

LOWER ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD

Water Body: Pratt County Lake
Water Quality Impairment: Eutrophication

1. INTRODUCTION AND PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Subbasin: South Fork Ninnescah

County: Pratt

HUC 8: 11030015

HUC 11 (HUC 14): 010(020, 030, 040, 050)

Drainage Area: Approximately 155.7 square miles. **(Figure 1)**

Conservation Pool: Area = 42 acres, Maximum Depth = 2.5 meters

Designated Uses: Primary & Secondary Contact Recreation; Expected Aquatic Life Support; Food Procurement

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

Impaired Use: All 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)).

2. CURRENT WATER QUALITY CONDITION AND DESIRED ENDPOINT

Level of Eutrophication: Hypereutrophic, Trophic State Index = 77.7

Monitoring Sites: Station 064001 in Pratt County Lake.

Period of Record Used: Two surveys in 1989 and 1991.

Pratt County Lake TMDL Reference Map

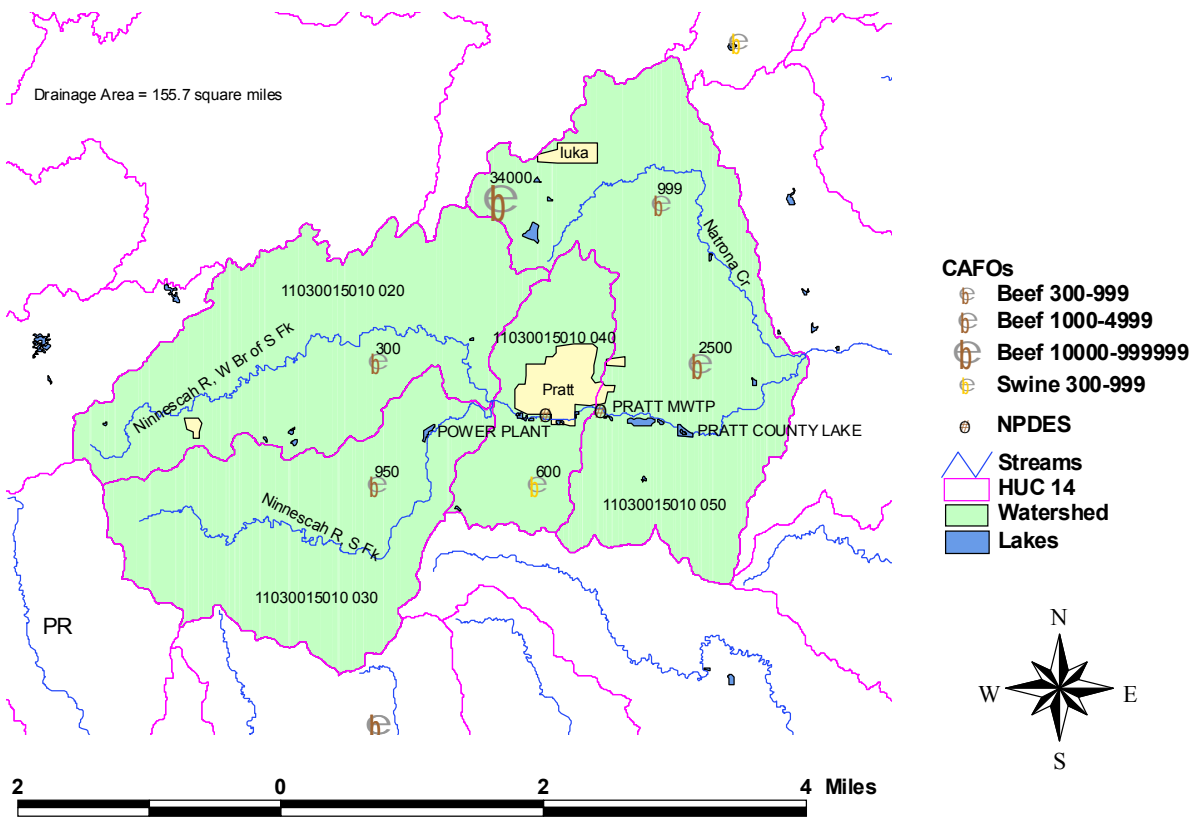


Figure 1

Current Condition: Pratt County Lake had an elevated chlorophyll a concentration of 122 ppb, in 1989. This relates to a Trophic State Index of 77.7, indicating hypereutrophic 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 is seen with chlorophyll a concentrations over 12 ug/l and hypereutrophy occurs at levels over 30 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

