

Welcome

- First meeting with pilot, phase 1, and phase 2 tribes
- 36 tribes participate in ATTAINS including 11 tribes across Regions 5,6,8,9, and 10 that are in phase 2
- 28 tribal participants attending this meeting

ATTAINS Tribal Training 2023

Tuesday, September 19th

Link:

8:30-9:00 am - Welcome and Introductions Jesse Boorman-Padgett

9:00-10:00 am – ATTAINS Tribal Overview Jesse Boorman-Padgett

10:00-10:30 am **- Break**

10:30-11:30 am – How's My Waterway Jesse Boorman-Padgett

11:30 am-12:30 pm - Lunch

12:30-2:00 pm – Understanding Water Quality Standards and the Criteria Search Tool Cristina Mullin

2:00-2:30 pm **– Break**

2:30-4:15 pm - The Basics of Assessment Selena Medrano

4:15-5:00 pm – Hands on with the Assessment Methodology Document Selena Medrano

Wednesday, September 20th

Link:

8:30-9:30 am – Data Analysis and Assessment Tools Discussion led by *Cristina Mullin*

9:30-10:00 am **- Break**

10:00 am-12:00 pm – Hands on with ATTAINS Jesse Boorman-Padgett

12:00-1:00 pm **- Lunch**

1:00-2:00 pm - Considerations for Sharing/Using/QAQC'ing Data Cristina Mullin

2:00-2:30 pm - *Break*

2:30-4:00 pm - Hands on with TADA Cristina Mullin

4:00-5:00 pm – Mentor/Mentee Time and Office Hours

Thursday, September 21st

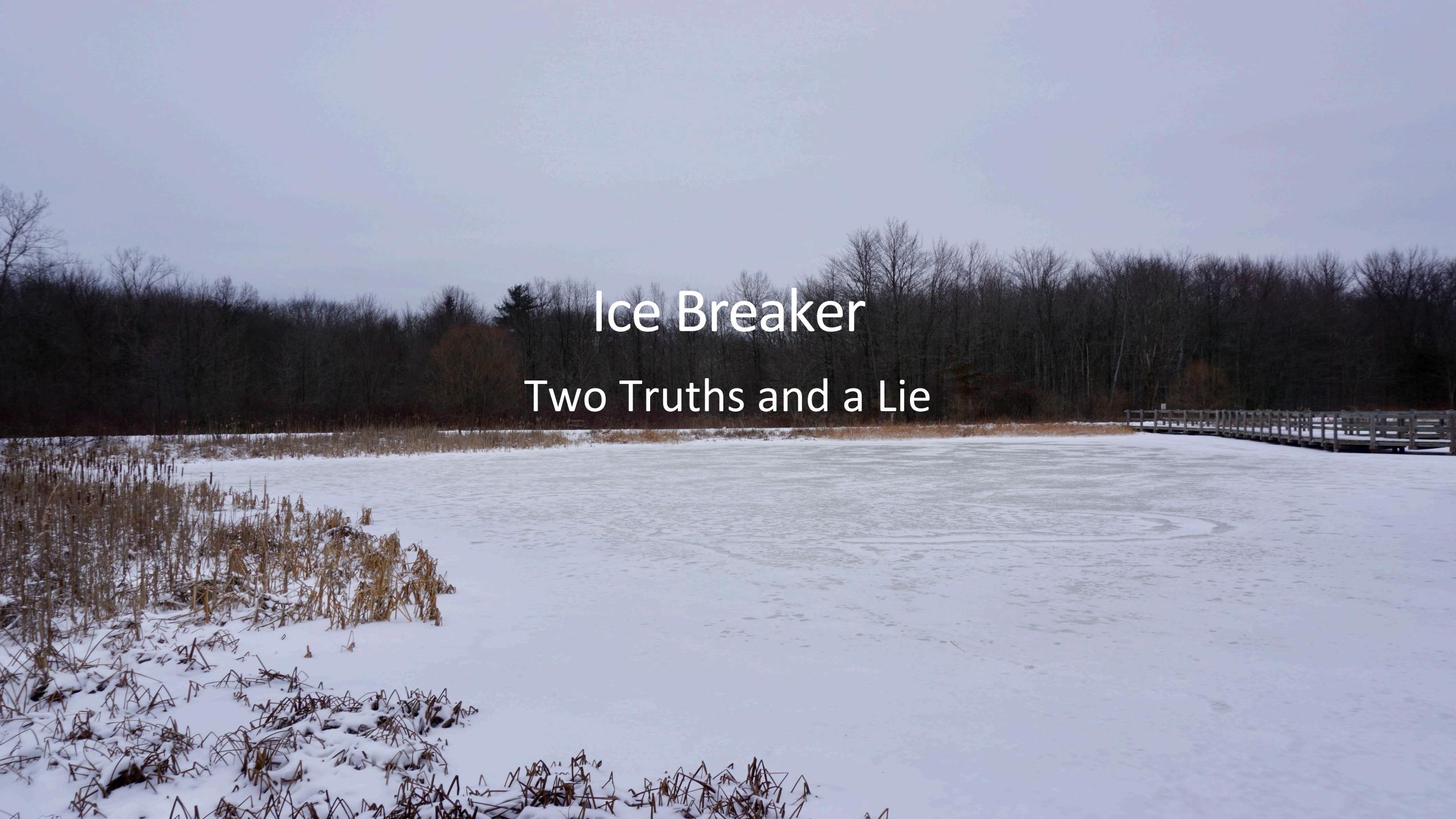
Link:

