Bitterroot Mainstem TMDL Planning Area

Advisory Group Meeting October 7, 2010

PRESENTED BY:

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Watershed Groups

Bitter Root Water Forum

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Lolo Watershed Group

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Major Types of Stakeholders

City/County Governments
Conservation Districts
Citizens
Educational and Research Institutions
Landowners
Non-Profit Conservation Groups
Timber, Agricultural, Recreational and
Industrial Sectors
Watershed Groups



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Helene G. Bazin-Lee; Doug Nation, Bitter Root Trout Unlimited; Bitter Root Water Forum; Department of Environmental Quality; Geum Environmental Consulting; Lolo National Forest; Will McDowell; Ravalli County Weed District.

Presentation Outline:

- Overview of Bitterroot TMDL Planning Areas
- TMDL Basics
- Components of the Sediment Tributary TMDLs
- Components of the Temperature TMDLs
- Document Completion Steps
- How to Use the TMDL Wiki

McClain Creek **Bitterroot Watershed** MT Bitterroot ID WY Mainstem Skalkaho Cree Rye Creek 20 Miles Bitterroot Headwaters

Project Boundaries

The Bitterroot River Watershed is divided into three TMDL Planning Areas (TPAs)

TMDL Planning Area	TMDL Status
Upper Lolo Creek	Sediment TMDLs
Headwaters of Lolo Creek (area above Lolo Hot Springs)	completed April, 2003
Bitterroot Headwaters	Sediment & temperature
Headwater streams of the	TMDLs completed
Bitterroot River	October, 2005
Bitterroot Mainstem	Sediment & temperature
The Bitterroot River	TMDLs almost complete
The Bitterroot River tributaries	Nutrient TMDLs in
The mainstem of Lolo Creek	progress

- Pollutants

- Why Develop TMDLs?What is a TMDL?What a TMDL Does & Does Not Do





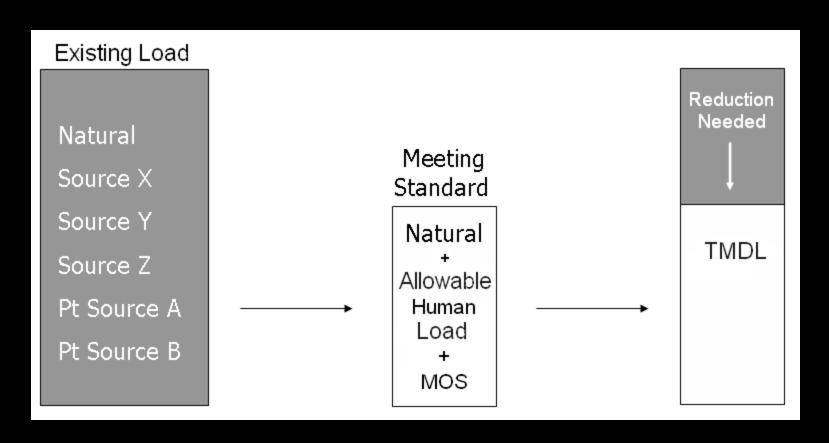


- Pollutants
- Why Develop TMDLs?
- What is a TMDL?
- What a TMDL Does & Does Not Do
- The Clean Water Act (CWA) requires assessment of waters
- Water bodies not meeting water quality standards are placed on the 303(d) list
- Per CWA & Montana law, TMDLs must be developed for those waters with pollutant causes of impairment (e.g. nutrients or sediment)
- A TMDL is not required for pollution causes of impairment (e.g. alterations in stream-side or littoral vegetative covers)
- Court Order: The DEQ is under a court order which influences our pace and focus for the TMDLs that get completed

- Pollutants
- Why Develop TMDLs?
- What is a TMDL?
- What a TMDL Does & Does Not Do

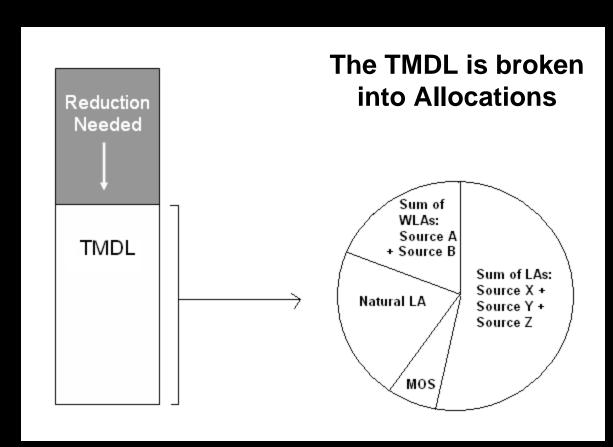
- Total Maximum Daily Load is the amount of a pollutant that a stream can receive from all sources and still meet water quality standards
- Basically the allowable loading rate or loading capacity
- Expressed as a load per given time & also as a percent reduction(16 pounds/per day; 2.6 tons/year; 30% total load reduction)

- Pollutants
- Why Develop TMDLs?
- What is a TMDL?
- What a TMDL Does & Does Not Do



MOS = Margin of Safety

- Pollutants
- Why Develop TMDLs?
- What is a TMDL?
- What a TMDL Does & Does Not Do



WLA = Waste Load Allocation

LA = Load Allocation

MOS = Margin of Safety

TMDL = Sum of WLAs for point sources + Sum of LAs for nonpoint sources + MOS that accounts for the uncertainty in the relationship between pollutant loads and the quality of the receiving stream