High total phosphorus concentrations (averaging 109 ppb) were seen in 1989. In 1991, a special study was undertaken to determine the nutrient load to Pratt County Lake. Below is a summary of those results:

Source	Phosphorus (ppb)	Total Nitrogen (ppb)
Pratt County Lake	60	250
Ninnescah River above Pratt Co. Lake	540	2,840
Lemon Park Lake	140	1,890
Pratt WWTP Effluent	6,190	18,320
Pratt Fish Hatchery	70	1,930

Phosphorus is the most likely limiting factor. Light is not limiting. Chlorophyll to total phosphorus yield is very high.

Only a portion of the discharge from the waste treatment plant reaches the lake. Furthermore, the instream assimilation or degradation of the organic or nutrient parameters in transit will result in lower actual local ambient concentrations at the lake monitoring site. It is estimated that thirty-two percent of the total lake load comes from the fishery and waste treatment plant.

Interim Endpoints of Water Quality (Implied Load Capacity) at Pratt County Lake over 2005 - 2010:

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 12 ug/l, corresponding to a trophic state of eutrophic conditions by 2009. Refined endpoints will be developed in 2005 to reflect additional sampling and artificial source assessment and confirmation of impaired status of lake.

3. SOURCE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

Pratt County Lake has a high potential for point and nonpoint source pollutants. An annual phosphorus load of 4,409 pounds per year is necessary to correspond to the concentrations seen in the lake.

Point Sources: The Pratt Municipal Waste Treatment Plant has been a major contributor of nitrogen and phosphorus into Pratt County Lake. The plant has undergone a recent upgrade and higher quality effluent should be discharged from the facility. A second NPDES site, Pratt Municipal Power Plant, is located within the watershed yet discharges cool water not nutrients.

The Pratt Fish Hatchery is located to the west of Pratt County Lake and discharges into the South fork of the Ninescah River. This hatchery contributes to the nutrient load by draining the contents of its ponds (including feed and fish feces). The hatchery is estimated to provide as much as 0.7 % of the total phosphorus load to the lake.

