

Total Maximum Daily Load

Yazoo River Basin

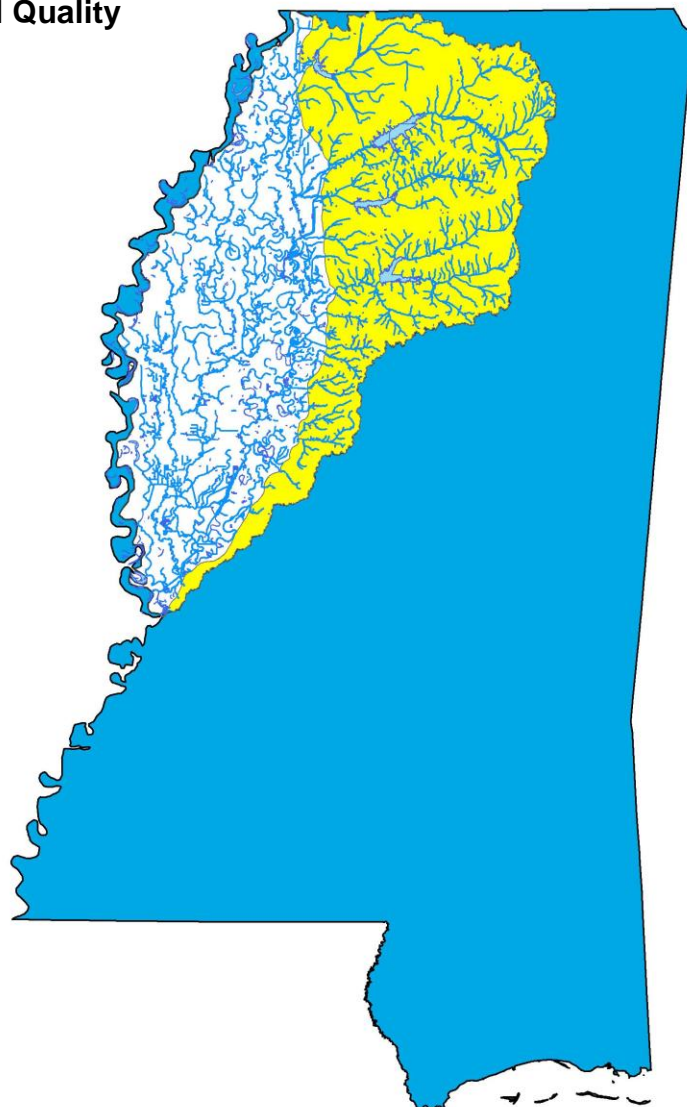
Hills Region

for
Impairment Due to Sediment

Prepared By

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FOREWORD

This report contains one or more Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for water body segments found on Mississippi's 1996 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies. Because of the accelerated schedule required by the consent decree, many of these TMDLs have been prepared out of sequence with the State's rotating basin approach. The implementation of the TMDLs contained herein will be prioritized within Mississippi's rotating basin approach.

The amount and quality of the data on which this report is based are limited. As additional information becomes available, the TMDLs may be updated. Such additional information may include water quality and quantity data, changes in pollutant loadings, or changes in landuse within the watershed. In some cases, additional water quality data may indicate that no impairment exists.

Conversion Factors

To convert from	To	Multiply by	To convert from	To	Multiply by
mile ²	acre	640	acre	ft ²	43560
km ²	acre	247.1	days	seconds	86400
m ³	ft ³	35.3	meters	feet	3.28
ft ³	gallons	7.48	ft ³	gallons	7.48
ft ³	liters	28.3	hectares	acres	2.47
cfs	gal/min	448.8	miles	meters	1609.3
cfs	MGD	0.646	tonnes	tons	1.1
m ³	gallons	264.2	µg/l * cfs	gm/day	2.45
m ³	liters	1000	µg/l * MGD	gm/day	3.79

Fraction	Prefix	Symbol	Multiple	Prefix	Symbol
10 ⁻¹	deci	d	10	deka	da
10 ⁻²	centi	c	10 ²	hecto	h
10 ⁻³	milli	m	10 ³	kilo	k
10 ⁻⁶	micro	µ	10 ⁶	mega	M
10 ⁻⁹	nano	n	10 ⁹	giga	G
10 ⁻¹²	pico	p	10 ¹²	tera	T
10 ⁻¹⁵	femto	f	10 ¹⁵	peta	P
10 ⁻¹⁸	atto	a	10 ¹⁸	exa	E

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TMDL INFORMATION

Table i. Water Body Listing Information

ID	Name	County	Cause
MS221E	Little Tallahatchie River	Union	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Martintown: From watershed 220 boundary to confluence with King Creek			
MS224E	Cane Creek	Tippah Union	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near North Haven: From headwaters to Little Tallahatchie River			
MS231E	Little Mud Creek	Union	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near North Haven: From headwaters at Ayers Creek to the Little Tallahatchie River			
MS232E	Lappatubby Creek	Pontotoc	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
At Pontotoc: From headwaters to watershed 234 boundary			
MS233E	Lappatubby Creek	Pontotoc Union	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Enterprise: From watershed 232 boundary to the Little Tallahatchie River			
MS236E	Mud Creek	Pontotoc	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Flatwood: From headwaters to confluence with Duncans Creek			
MS237E	Duncans Creek	Pontotoc	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Esperanza: From headwaters to Mud Creek			
MS239E	Lockes Creek	Union	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Enterprise: From headwaters to the Little Tallahatchie River			
MS240E	Mitchell Creek	Union	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Darden: From headwaters at Darden Lake to the Little Tallahatchie River			
MS242CE	Cypress Creek	Lafayette	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Macedonia: From headwaters to Little Tallahatchie River			
MS243E	Mill Creek	Marshall Union	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Cornersville: From headwaters to Sardis Lake Flood Pool			
MS246E	Tippah River	Benton Marshall	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Bethlehem: From watershed 245 boundary to confluence with Oaklimeter Creek			
MS247OE	Oaklimeter Creek	Benton Marshall	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Potts Camp: From headwaters to Tippah Creek			
MS255E	Blackwater Creek	Marshall	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Blackwater: From headwaters to Sardis Lake Flood Pool			
MS256B	Berry Branch	Lafayette	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Oxford: From headwaters to Toby Tubby Creek			
MS260E	Nelson Creek	Panola	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Hayes Crossing: From headwaters to Sardis Lake Flood Pool			
MS260HE	Hoke Creek	Panola	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Glenville: From headwaters to Sardis Lake Flood Pool			

Table i continued. Water Body Listing Information

ID	Name	County	Cause
MS261E	Little Tallahatchie River	Panola	Sediment/Siltation
Near Sardis: From Lower Sardis Lake to confluence with McIvor Canal			
MS262E	Hotopha Creek	Panola	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Terza: From headwaters to the Little Tallahatchie River			
MS263E	McIvor Creek	Panola	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Sardis: From headwaters to the Little Tallahatchie River			
MS271E	Buntyn Creek	Tallahatchie	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Teasdale: From headwaters to Lake Martha			
MS272E	Tillatoba Creek	Tallahatchie Yalobusha	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
At Charleston: From headwaters to North Fork Tillatoba Creek			
MS273E	North Fork Tillatoba Creek	Tallahatchie Yalobusha	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
At Charleston: From headwaters to Tillatoba Creek			
MS279E	Yocona River	Lafayette Pontotoc	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Yocona: From headwaters to watershed 280 boundary			
MS280E	Yocona River	Lafayette	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Markette: From watershed 279 boundary to confluence with Burney Branch			
MS284E1	Burney Branch	Lafayette	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
At Burney Branch: From confluence with unnamed tributary to Yocona River			
MS287E	Davis Creek	Lafayette	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Springdale: From headwaters to Enid Lake Flood Pool			
MS289TE	Town Creek	Yalobusha	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
At Water Valley: From headwaters to Ototaloufa Creek			
MS292E	Yocona River	Panola Tallahatchie	Sediment/Siltation
Near Crowder: From Enid spillway to Panola Quitman Floodway			
MS294E	Long Creek	Panola	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Teasdale: From headwaters to the Yocona River			
MS299E	Camp Creek	Desoto	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Alphaba: From watershed 298 boundary to the Coldwater River			
MS301E	Short Fork Creek	Desoto	Sediment/Siltation
Near Alphaba: From headwaters through canal to the Coldwater River			
MS306E	Cane Creek	Desoto	Sediment/Siltation
Near Pleasant Hill: From headwaters to Arkabutla Lake Flood Pool			
MS306M	Mussacuna Creek	Desoto	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Hernando: From Hernando South POTW to Arkabutla Lake Flood Pool			
MS308E	Unnamed Tributary to Hurricane Creek	Desoto	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Horn Lake: From headwaters to Hurricane Creek			

Table i continued. Water Body Listing Information

ID	Name	County	Cause
MS310E	Rock Creek	DeSoto Tate	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Prichard: From headwaters to the Coldwater River			
MS311E	Johnson Creek	DeSoto	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Horn Lake: From headwaters at Twin Lakes Subdivision to Lake Cormorant Bayou			
MS316E	Arkabutla Creek	Tate	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Parksplace: From headwaters to the Coldwater River			
MS317E	Strayhorn Creek	Panola	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Sarah: From headwaters to Arkabutla Creek			
MS325TE	Topashaw Creek	Calhoun	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Sabougla: From headwaters to confluence with the Yalobusha River			
MS325YE	Yalobusha River	Calhoun Chickasaw	Sediment/Siltation
Near Calhoun City: From headwaters at confluence with Four Mile Creek to confluence with Lickup Creek			
MS328E	Sabougla Creek	Calhoun Webster	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Sabougla: From headwaters to Grenada Lake Flood Pool			
MS329E	Horsepen Creek	Calhoun Grenada Webster	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Sabougla: From headwaters to Grenada Lake Flood Pool			
MS330RE	Red Grass Creek	Grenada	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Grenada: From headwaters to Grenada Lake Flood Pool			
MS331C	Cowpen Creek	Yalobusha	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Benwood: From headwaters to Grenada Lake Flood Pool			
MS331CE	Clark Creek	Grenada Yalobusha	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Youngs: From headwaters to Grenada Lake Flood Pool			
MS331E	Johnson Coles Creek	Calhoun Grenada Yalobusha	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Youngs: From headwaters to Grenada Lake Flood Pool			
MS333USE	Skuna River	Calhoun Chickasaw	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Bruce: From watershed 332 boundary to Grenada Lake Flood Pool			
MS332S	Skuna River	Calhoun Chickasaw	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Bruce: From headwaters to the Skuna River			
MS334E	Lucknuck Creek	Calhoun Lafayette Pontotoc	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Bruce: From headwaters to the Skuna River			
MS335E	Persimmon Creek	Calhoun	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Shepherd: From headwaters to the Skuna River			
MS337E	Cypress Creek	Yalobusha	Sediment/Siltation

