

KANSAS-LOWER REPUBLICAN BASIN TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD

Waterbody: Jamestown Wildlife Management Area
Water Quality Impairment: Eutrophication

1. INTRODUCTION AND PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Subbasin: Lower Republican **County:** Cloud

HUC 8: 10250017 **HUC 11:** 030

Drainage Area: Approximately 137.5 square miles.

Conservation Pool: Area 1265 acres, Maximum Depth 1.0 meter

Designated Uses: Secondary Contact Recreation; Aquatic Life Support

1998 303d Listing: Table 4 - Water Quality Limited Lakes

Impaired Use: Both uses are impaired to a degree by eutrophication

Water Quality Standard: Nutrients--narrative: The introduction of plant nutrients into streams, lakes, or wetlands from artificial sources shall be controlled to prevent the accelerated succession or replacement of aquatic biota or the production of undesirable quantities or kinds of aquatic life. (KAR 28-16-28e(c)(2)(B)).

The introduction of plant nutrients into surface waters designated for primary or secondary contact recreational use shall be controlled to prevent the development of objectionable concentrations of algae or algal by-products or nuisance growths of submersed, floating, or emergent aquatic vegetation. (KAR 28-16-28e(c)(7)(A)).

pH less than 6.5 and greater than 8.5 (KAR 28-16-28e(c)(2)(C))

2. CURRENT WATER QUALITY CONDITION AND DESIRED ENDPOINT

Level of Eutrophication: Hypereutrophic - Trophic State Index = greater than 70

Monitoring Sites: Station 052801 in Jamestown WMA.

Period of Record Used: Five complete surveys--1989, 1992, 1995, 1997, & 1998

Current Condition: The lake has an elevated chlorophyll a concentration (103.4 ppb), indicative of hypereutrophic conditions. Total phosphorus concentration (450 ppb) is elevated. Nitrogen appears to be the primary limiting factor (Total N/Total P = 6.21, <7 = nitrogen as primary limiting nutrient). However, chlorophyll-to-phosphorus yield is moderate suggesting co-limitation is possible. There is high inorganic turbidity, but no deficiency of light within water column due to shallow conditions.

The Trophic State Index is derived from the chlorophyll a concentration. Trophic state assessments of potential algal productivity were made based on chlorophyll a concentrations, nutrient levels and values of the Carlson Trophic State Index (TSI). Generally, some degree of eutrophic conditions are seen with chlorophyll a concentrations over 12 ug/l and hypereutrophy occurs at levels over 20 ug/l. The Carlson TSI, derives from the chlorophyll concentrations and scales the trophic state as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Oligotrophic | TSI < 40 |
| 2. Mesotrophic | TSI: 40 - 49.99 |
| 3. Slightly Eutrophic | TSI: 50 - 54.99 |
| 4. Fully Eutrophic | TSI: 55 - 59.99 |
| 5. Very Eutrophic | TSI: 60 - 63.99 |
| 6. Hypereutrophic | TSI: ≥ 64 |

Over the five years that surveys were taken, the pH was high twenty-five percent of the time. The average pH was 7.97 ranging from 7.60 to 9.09. The high summer pH occurrences are related to periods of large phytoplankton productivity and the hypertrophic state of Jamestown WMA.

Interim Endpoints of Water Quality (Implied Load Capacity) at Jamestown WMA over 2004 - 2008:

In order to improve the trophic condition of the lake from its current hypereutrophic status, the desired endpoint will be summer chlorophyll a concentrations at or below 20 ug/l, corresponding to a trophic state of eutrophic conditions by 2008. Achievement of this endpoint should also result in pH values between 6.5 and 8.5. Refined endpoints will be developed in 2004 to reflect additional sampling and artificial source assessment and confirmation of impaired status of lake.

3. SOURCE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

Land Use: One source of phosphorus within Jamestown WMA is probably runoff from agricultural lands where phosphorus has been applied. Land use coverage analysis indicates 64% of the watershed is cropland. An annual phosphorus load of 153,881 pounds per year is necessary to correspond to the concentrations seen in the lake.

Phosphorus from animal waste (wildlife and livestock) is another contributing factor. Twenty-nine percent of land around the wildlife management area is grassland. Grazing density of livestock is moderate for the watershed (29 -31 animal units/sq. mi.), with most of the projected livestock accounted within the permitted facilities.