- Pollutants
- Why Develop TMDLs?
- What is a TMDL?
- What a TMDL Does & Does Not Do
- An individual TMDL is developed for each water body segment - pollutant combination
- One stream segment may have multiple TMDLs for different pollutants
- One stream may have multiple segments and therefore have multiple TMDLs for the same pollutant

EXAMPLE:

Lolo Creek is broken into 3 segments

Each segment is listed for sediment

Lolo Creek will have 3 sediment TMDLs

Cumulative source assessment

- Pollutants
- Why Develop TMDLs?
- What is a TMDL?
- What a TMDL Does & Does Not Do
- In Montana, TMDLs are developed at a watershed scale (TMDL Planning Areas) to address multiple water body impairments
- Presented within the context of a scientifically based plan (not a mandate) that identifies a clean-up or restoration strategy for a specific water body and pollutant
- For the Bitterroot Mainstem TPA, the sediment & temperature TMDLs will be published in one document and the nutrient TMDLs will be published in a separate document

- Pollutants
- Why Develop TMDLs?
- What is a TMDL?
- What a TMDL Does & Does Not Do
- A TMDL does not create new regulations; implementation is voluntary unless already covered by existing state, federal, or local regulations (e.g. streamside management zones)
- A TMDL is not enforceable for nonpoint sources (e.g. sediment from eroding banks caused by human activities)
- NPDES permit conditions must be consistent with TMDL waste load allocations

What Does This Mean?

- An existing permit may be modified to meet the established TMDL allocation
- New point sources may not exceed the TMDL set for the relevant stream segment

QUESTIONS?

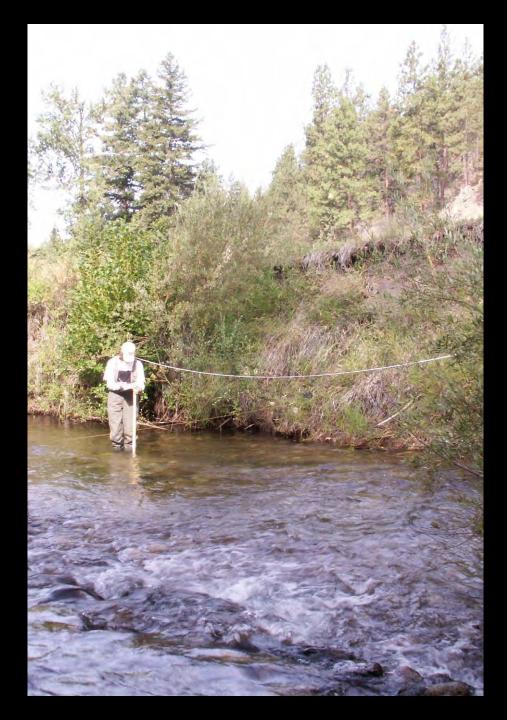


NEXT: Sediment TMDL Components for the Bitterroot River Tributaries



Sediment TMDL Development

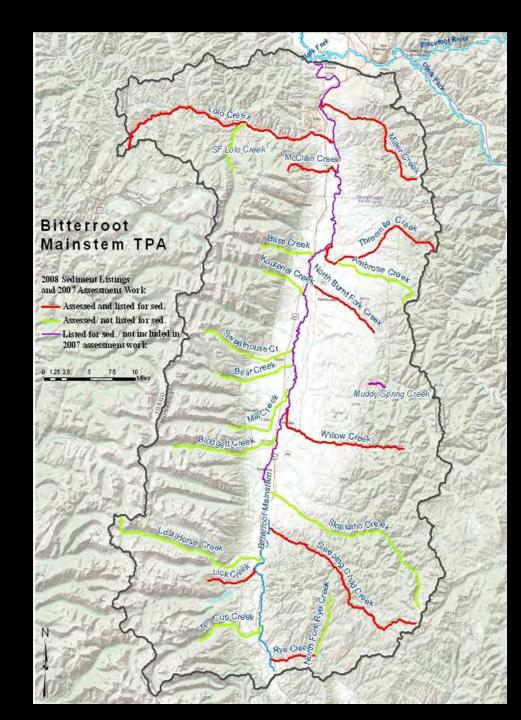
- Water Quality Targets
- Source Assessments
- TMDLs and Allocations
- Prioritization, Monitoring & Restoration



Sediment TMDL Development

Listed tributary segments

- Lick Creek
- Lolo Creek (3 segments)
- McClain Creek
- Miller Creek
- Muddy Spring Creek
- North Burnt Fork Creek
- Rye Creek
- Sleeping Child Creek
- Threemile Creek
- Willow Creek



- Use Support and WQ Standards
- Assess Existing and Future Conditions
- Reference Approach

Sediment narrative standards

No increases are allowed above naturally occurring concentrations of sediment or suspended sediment, (except as permitted in 75-5-318, MCA), settleable solids, oils, or floating solids, which will or are likely to create a nuisance or render the waters harmful, detrimental, or injurious to public health, recreation, safety, welfare, livestock, wild animals, birds, fish or other wildlife.



To aid in the translation of the narrative standard, water quality targets are developed for a suite of sediment related parameters.