Pratt County Lake Land Use

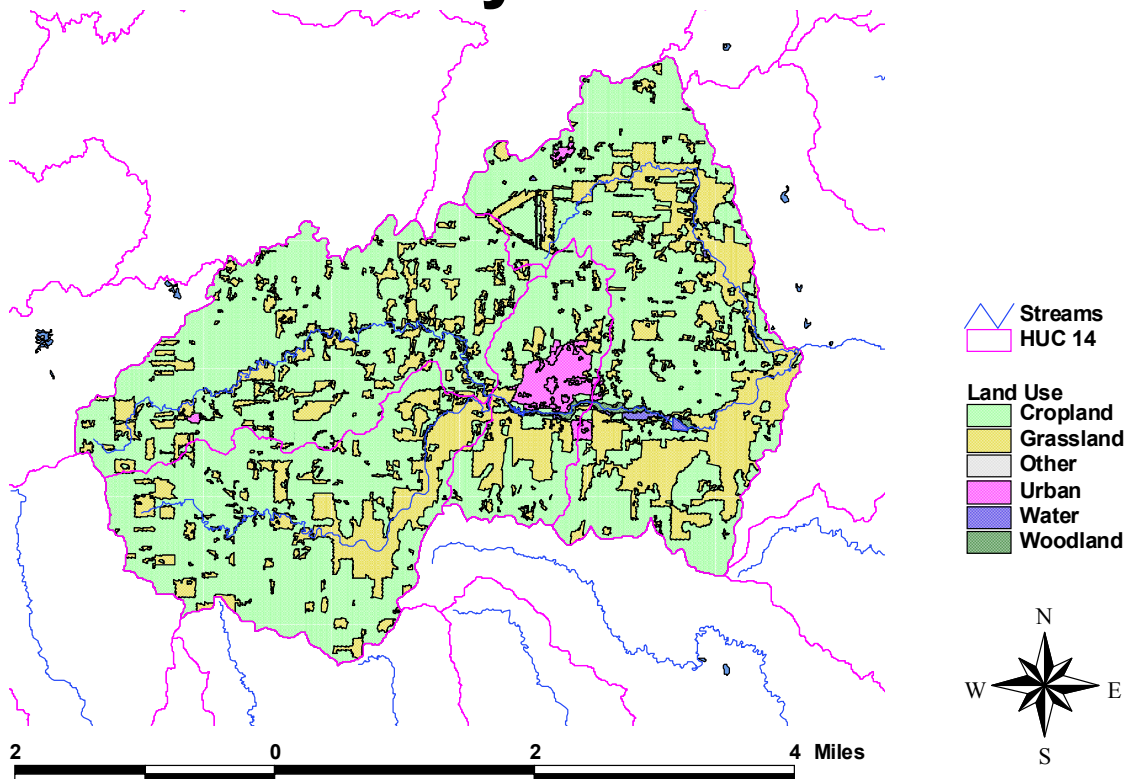


Figure 2

Land Use: The primary source of phosphorus within Pratt County Lake is probably runoff from agricultural lands where phosphorus has been applied. Land use coverage analysis indicates that 71.3% of the watershed is cropland. **(Figure 2)**

Phosphorus from animal waste is a contributing factor. Twenty-six percent of land around the lake is grassland; the grazing density of livestock is average.

Livestock Waste Management Systems: Five beef and one swine facilities are permitted within the watershed, accounting for a potential of up to 39,349 animal units. All permitted livestock facilities have waste management systems designed to minimize runoff entering their operations or detaining runoff emanating from their areas. Such systems are designed for the 25 year, 24 hour rainfall/runoff event, which would be indicative of flow durations well under 10 percent of the time. The actual number of animal units on site is variable, but typically less than permitted numbers. Tracking the excursions from the water quality standards to flow conditions at the tributary stations indicates that most excursions are related to ongoing runoff or the aftermath of a runoff event placing waste in the stream.

Contributing Runoff: The watershed has an average soil permeability of 3 inches/hour according to NRCS STATSGO data base. Runoff would be produced from storms one to two hours in duration, having a recurrence interval up to twenty five years and storms of three hours in duration, having a recurrence interval of twenty-five years. Runoff is chiefly generated as infiltration excess with rainfall intensities greater than soil permeabilities. Generally, 21 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 most of the watershed .

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 POLLUTANT 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: The discharge from the Pratt MWTP is a major contributor of nutrients. A Waste Load Allocation of 571.4 pounds per year is necessary to reach the end point.

Nonpoint Sources: Water quality violations are predominantly due to nonpoint source pollutant. Background levels may be attributed to nutrient recycling. The assessment suggests that cropland throughout the watershed 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 1214.3 pounds per year, leading to a 55% 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 198.4 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 point sources play a role in the loading to the lake and because of the regional importance of the lake, this TMDL will be a High Priority for implementation.

Unified Watershed Assessment Priority Ranking: This watershed lies within the South Fork Ninnescah (HUC 8: 11030015) with a priority ranking of 15 (High Priority for restoration work).

Priority HUC 11s: The entire watershed is within HUC 11 (010).

5. IMPLEMENTATION

Desired Implementation Activities

There exists abundant opportunity for best management practices placement within this watershed. Through the pursuit of both point and nonpoint nutrient reductions, the water quality in this lake may be brought to full use support levels. 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. Implement nutrient management plans to manage manure application to land.

Implementation Programs Guidance

Fisheries Management - KDWP

- a. Assist evaluation in-lake or near-lake potential sources of nutrients to lake.
- b. Advise county on applicable lake management techniques which may reduce nutrient loading and cycling in lake.

NPDES Program - KDHE

- a. Work with point sources to monitor and reduce future phosphorus loadings to lake.

Nonpoint Source Pollution Technical Assistance - KDHE

- a. Support Section 319 demonstration projects for reduction of sediment runoff from agricultural activities as well as nutrient management.
- b. Provide technical assistance on practices geared to establishment of vegetative buffer strips.
- c. Provide technical assistance on nutrient management in vicinity of streams.

