



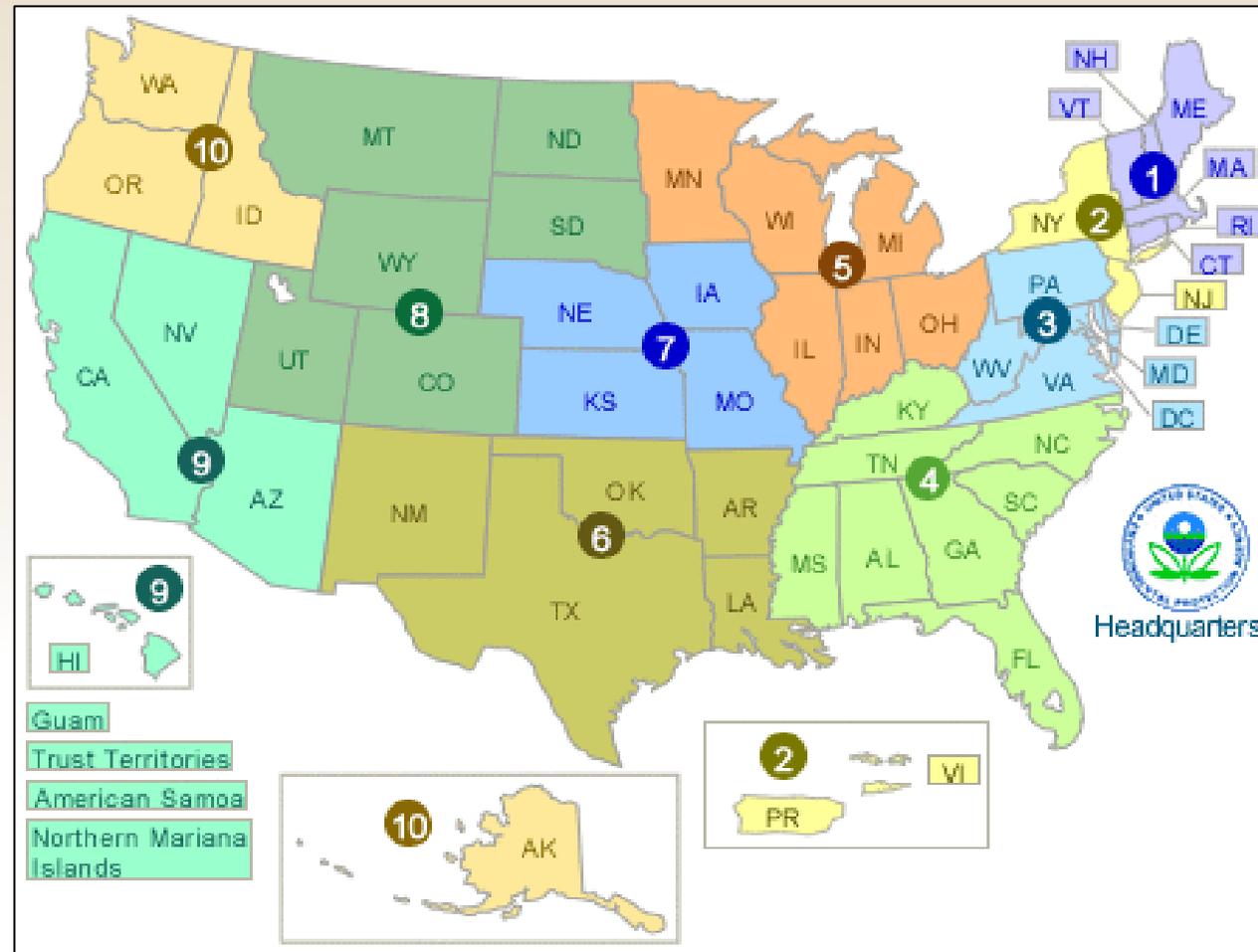
# **Incorporating Local and Indigenous Knowledge to Target Tribal Nonpoint Source Work**

Webinar #2

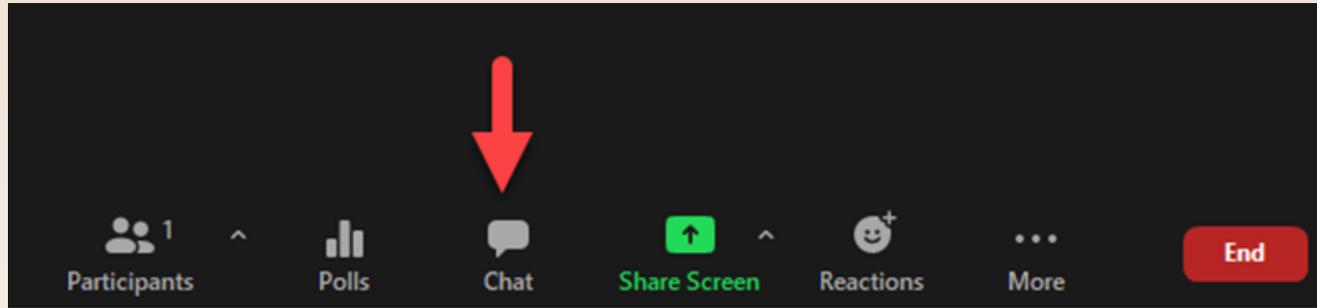
February 24, 2023

2 – 4pm Eastern

# Poll #1: What EPA Region are you in?



# Training Webinar Logistics



- **To ask a question:** Please type your question in the Chat box. We will take questions after presentations.
- **Technical difficulties:** If you are having technical difficulties, please send a message through the Chat to Gabby Vinyard, ERG (host) or email [gabby.vinyard@erg.com](mailto:gabby.vinyard@erg.com)
- **Evaluation:** Please complete the survey evaluation at the end of the training.

# Upcoming Tribal NPS Training Webinars

3. [Adopting the Watershed Approach in Managing NPS Pollution](#). Thurs, March 23
4. [Integrating Climate Resilience and Hazard Mitigation in Tribal NPS Work](#). Thurs, April 27
5. [Implementing On-the-Ground Tribal NPS Projects](#). Thurs, May 25
6. [Addressing Agricultural NPS Pollution: Key Partners & Strategies](#). Thurs, June 22.

\*All webinars will be 2-4pm Eastern

Zoom registration links also available at <https://www.epa.gov/nps/tribal-nps-resources-and-training>



# Webinar Agenda

- **Greetings and Introductions**
- **Tribal NPS Program Panel Discussion**
- **EPA Data Resources**
- **Participant Discussion**
- **Summary and Next Training Session**

## **Poll #2:**

**How long have you been working in Tribal water quality programs?**

- Less than one year
- 1-4 years
- 5-10 years
- Over 10 years
- Since Hector was a pup/ since the last ice age/ a very long time

## **Poll #3:**

**Does your Tribe use Indigenous knowledge to prioritize your work?**

- Yes
- No
- Don't know
- What's that mean?

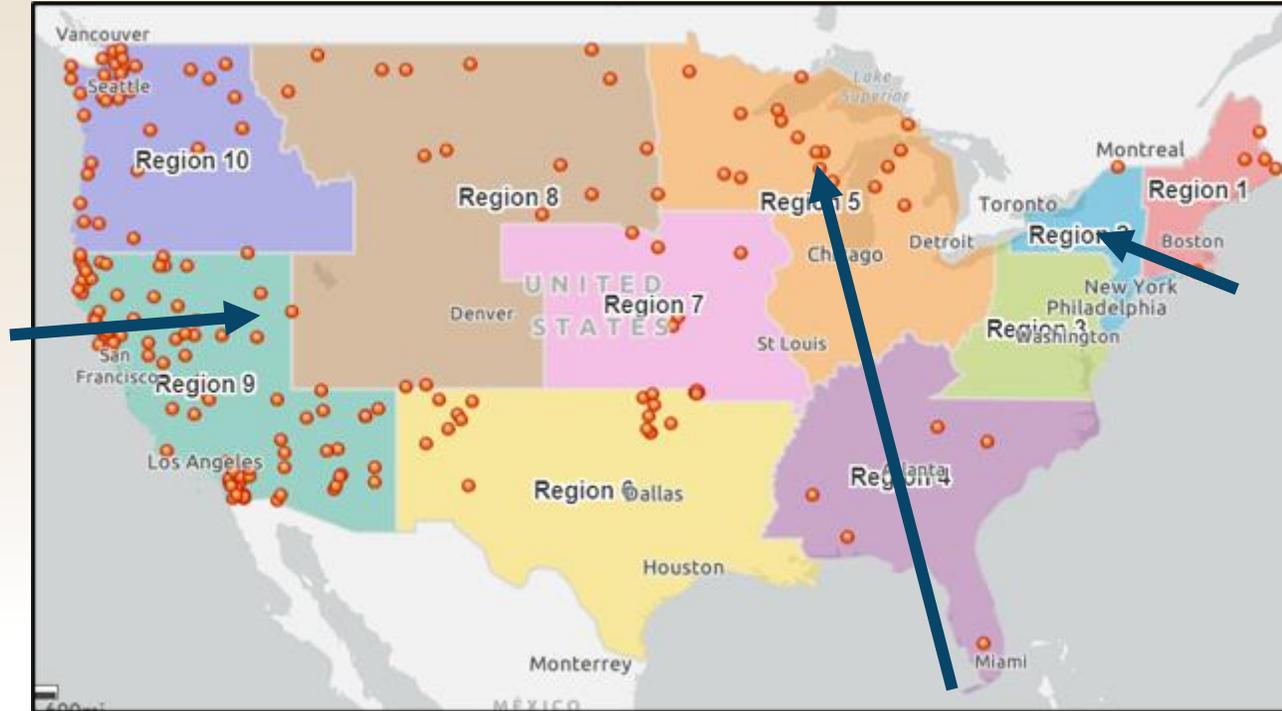
## **Poll #4:**

**Does your Tribe have Treatment As a State (TAS) status for Water Quality Standards?**

- Yes
- No
- Don't know
- What's that mean?