- Use Support and WQ Standards
- Assess Existing and Future Conditions
- Reference Approach

Sediment target parameters

- Fine sediment (<6mm and <2mm in riffles and in pools)
- Channel form stability (W/D ratio and entrenchment)
- Instream habitat
 (LWD, pools/mile, and pool depth)
- Riparian health
 (% understory shrub cover)
- Sediment supply and sources
 (% eroding banks and riffle stability index)



Target parameters are selected for their ability to display response to increases or decreases in sediment loading, and their linkage to effects upon aquatic life/cold water fish.

- Use Support and WQ Standards
- Assess Existing and Future Conditions
- Reference Approach

Water quality targets:

- Help define the level of impairment from sediment
- Guide TMDL development determinations
- Establish a starting point to measure future water quality restoration success



- Use Support and WQ Standards
- Assess Existing and Future Conditions
- Reference Approach

Reference approach

The DEQ defines "reference" as the condition of a waterbody capable of supporting its present and future beneficial uses when all reasonable land, soil, and water conservation practices have been applied.

Reference datasets

- Bitterroot NF
- Beaverhead Deerlodge NF
- Kootenai NF (Libby District)
- PIBO data

Internal datasets

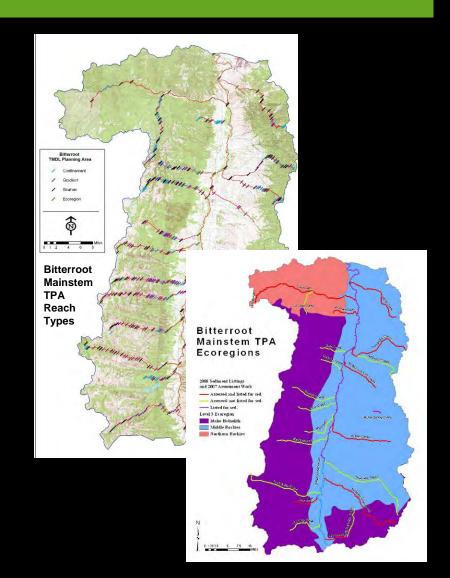
- Data collected from the 2007 Bitterroot sediment and habitat assessment
- Data from other recent Montana TMDL studies (Ruby River, Middle & Lower Big Hole, and St. Regis TMDLs)
- Literature values and best professional judgment may also be applied

- Use Support and WQ Standards
- Assess Existing and Future Conditions
- Reference Approach

Target approach by parameter

Fine sediment

- Percent of fine surface sediment <6mm and <2mm in riffles (pebble count – reach average)
 - Bitterroot NF dataset, Beaverhead Deerlodge NF dataset, Kootenai NF dataset, and internal datasets
 - Examining multiple combinations of ecoregion, ecoregion sequence, gradient, and reach type
- Percent of fine surface sediment <6mm in riffles and pool tails (grid toss – reach average)
 - PIBO data and internal datasets
 - Examining multiple combinations of ecoregion, ecoregion sequence, gradient, and reach type



- Use Support and WQ Standards
- Assess Existing and Future Conditions
- Reference Approach

Target approach by parameter

Channel form stability

- W/D ratio (median of cross-section measurements)
 - Bitterroot NF reference dataset by stream type
- Entrenchment ratio (median of cross-section measurements)
 - Rosgen stream type

Instream habitat

- Large woody debris (per mile)
- Pools (per mile)
- Residual pool depth (reach average)
 - Internal datasets by reach type

Riparian health

- % understory shrub cover (reach average)
 - Internal datasets

Sediment supply and sources

- % eroding banks
 - Internal datasets
- Riffle stability index
 - Literature values





- Upland Sediment Model
- Unpaved Roads Assessment
- Bank Erosion Assessment

Potential Sources

Natural erosion

Result of climatic and hydrologic processes

Human influenced sediment/erosion

- Sediment from roads and road crossings
- Land use management
 - Grazing Practices
 - Timber Harvest
 - Riparian Degradation/Removal
 - Crop Production
 - Development
- Bank erosion
 - Riparian Degradation/Removal
 - Unnatural Flow Fluctuations

Source assessments:

Provide relative loading estimates within each source category Provide a basis for percent reductions







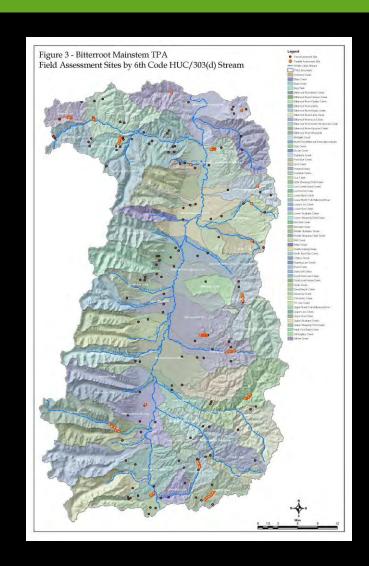
- Upland Sediment Model
- Unpaved Roads Assessment
- Bank Erosion Assessment
- Upland erosion due to hillslope sources was modeled using a preliminary version of the SWAT (Soil and Water Assessment Tool) model. The loads are outputs of the Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation (MUSLE). Simulated values reflect integrated effects of soil erodibility, slope length and steepness, vegetative cover, and sediment delivery ratio.
- The model provided an estimate of existing sediment loading from upland sources and an estimate of potential sediment loading reductions by applying best management practices (BMPs) in the uplands and filtering in the near-stream riparian area.



