

Total Maximum Daily Load

For The Little Tallahatchie River and Designated Streams in HUC 08030201

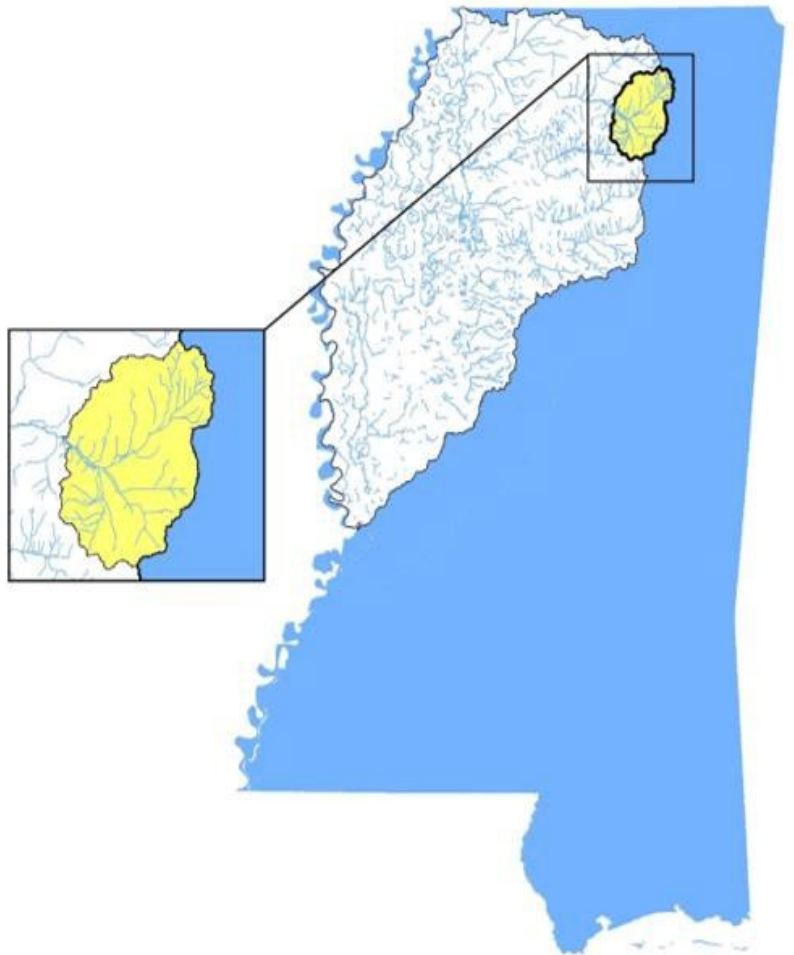
For Impairment Due to Sediment within the Yazoo River Basin