8:30-9:30 am – Tribal Experience and Lessons Learned Discussion led by *Phillip Cravatt*

9:30-10:00 am **- Break**

10:00-11:00 am – Timeline and Next Steps Discussion Jesse Boorman-Padgett

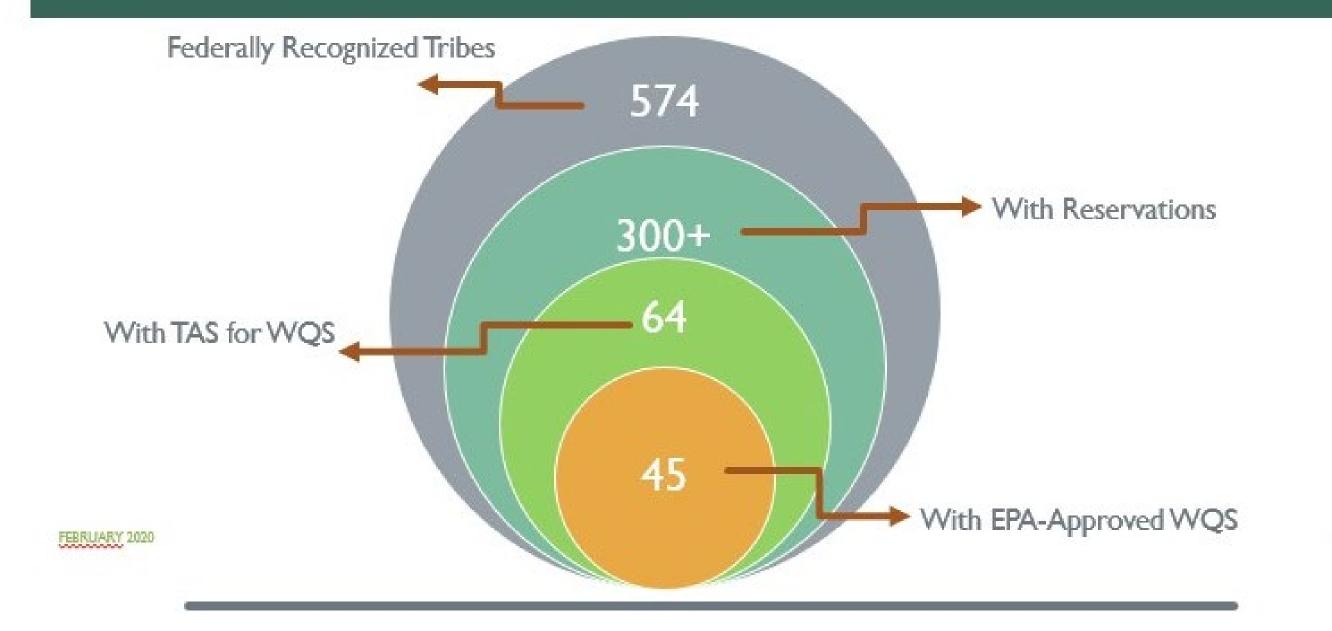
11:00 am-12:00 pm - Wrap Up and Depart Jesse Boorman-Padgett