# Tribal NPS Program Panel Discussion

**Aaron Bill**  
Pyramid Lake  
Paiute Tribe



**Neil Patterson**  
Tuscarora Nation

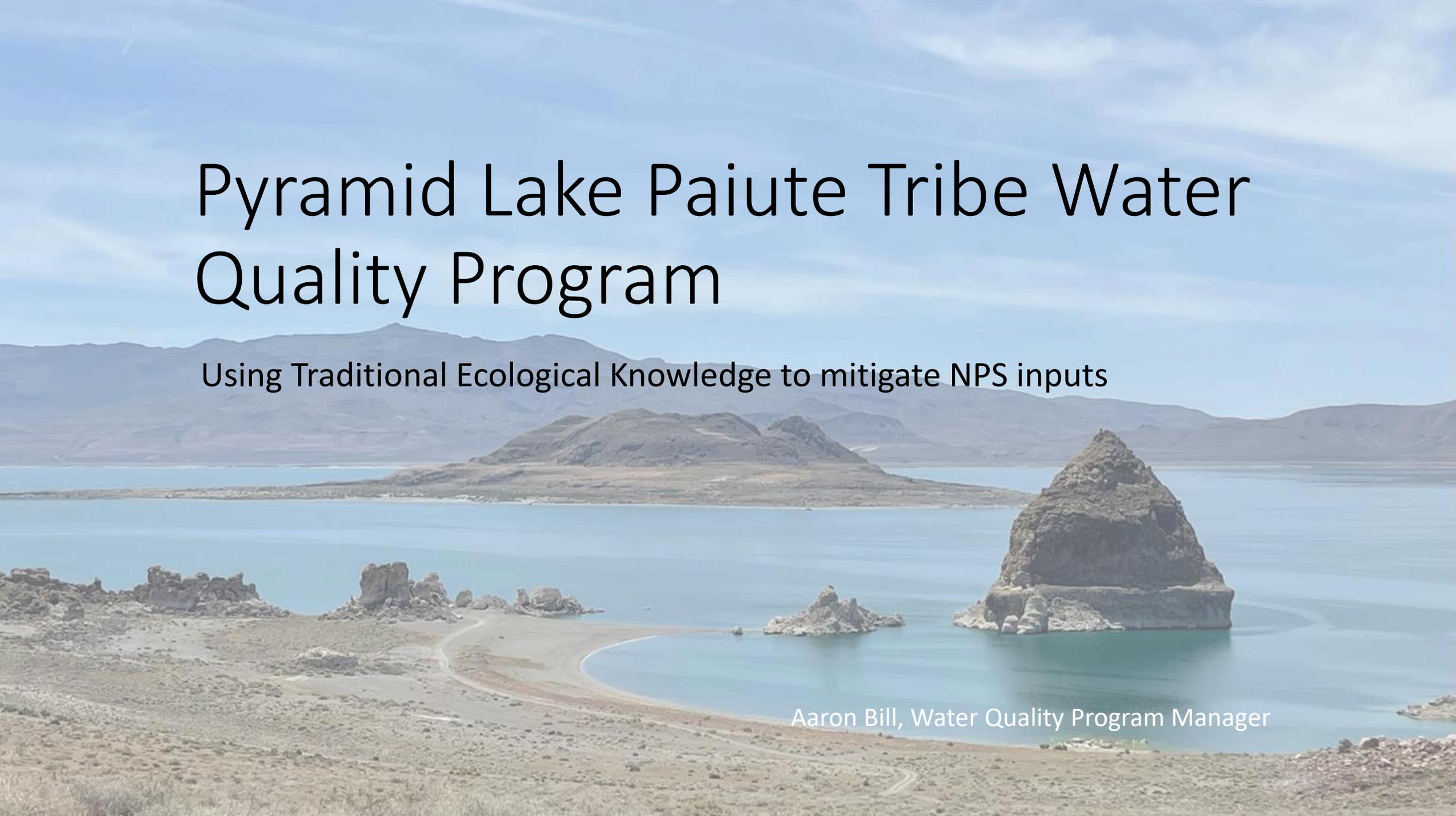
**Madeline Nyblade**  
University of Minnesota Twin Cities



# Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe Water Quality Program

Using Traditional Ecological Knowledge to mitigate NPS inputs

Aaron Bill, Water Quality Program Manager



# Pyramid Lake Paiute Reservation



- 33 miles northeast of Reno/Sparks
- Reservation is 477,000 acres
  - Pyramid Lake: 117,000 acres, endorheic/desert terminal lake
  - Truckee River: last 31 miles on PLR
  - Streams: 12 perennial/interm./eph.
  - Springs: numerous
  - Wetlands- at least 22, various
- 3 towns with 1,300 residents

# Pyramid Lake Paiute Reservation

- Pyramid Lake Paiute People – *Kooyooe Tukuda*, cui-ui eaters
- Home to the endangered Cui-ui and threatened Lahontan Cutthroat Trout
- Tribal people recognized need for balance in watershed



Cui-ui (*Chasmistes cujus*)



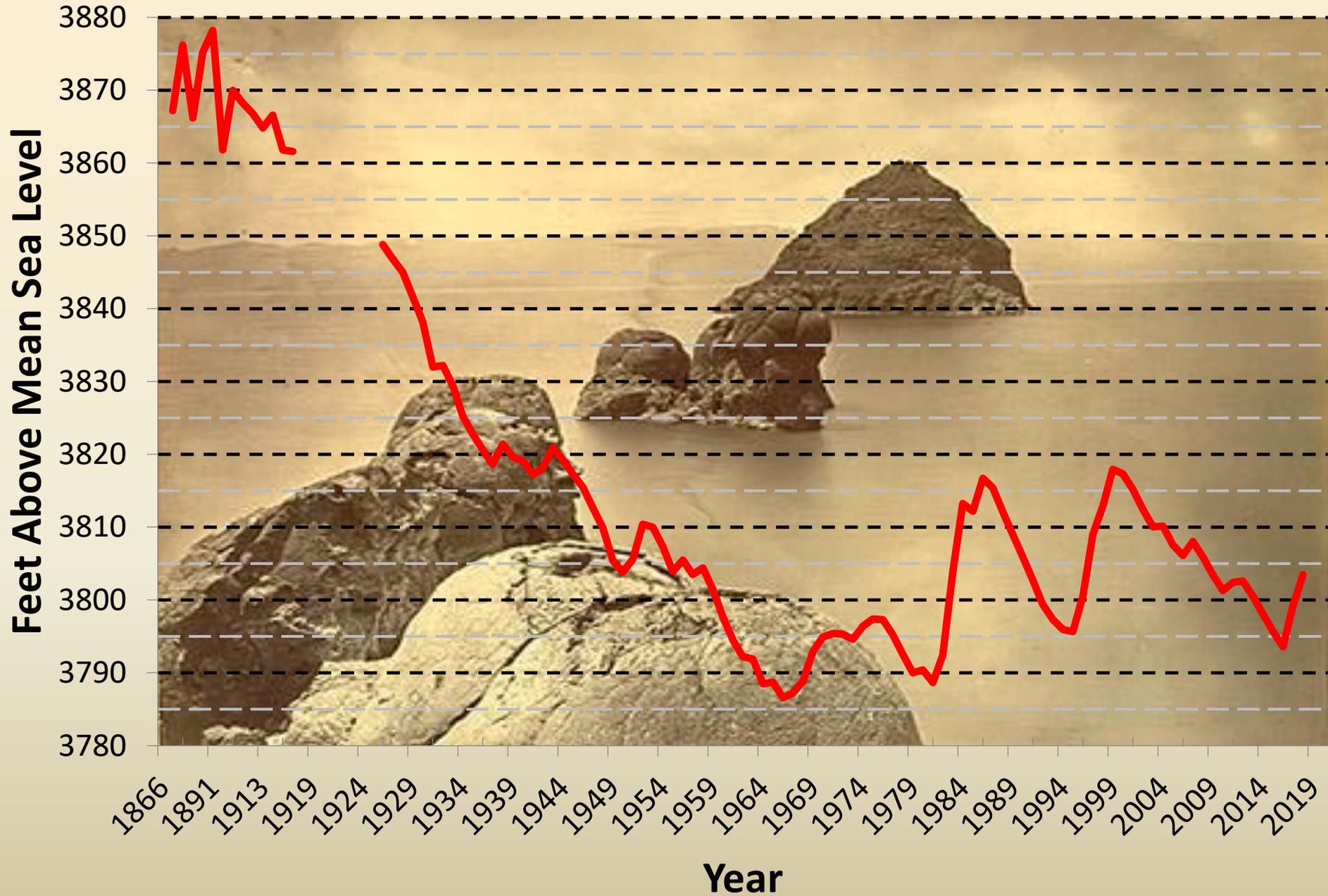
Lahontan cutthroat trout  
(*Oncorhynchus clarkii henshawi*)