- Upland Sediment Model
- Unpaved Roads Assessment
- Bank Erosion Assessment

MCCLAIN CREEK		Land Use BMP Efficiency Only		Riparian BMP Efficiency Only	Combined Land Use and Riparian BMP Efficiency		
Sources		Current estimated load based on SWAT (T/Year)	Land use BMP efficiency	Sediment load with land use BMP efficiency applied to current estimated load (T/Year)	Sediment load with 21% riparian improvement applied to current estimated load (T/Year)	Resultant sediment load with riparian buffer applied to load after land use BMP efficiency is in place (T/Year)	Total possible upland % reduction
Upland Erosion	Barnyard ¹	0	50%	0	0	0	
	Agriculture	3	35%	2	2	2	
	Range Grass ²	4	16%	3	3	3	
	Range Brush ²	39	12%	34	30	27	
	Forest	32	N/A	N/A	25	32	
	Low/Med Urban	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	
	Total	78		40	61	63	19%

- Upland Sediment Model
- Unpaved Roads Assessment
- Bank Erosion Assessment
- Road crossings and parallel road segments were evaluated using the 'Roads' interface of the Water Erosion Prediction Project (WEPP)
- Randomly selected road crossings were sampled in the field and then modeled to represent the various road sediment loading conditions based on watershed, ownership, and road type
- Average sediment loads per road type and ownership were established and extrapolated to all non-sampled roads/crossings in the watershed to determine the total estimated sediment load from roads for each stream



- Upland Sediment Model
- Unpaved Roads Assessment
- Bank Erosion Assessment

Total Sediment Load Reductions from Unpaved Road Network: 200-feet Crossing BMP and 500-feet Parallel BMP

Stream	Total Sediment Load From Unpaved Roads Existing Conditions (tons/year)	Total Sediment Load After 200-ft Crossing and 500 ft Parallel Road Length BMPs (tons/year)	Percent Reduction in Load After 200-ft Crossing and 500 ft Parallel Road Length BMPs	
Stream	(toris/year)	(toris/year)	(tons/year)	
McClain Creek	9.06	3.01	66.79%	

- Upland Sediment Model
- Unpaved Roads Assessment
- Bank Erosion Assessment

Sediment loading was assessed from eroding banks in 2007 by performing bank erosion hazard index (BEHI) measurements & evaluating near bank stress along monitoring reaches based on these parameters:

- Bank height & bankfull height
- Root depth & root density
- Bank angle
- Percent surface protection



- Upland Sediment Model
- Unpaved Roads Assessment
- Bank Erosion Assessment

- BEHI bank assessments were conducted on each reach sampled during the 2007 field assessment
- The sampled reaches represented a variety of stream conditions on each of the streams and throughout the watershed
- Data was analyzed and loading rates determined for the sampled reaches, and loading rates were extrapolated for all of the non-sampled reaches to estimate the total contributing load for each stream



- Upland Sediment Model
- Unpaved Roads Assessment
- Bank Erosion Assessment

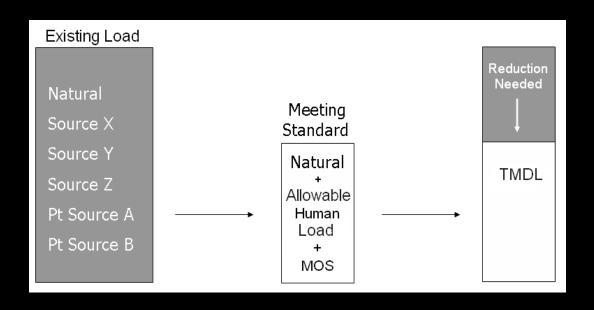
Potential Sediment Load Reduction from Stream Segments with BEHI Reduced to "Moderate"

Stream Segment	Total Load (Tons/Year)	Total Load with ''Moderate'' BEHI (Tons/Year)	Total Load due to Anthropogenic Sources (Tons/Year)	Total Load with "Moderate" BEHI due to Anthropogenic Sources (Tons/Year)	Potential Reduction in Anthropogenic Sediment Load with ''Moderate'' BEHI	Percent Reduction in Anthropogenic Sediment Load with "Moderate" BEHI
McClain Creek	81.7	73.4	60.0	52.4	7.7	13%

TMDL Determinations

- TMDL
- Allocations

The TMDL for each stream is expressed as the sum of the sediment loads from all sources assuming all reasonable land, soil, and water conservation practices are in place.



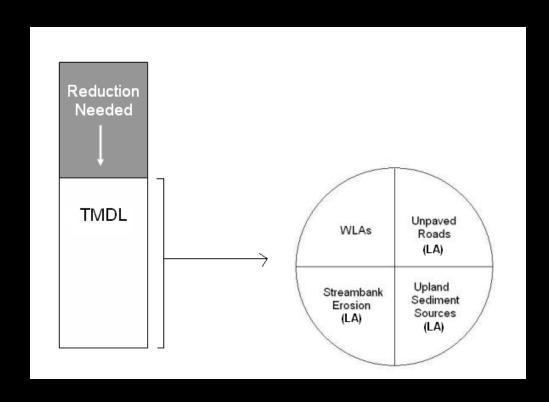
TMDL Determinations

- TMDL
- Allocations

- The sediment loads are derived from the source assessments
- TMDLs are developed for streams with elevated amounts of fine surface sediment; degraded habitat quality; and nearstream impacts from human sources, such as grazing and road erosion.
- TMDLs are not developed for streams failing to meet the water quality targets if it appeared that there were no significant controllable human causes.
- TMDLs are written based upon a comparison of the collected data to the developed targets and supplemental indicators