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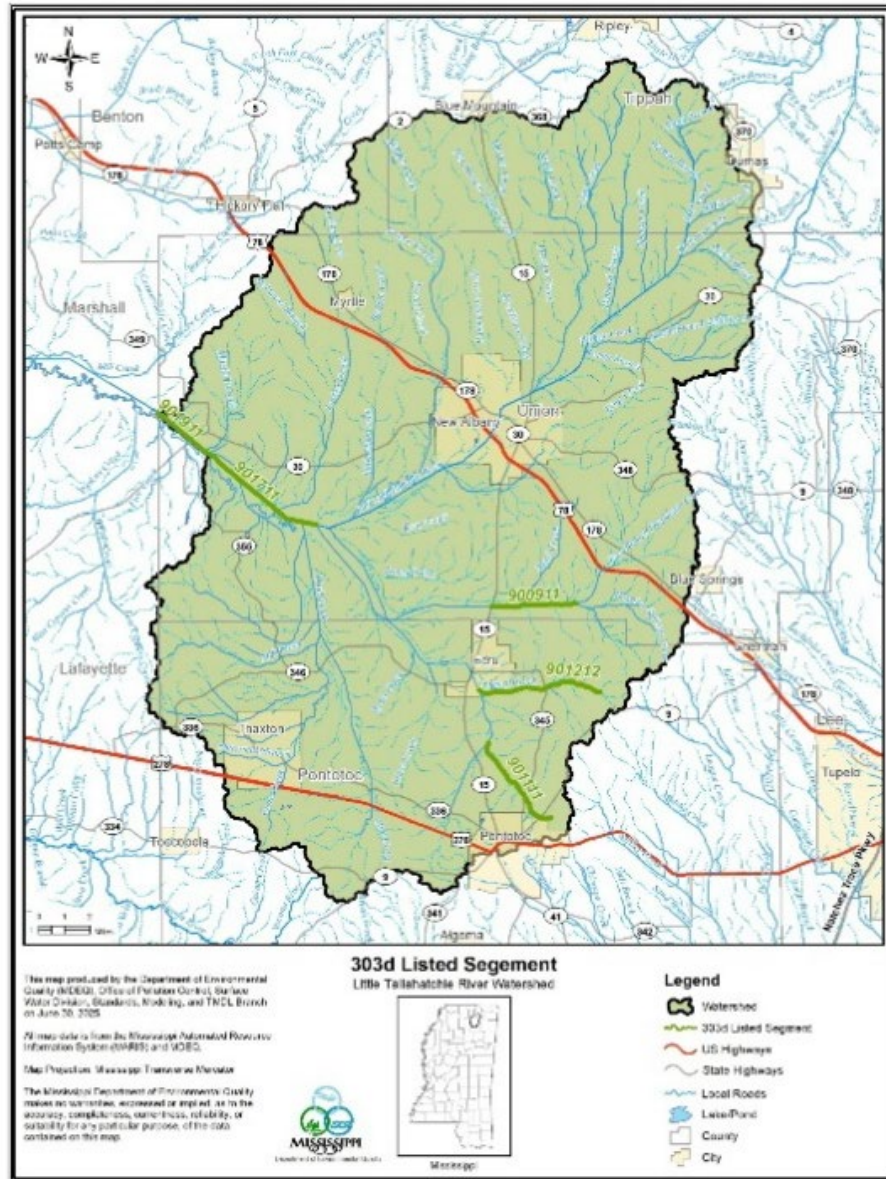
TMDL Fact Sheet

HUC 08030201 Sediment TMDL

The original TMDL was approved by EPA on March 15, 2022, and included six waterbodies. The Unnamed Tributary to the Little Tallahatchie River has since been removed from the analysis and is currently classified as a non-flowing stream. As a result, the current TMDL addresses five waterbodies.

In the Yazoo River Basin, five stream segments (Waterbody IDs: 901911, 901711, 901212, 901111, and 900911) were listed as biologically impaired on Mississippi's 2020 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies. Subsequent Stressor Identification (Stressor ID) analyses determined that sediment is the primary cause of impairment in these waterbodies. In 2021, the Stressor ID process identified sediment as the source of impairment in the Little Tallahatchie River segments (901911 and 901711). In 2024, sedimentation was confirmed as the stressor for Cherry Creek (901212) and Lyon Creek (901111). Most recently, in 2025, the Stressor ID study for Okannatie Creek (900911) also identified sediment as the primary cause of impairment.

This Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) addresses sediment/siltation-related impairments within Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 08030201 and its sub-watersheds (080302010202, 080302010201, and 080302010103), as detailed in this report. Achieving TMDL targets will require an estimated 42.45% to 97.87% reduction in sediment loads across the affected basins. Implementation of best management practices (BMPs) is strongly encouraged to reduce sediment contributions from nonpoint sources.



Subwatershed	Ecoregion	Area (Acres)	Estimated Existing Load*	TMDL*	% Reduction
Little Tallahatchie River 901911	65	337,822.23	675.64 to 18,242.40	388.50	42.50% to 97.87%
Little Tallahatchie River 901711	65	336,381.19	672.76 to 18,164.58	386.84	42.50% to 97.87%
Cherry Creek	65	8,160.20	16.32 to 440.65	9.38	42.45% to 97.87%
Lyon Creek	65	10,075.48	20.15 to 544.08	11.59	42.48% to 97.87%
Okannatie Creek	65	30,342.00	60.68 to 1,638.47	34.89	42.50% to 97.87%

*tons of sediment per day at the effective discharge

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TMDL INFORMATION

Table 1: Listing Information

ID	Name	County	Cause	Ecoregion
901911	Little Tallahatchie River	Union/ Marshall	Sediment	65
901711	Little Tallahatchie River	Union	Sediment	65
901212	Cherry Creek	Pontotoc	Sediment	65
901111	Lyon Creek	Pontotoc	Sediment	65
900911	Okannatie Creek	Union	Sediment	65