# Traditional Ecological Knowledge

- Tribes accumulated TEK from interacting within the ecosystems, accumulating the knowledge of what works, over time
- Concept of balance with respect to chemical/physical and biological processes within the ecosystems
- The Scientific method: Speaking a language within knowing the words, over time most successful management techniques overcome



# Pyramid Lake Elevations



# TDS vs Pyramid Lake Elevation

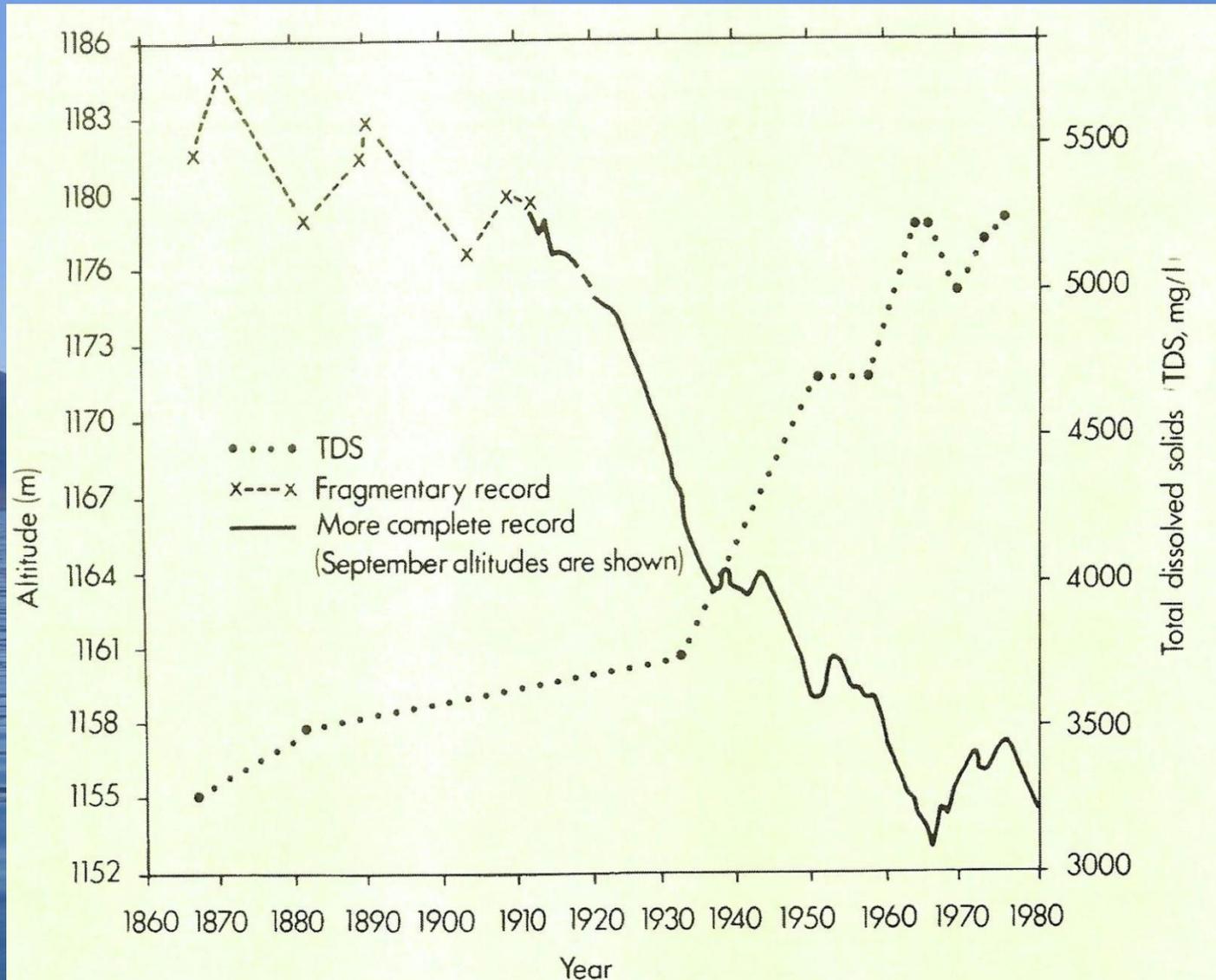


Fig. 7. Water level and total dissolved solids fluctuations in Pyramid Lake, Nevada, 1867-1979 (From Galat et al. 1981).

# PLPT Water Quality Program

## Recall the Objectives of the CWA

- Collects field measurements
  - Truckee River monthly, continuously
  - Streams annually
- Conducts nutrient analyses
  - sample Truckee River monthly
  - sample Streams annually
  - sample wetlands annually
- Bioassessments of waterways
  - Truckee River
  - perennial/intermittent streams



# Continuous Monitoring of key indicators of aquatic habitat health



Wadsworth Bridge site



Multiparameter  
EXO 1 Sonde

- Temperature
- pH
- Dissolved Oxygen (D.O.)
- Turbidity
- Conductivity (TDS)

# PLPT Water Quality Program



- Conducts nutrient analyses
  - Phosphorus- Total & Dissolved
  - Nitrogen- Ammonia, Nitrate & Nitrite and Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
  - Metals

## Other Analyses

- Alkalinity (carbonates)
- E. coli (fecal coliforms)

# PLPT Water Quality Program

- Bioassessment of waterways
  - Truckee River, annually
  - Streams, perennial/intermittent, annually
  - Macroinvertebrate surveys
  - Plant identification
  - Frog surveys
- Waterways not in balance must be re-aligned to match WQ objectives



# PLPT Water Quality Program



Additionally...

- **Cyanobacteria Blooms (HABs)**

Monitoring/Sampling activities

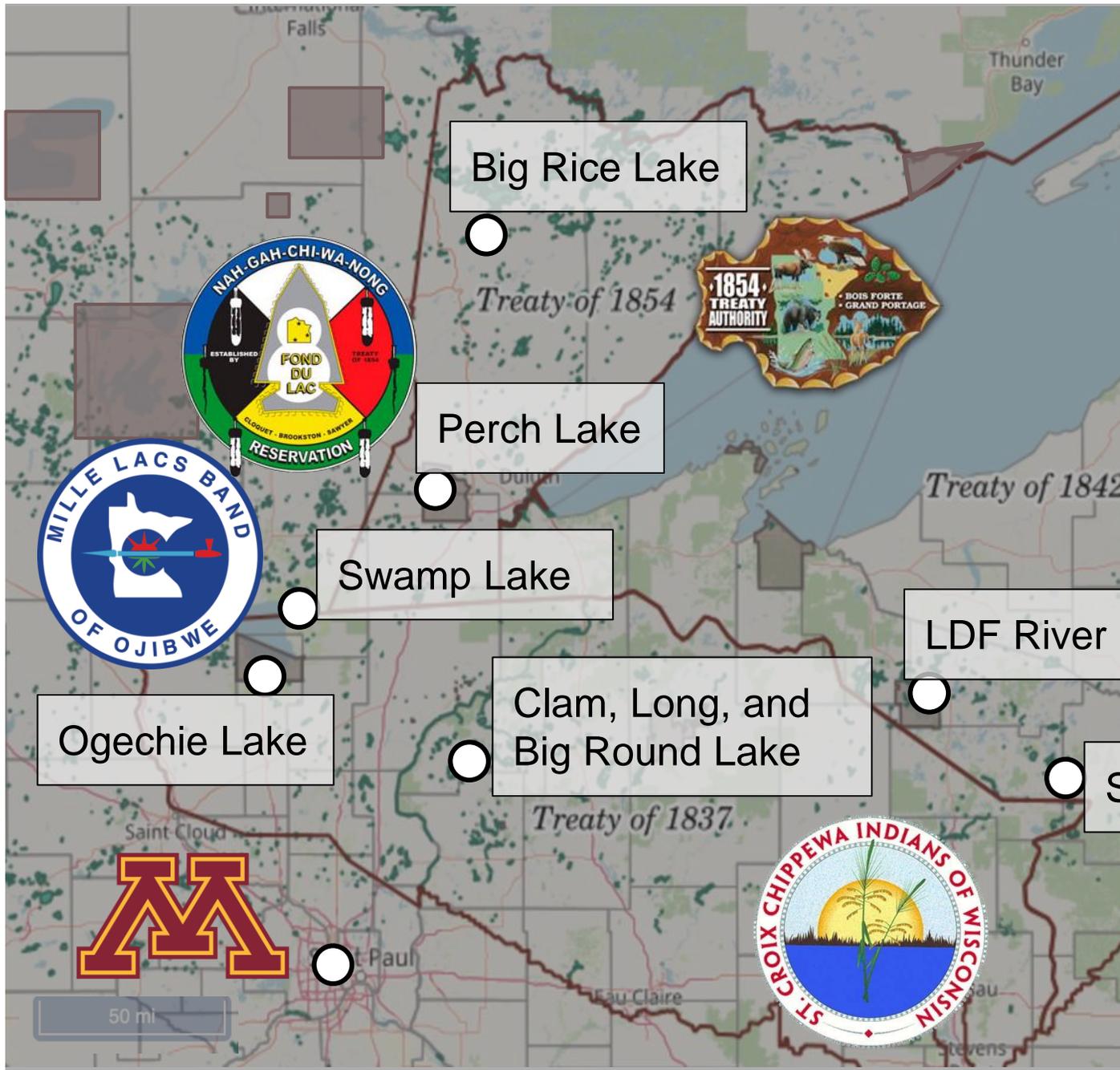
- Weekly observations during the summer recreation season
- during a cyanobacteria bloom event