Near Coffeeville: From headwaters to Grenada Lake Flood Pool

Table i continued. Water Body Listing Information

ID	Name	County	Cause
MS338E	Organ Creek	Grenada Yalobusha	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Bryant: From headwaters to Grenada Lake Flood Pool			
MS341E	Riverdale Creek	Grenada Yalobusha	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Grenada: From headwaters to the Yalobusha River			
MS347E	Ascalmore Creek	Tallahatchie	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
At Paynes: From headwaters to Ascalmore Canal			
MS351E	Potacocawa Creek	Carroll	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Avalon: From headwaters to the Yalobusha River			
MS353BE	Big Sand Creek	Carroll Montgomery	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
At Carrollton: From headwaters to watershed 352 boundary			
MS357E	Abiaca Creek	Carroll	Sediment/Siltation
Near Oklahoma: From headwaters to watershed 355 boundary			
MS360E1	Unnamed Tributary of Millstone Bayou	Holmes	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Kiern: From headwaters to Millstone Bayou			
MS360E2	Spring Branch	Holmes	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Kiern: From 0.2 miles east of Garden Chapel to Millstone Bayou			
MS364E	Tesheva Creek	Holmes Yazoo	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Eden: From headwaters to watershed 364 boundary			
MS366E	Piney Creek	Yazoo	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Renshaw: From headwaters to the Yazoo River			
MS368E	Short Creek	Yazoo	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Jonestown: From headwaters to the Yazoo River			
MS369E	O'Neil Creek	Yazoo	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Tinsley: From confluence with Perry Creek to the Yazoo River			
MSYZ292R00_040	Unnamed Tributary to Yocona River	Panola	Biological Impairment due to Sediment
Near Crowder: From headwaters to the Yocona River			

Table ii. Water Quality Standard

Parameter	Beneficial use	Narrative Water Quality Criteria
Sediment/Siltation	Aquatic Life Support	Waters shall be free from materials attributable to municipal, industrial, agricultural, or other dischargers producing color, odor, taste, total suspended solids, or other conditions in such degree as to create a nuisance, render the waters injurious to public health, recreation, or to aquatic life and wildlife, or adversely affect the palatability of fish, aesthetic quality, or impair the waters for any designated uses.

Table iii. Total Maximum Daily Loads

Ecoregion	WLA	LA	MOS	TMDL
65	0.0004 to 0.0021*	0.0004 to 0.0021*	implicit	0.0004 to 0.0021*
74	0.0033 to 0.0140*	0.0033 to 0.0140*	implicit	0.0033 to 0.0140*

*tons per acre per day at the effective discharge

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Yazoo River Basin is a predominantly rural area with more than 60% of the basin area used for agriculture. The Yazoo River Basin has two distinct regions, the Bluff Hills Region and the Delta Region. The Bluff Hills Region is the hilly, upland area where streams originate among lush oak and hickory forests, and pastures dominate the rural landscape. The Delta Region is the flat, lowland area between the Yazoo and Mississippi Rivers that is characterized by slow moving waters and an extensive system of oxbow lakes. This highly productive agricultural region is known for its cotton, corn, soybeans, rice, and catfish (MDEQ, 2006a).

This TMDL addresses 64 water bodies located in the Hills Region of the Yazoo River Basin that are included in the Mississippi 2006 Section 303(d) List of Water Bodies as impaired due to sediment/siltation (MDEQ, 2006b). This TMDL is being completed for clean sediment. The *State of Mississippi Water Quality Criteria for Intrastate, Interstate, and Coastal Waters* regulation does not include a numerical water quality standard for aquatic life protection due to sediment (MDEQ, 2003a). The narrative standard for the protection of aquatic life is sufficient for justification of TMDL development, but does not provide a quantifiable TMDL target. The target for this TMDL is based on reference sediment yields developed by the Channel and Watershed Processes Research Unit (CWPRU) at the National Sedimentation Laboratory (NSL).

The CWPRU developed reference sediment yields, or targets, for each level III ecoregion within Mississippi. These yields were derived from the empirical analysis of historical flow and suspended sediment concentrations for stable streams in each level III ecoregion. These targets were used by MDEQ in the development of the James Creek Sediment TMDL (MDEQ, 2003c) and many subsequent sediment TMDLs throughout the state. The methods used to develop the level III reference yields are described in detail in the reports titled “*Reference*” and “*Impacted*” *Rates of Suspended-Sediment Transport for Use in Developing Clean Sediment TMDLs: Mississippi and the Southeastern United States* (Simon, et al., 2002b) and *Actual and Reference Sediment Yields for the James Creek Watershed – Mississippi* (Simon, et al., 2002a).

Recently, the CWPRU updated the level III reference sediment yields within the Yazoo River Basin. The reference yields, or TMDL target, for this TMDL were derived from the empirical analysis of historical flow and suspended sediment concentrations for stable streams in the appropriate level III ecoregion for the Yazoo Hills, which are Southeastern Plains Ecoregion (65) and the Mississippi Valley Loess Plains Ecoregion (74).

According to 40 CFR §130.2 (i), TMDLs can be expressed in terms of mass per time, toxicity, or other appropriate measure. This TMDL is expressed as the tons of sediment that can be discharged from an acre of a subwatershed during a day (tons/acre/day) at the effective discharge and still attain the applicable water quality standard. This results in a range of acceptable reference yields in tons per acre per day at the effective discharge for each water body within the Yazoo Hills.

It is expected that all values within a range of acceptable yields will result in attainment of water quality standards. The TMDL target is expressed at the effective discharge. The effective discharge is the channel-forming flow or the flow that moves the most sediment. The effective discharge is obtained by combining flow frequency data with sediment transport relationships. The effective discharge occurs statistically once every one and a half years, not on a daily basis. However, because the effective discharge is the critical condition, compliance with the TMDL at the effective discharge will result in the attainment of the water quality standards at all times.

For many of the §303(d) listed streams in the Yazoo River Basin sediment data were either not available or were insufficient to calibrate a water quality model for prediction of existing sediment loads. Therefore, this TMDL does not provide an existing load specific to each water body. A range of unstable values was assigned to the listed water bodies within the Yazoo Hills based on the level III ecoregion unstable stream values (Table 1). The unstable range is representative of the existing loads that would be expected for unstable water bodies within the Yazoo Hills. The unstable yields are larger than the target yields, therefore, a reduction is recommended for the Yazoo Hills.

Table 1. Unstable Stream Sediment Yield Ranges for Level III Ecoregions within the Yazoo Hills

Level III Ecoregion	Unstable Streams Sediment Yield Range*
Ecoregion 65	0.002 to 0.101
Ecoregion 74	0.298 to 1.856

*tons per acre per day at the effective discharge

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The identification of water bodies not meeting their designated use and the development of total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for those water bodies are required by Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Water Quality Planning and Management Regulations (40 CFR part 130). The TMDL process is designed to restore and maintain the quality of those impaired water bodies through the establishment of pollutant specific allowable loads. The pollutant of concern for this TMDL is sediment from landuse runoff and in-channel sediment processes.

The water bodies included in this TMDL are located within the Hills Region of the Yazoo River Basin. The Yazoo Hills include all or part of the following counties in northeastern and central Mississippi: Benton, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Desoto, Grenada, Holmes, Lafayette, Marshall, Montgomery, Panola, Pontotoc, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah, Union, Warren, Webster, Yalobusha, and Yazoo. The Yazoo Hills includes approximately 4.3 million acres and contains many landuse types including forest, pastureland, and cropland areas. However, the dominant landuses within the Yazoo Hills are forest and pastureland. The location of the Yazoo Hills and the §303(d) listed segments included in this TMDL are shown in Figures 1 through 3.

The 64 water bodies shown in Table i are impaired due to sediment. The 57 water bodies shown as biologically impaired due to sediment were listed due to failure to meet minimum water quality criteria for biological use support based on biological sampling (MDEQ, 2003b). For these water bodies, a detailed assessment of the watershed and potential point sources, called stressor identification, was completed. The results of the stressor identification indicated that sediment was a probable primary stressor in these watersheds.

1.2 Applicable Water Body Segment Use

The water use classification for all water bodies included in this TMDL, as established by the *State of Mississippi Water Quality Criteria for Intrastate, Interstate, and Coastal Waters* regulation, is Fish and Wildlife Support (MDEQ, 2003a). Waters with this classification are intended for fishing and propagation of fish, aquatic life, and wildlife. Waters that meet the Fish and Wildlife Support criteria should also be suitable for secondary contact, which is defined as incidental contact with water including wading and occasional swimming.

1.3 Applicable Water Body Segment Standard

The *State of Mississippi Water Quality Criteria for Intrastate, Interstate, and Coastal Waters* do not include a water quality standard applicable to aquatic life protection due to sediment (MDEQ, 2003a). However, a narrative standard for the protection of aquatic life was interpreted to determine an applicable target for this TMDL. The narrative standard is that waters shall be free from materials

attributable to municipal, industrial, agricultural, or other dischargers producing color, odor, taste, total suspended solids, or other conditions in such degree as to create a nuisance, render the waters injurious to public health, recreation, or to aquatic life and wildlife, or adversely affect the palatability of fish, aesthetic quality, or impair the waters for any designated uses.