Table 2: 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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the Yazoo River Basin, five stream segments (Waterbody IDs: 901911, 901711, 901212, 901111, and 900911) were listed as biologically impaired on Mississippi's 2020 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies. Subsequent Stressor Identification (Stressor ID) analyses determined that sediment is the primary cause of impairment in these waterbodies. In 2021, the Stressor ID process identified sediment as the source of impairment in the Little Tallahatchie River segments (901911 and 901711). In 2024, sedimentation was confirmed as the stressor for Cherry Creek (901212) and Lyon Creek (901111). Most recently, in 2025, the Stressor ID study for Okannatie Creek (900911) also identified sediment as the main cause of impairment. This Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) addresses sediment/siltation-related impairments within the Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 08030201 and its sub-watersheds: 080302010202, 080302010201, and 080302010103, as detailed in this report. Achieving TMDL targets will require an estimated 42.45% to 97.87% reduction in sediment loads across the affected basins. Implementation of best management practices (BMPs) is strongly encouraged to reduce sediment contributions from non-point sources, as shown in Figure 1.

This TMDL is for clean sediment- i.e., sediment that is not contaminated by toxic substances. The *State of Mississippi Water Quality Criteria for Intrastate, Interstate, and Coastal Waters* regulation does not include a numeric water quality standard for aquatic life protection due to sediment (MDEQ, 2016). There is, however, a narrative standard for the protection of aquatic life that requires waters of the state be free from sediment and other materials at levels that adversely affect aquatic life. This narrative standard is sufficient for justification of a TMDL but does not provide a quantifiable TMDL target load. To identify sediment loads that would support healthy aquatic life, the target loads for this TMDL are 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. 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). The ecoregion(s) for the streams referenced in this TMDL is the Southeastern Plains Ecoregion (65). The TMDL targets are based on the sediment yield that occurs at effective discharge, with effective discharge represented by the peak flow that occurs, on average, every 1.5 years ($Q_{1.5}$).

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 a subwatershed during a day (tons/day) at the effective discharge and still attain the applicable water quality standard.

The TMDL 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 (Simon, et al., 2002b). The effective discharge occurs statistically once every one and a half years ($Q_{1.5}$) and 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. A range of unstable values was assigned based on the level III ecoregion. The unstable range stream values within ecoregion 65 is 0.002 to 0.054 tons per acre per day at the effective discharge. This is representative of the existing loads expected for the waterbody within HUCs 08030201 and its respective sub watersheds 080302010202, 080302010201, and 080302010103.

The unstable yields are larger than the target yields for these waterbodies, therefore, a reduction is recommended for the two Little Tallahatchie River segments, Cherry Creek, Lyon Creek, and Okannatie Creek. (Figure 1)