TMDL Determinations

- TMDL
- Allocations



Natural Loads and Margins of Safety are implicitly incorporated into the Bitterroot sediment allocations

- Allocations are derived based on data analysis, model assumptions, and best professional judgment
- Given the methods used for the source assessment, these allocations represent the maximum load that each source type can contribute and achieve water quality standards
- Allocations take into account all reasonable land, soil, and water conservation practices

TMDL Determinations

- TMDL
- Allocations

Basis for allocations

Bank erosion:

Although sediment load associated with bank erosion is presented in separate sources categories (e.g. transportation, grazing, cropland), the allocation is presented as a collective percent reduction expected from human sources (moderate BEHI/low NBS)

Roads:

The sediment load that would occur if contributing lengths of road at each input point were reduced to 200 feet maximum for each road crossing and 500 feet for each parallel length (assumes BMP implementation)

Upland sediment:

The sediment load associated with improved grazing/agriculture practices and improved riparian condition expressed as a percent reduction

Next Steps

- Monitoring
- Implementation

Monitoring

- Additional monitoring or assessment may be necessary in some cases to further refine and identify restoration needs
- Monitoring is also an essential component to measure success over time as projects are developed
- Monitoring recommendations will be presented in the TMDL document



Next Steps

- Monitoring
- Implementation

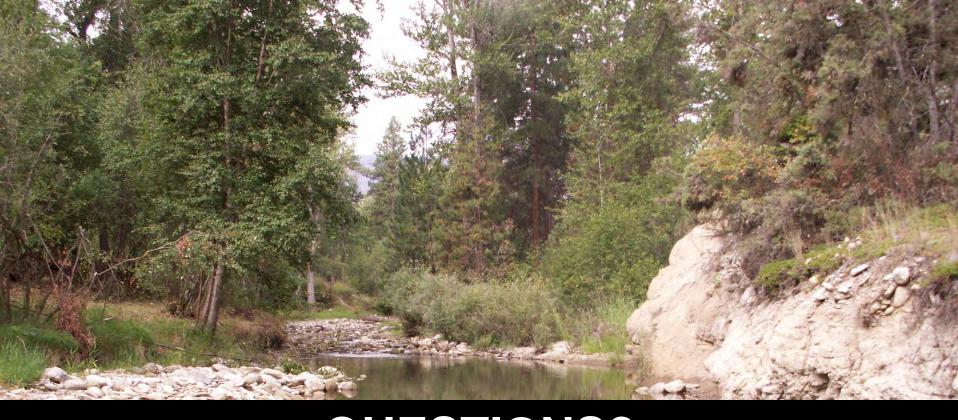
Implementation recommendations

- Improve grazing, agricultural, timber harvest, and other land use management practices to reduce pollutant loading while still providing viable and sustainable economic growth
- Improve and restore riparian corridors to provide shade, filter sediment, and stabilize eroding banks and floodplains
- Install all appropriate BMPs to road and road crossing networks throughout the Bitterroot watershed







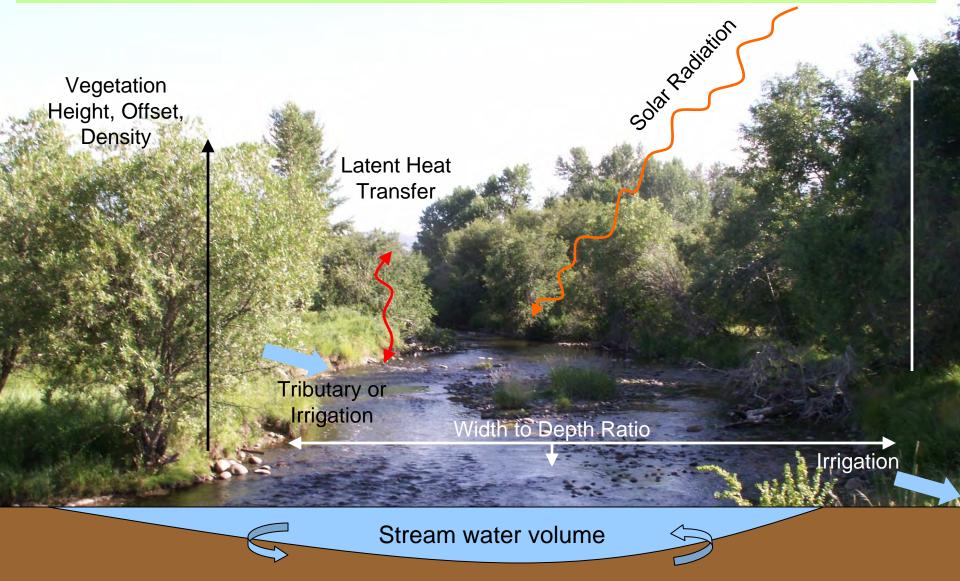


QUESTIONS?