Figure 1. Location of Yazoo River Basin Hills Region

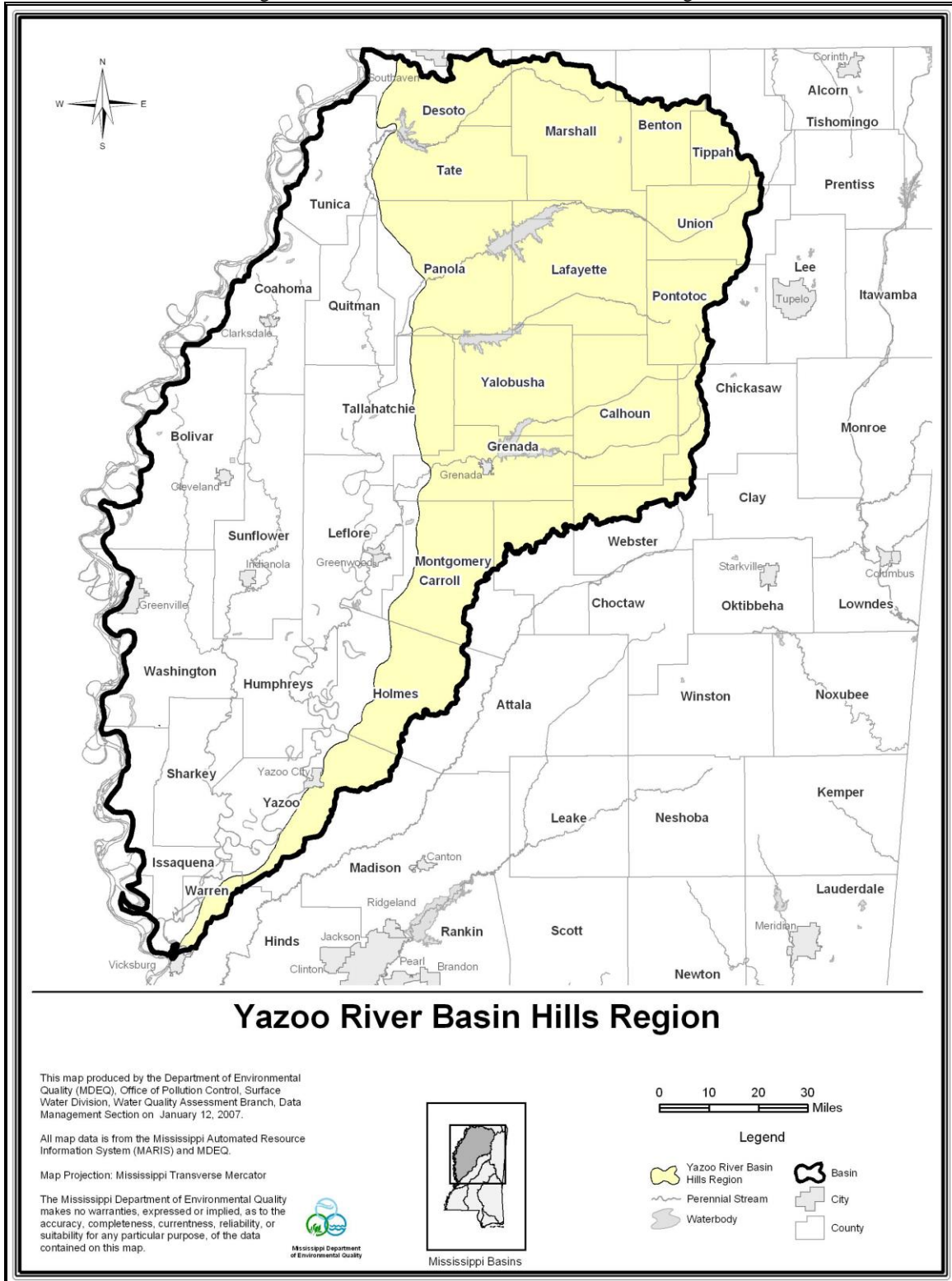


Figure 2. Location of Yazoo Hills §303(d) Listed Segments (Northern Portion)

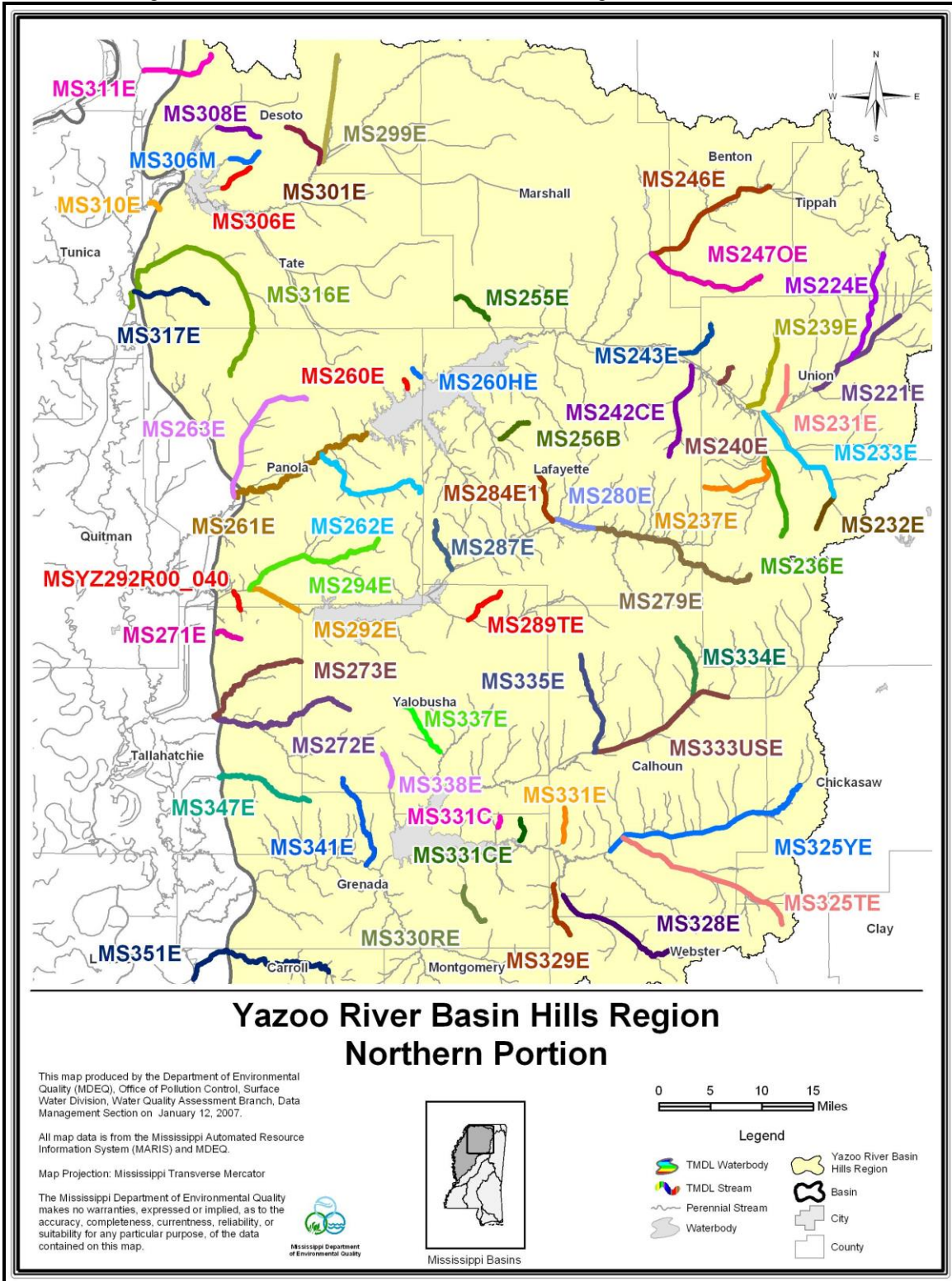
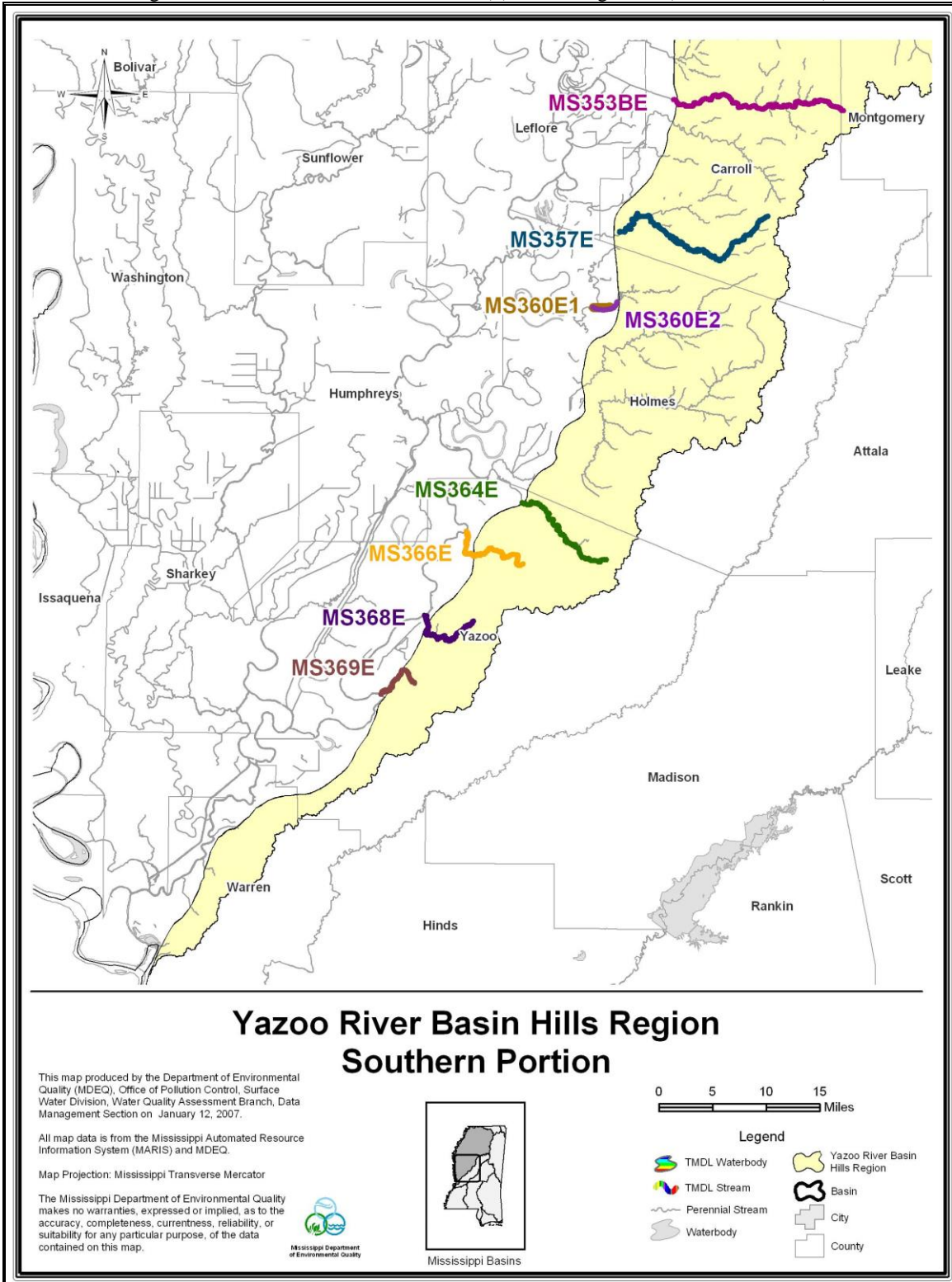