Water Quality on Tribal Lands

- 574 federally recognized tribes
- Over 300 have reservations
- 241 tribes submit data to WQX
- These are requirements for ATTAINS
- In addition, as of February 2020, 64 tribes have TAS for WQS, some of which are in ATTAINS
- 2 ATTAINS tribes are planning to apply for TAS for 303(d)

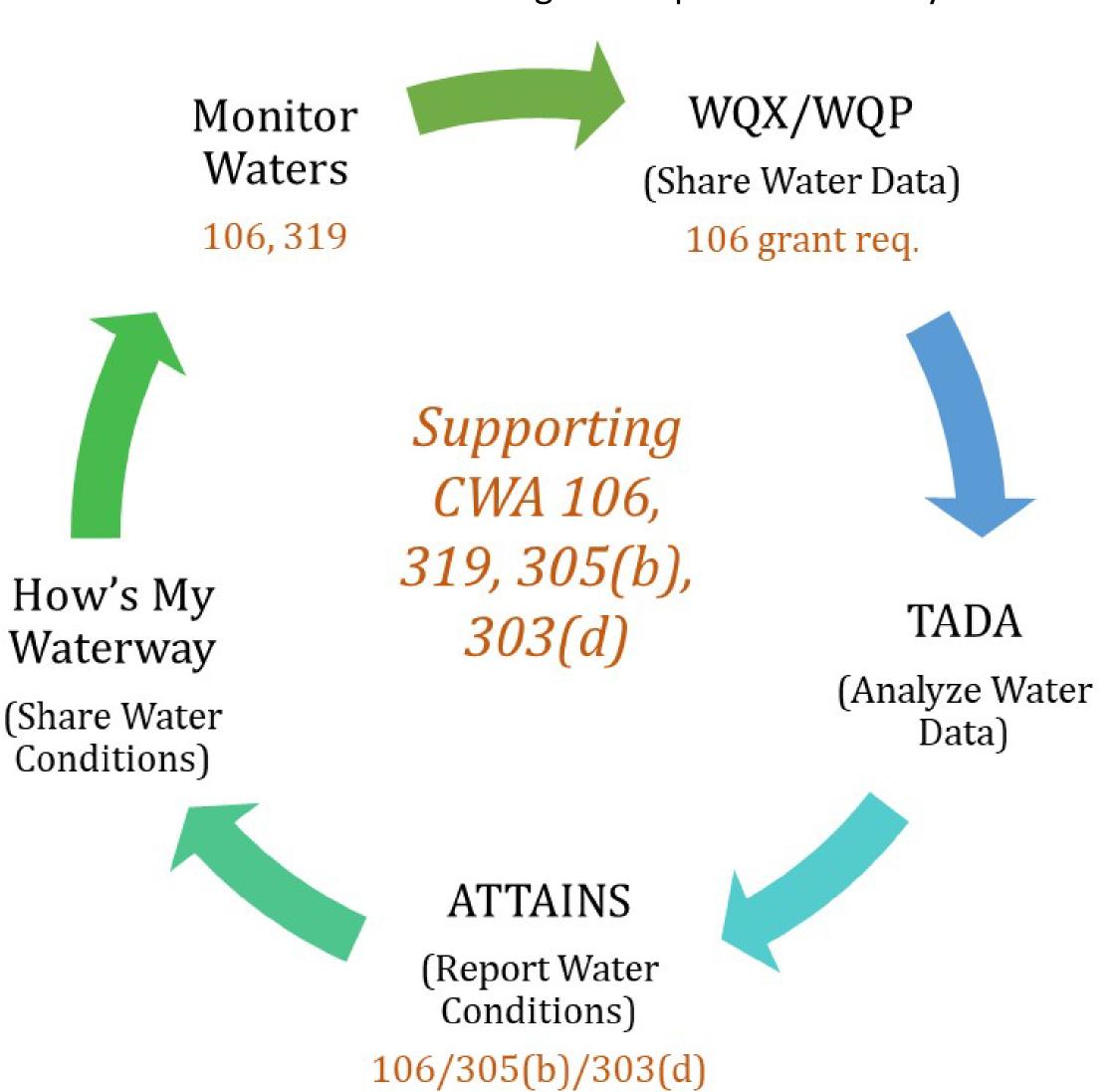




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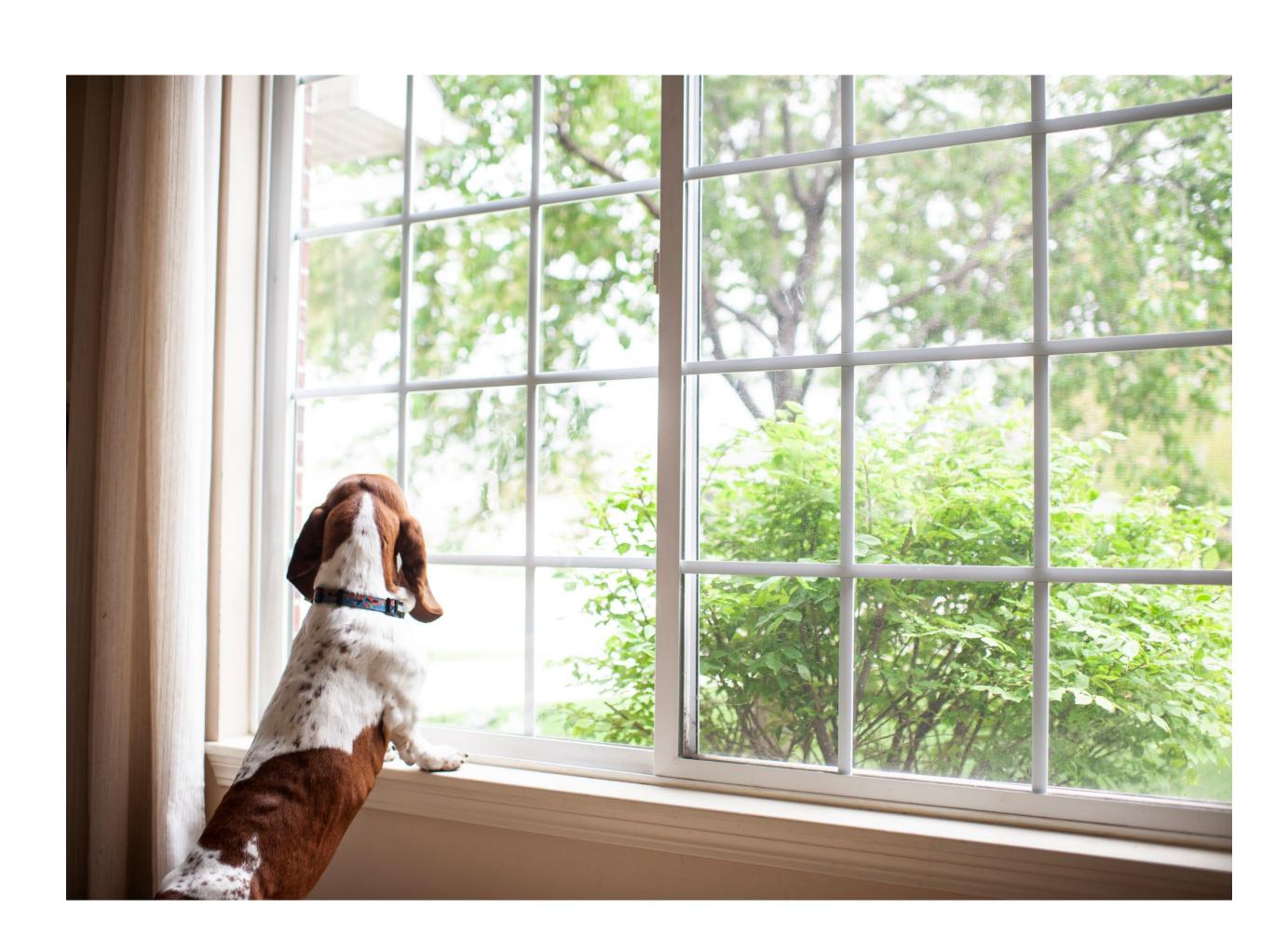
What is ATTAINS

Assessment and TMDL Tracking and Implementation System



Why share data using ATTAINS?