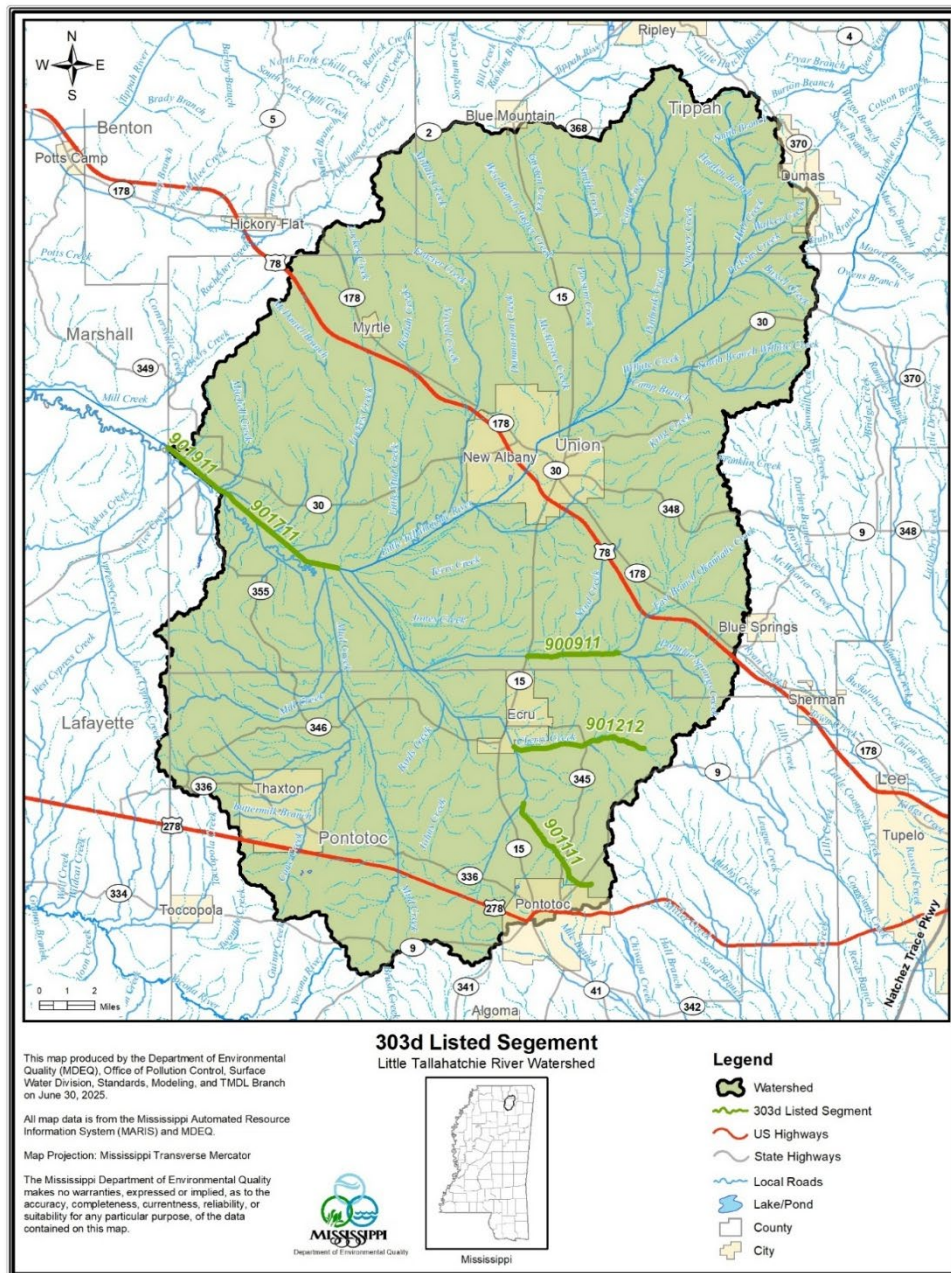


Figure 1: §303(d) Listed Segments within HUC 08030201

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The identification of waterbodies not meeting their designated use and the development of total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for those waterbodies 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 waterbodies 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 waterbodies included in this TMDL are located within United States Geological Survey (USGS) Hydrologic Unit Codes (HUC) 08030201. The HUC encompasses parts of Benton, Tippah, Union, Pontotoc, Lafayette, and Marshall Counties.

The Little Tallahatchie River includes two 303d listed segments that are addressed in this TMDL. The most downstream segment (Waterbody ID; 901911) drains 337,822.23 acres, and the upstream segment (ID 901711) drains 336,381.19 acres. The drainage area for these segments encompass parts of Union, Tippah, Pontotoc, Lafayette, Marshall, and Benton Counties. The large watershed contains many landuse types and is nearly 50% forest and 28% pasture land. The location of the §303(d) listed segments are shown in Figure 2 and 3.

Located in Pontotoc County the Cherry Creek watershed covers 8,168.34 acres (Figure 4). The landuse of the watershed consists mostly of forest, pasture, and cropland with the majority of the area used for forest at 54.94%.

Lyon Creek also lies in Pontotoc County and covers more than 9,851.91 acres (Figure 5). In the watershed the landuse is predominantly forest at 43.00% with cropland 27.16% and the third largest landuse being urban areas at 19.41%.

Okannatie Creek watershed lies in Union County and an area of about 30,336.13 acres, and landuse consisting mostly of forest at 55.47% (Figure 6).

These waterbodies were listed due to failure to meet minimum water quality criteria for aquatic life use support based on biological sampling. A detailed assessment of the watershed and potential sources, called a stressor identification, was completed for all listed waterbodies. The results of the stressor identifications indicated that habitat loss/sediment was the probable primary stressor for each water body.

1.2 Applicable Waterbody Segment Classification

The waterbody classification for all the waterbodies listed, as established by the *State of Mississippi Water Quality Criteria for Intrastate, Interstate, and Coastal Waters* regulation, is Fish and Wildlife Support (MDEQ, 2021). Waters with this classification are intended for fishing and propagation of fish, aquatic life, and wildlife. Waters that meet the Fish and Wildlife classification should also be suitable for secondary contact, which is defined as incidental contact with water including wading and occasional swimming.