Figure 3. Location of Yazoo Hills §303(d) Listed Segments (Southern Portion)



2.0 TMDL ENDPOINT AND WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT

2.1 Selection of a TMDL Endpoint and Critical Condition

One of the major components of a TMDL is the establishment of target endpoints, which are used to evaluate the attainment of acceptable water quality. Target endpoints, therefore, represent the water quality goals that are to be achieved by meeting the load and wasteload allocations specified in the TMDL. The endpoints allow for a comparison between observed conditions and conditions that are expected to restore designated uses.

For the water bodies included in this sediment TMDL there is an acceptable range of sediment loadings at the effective discharge of the water body. These ranges were developed from suspended sediment concentration (SSC) data measured at stable streams in the same ecoregion. The target range for the water bodies within the Yazoo Hills is based on the appropriate level III ecoregion for each water body segment. The target range for the water bodies is given in tons per acre per day at the effective discharge. The effective discharge is the discharge which moves the most sediment, or is the channel-forming flow. This discharge has been selected as the critical condition for this TMDL (Simon, et al., 2002b). If the sediment target applicable for sediment in the water body is maintained during critical conditions, then the health of the stream should improve.

3.0 SOURCE ASSESSMENT and LOAD ESTIMATION

An important part of the TMDL analysis is the identification of individual sources, source categories, or source subcategories of sedimentation in the watershed and the amount of pollutant loading contributed by each of these sources. Under the CWA, sources are broadly classified as either point or nonpoint sources. Under 40 CFR §122.2, a point source is defined as a discernable, confined, and discrete conveyance from which pollutants are or may be discharged to surface waters. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program regulates point source discharges. Point sources can be described by two broad categories: 1) NPDES regulated municipal and industrial wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) and 2) NPDES regulated industrial activities, which include construction activities and municipal storm water discharges (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems [MS4s]). For the purposes of this TMDL, all sources of sediment loading not regulated by NPDES permits are considered nonpoint sources.

3.1 Assessment of Point Sources

There are facilities in the Yazoo Hills with NPDES permits that are permitted for Total Suspended Solids (TSS). A list of facilities is not included because no changes are required in their permits due to this TMDL. This is considered appropriate since these sources provide negligible loadings of suspended solids to the receiving waters compared to wet weather sources (e.g., NPDES regulated construction activities, MS4s, and nonpoint sources). Also, the TSS component of a NPDES permitted facility is different from the pollutant addressed within this TMDL. The TSS component of the permitted discharges is generally composed more of organic material, and therefore, provides less direct impact on the biologic integrity of a stream (through settling and accumulation) than would stream sedimentation due to soil erosion during wet weather events. The pollutant of concern for this TMDL is sediment from landuse runoff and in-channel processes.

Sediment loadings from NPDES regulated construction activities and MS4s are considered point sources of sediment to surface waters. These discharges occur in response to storm events and are included in the WLA portion of this TMDL. As of March 2003, discharge of storm water from construction activities disturbing more than one acre must obtain an NPDES permit. The purpose of the NPDES permit is to eliminate or minimize the discharge of pollutants (sediment) from construction activities. Since construction activities at a site are of a temporary, relatively short term nature, the number of construction sites covered by the general permit varies. The target for these areas is the same range as the TMDL target for the watershed. The WLAs provided to the NPDES regulated construction activities and MS4s will be implemented as best management practices (BMPs) as specified in Mississippi's General Stormwater Permits for Small Construction, Construction, and Phase I & II MS4 permits. Properly designed and well-maintained BMPs are expected to provide attainment of water quality standards.

The only MS4 permit within the Yazoo Delta is Desoto County (MSRMS4006).

3.2 Assessment of Nonpoint Sources

Nonpoint loading of sediment in a water body results from the transport of the material into receiving waters by the processes of mass wasting, head cutting, gullyng, and sheet and rill erosion. Sources of sediment include:

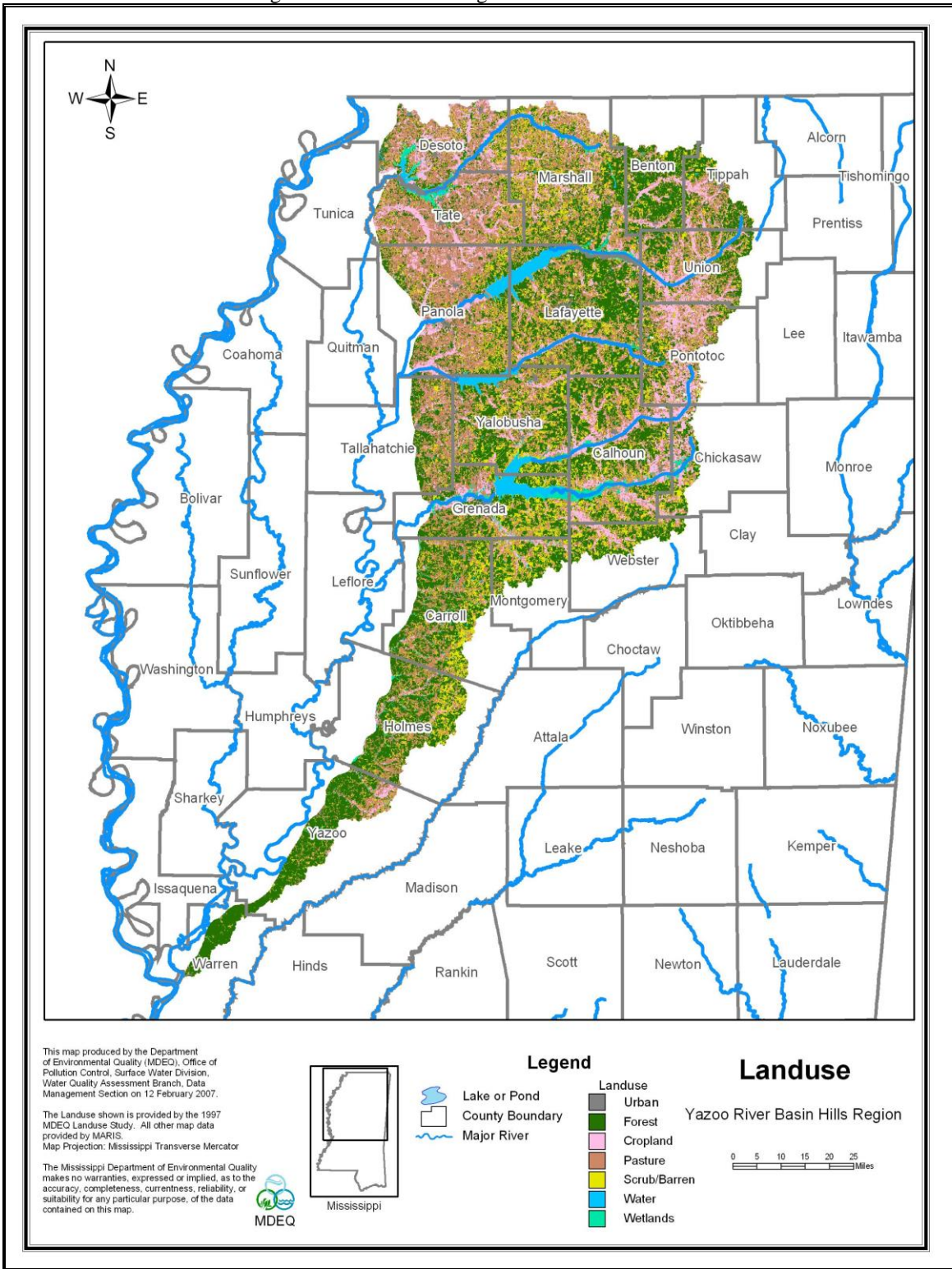
- Agriculture
- Silviculture
- Rangeland
- Construction sites
- Roads
- Urban areas
- Mass wasting areas
- Gullies
- Surface mining
- In-channel and instream sources
- Historical landuse activities and channel alterations

The drainage area of the Yazoo Hills contains approximately 4.3 million acres and includes many different landuse types including forest, pasture/grass, and cropland areas as shown in Table 2 and Figure 4. The dominant landuses within the watershed are forest and pasture/grass. The landuse information for the watershed is based on the State of Mississippi's Automated Resource Information System (MARIS), 1997. This data set is based on Landsat Thematic Mapper digital images taken between 1992 and 1993. The MARIS data are classified on a modified Anderson level one and two system with additional level two wetland classifications.