NEXT: Temperature TMDL Components



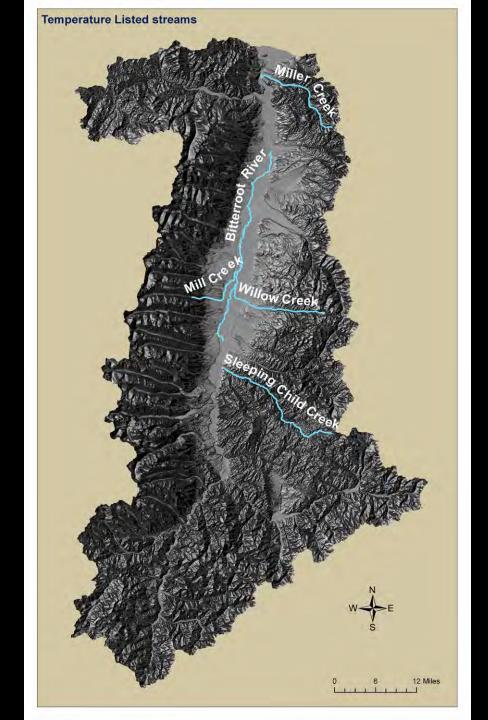
Temperature TMDL Development



Groundwater

Temperature TMDL Development

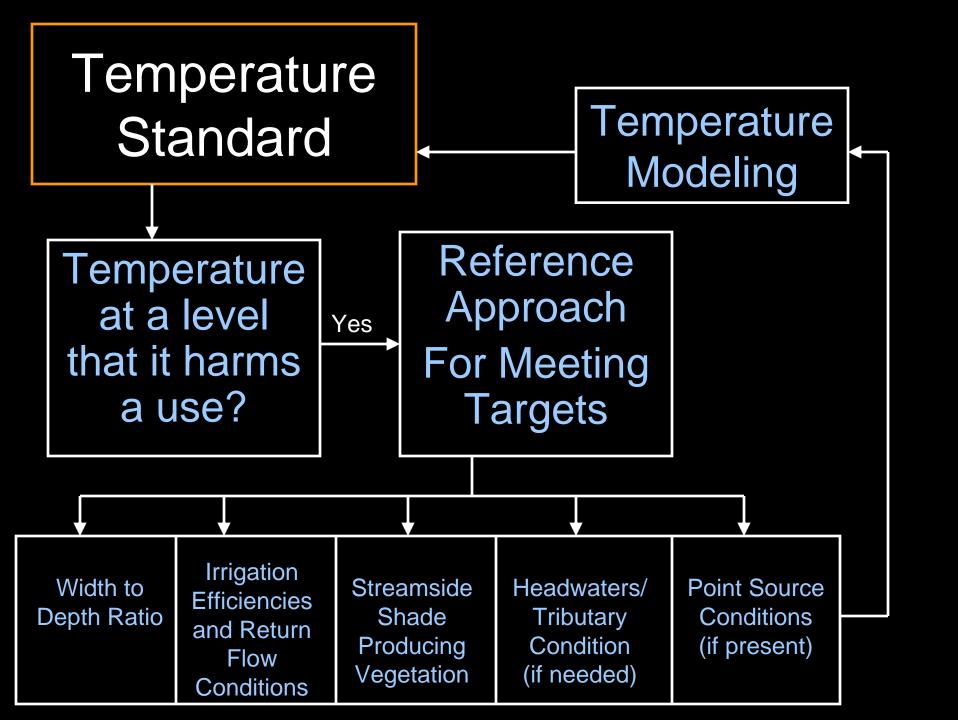
- Impaired Streams
- TMDLs



Montana's Temperature Standard

- Part numeric and part narrative
- ½ or 1°F above naturally occurring temperature

 Water quality standards can not divest or imperil water rights*



Data Collection and Source Assessment

- Temperature and stream flow monitoring
- Stream side vegetation and shade monitoring
 - Aerial photo, Fieldwork
- Thermal infrared flight
- Irrigation network evaluation
- Wastewater treatment facility data

Temperature Monitoring

- Statistics are run on summer seasonal data
 - Seasonal Maximum/Minimum
 - Weekly average of daily maximum temperature
 - Days and hours over specific temperatures related to fishery
- Comparisons between sites and to fish tolerance

CLG5 Miller Creek 2004 monitoring location Thermal Infrared Data (C) 12.2 - 15.1 15.2 - 17.5 17.6 - 19.920.0 - 22.9 23.0 - 27.0

Thermal Infrared Results

- Can fill spatial gaps between monitoring locations
- Assists in source assessment

Streamside Vegetation Aerial Photo Assessment

- Maps of streamside vegetation conditions
- tabular info about average vegetation category, height, crown density, offset from channel along 500ft reaches



80%

70%

30%

20%

× Existing

Shade



Irrigation and Stream Flow Evaluation

- USGS continuous discharge sites
- DEQ instantaneous sites
- Irrigation system and water use

Wastewater Treatment Effluent Data



- Discharge Rates
- Temperature

Temperature Targets

 Meet Montana's Water Quality Temperature Standard

Or meet all influencing factors in combination:

- Streamside shade from vegetation
- Channel width to depth ratio
- Irrigation efficiencies and return flows
- WWTP discharge rates
- Tributary conditions

Miller Creek Temperature Targets

 Montana's Water Quality Temperature Standard - reduce temps by ~8°F
 Or meet all in combination:

- Shade = from 48% to 65%
- Channel width to depth ratio = from 38 to 19
- Irrigation efficiencies and return flows =
 Adaptive management plan