- **Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Program**

Watercraft Inspection/Decontamination Station

Potential Species of Concern:

- New Zealand Mud Snails
- Eurasian milfoil
- Mussels- potential invaders



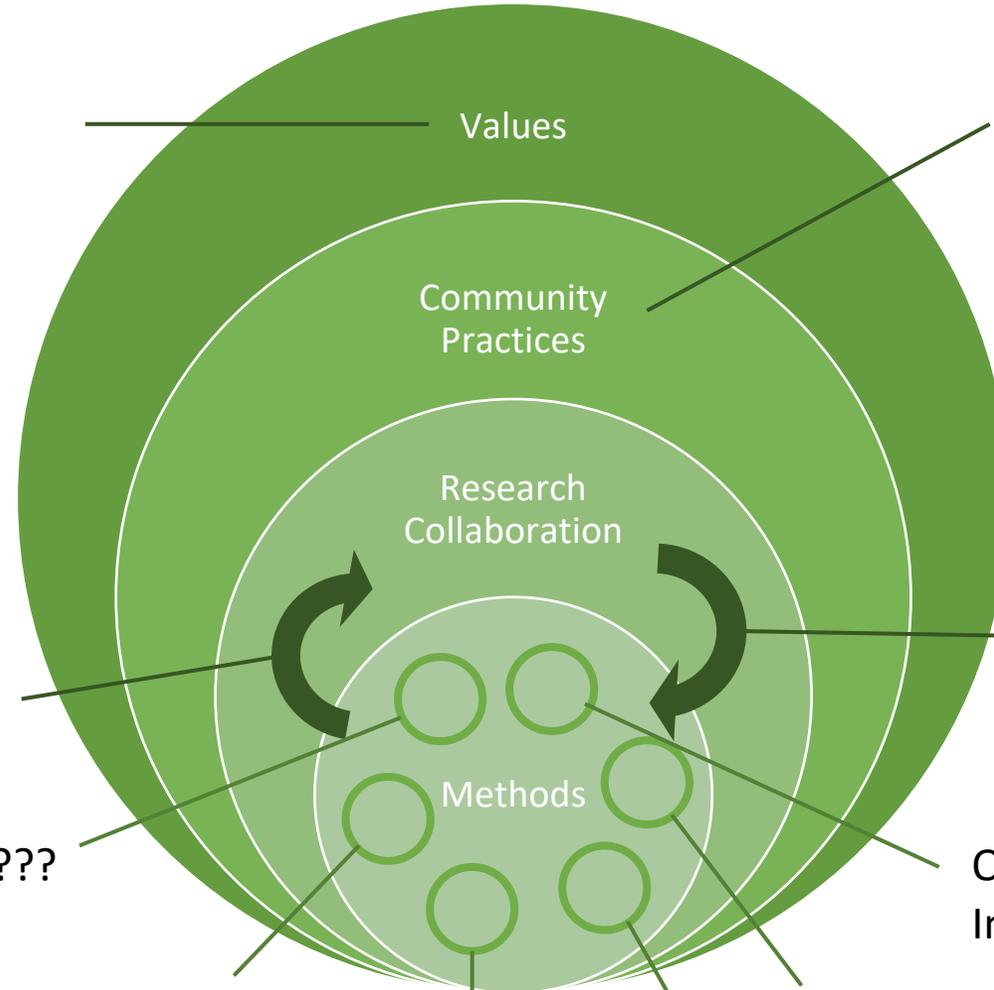
Kawe Gidaa-naanaagadawendaamin  
Manoomin Collaborative 



# Research Methodology

Humility, Reciprocity,  
Personal Connections,  
Interrelatedness, Spirit,  
Healing

Limitations, Meanings,  
Interpretations

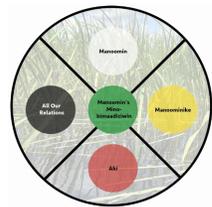


Memoranda of  
Understanding, Fieldwork,  
Meetings, Ceremony,  
Conferences, Workshops,  
Visits

Research Questions,  
Hypotheses, Conceptual  
Frameworks

Qualitative Analysis of  
Interviews/Surveys

Statistical Analysis



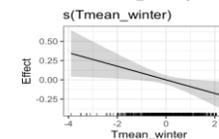
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Conceptual  
Models