Table 2. Yazoo Hills Landuse Distribution (in acres)

Urban	Forest	Cropland	Pasture/Grass	Scrub/Barren	Wetland	Water	Total
42,081	1,549,373	556,063	1,361,836	610,323	88,665	110,910	4,319,251
1.0%	35.9%	12.9%	31.5%	14.2%	2.1%	2.4%	100.0%

Figure 4. Yazoo Hills Region Landuse Distribution



3.3 Existing Load Estimation

Due to lack of data for calibration it was determined that a modeling exercise to quantify the load from each source and estimate the total existing load would be ineffective. Instead an ecoregion approach was utilized to estimate existing load ranges. The CWPRU estimated the typical range for unstable streams within each level III ecoregion in the Yazoo Hills.

A range of unstable values was assigned to water bodies within the Yazoo Hills based on the level III ecoregion values (Table 3). The Yazoo Hills Region is located within level III ecoregions 65 and 74. Similar sources are present in the unstable watersheds and in the Yazoo Hills. Therefore, the existing load for the Yazoo Hills is also represented by this range. Table 3 provides the water body segments included in this TMDL and the appropriate ecoregion for that segment. Table 4 provides the range of unstable values for each ecoregion in the Yazoo River Basin in tons per acre per day at the effective discharge.

Table 3. §303(d) Listed Segments with Appropriate Level III Ecoregion

Ecoregion 65	Ecoregion 74
MS221E	MS261E
MS224E	MS263E
MS231E	MS271E
MS232E	MS272E
MS233E	MS273E
MS236E	MS292E
MS237E	MS294E
MS239E	MS299E
MS240E	MS301E
MS242CE	MS306E
MS243E	MS306M
MS246E	MS308E
MS247OE	MS310E
MS255E	MS311E
MS256B	MS316E
MS260E	MS317E
MS260HE	MS341E
MS262E	MS347E
MS279E	MS351E
MS280E	MS353BE
MS284E1	MS357E
MS287E	MS360E1
MS289TE	MS360E2
MS325TE	MS364E
MS325YE	MS366E
MS328E	MS368E
MS329E	MS369E
MS330RE	MSYZ292R00_040
MS331C	
MS331CE	
MS331E	
MS333USE	
MS334E	
MS335E	
MS337E	
MS338E	

Table 4. Unstable Stream Sediment Yield Ranges for Level III Ecoregions within the Yazoo River Basin

Level III Ecoregion	Unstable Streams Sediment Yield Range*
Ecoregion 65	0.002 to 0.101
Ecoregion 73	0.007 to 0.028
Ecoregion 74	0.298 to 1.856

*tons per acre per day at the effective discharge

4.0 DETERMINING THE TARGET SEDIMENT LOAD

The information and methodologies described in the following sections are based on research efforts conducted by the CWPRU of the National Sedimentation Laboratory in Oxford, Mississippi. The primary sources of the information presented in this section are:

- *Actual and Reference Sediment Yields for the James Creek Watershed – Mississippi* (Simon, et al., 2002a)
- *“Reference” and “Impacted” Rates of Suspended-Sediment Transport for Use in Developing Clean Sediment TMDLs: Mississippi and the Southeastern United States* (Simon, et al., 2002b)

4.1 Selecting a Reference Condition (Simon, et al., 2002a)

Sediment loads (transport rates) in streams vary by orders of magnitude over time and by location. Controls such as geology and channel-boundary materials, land use, channel stability, and the type and timing of precipitation events make prediction of sediment loads difficult and complex. Still, in order to determine the amount of sediment that impairs a given waterbody (TMDL), one must first be able to determine the sediment load that would be expected in an unimpaired stream of a given type and location. However, baseline conditions of flow, sediment concentrations, and transport rates for streams in the wide variety of physiographic provinces and under a wide variety of land uses are poorly understood.

There is no reason to assume that “natural” or background rates of sediment transport will be consistent from one region to another. Within the context of clean sediment TMDLs, it follows that there is no reason to assume that “target” values should be consistent on a nationwide basis. Similarly, there is no reason to assume that channels within a given region will have consistent rates of sediment transport. For example, unstable channel systems or those draining disturbed watersheds will produce and transport more sediment than stable channel systems in the same region. This reflects differences in the magnitude and perhaps type of erosion processes that dominate a subwatershed or stream reach.

To be useful for TMDL practitioners sediment transport relations must be placed within a conceptual and analytic framework such that they can be used to address sediment-related problems at sites where no such data exist. To accomplish this, sediment transport characteristics and relations need to be regionalized according to attributes of channels and drainage basins that are directly related to sediment production, transport, and potential impairment. In a general way, these attributes include among others, physiography, geology, climate and ecology, differentiated collectively as an ecoregion.

In order to identify those sediment transport conditions that represent impacted or impaired conditions, it is essential to first be able to define a non-disturbed, stable, or “reference” condition for the particular stream reach. In some schemes the

“reference” condition simply means “representative” of a given category of classified channel forms or morphologies and as such, may not be analogous with a “stable”, “undisturbed”, or “background” rate of sediment production and transport.

The Rosgen (1985) stream classification system is widely used to describe channel form. In this classification system, stream types D, F, and G are by definition, unstable (Rosgen, 1996). These stream reaches, therefore, would be expected to produce and transport enhanced amounts of sediment and represent “impacted”, if not “impaired” conditions. Thus, although it may be possible to define a “representative” reach of stream types D, F, and G, for the purpose of TMDL development, a “reference” condition transporting “natural” or “background” rates of sediment will be difficult to find.

As an alternative scheme for TMDL practitioners, the channel evolution framework set out by Simon and Hupp (1986) is proposed (Figure 5). In most alluvial channels, disruption of the dynamic equilibrium generally results in a certain degree of upstream channel degradation and downstream aggradation. If the predisturbed channel is considered as the initial stage (stage I) of channel evolution and the disrupted channel as an instantaneous condition (stage II), rapid channel degradation can be considered stage III. Degradation flattens channel gradients and consequently reduces the available stream power for given discharges with time. Concurrently, bank heights are increased and bank angles are often steepened by fluvial undercutting and by pore-pressure induced bank failures near the base of the bank. Thus, the degradation stage (stage III) is directly related to destabilization of the channel banks and to channel widening by mass-wasting processes (stage IV) once bank heights and angles exceed the critical conditions of the bank material (as determined by shear-strength characteristics).

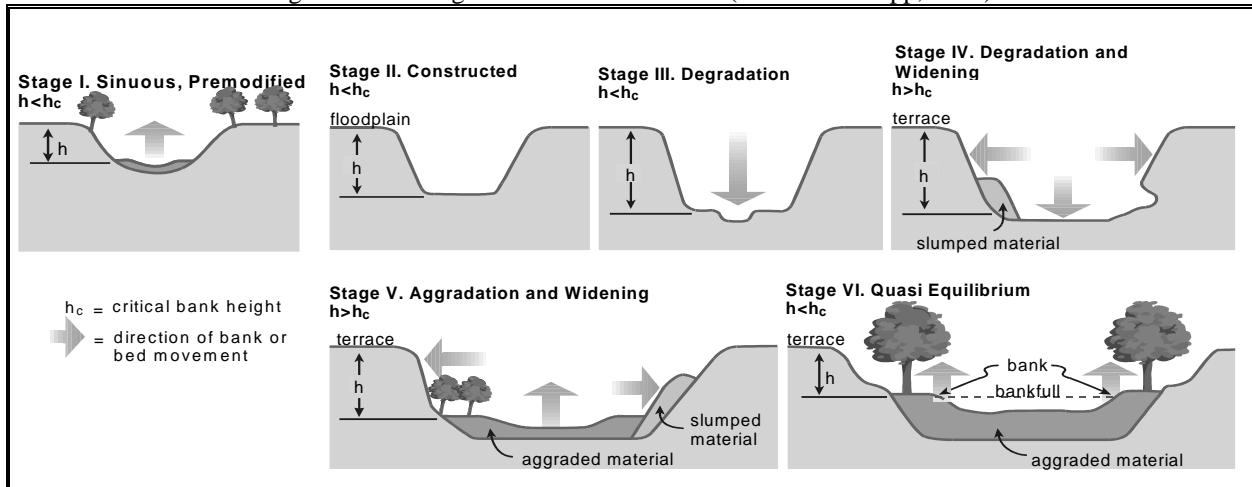
As degradation migrates further upstream, aggradation (stage V) becomes the dominant trend in previously degraded downstream sites because the flatter gradient and lower hydraulic radius at the degraded site cannot transport the heightened sediment loads originating from degrading reaches upstream. This secondary aggradation occurs at rates roughly 60% less than the associated degradation rate (Simon and Hupp, 1992). These reduced aggradation rates indicate that bed-level recovery will not be complete and that attainment of a new dynamic equilibrium will take place through (1) further channel widening, (2) the establishment of riparian vegetation that adds roughness elements and reduces the stream power for given discharges, and (3) further gradient reduction by meander extension and elongation.

The lack of complete bed-level recovery often results in a two-tiered channel configuration with the original floodplain surface becoming a terrace. Flood flows are, therefore, constrained within this enlarged channel below the terrace level. Without proliferation of riparian vegetation within the channel, this results in a given flow having greater erosive power than if an equivalent flow could dissipate energy by spreading across the floodplain. Where vegetation does re-establish, the

additional roughness limits the erosive power of flood events within the incised channel and constrains shear-stress values to near bankfull levels. Aggrading conditions (stage V) are also common in reaches downstream from the area of maximum disturbance immediately after the disturbance is imposed on the stream channel.

With stages of channel evolution tied to discrete channel processes and not strictly to specific channel shapes, they have been successfully used to describe systematic channel-stability processes over time and space in diverse environments subject to various disturbances such as stream response to: channelization in the Southeast US Coastal Plain; volcanic eruptions in the Cascade Mountains; and dams in Tuscany, Italy (Rinaldi and Simon, 1998). Because the stages of channel evolution represent shifts in dominant channel processes, they are systematically related to suspended-sediment and bed-material discharge (Simon, 1989; Kuhnle and Simon, 2000), fish-community structure, rates of channel widening (Simon and Hupp, 1992), and the density and distribution of woody riparian vegetation (Hupp, 1992).