Water Resource Cost Share Program - SCC

- a. Apply conservation farming practices, including terraces and waterways, sediment control basins, and constructed wetlands.

Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program - SCC

- a. Provide sediment control practices to minimize erosion and sediment and nutrient transport.

Riparian Protection Program - SCC

- a. Establish or reestablish natural riparian systems, including vegetative filter strips and streambank vegetation.
- b. Develop riparian restoration projects.
- c. Promote wetland construction to assimilate nutrient loadings.

Buffer Initiative Program - SCC

- a. Install grass buffer strips near streams.
- b. Leverage Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program to hold riparian land out of production.

Extension Outreach and Technical Assistance - Kansas State University

- a. Educate agricultural producers on sediment, nutrient and pasture management.
- b. Educate livestock producers on livestock waste management and manure applications and nutrient management planning.
- c. Provide technical assistance on livestock waste management systems and nutrient management plans.
- d. Provide technical assistance on buffer strip design and minimizing cropland runoff.
- e. Encourage annual soil testing to determine capacity of field to hold phosphorus.

Time Frame for Implementation: Pollution reduction practices should be installed within the lake drainage after evaluation of nutrient sources to lake and identification of potential management techniques which should occur prior to 2005.

Targeted Participants: Primary participants for implementation will be state and local fisheries managers and agricultural producers within the drainage of the lake. Source assessment would occur over 2000-2005. Initial work in 2005 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

Milestone for 2005: The year 2005 marks the midpoint of the ten-year implementation window for the watershed. At that point in time, sampled data from Pratt County Lake should indicate reductions in phosphorus from probable sources of nutrients after implementation.

Delivery Agents: The primary delivery agents for program participation will be the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, 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 pollutants.

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. K.S.A. 75-5657 empowers the State Conservation Commission to provide financial assistance for local project work plans developed to control nonpoint source pollution.
4. 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.
5. K.S.A. 82a-951 creates the State Water Plan Fund to finance the implementation of the *Kansas Water Plan*.
6. The *Kansas Water Plan* and the Lower Arkansas 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.
7. K.S.A. 32-807 authorizes the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks to manage lake resources.

Funding: The State Water Plan Fund annually generates \$16-18 million and is the primary funding mechanism for implementing water quality protection and pollutant 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 are a High Priority consideration.

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

6. MONITORING

Additional data, to establish nutrient ratios, source loading and further determine mean summer lake trophic condition, would be of value prior to 2005. Further sampling and evaluation should occur once before 2005 and twice between 2005 and 2010.

7. FEEDBACK

Public Meetings: Public meetings to discuss TMDLs in the Lower Arkansas Basin were held March 9, 2000 and April 26-27, 2000 in Wichita, Hutchinson, Arkansas City and Medicine Lodge. 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 Lower Arkansas Basin.

Public Hearing: A Public Hearing on the TMDLs of the Lower Arkansas Basin was held in Wichita on June 1, 2000.

Basin Advisory Committee: The Lower Arkansas Basin Advisory Committee met to discuss the TMDLs in the basin on September 27, November 8, 1999; January 13, 2000; March 9, 2000; and June 1, 2000.

Discussion with Interest Groups: Meetings to discuss TMDLs with interest groups include:

Agriculture: January 12, February 2 and 29, 2000

Environmental: March 9, 2000

Conservation Districts: November 22, 1999

Industry: December 15, 1999, January 13, February 9 and 22, 2000

Local Environmental Protection Groups: September 30, November 2, December 16, 1999

Milestone Evaluation: In 2005, evaluation will be made as to the degree of implementation which has occurred within the watershed and current condition of the Pratt County Lake. Subsequent decisions will be made regarding the implementation approach and follow up of additional implementation in the watershed.

Consideration for 303d Delisting: The river will be evaluated for delisting under Section 303d, based on the monitoring data over the period 2005-2009. Therefore, the decision for delisting will come about in the preparation of the 2010 303d list. Should modifications be made to the applicable water quality criteria during the ten year implementation period, consideration for delisting, desired endpoints of this TMDL and implementation activities may 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 during Fiscal Years 2001-2005.

Approved September 11, 2000.