL approved 06/30/2004, it was determined that Ririe Reservoir/ Willow Creek is not impaired by sediment. Refer to page 107 of the TMDL for justification.			

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17040205SK005_02	Willow Creek - Birch Creek to Bulls Fork	57.41	MILES
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**Fecal Coliform**

**Applicable QWS attained; due to change in QWS**

QWS changed to e-coli. Geo mean for e-coli in this AU is 1198. Cause changed from Fecal Coliform to E-Coli. The use is still NFS. 3-15-10 SR

ID17040205SK008_02	Willow Creek - Mud Creek to Birch Creek	27.76	MILES
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**Fecal Coliform**

**Applicable QWS attained; due to change in QWS**

Fecal Coliform delisted as cause and e-coli added due to change in Standards. Geo mean for e-coli is 375 so use is still NFS. 3-15-10 SR

ID17040205SK014_02	Crane Creek - source to mouth	44.98	MILES
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**Temperature, water**

**Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

Incorrectly listed for temperature. The stream is usually dry and on occasions where water is flowing, there is no temperature data to support the listing. 3-15-10 SR

ID17040205SK024_02	Brockman Creek - Corral Creek to mouth	20.04	MILES
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**Fecal Coliform**

**Applicable QWS attained; due to change in QWS**

Fecal Coliform delisted and E-Coli added due to change in QWS. Geo mean for e-coli is 1041 so use is still NFS. 3-15-10 SR

### 17040207 Blackfoot

ID17040207SK006_04	Corral Creek - lower	6.59	MILES
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**Cause Unknown**

**Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

During the development of the Blackfoot River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL, approved 4/3/2002, it was determined that the cause of the impairment (Cause Unknown) was excess sediment. Therefore, Cause Unknown has been delisted and replaced with Sediment which has been moved to Category 4a. For sediment load allocations, refer to page 7 and Table 1-1 on page 4 of the TMDL.

According to the TMDL, little data were available to estimate a traditional mass per unit time sediment load allocation, therefore, a surrogate load allocation of 80% streambank stability was used for active eroding streambank.

**Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments**

**Not caused by a pollutant (4C)**

**Fishes Bioassessments**

**Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

During the development of the Blackfoot River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL, approved 4/3/2002, it was determined that the reason why the SFI failed on Corral Creek (Fish Bioassessments) was because of excess sediment. Therefore, Fish Bioassessments which was added to indicate there was an impairment that was causing a low SFI, has been delisted and replaced with Sediment which has been moved to Category 4a. For sediment load allocations, refer to page 7 and Table 1-1 on page 4 of the TMDL.

**Total Suspended Solids (TSS)**

**Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

The Blackfoot River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL, approved 4/3/2002, address the TSS impairment on the Thomas Fork by setting load allocations for sediment. Therefore, TSS has been delisted and replaced with Sediment which has been moved to Category 4a. For sediment load allocations, refer to page 7 and Table 1-1 on page 4 of the TMDL. According to the TMDL, little data were available to estimate a traditional mass per unit time sediment load allocation, therefore, a surrogate load allocation of 80% streambank stability was used for active eroding streambank.

To correct that fact that essentially the same cause is listed twice (TSS and Sedimentation) a decision was made between EPA and DEQ to delist TSS due to a listing error since there is a sediment TMDL.

### 17040209 Lake Walcott

ID17040209SK003_04	Marsh Creek - source to mouth	17.81	MILES
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**Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments**

**TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)**

Moved combined biota/habitat from 5 to 4a due to completion of the Lake Walcott TMDL. s. woodhead11/19/09

### 17040211 Goose

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17040211SK000_05	Unclassified Waters	4.34	MILES
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### Other flow regime alterations

### Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

12/22/2009 (NED)- The Goose Creek Subbasin Assessment and TMDL dated 12/22/2003, has the following discussion on page 34:

In most areas of the subbasin hydrologic modifications to the tributaries and mainstem streams have been extensive. Goose Creek Reservoir was built in 1911 and has dewatered Goose Creek from the dam to the confluence of the Snake River. In the 1970s a city of Burley judge ruled that the Goose Creek channel through the city of Burley no longer existed. This allowed for development of commercial and residential buildings in the floodplain and stream channel. In 1985, a District Judge for Cassia County declared that the Goose Creek channel below the reservoir no longer existed. Prior even to that ruling the streambed had been plowed in and used for home sites and row crop agriculture. Many streams are diverted from their original streambeds to new locations. For example, Birch Creek is diverted from its original stream course into the Goose Creek Reservoir, and Summit Creek has been diverted from one valley into another since as far back as the 1800s. Other historical modifications include channelization, such as in the lower portions of Mill Creek. Furthermore, most of the water bodies have control structures or pumps fully capable of removing all the water from the stream. However, most of these structures and pumps are the result of water rights that predate the CWA and will be considered as part of the subbasin characteristics in any water quality plan (see IDAPA 58.01.02.050.01).

Since Old Goose Creek Channel has been determined to no longer exist, this AU will be removed from ADB and will not be captured in the 2012 Integrated Report.