Figure 5. Six Stages of Channel Evolution (Simon and Hupp, 1986)



An advantage of a process-based channel-evolution scheme for use in TMDL development is that Stages I and VI represent two true “reference” conditions. In some cases, channels are unlikely to recover to Stage I, pre-modified conditions. Stage VI, re-stabilized conditions are a more likely target under the present regional landuse and altered hydrologic regimes and can be used as a “reference” condition. However, in pristine areas where disturbances have not occurred or where they are far less severe, Stage I conditions can be used as a “reference” condition.

4.2 Analysis of Available Suspended-Sediment Data (Simon, et al., 2002a)

Analysis of suspended-sediment transport data involves establishing a relation between flow and sediment concentration or load. Instantaneous concentration data combined with either an instantaneous flow value or flow data representing the value obtained from the stage-discharge relation at 15-minute intervals are best. Mean daily values of both flow and sediment loads, which are readily available from the

USGS, tend to be biased towards lower flows, particularly in flashy basins. For establishing sediment transport rating relations, instantaneous concentration and 15-minute flow data were used from USGS and ARS gauging station records.

Because the “effective discharge” is that discharge or range of discharges that shape channels and perform the most geomorphic work (transport the most sediment) over the long term, it can serve as a useful indicator of regional suspended-sediment transport conditions for “reference” and impacted sites. The effective discharge is obtained by combining flow frequency data with sediment transport relationships. In many parts of the United States, the effective discharge is approximately equal to the peak flow that occurs about every 1.5 years ($Q_{1.5}$) and may be analogous to the bankfull discharge in stable streams.

The recurrence interval for the effective discharge was calculated for 10 streams in Mississippi. Calculating the effective discharge is a matter of integrating a flow-frequency curve with a sediment transport rating to obtain the discharge (range of discharges) that transports the most sediment. This was accomplished at 10 sites where the complete 15-minute flow record was easily obtainable. For the 10 streams analyzed in Mississippi, the $Q_{1.5}$ is on average, a good approximation. Therefore, the $Q_{1.5}$ was used as a measure of establishing the effective discharge at all sites.

The effective discharge ($Q_{1.5}$) was determined for all sites where the instantaneous sediment concentration data were available. This discharge was then applied to the sediment transport relation to obtain the sediment load at the effective discharge. To normalize the data for differences in basin size, the sediment load was divided by drainage area to obtain sediment yield (in tons/acre/day).

4.3 Target Sediment Yields

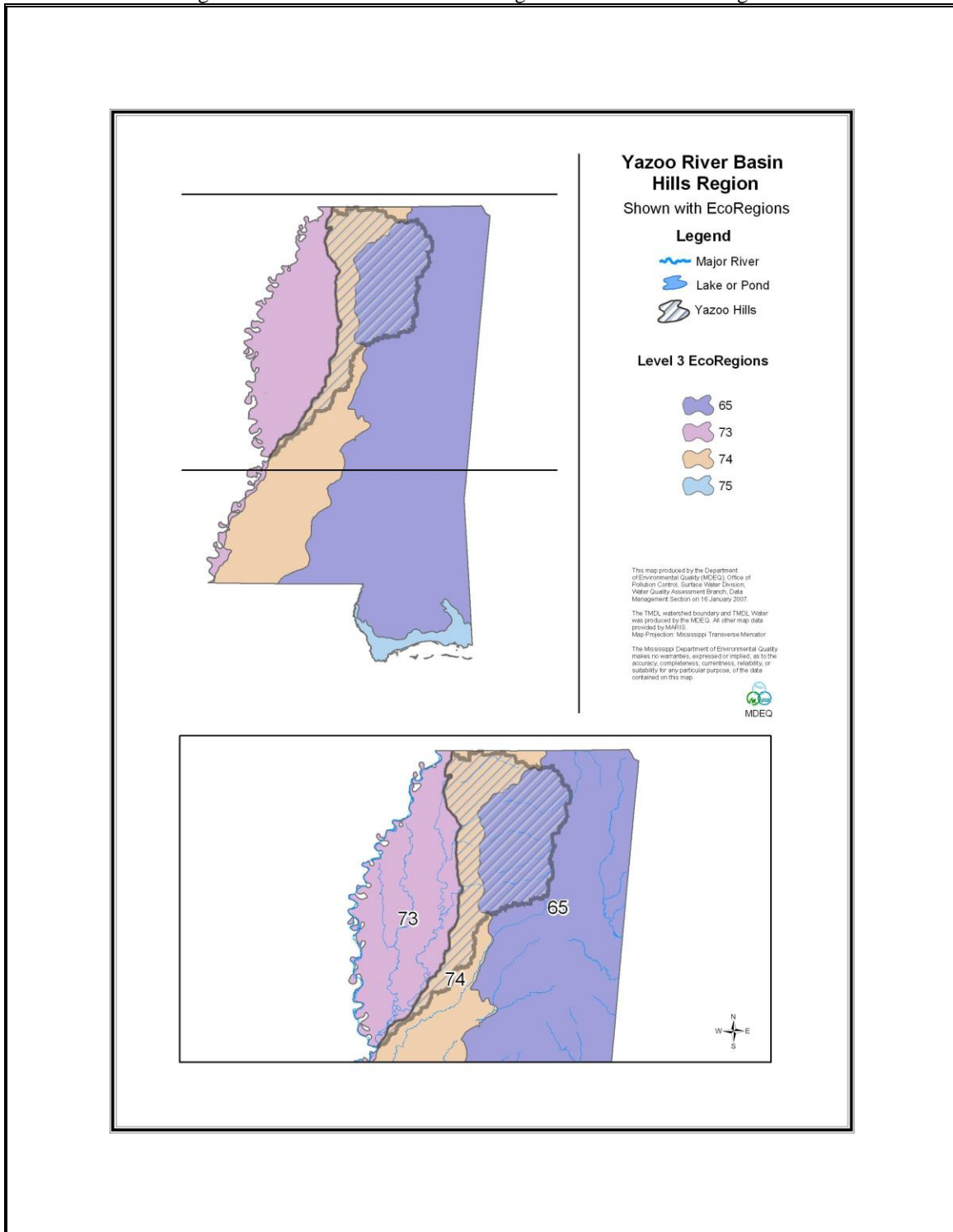
Target values for suspended-sediment are based on the concept that stable channel conditions can be represented by channel evolution Stages I and VI. Therefore, the effective discharge sediment yields for Stage I and VI in a given ecoregion represent background or natural transport rates (Simon, et al., 2002b). The targeted sediment yield for an ecoregion is based on the sediment yield values obtained for Stage I and VI sites within that ecoregion. A range of stable values was assigned water bodies within the Yazoo Hills based on the level III ecoregion values (Table 5). The Yazoo Hills Region is located within level III ecoregions 65 and 74 as shown in Figure 6.

Table 5. Stable Stream Sediment Yield Ranges for Level III Ecoregions within the Yazoo River Basin

Level III Ecoregion	Stable Streams Sediment Yield Range*
Ecoregion 65	0.0004 to 0.0021
Ecoregion 73	0.0014 to 0.0045
Ecoregion 74	0.0033 to 0.0140

*tons per acre per day at the effective discharge

Figure 6. Yazoo River Basin Hills Region with Level III Ecoregions



5.0 ALLOCATION

The allocation for this TMDL involves a wasteload allocation (WLA) for permitted sources, a load allocation (LA) for unpermitted nonpoint sources, and an implicit margin of safety (MOS), which should result in attainment of water quality standards in the Yazoo Hills. According to 40 CFR §130.2 (i), TMDLs can be expressed in terms of mass per time, toxicity, or other appropriate measure. This TMDL is expressed as the tons of sediment that can be discharged from an acre of a subwatershed during a day (tons/acre/day) at the effective discharge and still attain the applicable water quality standard. It is appropriate to apply the same target yield to permitted (WLA) and unpermitted (LA) watershed areas. For load TMDLs the WLA and LA are summed to calculate the TMDL. Because this TMDL is expressed as a yield, as long as all activities, permitted or unpermitted, meet the same yield, the TMDL yield will be met, regardless of the relative load contribution. The methods used to develop these values are described in detail in the reports titled, “*Reference*” and “*Impacted*” *Rates of Suspended-Sediment Transport for Use in Developing Clean Sediment TMDLs: Mississippi and the Southeastern United States* (Simon, et al., 2002b) and *Actual and Reference Sediment Yields for the James Creek Watershed – Mississippi* (Simon, et al., 2002a).

5.1 Wasteload Allocations

The contribution from wastewater treatment facilities was considered negligible in the development of this TMDL. The TSS component of any NPDES permitted facility is different from the pollutant addressed within this TMDL. The pollutant of concern for this TMDL is sediment from landuse runoff and in-channel processes, consistent with discharges associated with construction activities and MS4s.

Sediment loadings from NPDES regulated construction activities and MS4s are considered point sources of sediment to surface waters. These discharges occur in response to storm events and are included in the WLA of this TMDL as the same target yield as the TMDL in tons per acre per day at the effective discharge.

5.2 Load Allocations

The LA developed for this TMDL is an estimation of the acceptable contribution of all nonpoint sources in the watershed. Channel processes and upland sources both contribute to the sediment loading of the water body. Examples of potential nonpoint sources of sediment include agricultural activities, silviculture activities, surface mining activities, gullies, in-channel and instream sources, roads, and construction activities not regulated by NPDES permits.

Mississippi has a voluntary (non-regulated) BMP program for forestry. The program began in 1988 when MDEQ requested that the Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC) coordinate the development of voluntary BMPs for forestry in Mississippi. The BMP guidelines were approved by MDEQ and EPA Region 4. These guidelines have been published in the handbook, *Mississippi's BMPs: Best Management Practices for Forestry in Mississippi* (MFC, 2000). Forested areas that are subject to silviculture activities may exhibit elevated sediment contributions if voluntary BMPs for forestry in Mississippi are not implemented.