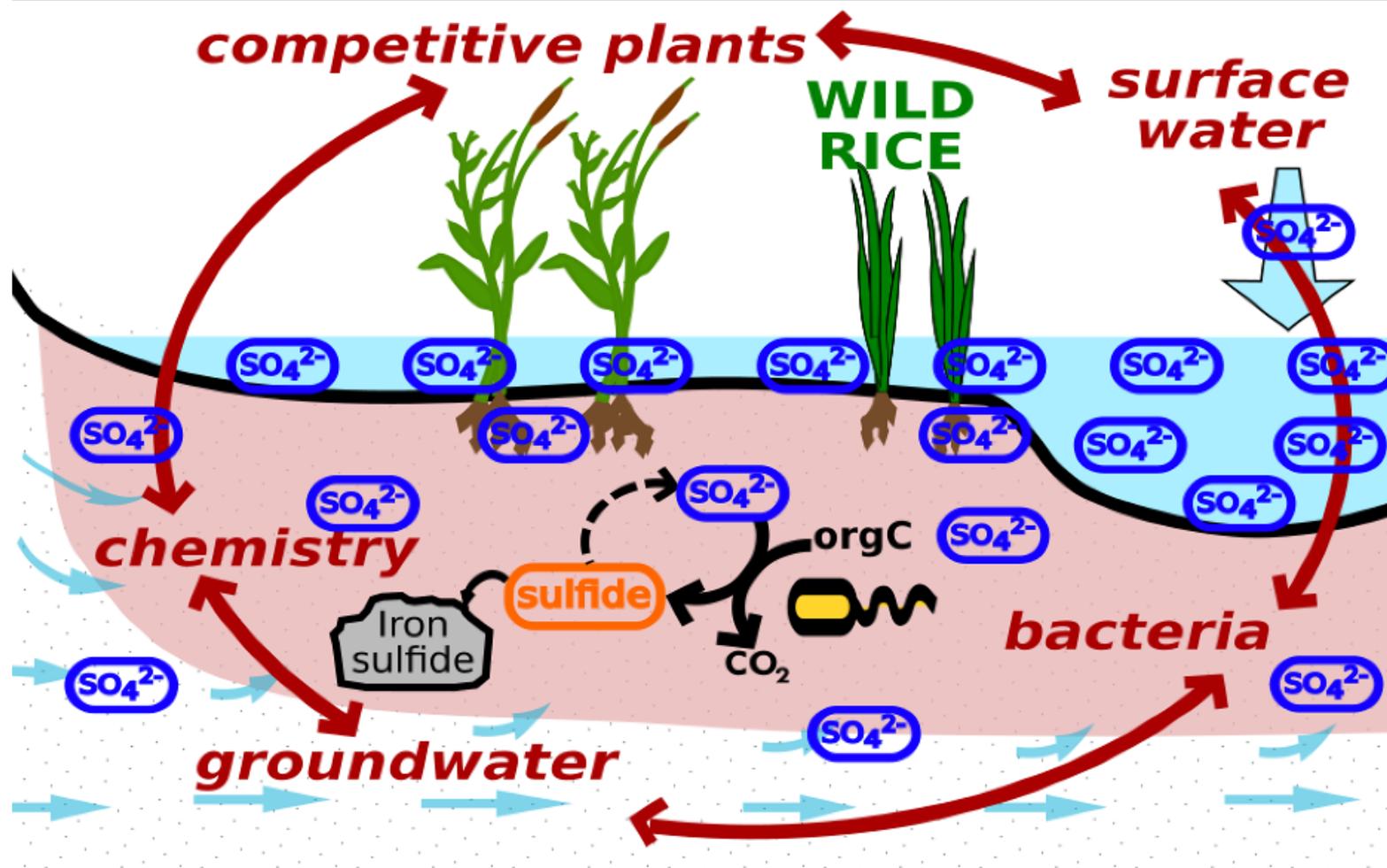


Numerical  
Models

Art

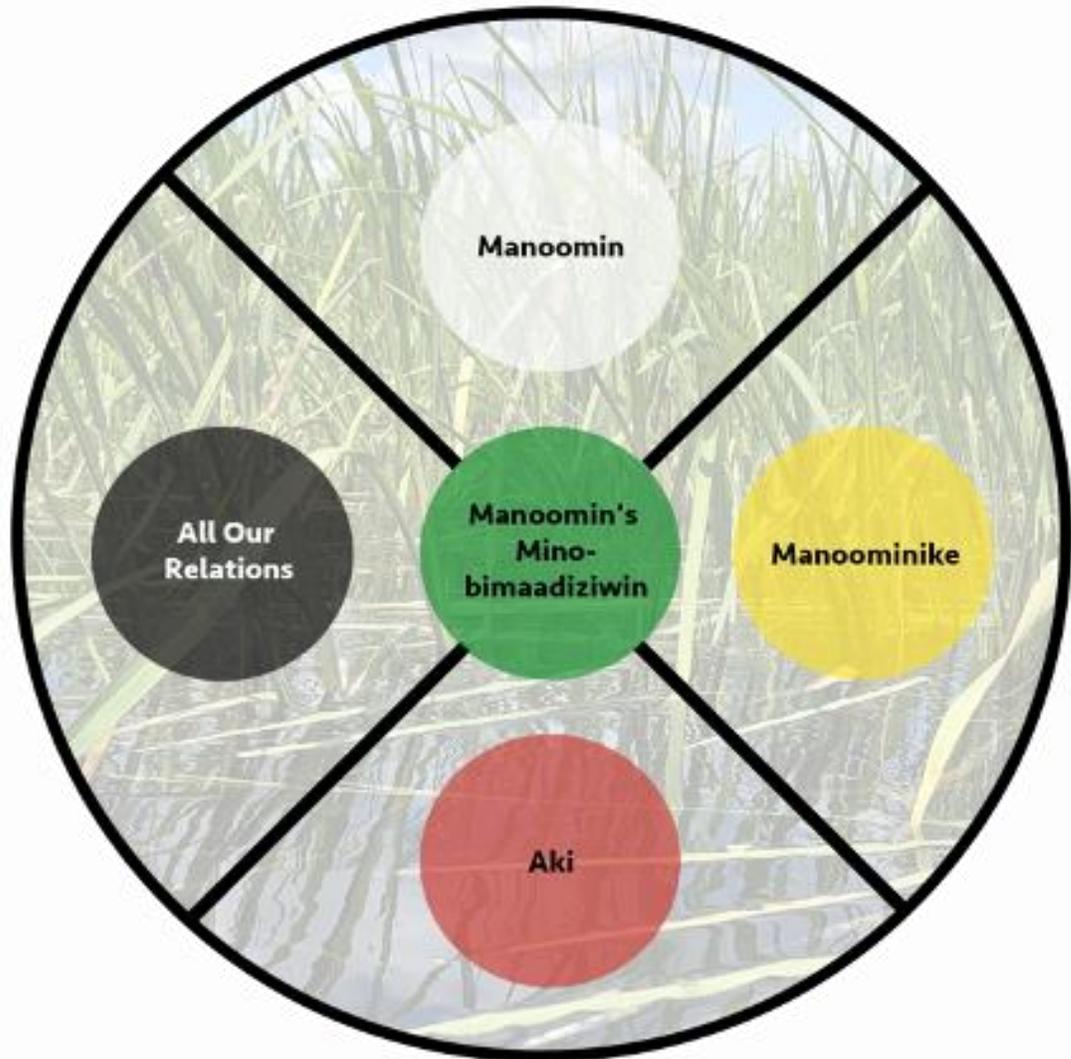


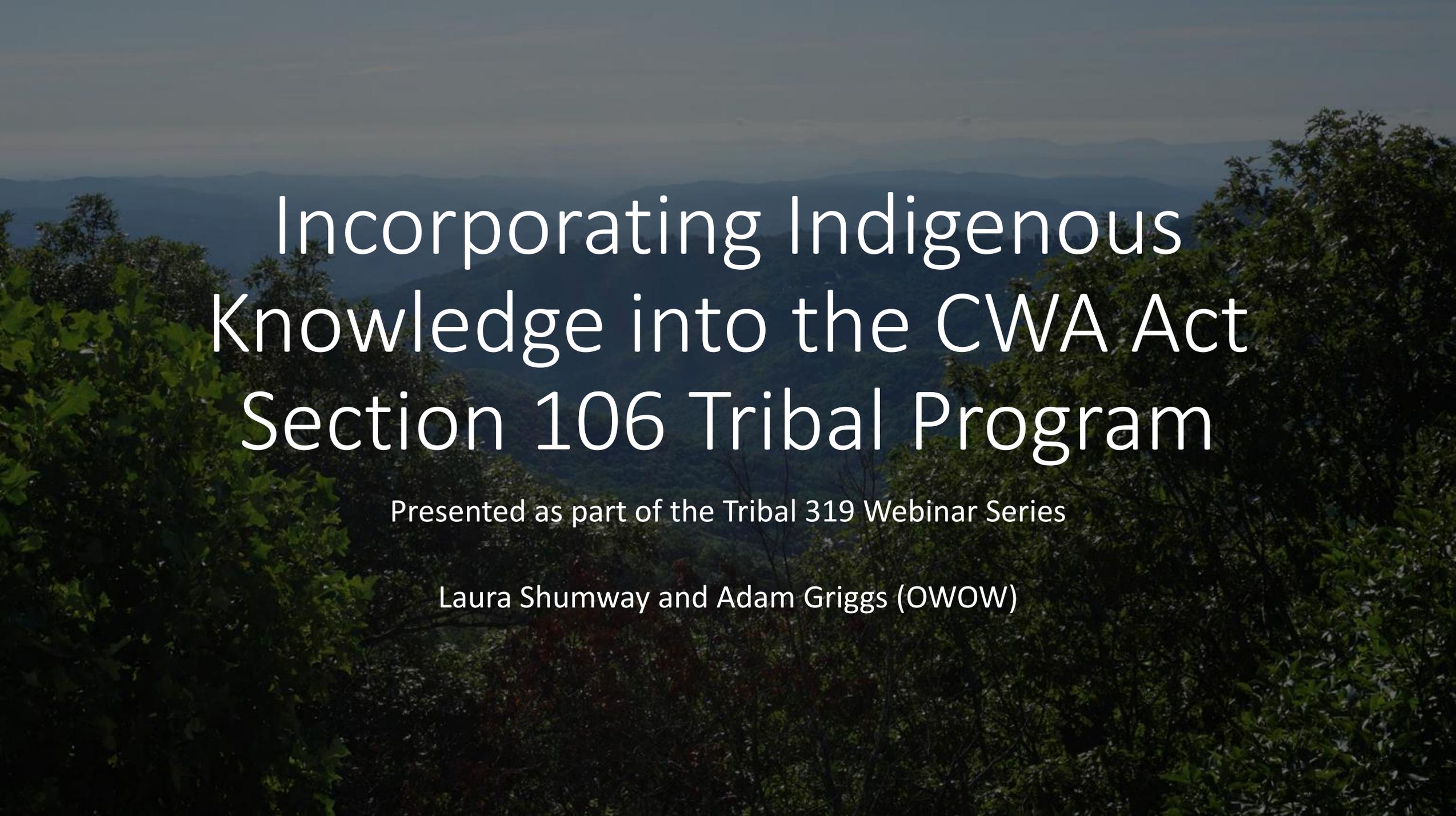
# Evolution of our conceptual models





# Evolution of our conceptual models



A scenic view of a forested mountain range under a hazy sky. The foreground is filled with dense green foliage, while the background shows rolling hills and mountains in shades of blue and grey.

# Incorporating Indigenous Knowledge into the CWA Act Section 106 Tribal Program

Presented as part of the Tribal 319 Webinar Series

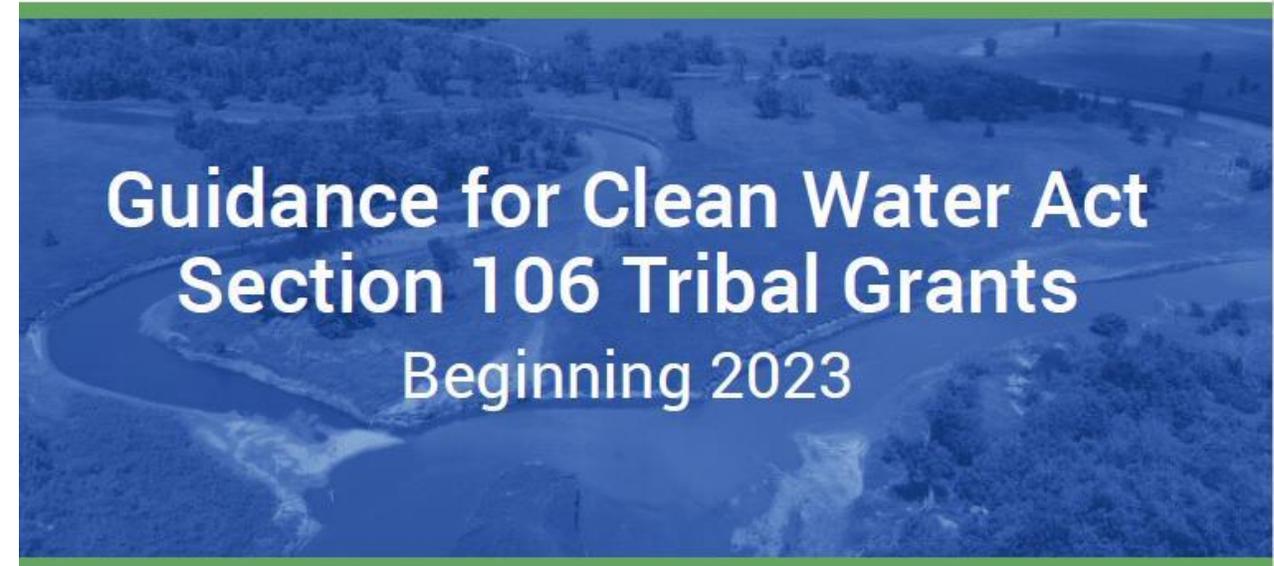
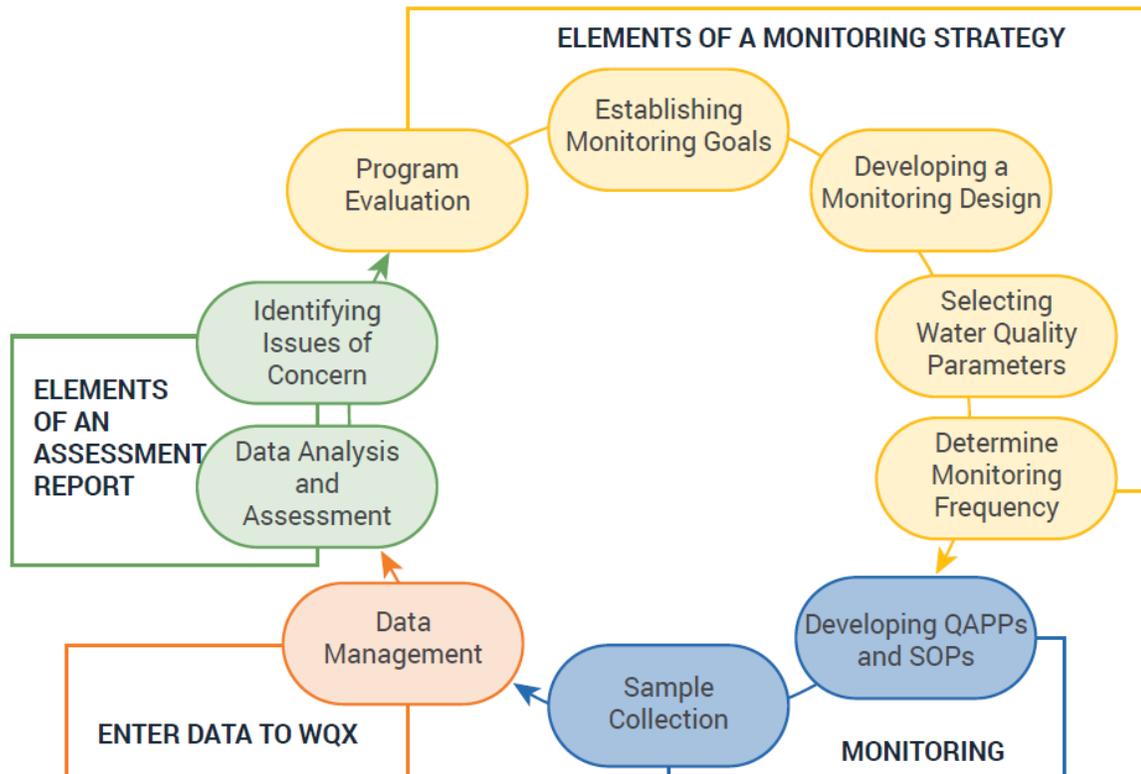
Laura Shumway and Adam Griggs (OWOW)