Contributing Runoff: The watershed has an average soil permeability of 1.4 inches/hour according to NRCS STATSGO data base. Runoff would be produced from storms one hour in duration, having a recurrence interval of five, ten or twenty five years and from storm 2 hours in duration having a recurrence interval of ten and twenty five years. Runoff is chiefly generated as infiltration excess with rainfall intensities greater than soil permeabilities. Generally, 9 percent of the watershed would generate runoff under dryer conditions or smaller storms. Moderate or wet conditions or larger storms would see runoff contributed from 46 or 79 percent of the watershed respectively.

Background Levels: Nutrient recycling from the sediments in the lake is likely contributing available phosphorus to the lake for algal uptake. Geological formations contain small amounts of phosphorus (up to 0.5% of total weight), and may contribute to phosphorus loads.

4. ALLOCATION OF POLLUTION REDUCTION RESPONSIBILITY

More detailed assessment of sources and confirmation of the trophic state of the lake must be completed before detailed allocations can be made. The general inventory of sources within the drainage does provide some guidance as to areas of load reduction.

Point Sources: Since this impairment is primarily associated with agricultural non-point source pollution, there will be no Wasteload Allocation assigned to point sources for nutrients under this TMDL.

Non-Point Sources: Water quality violations are due to non-point source pollution. Background levels may be attributed to geological sources. The assessment suggests that cropland throughout the watershed and animal waste contribute to the hypereutrophic state of the lake. Given the runoff characteristics of the watershed, overland runoff can easily carry phosphorus into the lake. Generally a Load Allocation of 11,079 pounds per year, leading to a 92% reduction in available phosphorus is necessary to reach the endpoint.

Defined Margin of Safety: The margin of safety provides some hedge against the uncertainty of variable annual total phosphorus loads and the chlorophyll a endpoint. Therefore, the margin of safety will be 1,231 pounds per year of total phosphorus taken from the load capacity to ensure that adequate load reduction occurs to meet the endpoint.

State Water Plan Implementation Priority: Because the water quality impairment in Jamestown WMA are partially caused by natural sources (wildlife waste) and a more detailed source assessments and additional in-lake monitoring of nutrient and algal content is needed, this TMDL will be a Low Priority for implementation.

Unified Watershed Assessment Priority Ranking: This watershed lies within the Lower Republican Subbasin (HUC 8: 10250017) with a priority ranking of 2 (Medium Priority for restoration work).

Priority HUC 11s: The entire watershed is within HUC 11 (030).

5. IMPLEMENTATION

Desired Implementation Activities

Even with substantial reductions in non-point source pollution loads, the water body is still predicted to be hypereutrophic on average. However, it is predicted to be in our “upper hypereutrophic” class now (mean chlorophyll a >56 ppb), but in the “lower hypereutrophic” class (mean chlorophyll a <56 ppb) with the introduction of BMPs. Some of the recommended agricultural practices are as follows:

1. Implement soil sampling to recommend appropriate fertilizer applications on cropland
2. Maintain conservation tillage and contour farming to minimize cropland erosion.
3. Install grass buffer strips along streams.
4. Reduce activities within riparian areas
5. Install proper manure storage
6. Implement nutrient management plans to manage manure application to land
7. Monitor on site wastewater discharges for excessive phosphorus loadings

Implementation Programs Guidance

Until additional assessment of probable non-point sources and in-lake nutrient content is made, no direction can be made to those implementation programs.

Timeframe for Implementation: Pollution reduction practices should be installed within the lake drainage during the years 2008-2012.

Targeted Participants: Primary participants for implementation will be agricultural producers within the drainages of the lake. Initial work in 2004 should include local assessments by conservation district personnel and county extension agents to locate within the lake drainage:

1. Total rowcrop acreage
2. Cultivation alongside lake
3. Drainage alongside or through animal feeding lots
4. Livestock use of riparian areas
5. Fields with manure applications
6. On-site wastewater discharges to lake

County Local Environment Protection staff will conduct the inspection of on-site wastewater systems. Based on the local assessment, implementation activities should focus participation within those areas with greatest potential for impact on lake resources.

Milestone for 2004: The year 2004 marks the mid-point of the ten year implementation window for the lake. At that point in time, additional monitoring data from Station 052801 will be re-examined to confirm the impaired status of the lake. Should the case of impairment remain, source assessment, allocation and implementation activities will ensue.

Delivery Agents: The primary delivery agents for program participation will be the conservation districts for programs of the State Conservation Commission and the Natural Resources Conservation Service. Producer outreach and awareness will be delivered by Kansas State Extension.

Reasonable Assurances:

Authorities: The following authorities may be used to direct activities in the watershed to reduce pollution.