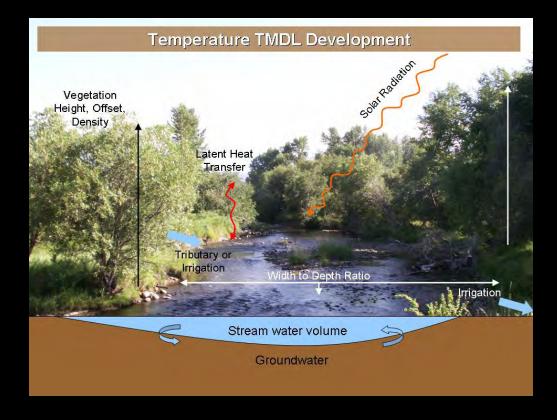
Water Quality Modeling Steps

Calibrate

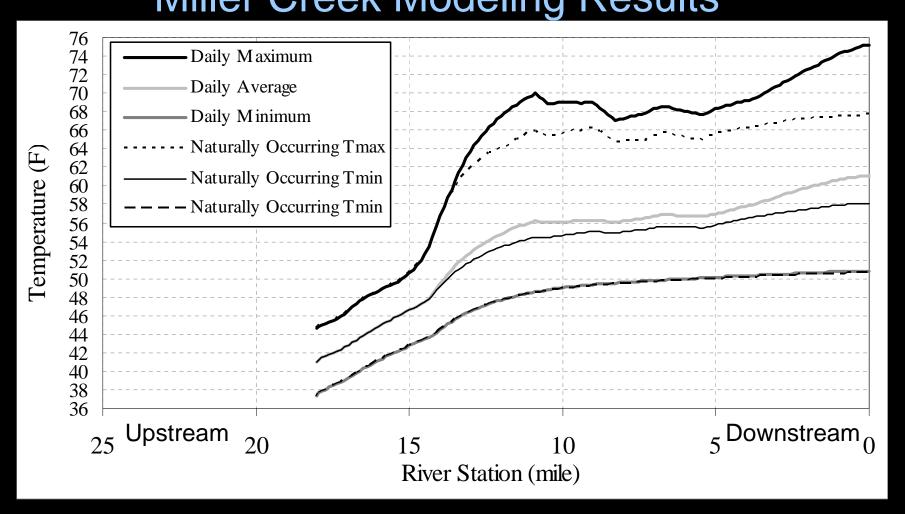
Restoration scenarios

Compare existing to restoration

temperatures



Water Quality Modeling Miller Creek Modeling Results



Average Summer Afternoon

Temperature TMDL

- Surrogate TMDL target conditions
- Numeric heat TMDL also provided

Table 6-15. Miller Creek numeric TMDL, allocation and MOS example during a typical summer afternoon

TMDL Component	Load Allocation		Margin of Safety		
Source Description	Natural Sources	All human sources with reasonable land, soil and water conservation practices in place	Reserved for safety factor and uncertainty in analysis	Ш	TMDL
Estimated Contribution to Temperature TMDL	66.5°F	1.0°F	0.5°F		68.0°F
Heat Load in Kcal/Sec	2153	62	31		2246

Water Quality Assessment and Restoration Guidance

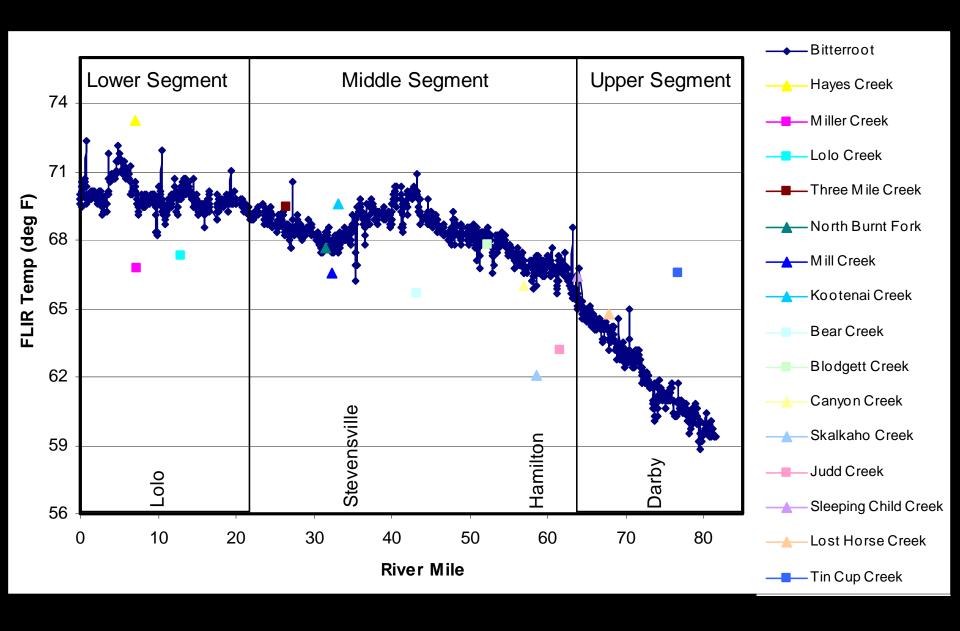
Miller Creek Results

- Standards are greatly exceeded
- Most of heating from impact to streamside vegetation
 - Hay production, grazing and suburban
- Some heating due to over-wide channel
- Stream is almost totally dewatered and cold springs reemerge near Bitterroot River