# Agenda

*Learn about the new Indigenous Knowledge section of the Tribal 106 guidance*

*Quick update on all the tools available as part of participation in Clean Water Act 319 and 106 programs*

# Clean Water Act Section 106



# Including Indigenous Knowledge in the Guidance

- Collaboration:
  - Worked with EPA representative Wenona Wilson and the National Tribal Water Council
  - Conceptualized and set parameters for how CWA 106 grant funds can be used to incorporate indigenous knowledge
  - Clarified required reporting for the program versus IK that belong to the Tribe and is not reported
- Support:
  - 2021 Indigenous Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Federal Decision-Making Memo
- Effort:
  - Drafted the section with the NTWC & tribal environmental water quality staff
  - Included tribal water quality staff perspectives/stories.
  - Released the section for consultation with the entire guidance



## The goals of including Indigenous Knowledge (IK) into the CWA Section 106 Tribal Guidance

1. Recognize the value IK adds to water resources management.
2. Establish the Section 106 Program's responsibilities and commitment to the inclusion of IK in water quality programs.
3. Identify opportunities to utilize Section 106 grant funding to support inclusion of IK into water quality programs.
4. Acknowledge tribal flexibility in adopting IK into water quality programs.
5. Provide case studies on how IK has been incorporated into water quality programs.

# Integrating Indigenous Knowledge in Water Quality Programs

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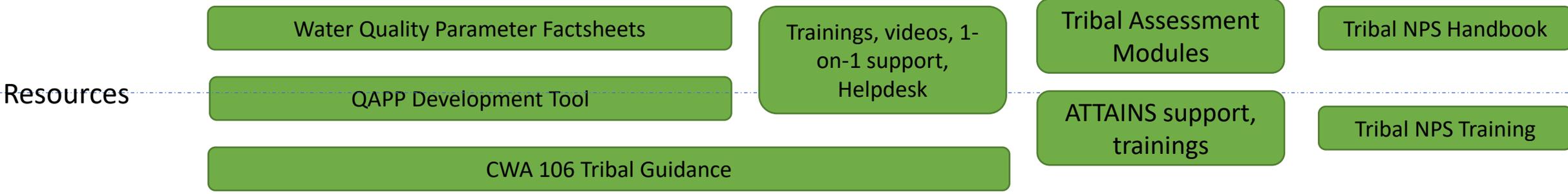
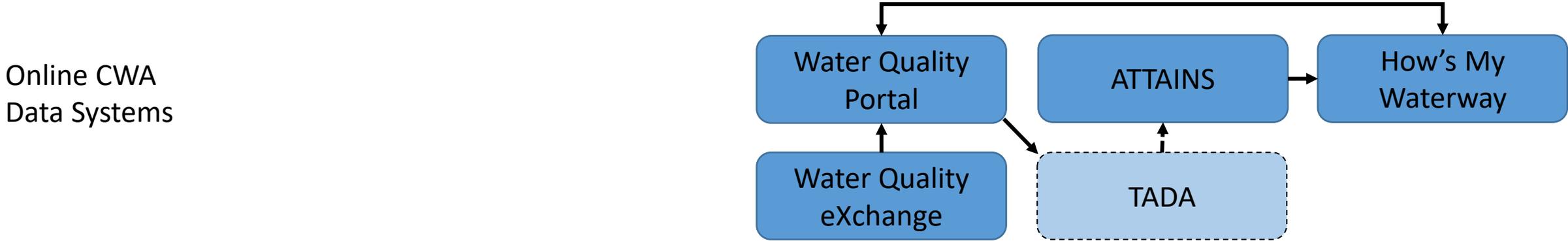
1. Monitoring locations often align where cultural ceremonies occur to ensure safe exposure.
2. Gaining a local understanding of watershed processes, seasonality, and environmental variability.
3. Tribal water uses can be significantly driven by IK. For example: Concepts like “first foods” are representative of the environmental goals Tribes employ to protect their cultural traditional foods with their water quality monitoring.
4. Water quality program outreach materials may contain IK to better reflect tribal goals and needs for their waters.
5. Water quality standards may be created or revised to represent sustenance fishing rates which are informed by IK.



# Data Sovereignty

The Section 106 Program is committed to respecting tribal Indigenous Knowledge sovereignty practices. Indigenous Knowledge informs many aspects of tribal water quality programs and the information shared by Indigenous Knowledge holders is owned by them. Tribes that use Section 106 funds to collect Indigenous Knowledge will not be required to report that shared knowledge as part of their grant requirements. Tribes are expected to meet the three reporting requirements (Monitoring Strategy, water quality data submitted through WQX, and Water Quality Assessment, as described in Chapter 6) but are not expected to share the underlying Indigenous Knowledge used to inform water quality objectives and management practices.

# Lifecycle of Data and Clean Water Act Implementation



# What Is WQX?



WQX is a 'standardized' based approach for sharing water quality monitoring data of various types



WQX defines a common data model for communicating water quality data (sample data)