1. K.S.A. 65-164 and 165 empowers the Secretary of KDHE to regulate the discharge of sewage into the waters of the state.
2. K.S.A. 65-171d empowers the Secretary of KDHE to prevent water pollution and to protect the beneficial uses of the waters of the state through required treatment of sewage and established water quality standards and to require permits by persons having a potential to discharge pollutants into the waters of the state.
3. K.S.A. 2-1915 empowers the State Conservation Commission to develop programs to assist the protection, conservation and management of soil and water resources in the state, including riparian areas.
4. K.S.A. 75-5657 empowers the State Conservation Commission to provide financial assistance for local project work plans developed to control non-point source pollution.
5. K.S.A. 82a-901, et seq. empowers the Kansas Water Office to develop a state water plan directing the protection and maintenance of surface water quality for the waters of the state.
6. K.S.A. 82a-951 creates the State Water Plan Fund to finance the implementation of the *Kansas Water Plan*.
7. The *Kansas Water Plan* and the Kansas-Lower Republican Basin Plan provide the guidance to state agencies to coordinate programs intent on protecting water quality and to target those programs to geographic areas of the state for high priority in implementation.

Funding: The State Water Plan Fund, annually generates \$16-18 million and is the primary funding mechanism for implementing water quality protection and pollution reduction activities in the state through the *Kansas Water Plan*. The state water planning process, overseen by the Kansas Water Office, coordinates and directs programs and funding toward watersheds and water resources of highest priority. Typically, the state allocates at least 50% of the fund to programs supporting water quality protection. This watershed and its TMDL is a Low Priority consideration and should not receive funding until after 2004.

Effectiveness: Nutrient control has been proven effective through conservation tillage, contour farming and use of grass waterways and buffer strips as well as runoff control around animal feeding operations. The key to success will be widespread utilization of conservation farming and waste management within the watersheds cited in this TMDL.

6. MONITORING

KDHE will collect nutrient and chlorophyll a samples from Jamestown WMA in 2001 and 2003. Additional data, to establish nutrient ratios, source loading and further determine mean summer lake trophic condition, would be of value prior to 2004. If lake impairment is confirmed in 2004, further sampling and evaluation should occur in 2005 and 2007.

7. FEEDBACK

Public Meetings: Public meetings to discuss TMDLs in the KLR Basin were held March 10, 1999 in Topeka, April 27 in Lawrence and April 29 in Manhattan. An active Internet Web site was established at <http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/tmdl/> to convey information to the public on the general establishment of TMDLs and specific TMDLs for the Kansas-Lower Republican Basin.

Public Hearing: A Public Hearing on the TMDLs of the Kansas-Lower Republican Basin was held in Topeka on June 3, 1999.

Basin Advisory Committee: The Kansas-Lower Republican Basin Advisory Committee met to discuss the TMDLs in the basin on December 3, 1998; January 14, 1999; February 18, 1999; March 10, 1999; May 20, 1999 and June 3, 1999.

Discussion with Interest Groups: Meetings to discuss TMDLs with interest groups include:
Agriculture: November 10, 1998; December 18, 1998; February 10, 1999; April 10, 1999, May 4, 1999, June 8, 1999 and June 18, 1999.
Municipal: November 12, 1998, January 25, 1999; March 1, 1999; May 10, 1999 and June 16, 1999.
Environmental: November 3, 1998; December 16, 1998; February 13, 1999; March 15, 1999, April 7, 1999 and May 3, 1999.
Conservation Districts: March 16-18, 24-25, 1999

Milestone Evaluation: In 2004, evaluation will be made as to the degree of impairment which has occurred within the drainage and current condition of Jamestown WMA. Subsequent decisions will be made regarding implementation approach, follow up of additional implementation and implementation in the non-priority subwatersheds.

Consideration for 303d Delisting: Jamestown WMA will be evaluated for delisting under Section 303d, based on the monitoring data over the period 2004-2008. Therefore, the decision for delisting will come about in the preparation of the 2004 303d list. Should the lake continue to be listed as impaired in 2004, the next evaluation for delisting will occur with the preparation of the 2008 Section 303d list. Should modifications be made to the applicable nutrient criterion during the ten year implementation period, consideration for delisting, development of desired endpoints of this TMDL and implementation activities will be adjusted accordingly.

Incorporation into Continuing Planning Process, Water Quality Management Plan and the Kansas Water Planning Process: Under the current version of the Continuing Planning Process, the next anticipated revision will come in 2002 which will emphasize revision of the Water Quality Management Plan. At that time, incorporation of this TMDL will be made into both documents. Recommendations of this TMDL will be considered in *Kansas Water Plan* implementation decisions under the State Water Planning Process after Fiscal Year 2004.

Approved January 26, 2000.