- 1. WE USE IT!!!! Availability increases utility
- 2. Eliminates paper reporting
- 3. Reduces reporting time and burden
- 4. Aligns tribal and state assessment reporting
- 5. Prepares tribes interested in CWA 303(d) authority to make and report listing decisions



ATTAINS Tribal Pilot

- 2016-ATTAINS Tribal Pilot started
- October 2017-ATTAINS training for pilot tribes
- December 31, 2017-First ATTAINS submissions due from 13 pilot tribes
- Pilot tribes have continued to submit through ATTAINS

Objectives

- Test whether ATTAINS can serve as an alternate reporting mechanism for tribal water quality assessment reporting
- Capture programs as they exist, can be used regardless of whether tribe has WQS or TAS for 303(d)
- Understand the water quality on tribal lands





ATTAINS National Tribal Rollout Timeline Where We've Been Phase 1



Call for Phase 1 Tribes

Finalized,
Monthly Calls Started,
and Mentor-Mentee
Pairings Established

Phase 1Tribes Provide
Uses To Create ATTAINS
Accounts

ATTAINS and Assessment Training

Big Four
Assessment Methodology Due
for Regions to Review

First ATTAINS
Submissions Due
for Phase I Tribes

Spring 2020 Summer 2020 Fall 2020 Spring 2021 September 2021 December 31, 2021

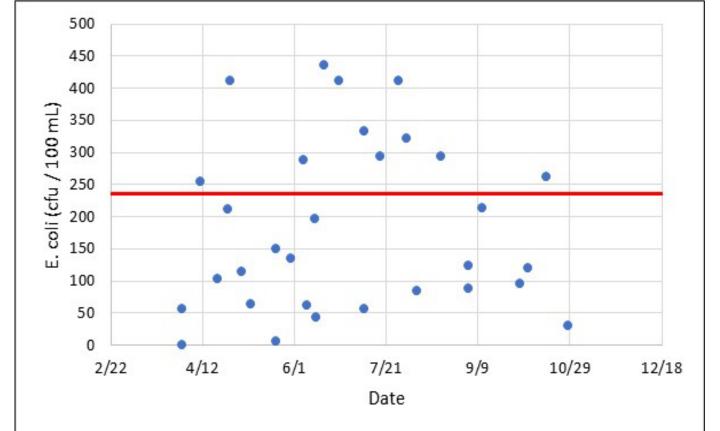


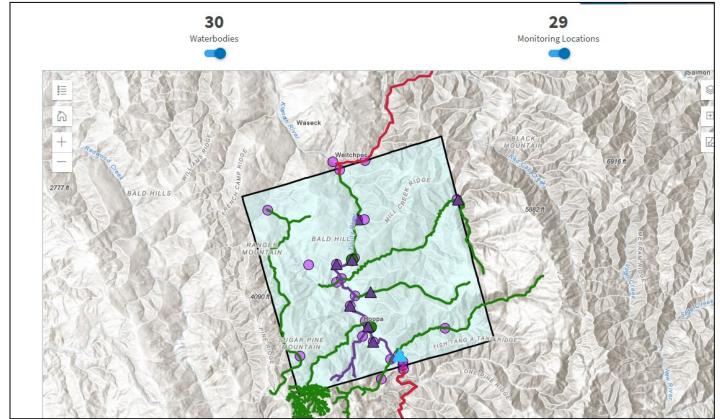
Considerations and Lessons Learned

- Make sure you are still meeting all of your grant obligations and make sure data are loaded in WQX
- ATTAINS does not make the attainment decision for you, it holds the attainment decision you make
- Creating the Assessment Methodology is the longest part
 - Very beneficial to tribes

Where We Are Now

- 20 pilot and phase 1 tribes currently have data in ATTAINS
- Starting to train phase 2 tribes
- ATTAINS is an accepted reporting mechanism in upcoming revised 106 guidance
- Created assessment trainings, parameter factsheets, & assessment methodologies
- Tribal data is How's My Waterway!





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. Figure 1 is a generalized illustration of how DO affects fish health — sensitivities vary by species. In the range labeled as 'too low', DO is too low to support fish. In the 'stressful' range, DO conditions impede spawning and reproduction, and limit growth and activity. A higher DO is needed to be 'supportive' of fish spawning, growth, and activity. Different levels of DO are required to

or photosynthesis can cause DO concentrations to

For more information about the CWA Section 106 Grants Program, vis

become even higher and exceed saturation (the wat<mark>er</mark>

support aquatic life depending on the species present and their stages of life (spawning, larvae, etc.). Trout, for example, require higher DO, while carp can survive in lower DO conditions. Among the macroinvertebrates many immature insects require a high DO content,

transfer of oxygen from the air and by plants and algae in the water due to photosynthesis. When the water is in

DO as expected for the temperature, barometric pressure

FACTSHEET ON WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