MFC recently conducted the 2003 BMP Implementation Survey in November 2002 through July 2003. A total of 258 sites having recent silviculture activity were randomly selected to evaluate the voluntary implementation of BMPs. These sites were also evaluated for the presence of a significant risk to water quality. The results of the survey indicated that 89% of the BMPs applicable to the survey sites were implemented in accordance with the BMP handbook (MFC, 2004).

BMPs, as outlined in Mississippi’s *BMPs: Best Management Practices for Forestry in Mississippi* (MFC, 2000), *Planning and Design Manual for the Control of Erosion, Sediment, and Stormwater* (MDEQ, et. al, 1994), and *Field Office Technical Guide* (NRCS, 2000) would be the most effective means of reducing the load from a majority of potential upland sources.

For the water bodies within the Yazoo Hills to attain the applicable narrative water quality standard for sediment, the allowable range of sediment loads is 0.0004 to 0.0021 tons per acre per day at the effective discharge for water bodies in ER65 and 0.0033 to 0.0140 tons per acre per day at the effective discharge for water bodies in ER74.

5.3 Incorporation of a Margin of Safety (MOS)

The two types of MOS development are to implicitly incorporate the MOS using conservative assumptions or to explicitly specify a portion of the total TMDL as the MOS. The MOS selected for this TMDL is implicit. The use of conservative procedures provides a sufficient implicit MOS. These conservative procedures include the use of a stable stream as the target and the use of the effective discharge flow, the flow that produces the most sediment transport.

5.4 Calculation of the TMDL

As stated above, the pollutant of concern for this TMDL is sediment from landuse runoff and in-channel processes. The LA includes the contributions from the channel and surface runoff from the watershed. The MOS for this TMDL is implicit and derived from the conservative assumptions incorporated into this methodology. This TMDL, expressed as an acceptable range of sediment yields, is the same for the WLA, LA, and TMDL. For load TMDLs the WLA and LA are summed to calculate the TMDL. Because this TMDL is expressed as a yield, as long as all activities, permitted or unpermitted, meet the same yield as shown in Table 6, the TMDL yield will be met, regardless of the relative load contribution.

Table 6. TMDL Yields

Ecoregion	WLA	LA	MOS	TMDL
65	0.0004 to 0.0021*	0.0004 to 0.0021*	Implicit	0.0004 to 0.0021*
74	0.0033 to 0.0140*	0.0033 to 0.0140*	Implicit	0.0033 to 0.0140*

*tons per acre per day at the effective discharge

5.5 Seasonality

The use of data collected throughout the year at multiple stations in each ecoregion to set the target addresses seasonal variation. Instantaneous flow and suspended-sediment data were used to develop the TMDL targets for each ecoregion. These data were collected throughout the year and would account for all seasons of the calendar year, changing atmospheric conditions (including rainy and dry seasons and high and low temperatures), and the periods representative of critical conditions.

6.0 CONCLUSION

The acceptable ranges of sediment yields for water bodies within the Yazoo Hills were estimated to be 0.0004 to 0.0021 tons per acre per day at the effective discharge for level III ecoregion 65 and 0.0033 to 0.0140 tons per acre per day at the effective discharge for level III ecoregion 74. The estimated existing range for these water bodies is 0.002 to 0.101 tons per acre per day at the effective discharge for level III ecoregion 65 and 0.298 to 1.856 tons per acre per day at the effective discharge for level III ecoregion 74. The estimated existing range is larger than the TMDL range. Therefore, it is recommended that water bodies within the Yazoo Hills be considered a priority for streambank and riparian buffer zone restoration and any sediment reduction BMPs, especially for the road crossings, agricultural activities, and construction activities. The implementation of these BMP activities should reduce the sediment load to water bodies within the Yazoo Hills. The reduction of the sediment load to water bodies within the Yazoo Hills to equal that of a relatively stable stream will allow the streams to approach stable conditions. This will provide improved habitat for the support of aquatic life in the water bodies and will result in the attainment of the applicable water quality standards.

6.1 Future Activities

MDEQ has adopted the Basin Approach to Water Quality Management, a plan that divides Mississippi's major drainage basins into five groups. During each yearlong cycle, MDEQ resources for water quality monitoring will be focused on one of the basin groups. During the next monitoring phase in the Yazoo River Basin, the water bodies included in this TMDL may receive additional monitoring to identify any changes or improvements in water quality. MDEQ recommends that any monitoring conducted in conjunction with the implementation of BMPs in this watershed be analyzed for SSC to ensure consistency with the TMDL target. For land disturbing activities related to silviculture, construction, and agriculture, it is recommended that practices, as outlined in *Mississippi's BMPs: Best Management Practices for Forestry in Mississippi* (MFC, 2000), *Planning and Design Manual for the Control of Erosion, Sediment, and Stormwater* (MDEQ, et. al, 1994), and *Field Office Technical Guide* (NRCS, 2000) be followed, respectively.

6.2 Public Participation

This TMDL will be published for a 30-day public notice. During this time, the public will be notified by publication in both a statewide and local newspaper. The public will be given an opportunity to review the TMDL and submit comments. MDEQ also distributes all TMDLs at the beginning of the public notice to those members of the public who have requested to be included on a TMDL mailing list. TMDL mailing list members may request to receive the TMDL reports through either, email or the postal service. Anyone wishing to become a member of the TMDL mailing list should contact Kay Whittington at (601)961-5729 or Kay_Whittington@deq.state.ms.us.

At the end of the 30-day period, MDEQ will determine the level of interest in the TMDL and make a decision on the necessity of holding a public meeting. All comments received during the public notice period and at any public meeting become a part of the record of this TMDL. All comments will be considered in the ultimate completion of this TMDL for submission of this TMDL to EPA Region 4 for final approval.

DEFINITIONS

Aggradation: The raising of the bed of a watercourse by the deposition of sediment.

Allocations: That portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is attributed to one of its existing or future pollution sources (nonpoint or point) or to natural background sources.

Ambient Stations: A network of fixed monitoring stations established for systematic water quality sampling at regular intervals, and for uniform parametric coverage over a long-term period.

Anthropogenic: Pertains to the [environmental] influence of human activities.

Assimilative Capacity: The amount of contaminant load that can be discharged to a specific stream or river without violating the provisions of the *State of Mississippi Water Quality Criteria for Intrastate, Interstate, and Coastal Waters and Water Quality* regulations. Assimilative capacity is the extent to which a body of water can receive wastes without significant deterioration of beneficial uses.

Background: Ambient pollutant concentrations due to natural sources, nearby sources other than the one currently under consideration, and unidentified anthropogenic sources.

Background Levels: Levels representing the chemical, physical, and biological conditions that would result from natural geomorphological processes such as weathering or dissolution.

Bank Full Stage: Stage of flow at which a stream fills its channel up to level of its bank. Recurrence interval averages 1.5 to 2 years.

Bedload Sediment: Portion of sediment load transported downstream by sliding, rolling, bouncing along the channel bottom. Generally consists of particles >1 mm.

Best Management Practices (BMPs): (1) The methods, measures, or practices selected by an agency to meet its nonpoint source control needs. BMPs include but are not limited to structural and nonstructural controls and operation and maintenance procedures. BMPs can be applied before, during, or after pollution-producing activities to reduce or eliminate the introduction of pollutants into receiving waters. (2) Methods have been determined to be the most effective, practical means of preventing or reducing pollution from nonpoint sources.

Calibration: Testing and tuning of a model to a set of field data. Also includes minimization of deviations between measured field conditions and output of a model by selecting appropriate model coefficients.

Channel: (1) A natural stream that conveys water; a ditch or channel excavated for the flow of water. (2) The water-filled groove through which runoff water flows. In a narrow valley the channel may include the entire valley floor, but ordinarily it occupies only a small fraction of the valley.

Channel Improvement: The improvement of the flow characteristics of a channel by clearing, excavation, realignment, lining, or other means in order to increase its capacity. Sometimes used to connote channel stabilization.

Channel Stabilization: Erosion prevention and stabilization of velocity distribution in a channel using jetties, drops, revetments, vegetation, and other measures.

Channelization: Straightening and deepening streams so that water will move faster, a marsh-drainage tactic that can interfere with waste assimilation capacity, disturb fish and wildlife habitats, and aggravate flooding.

Clean Sediment: Sediment that is not contaminated by chemical substances. Pollution caused by clean sediment refers to the quantity of sediment, as opposed to the presence of pollutant-contaminated sediment.

Critical Condition: The critical condition can be thought of as the “worst case” scenario of environmental conditions in the water body in which the loading expressed in the TMDL for the pollutant of concern will continue to meet water quality standards. Critical conditions are the combination of environmental factors (e.g., flow, temperature, etc.) that results in attaining and maintaining the water quality criterion and has an acceptably low frequency of occurrence.

Cross-Sectional Area: Wet area of a waterbody normal to the longitudinal component of the flow.

Daily Discharge: The discharge of a pollutant measured during a 24-hour period that reasonably represents the day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Designated Use: (1) Those uses specified in water quality standards for each water body or segment whether or not they are being attained. (2) Those water uses identified in state water quality standards which must be achieved and maintained as required under the Clean Water Act.

Discharge Monitoring Report: Report of effluent characteristics submitted by a NPDES permitted facility.

Dissolved Solids: (1) The total amount of dissolved materials, organic and inorganic, contained in water or wastes. Excessive dissolved solids can make water unsuitable for industrial uses, unpalatable for drinking, and even cathartic. Potable water supplies must have dissolved solid content from 20 to 1000 mg/l, but sources which have more than 500 mg/l are not recommended by the U.S. Public Health Service. (2) Disintegrated organic and inorganic material in water. Excessive amounts make water unfit to drink or use in industrial processes.

Diurnal: Recurring daily. Diurnal indicates variations following a distinctive pattern and recurring from day to day.

Dynamic Model: A mathematical formulation describing and simulating the physical behavior of a system or a process and its temporal variability.