Designed to be automated

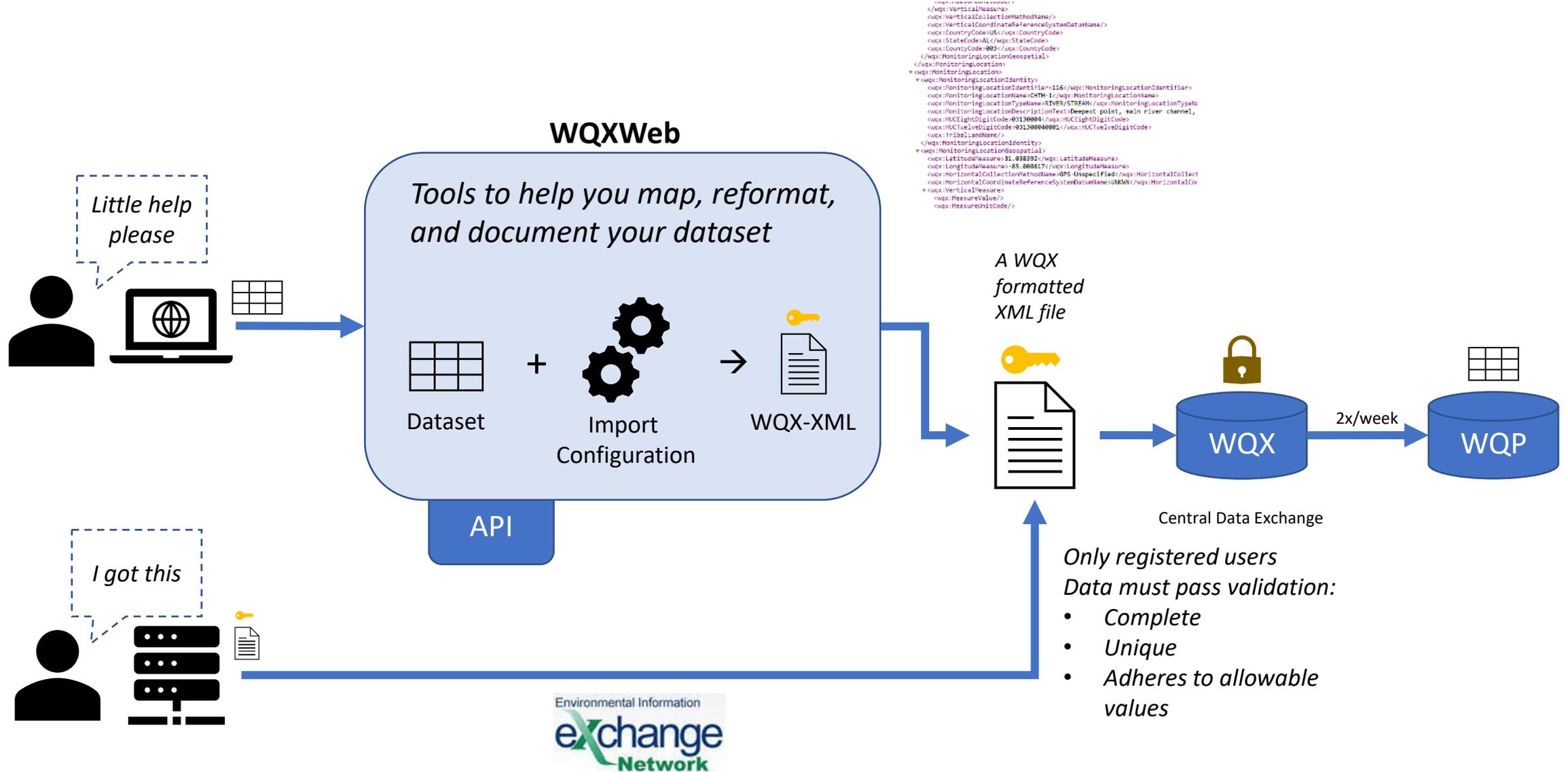


The structure of partner data systems don't matter, so long as they can map data to WQX standards



Many ways to prepare and submit data to WQX: including direct submissions, WQXWeb, and 3<sup>rd</sup> party apps

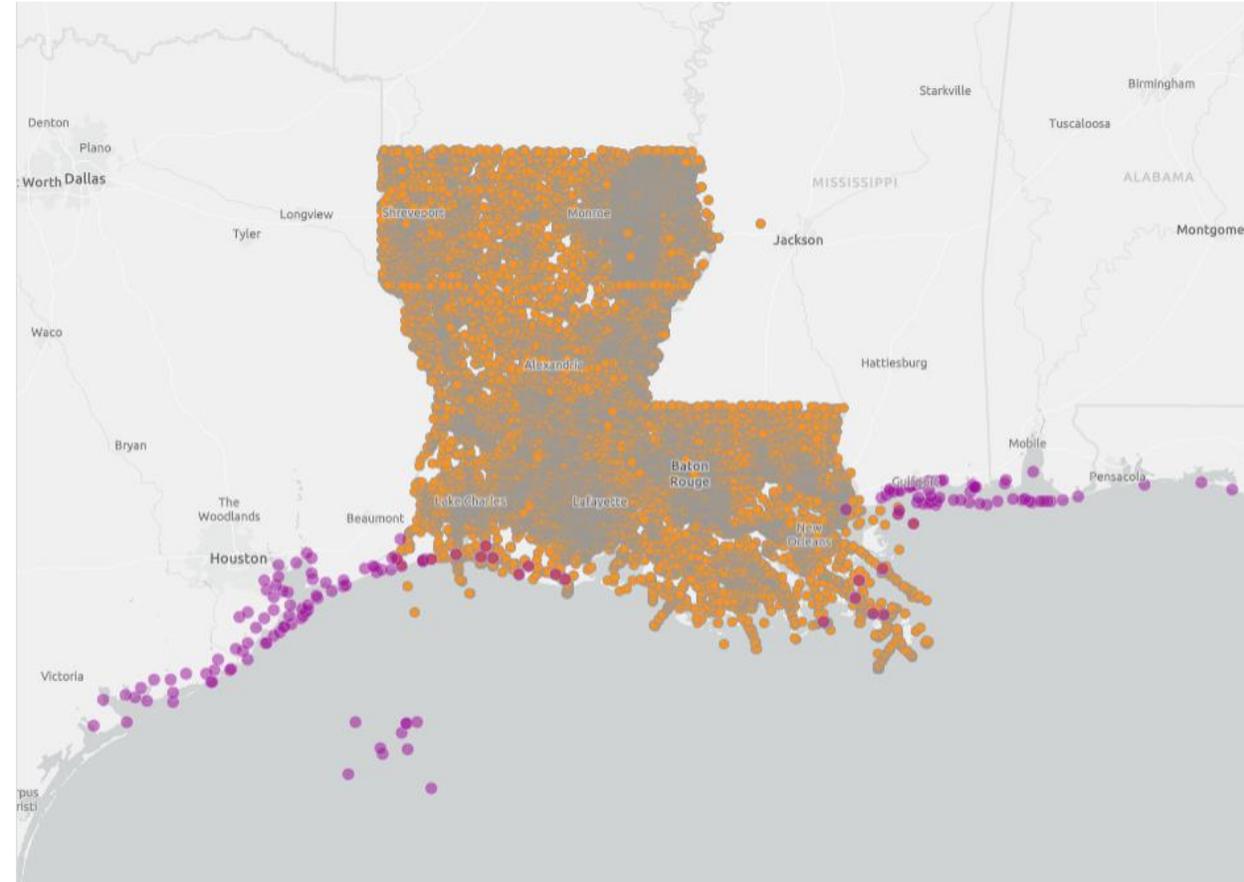
# Ways to share your data to WQX



# Water Quality Portal

*Operated under An Interagency Cooperative agreement (USGS & EPA)*

- Serves data from USGS, EPA, USDA, NPS in a standard WQX format
- # WQP: Data from >1,600 organizations
- # WQP: >410m records from >1m sites
- Serves data OF All Water Types
- Includes a Graphical User Interface (GUI) & Web Services
- One of Our Integrated Systems (IOW HUB)
- DATA ServiceS can directly power analytics like those in HMW
- Growing Number of internal/external Tools built on top of this Primary data source



# TADA Vision



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## Tools for Automated Data Assessment (TADA)

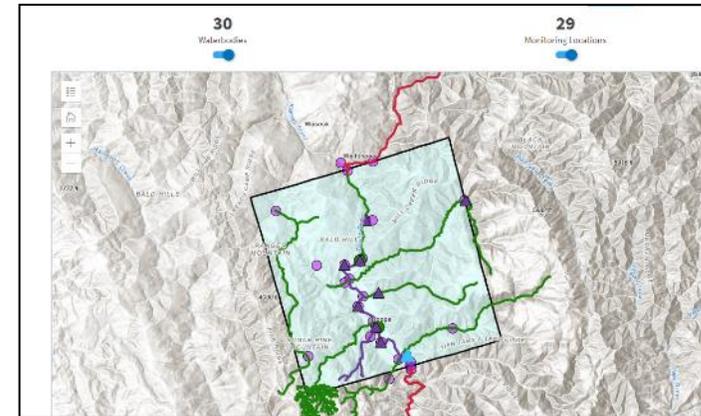
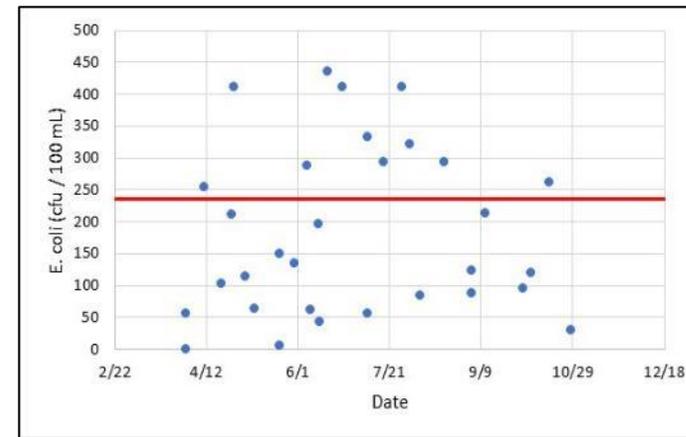


- ❖ To develop Tools for Automated Data Assessment (TADA) as an R package and user-friendly web-based interface (R Shiny)

- ❖ Using an open-source approach to both requirements gathering and development

# ATTAINS (e-reporting) Where We Are Now

- ATTAINS is an accepted reporting mechanism in upcoming revised 106 guidance
- Created assessment trainings, parameter factsheets, & assessment methodologies.
- Tribal data is in How's My Waterway!
- 17 tribes submitted 2021 reports in ATTAINS
- 11 tribes have submitted so far for 2022
- We are here to help! (transitioned nationally in the pandemic)



**FACTSHEET ON WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS**

## Dissolved Oxygen

Dissolved oxygen (DO) is the amount of oxygen in water that is available to aquatic organisms. DO is necessary to support fish spawning, growth, and activity.

**Why do we measure dissolved oxygen?**

DO is an important indicator of the overall biological health of a waterbody and is required for a waterbody to support aquatic life. It is generally measured in the field along with water temperature, turbidity (clarity), specific conductance, and pH. This information is then assessed against water quality standards to determine whether the water is fit for aquatic life.

while other species such as aquatic worms and snails can tolerate lower DO concentrations. Hypoxic (low DO concentration) or anoxic (virtually no DO) conditions do not support fish or macroinvertebrate populations.