ID17040211SK003_04	Trapper Creek - from and including Squaw Cr. to reservoir.	7.3	MILES
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### Sedimentation/Siltation

### TMDL approved or established by EPA (4A)

1/25/2010 - Goose Creek Subbasin and TMDL approved 2004. See Table 32 pg. 192 and Table 35 pg 200 for allocations of sediment/siltation and bank stability on Trapper Creek. S. Woodhead

### Temperature, water

### Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

3/19/2010 - During the development of the Goose Creek Subbasin Assessment and TMDL which was approved July 25, 2004, it was determined that temperature is not impairing Trapper Creek. Refer to page 98 of the TMDL for additional information. NED

## 17040212 Upper Snake-Rock

ID17040212SK013_05	Rock Creek -river mile 25 (T11S, R18E, Sec. 36) to mouth	20.11	MILES
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### Mercury

### Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

2/18/2010 - The 2007 mercury data collected by USGS was calculated in error. When the data was recalculated, the results were below the human health criterion for mercury. NED

## 17040214 Beaver-Camas

ID17040214SK001_06	Camas Creek - Beaver Creek to Mud Lake	18.36	MILES
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### Cause Unknown

### Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

3/18/2010 - During the development of the Beaver-Camas Subbasin and TMDL approved 08/04/2005, it was determined that Camas Creek is not impaired by Nutrients (Cause Unknown). Refer to page 129 of the TMDL for justification. NED and MLB

### Sedimentation/Siltation

### Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect

3/18/2010 - During the development of the Beaver-Camas Subbasin and TMDL approved 08/04/2005, it was determined that Camas Creek is not impaired by Sediment. Refer to page 129 of the TMDL for justification. NED and MLB

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17040214SK003_05	Beaver Creek - canal (T09N, R36E) to mouth	10.56	MILES
<b>Cause Unknown</b>		<b>Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
3/18/2010 - During the development of the Beaver-Camas Subbasin and TMDL approved 08/04/2005, it was determined that Beaver Creek is not impaired by Nutrients (Cause Unknown) but instead impaired by flow and habitat alterations. Refer to page 129 of the TMDL for justification. NED and MLB			
<b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b>		<b>Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
3/18/2010 - During the development of the Beaver-Camas Subbasin and TMDL approved 08/04/2005, it was determined that Beaver Creek is not impaired by Sediment but instead impaired by flow and habitat alterations. Refer to page 129 of the TMDL for justification. NED and MLB			
<b>Temperature, water</b>		<b>Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
3/18/2010 - During the development of the Beaver-Camas Subbasin and TMDL approved 08/04/2005, it was determined that Beaver Creek is not impaired by Temperature but instead impaired by flow and habitat alterations. Refer to page 129 of the TMDL for justification. NED and MLB			
ID17040214SK008_03	Crooked/Crab Creek - source to mouth	11.01	MILES
<b>Fecal Coliform</b>		<b>Applicable WQS attained; due to change in WQS</b>	
Fecal Coliform replaced by e-coli in WQS. Use evaluated using e-coli. 3-25-10 SR			
ID17040214SK020_02	Beaver Creek - Idaho Creek to Miners Creek	12.83	MILES
<b>Fecal Coliform</b>		<b>Applicable WQS attained; due to change in WQS</b>	
Fecal Coliform replaced by e-coli in WQS. e-coli data used to evaluate uses. 3-25-10 SR			
ID17040214SK021_02	Beaver Creek - source to Idaho Creek	68.4	MILES
<b>Fecal Coliform</b>		<b>Applicable WQS attained; due to change in WQS</b>	
Fecal Coliform replaced by e-coli in WQS. Uses evaluated using e-coli. 3-25-10 SR			
<b>17040215</b>		<b>Medicine Lodge</b>	
ID17040215SK005_02	West Fork Indian Creek - source to mouth	24.45	MILES
<b>Fecal Coliform</b>		<b>Applicable WQS attained; due to change in WQS</b>	
Fecal Coliform replaced by e-coli in WQS. 3-25-10 SR			
ID17040215SK012_02	Irving Creek - source to mouth	13.69	MILES
<b>Fecal Coliform</b>		<b>Applicable WQS attained; due to change in WQS</b>	
Fecal Coliform replaced by e-coli in WQS. 3-25-10 SR			
ID17040215SK014_02	Divide Creek - source to mouth	13.86	MILES
<b>Fecal Coliform</b>		<b>Applicable WQS attained; due to change in WQS</b>	
Fecal Coliform changed to e-coli in WQS. 3-25-10 SR			
<b>17040218</b>		<b>Big Lost</b>	
ID17040218SK026_03	Bridge Creek - source to mouth	3.94	MILES
<b>Temperature, water</b>		<b>Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect</b>	
03/29/2010 - On page six of the Big Lost Subbasin Assessment and TMDL, it states that there was not sufficient temperature data to develop a TMDL for thermal loading for Twin Bridges Creek. NED			
<b>17040221</b>		<b>Little Wood</b>	

## 2010 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

ID17040221SK023\_03

Silver Creek - source to mouth

25.26

MILES

### **Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments**

### **Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

2/17/2010 - Idaho's WBAG II protocols were not designed to evaluate spring fed systems. Therefore, the monitoring data collected on this waterbody does not accurately represent this assessment unit and has been omitted from being considered in the beneficial use determination. NED

### **Mercury**

### **Applicable QWS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect**

2/18/2010 - The 2007 mercury data analyzed by the USGS Laboratory was calculated in error. When the data was recalculated, the results were below the human health criterion for mercury. NED