Ecoregion: A physical region that is defined by its ecology, which includes meteorological factors, elevation, plant and animal speciation, landscape position, and soils.

Effective Discharge: The channel-forming discharge or discharge which moves the most sediment. This value is obtained by combining flow frequency data with sediment transport data.

Effluent: (1) Any solid, liquid, or gas which enters the environment as a by-product of a man-oriented process. The substances that flow out of a designated source. Effluent, effluence, and efflux have the same meaning. (2) Wastewater – treated or untreated – that flows out of a treatment plant, sewer, or industrial outfall. Generally refers to wastes discharged into surface waters.

Effluent Standards and Limitations: All State or Federal effluent standards and limitations on quantities, rates, and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents to which a waste or wastewater discharge may be subject under the Federal Act or the State law. This includes, but is not limited to, effluent limitations, standards of performance, toxic effluent standards and prohibitions, pretreatment standards, and schedules of compliance.

Flood Plain: (1) The lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters and other floodprone areas such as offshore islands, including at a minimum, the area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The base floodplain shall be used to designate the 100-year floodplain (one percent chance floodplain). The critical action floodplain is defined as the 500-year floodplain (0.2 percent chance floodplain). (2) The portion of a river valley that becomes covered with water when the river overflows its banks at flood stage. (3) The flat or nearly flat land along a river or stream or in a tidal area that is covered by water during a flood.

Fluvial Geomorphology: The study of landforms and processes associated with rivers.

Geomorphology: The study of the Earth's landscapes and landforms, the processes by which the landforms originated, their age, and the nature of the materials underlying them.

Gully Erosion: (1) Severe erosion in which trenches are cut to a depth greater than 30 centimeters (1 ft). Generally, ditches deep enough to cross with farm equipment are considered gullies. (2) The widening, deepening, and cutting back of small channels and waterways due to erosion.

Impaired Water body: Any water body that does not attain water quality standards due to an individual pollutant, multiple pollutants, pollution, or an unknown cause of impairment.

Surface Runoff: Precipitation, snow melt, or irrigation in excess of what can infiltrate the soil surface and be stored in small surface depressions; a major transporter or nonpoint source pollutants.

Load Allocation (LA): The portion of a receiving water's loading capacity attributed either to one of its existing or future nonpoint sources of pollution or to natural background sources. Load allocations are best estimates of the loading, which may range from reasonably accurate estimates to gross allotments, depending on the availability of data and appropriate techniques for predicting the loading. Wherever possible, natural and nonpoint source loads should be distinguished.

Loading: The portion of a receiving water's loading capacity attributed either to one of its existing or future nonpoint sources of pollution or to natural background sources. Load allocations are best estimates of the loading, which may range from reasonably accurate estimates to gross allotments, depending on the availability of data and appropriate techniques for predicting the loading. Wherever possible, natural and nonpoint source loads should be distinguished.

Mass Wasting: Downslope transport of soil and rocks due to gravitational stress.

NPDES Permit: An individual or general permit issued by the MDEQ Permit Board pursuant to regulations adopted by the Commission under Mississippi Code Annotated (as amended) § 49-17-17 and § 49-17-29 for discharges into State waters.

Narrative Criteria: Nonquantitative guidelines that describe the desired water quality goals.

Natural Waters: Flowing water within a physical system that has developed without human intervention, in which natural processes continue to take place.

Nonpoint Source: The pollution from sources which generally are not controlled by establishing effluent limitations under sections 301, 302, and 402. Nonpoint source pollutants are not traceable to a discrete identifiable origin, but generally result from land runoff, precipitation, drainage, or seepage. This water may contain pollutants that come from land use activities such as agriculture, construction, silviculture, surface mining, disposal of wastewater, hydrologic modifications, and urban development.

Numeric Target: A measurable value determined for the pollutant of concern which, if achieved, is expected to result in the attainment of water quality standards in the listed water body.

Phased Approach: Under the phased approach to TMDL development, load allocations and wasteload allocations are calculated using the best available data and information recognizing the need for additional monitoring data to accurately characterize sources and loadings. The phased approach is typically employed when nonpoint sources dominate. It provides for the implementation of load reduction strategies while collecting additional data.

Point Source: Pollution from a stationary location or fixed facility from which pollutants are discharged or emitted. Pollution from any single identifiable source, e.g., a pipe, ditch, ship, ore pit, or factory smokestack.

Pollutant: Includes, but not limited to, any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may be reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations, in such organisms or their offspring; except that the term pollutant or contaminant shall not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under subparagraphs (A) through (F) of paragraph (14) and shall not include natural gas, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas of pipeline quality (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

Pollution: Generally, the presence of matter or energy whose nature, location, or quantity produces undesired environmental effects. Under the Clean Water Act, for example, the term is defined as man-made or man-induced alteration of the physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water. Other pollution related terms include: agricultural pollution, air pollution, indoor air pollution, industrial waste pollution, manmade air pollution, natural pollution, noise pollution, oil pollution, sewage pollution, soil pollution, thermal pollution, water pollution, and wood burning stove pollution.

Reference Sites: Water bodies that are representative of the characteristics of the region and subject to minimal human disturbance.

Scouring: The removal of earth or rock by the action of running water or of a glacier.

Sediment: (1) The unconsolidated inorganic and organic material that is suspended in and being transported by surface water, or has settled out and deposited into beds. (2) Soil, sand, and minerals washed from land into water, usually after rain. They pile up in reservoirs, rivers, and harbors, destroying fish and wildlife habitat, and clouding the water so that sunlight cannot reach aquatic plants. Careless farming, mining, and building activities will expose sediment materials, allowing them to wash off the land after rainfall.

Sediment Delivery: Contribution of transported sediment to a particular location or part of a landscape.

Sediment Production: Delivery of colluvium or bedrock from hillslope to stream channel. The production rate is evaluated as the sum of the rates of colluvial bank erosion and sediment transport across channel banks.

Sediment Yield: The quantity of sediment arriving at a specific location.

Sedimentation: Process of deposition of waterborne or windborne sediment or other material; also refers to the infilling of bottom substrate in a waterbody by sediment (siltation).

Sheet Erosion: Also Sheetwash. Erosion of the ground surface by unconcentrated (i.e. not in rills) overland flow.

Sheetwash: Also Sheet Erosion. Erosion of the ground surface by unconcentrated (i.e. not in rills) overland flow.

Stage: The height of a water surface above an established datum plane.

Stream Restoration: Various techniques used to replicate the hydrological, morphological, and ecological features that have been lost in a stream due to urbanization, farming, or other disturbance.

Surface Runoff: Precipitation, snow melt, or irrigation in excess of what can infiltrate the soil surface and be stored in small surface depressions; a major transporter or nonpoint source pollutants.

Suspended Solids: Organic and inorganic particles (sediment) suspended in and carried by a fluid (water). The suspension is governed by the upward components of turbulence, currents, or colloidal suspension. Suspended-sediment usually consists of particles <0.1 mm, although size may vary according to current hydrological conditions. Particles between 0.1 mm and 1 mm may move as suspended or be deposited (bedload).

Thalweg: Deepest part of a stream channel.

Topography: The physical features of a geographic surface area including relative elevations and the positions of natural and man-made features.

Total Maximum Daily Load or TMDL: (1) The total allowable pollutant load to a receiving water such that any additional loading will produce a violation of water quality standards. (2) The sum of the individual waste load allocations and load allocations. A margin of safety is included with the two types of allocations so that any additional loading, regardless of source, would not produce a violation of water quality standards.

Turbidity: (1) A measure of opacity of a substance; the degree to which light is scattered or absorbed by a fluid. (2) A cloudy condition in water due to suspended silt or organic matter.

Waste: Useless, unwanted, or discarded material resulting from (agricultural, commercial, community, and industrial) activities. Wastes include solids, liquids, and gases.

Wasteload Allocation (WLA): (1) The portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution. WLAs constitute a type of water quality based effluent limitation. (2) The portion of a receiving water's total maximum daily load that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution. (3) The maximum load of pollutants each discharger of waste is allowed to release into a particular waterway. Discharge limits are usually required for each specific water quality criterion being, or expected to be, violated. The portion of a stream's total assimilative capacity assigned to an individual discharge.

Water Quality Criteria: Specific levels of water quality which, if reached, are expected to render a body of water suitable for its designated use. The criteria are based on specific levels of pollutants that would make the water harmful if used for drinking, swimming, farming, fish production, or industrial processes. Water quality criteria are comprised of numeric and narrative criteria. Numeric criteria are scientifically derived ambient concentrations developed by EPA or States for various pollutants of concern to protect human health and aquatic life. Narrative criteria are statements that describe the desired water quality goal.

Water Quality Standards: (1) Provisions of State or Federal law which consist of a designated use or uses for the water quality criteria for such waters based upon such uses. Water quality standards are to protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water, and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act. (2) A law or regulation that consists of the beneficial designated use or uses of a water body, the numeric and narrative water quality criteria that are necessary to protect the use or uses of that particular water body, and an antidegradation statement. (3) State-adopted and EPA-approved ambient standards for water bodies. The standards prescribe the use of the water body and establish the water quality criteria that must be met to protect designated uses.

Waters of the State: All waters within the jurisdiction of this State, including all streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, situated wholly or partly within or bordering upon the State, and such coastal waters as are within the jurisdiction of the State, except lakes, ponds, or other surface waters which are wholly landlocked and privately owned, and which are not regulated under the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C.1251 et seq.).

Watershed: (1) The land area that drains (contributes runoff) into a stream. (2) The land area that drains into a stream; the watershed for a major river may encompass a number of smaller watersheds that ultimately combine at a common delivery point.

ABBREVIATIONS

ARS	Agricultural Research Service
BMP	Best Management Practice
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWPRU	Channel and Watershed Processes Research Unit
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
LA	Load Allocation
MARIS	Mississippi Automated Resource Information Service
MDEQ	Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
MFC	Mississippi Forestry Commission
MOS	Margin of Safety
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NSL	National Sedimentation Laboratory
SSC	Suspended Sediment Concentration
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WLA	Wasteload Allocation
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

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