**RANGE OF TOLERANCE FOR DISSOLVED OXYGEN IN FISH**

mg/l Dissolved Oxygen

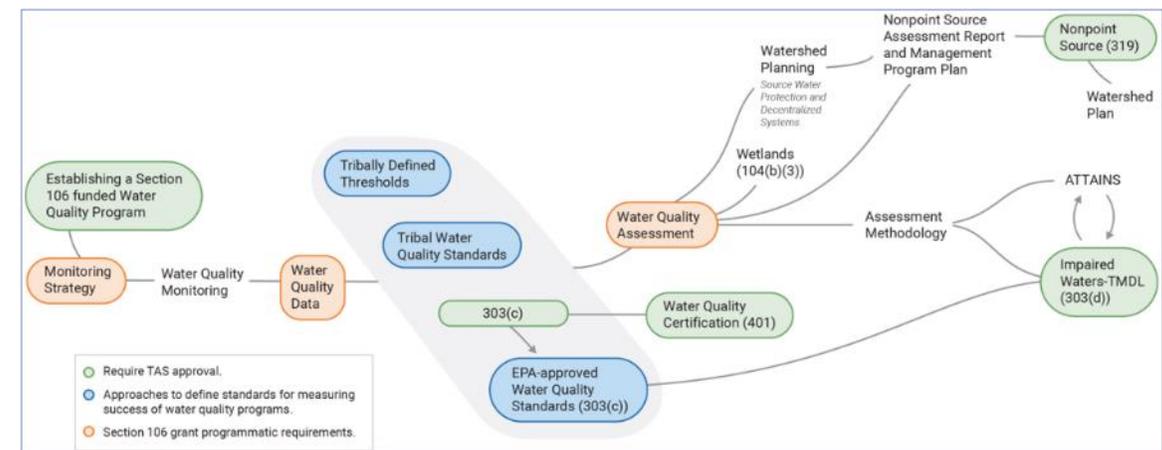
0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0
Too Low				Stressful						Supportive

Figure 1. General Freshwater Fish tolerance for dissolved oxygen concentrations – tolerance varies by species.

**What affects dissolved oxygen?**

The primary sources of oxygen in surface waters are transfer of oxygen from the air and by plants and algae in the water due to photosynthesis. When the water is in equilibrium with the atmosphere and is holding as much DO as expected for the temperature, barometric pressure, and salinity conditions, it is said to be saturated. Aeration or photosynthesis can cause DO concentrations to become over higher and exceed saturation (the water becomes supersaturated).

For factsheets on other water quality parameters, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/attains/tribal-water-quality-parameters>  
For more information about the CWA Section 106 Grant Program, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/attains/tribal-water-quality-parameters>



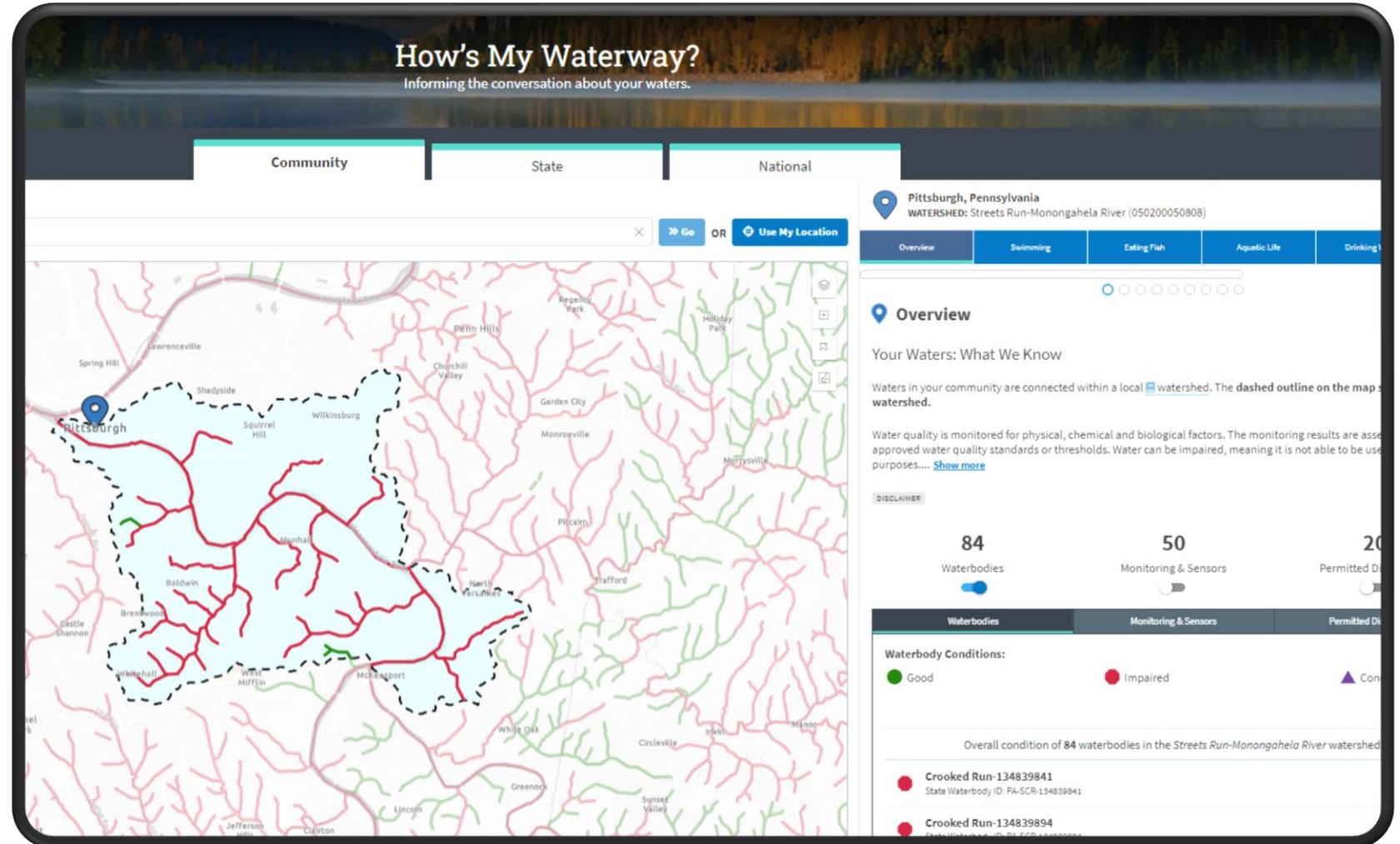
# How's My Waterway

## Public Information

*Powered by open data and web services*

*Accesses, interprets, and displays data from over a dozen sources*

*Including ATTAINS, and the WQP among many others*



# How's My Waterway

- Tribal assessment data was added to Community page in December 2020
- A cultural use group was added in April 2022
- Displays tribal and state data side-by-side
- Tribal pages launched December 2022

The screenshot shows the 'How's My Waterway' web application interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'State' and 'National'. Below these is a search bar with a 'Go' button and a 'Use My Location' button. The main map area displays a watershed boundary in light blue, with several monitoring locations marked by colored dots: green for 'Good' and red for 'Impaired'. A blue location pin is placed on the map. The right sidebar contains the following information:

- Fond du Lac State Forest**  
WATERSHED: Perch Lake (040102011201)
- Navigation tabs: Overview (selected), Swimming, Eating Fish, Aqua
- Overview** section with a progress indicator.
- Your Waters: What We Know**  
Waters in your community are connected within a local [water map](#) shows your watershed.
- Water quality is monitored for physical, chemical and biological... are assessed against EPA approved water quality standards or t... meaning it is not able to be used for certain purposes.... [Show m...](#)
- DISCLAIMER**
- Summary statistics:
  - 14** Waterbodies (toggle is on)
  - 40** Monitoring Locations (toggle is off)
- Waterbody Conditions:**
  - Green circle: Good
  - Red circle: Impaired
- Overall condition of waterbodies in the Perch Lake watershed.
- List of waterbodies:
  - Annamahasung Creek**  
State Waterbody ID: MN04010201-A66
  - Bang (Long) Lake**  
Tribal Waterbody ID: FDL\_101
  - Corona**  
State Waterbody ID: MN09-0048-00

# Break-out Instructions and Discussion Questions

- You will automatically be moved to your randomized breakout room. The breakout session will last approximately 30 minutes and will *not* be recorded.
  - Based on the panel discussion, do you have thoughts on how you might use Indigenous knowledge in water programs to further Tribal goals?
  - What are some examples of Indigenous Knowledge data sources?
  - How would one go about incorporating Indigenous Knowledge into a Nonpoint Source Assessment Report and Management Plan?
  - What are some ways we can measure nonpoint source project success using Indigenous Knowledge?

# For more information about EPA's Tribal NPS Program

## Tribal NPS Program Web Page:

<https://www.epa.gov/nps/tribal-nonpoint-source-program>

EPA Region	Coordinator
HQ	Steve Epting Margot Buckelew
1	Bessie Wright
2	Aimee Boucher
3	Jason Challandes
4	Sharon Brown
5	Janette Marsh
6	Sam Reynolds
7	Ann D'Alfonso
8	Erika Larsen
9	Howard Kahan Larry Maurin
10	Krista Mendelman

# Thank You!

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