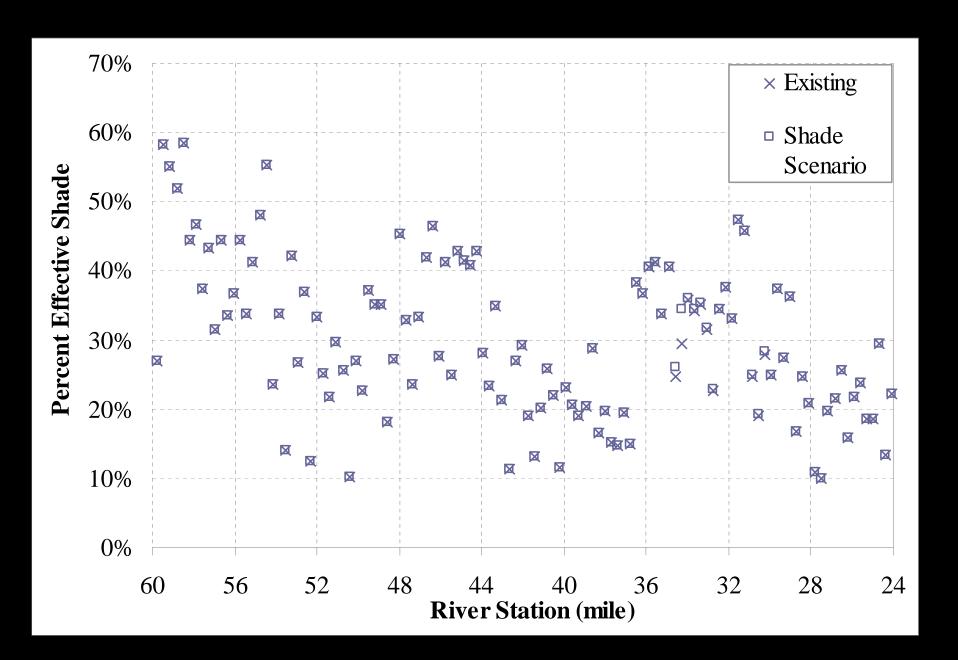
Bitterroot River

- TMDLs Middle and Lower Segments
- We will review middle segment

Bitterroot River Thermal Infrared



Middle Bitterroot River Shade



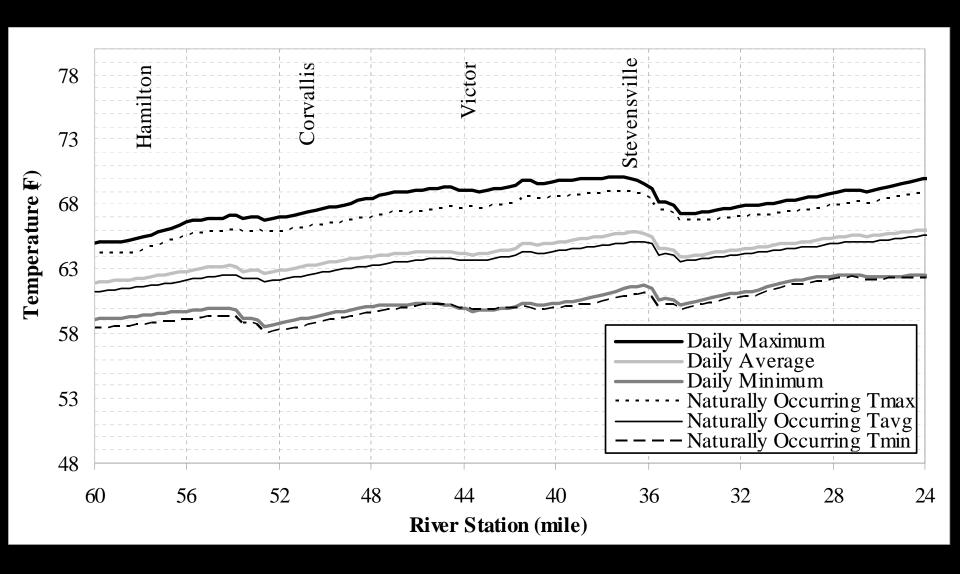
Middle Bitterroot River Temperature Targets

 Montana's Water Quality Temperature Standard - reduce temps by ~1.5°F

Or meet all in combination:

- Bitterroot Headwaters shade = follow TMDLs
- Other tributaries = average of 1°F reduction
- Irrigation efficiencies = 15% efficiencies applied to summer stream flow
- Irrigation Return Flow = no more than 0.1 °F cumulatively
- Shade along the segment= slight increase in shade
- Channel width to depth ratio = no change
- WWTP loads = Cap at discharge rates that will cumulatively increase in stream temperature < 0.2°F

Middle Bitterroot River Modeling



Average Summer Afternoon

Middle Bitterroot River Restoration

- Cool headwaters and tributaries
- Irrigation efficiencies and water savings applied in-stream

- Shade along main channel
- WWTP
- Irrigation return flow

Other Tributary Results

- Sleeping Child Creek
 - Streamside Shade
 - Irrigation efficiencies

- Willow Creek
 - Streamside shade
 - Irrigation efficiencies/ditch water mixing/keeping water in the stream



Next Steps

- Final draft document will be completed
- Public comment period (Typically 30 days)
- Response to comments and completion of final document
- Submit to EPA for approval
- Approved plan ready for stakeholder implementation

Next Steps

After document completion

- Use information from the TMDL, and other large scale assessment efforts throughout the watershed to address water quality issues in an efficient and effective manner
- Develop a Watershed Restoration Plan (WRP) to help with this prioritization
- Use for state and federal grant applications