1.3 Applicable Waterbody Segment Standard

The *State of Mississippi Water Quality Criteria for Intrastate, Interstate, and Coastal Waters* do not include a numeric water quality standard applicable to aquatic life protection due to sediment (MDEQ, 2021). 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.

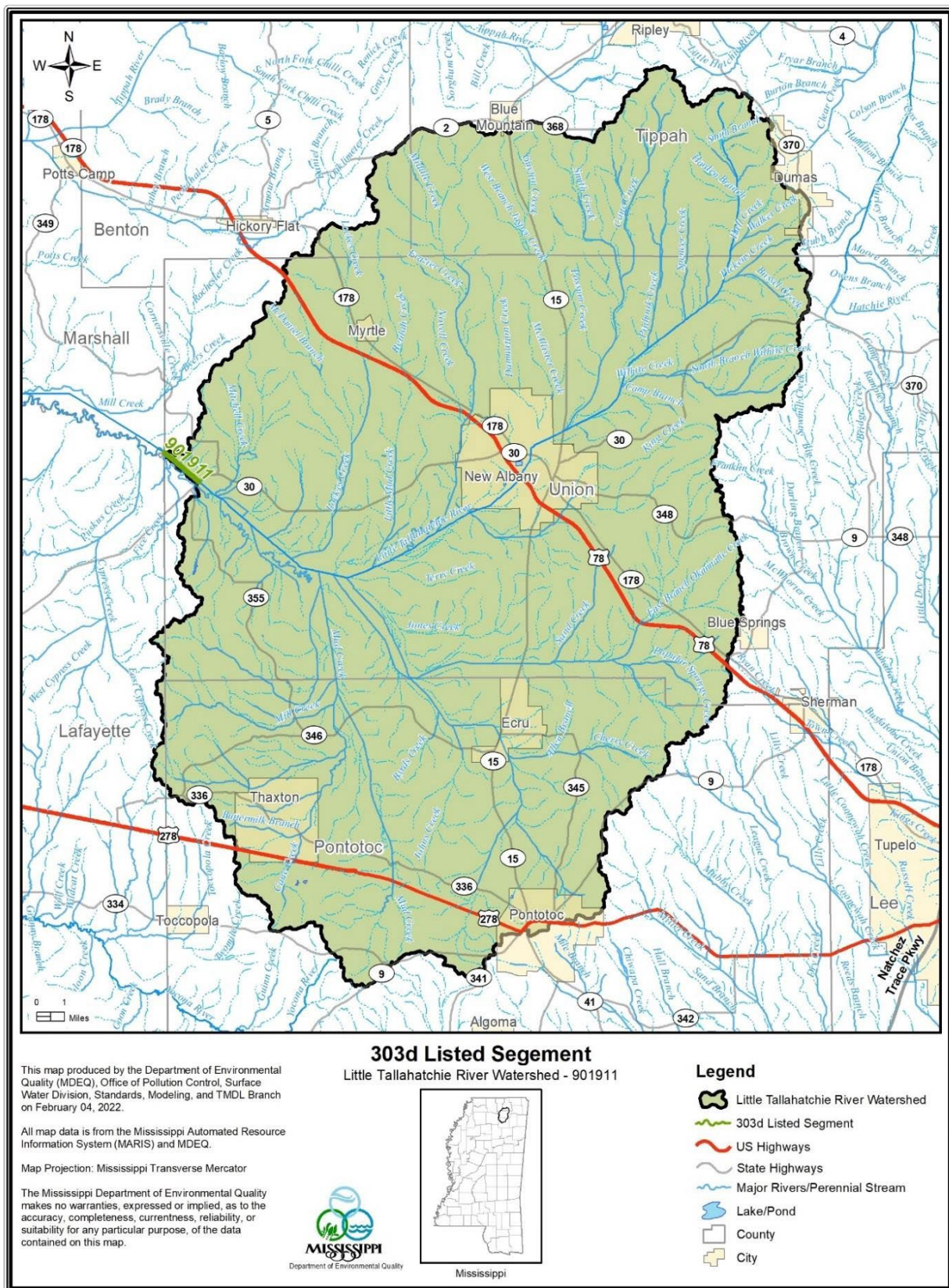


Figure 2: §303(d) Listed Segment 901911 Little Tallahatchie River

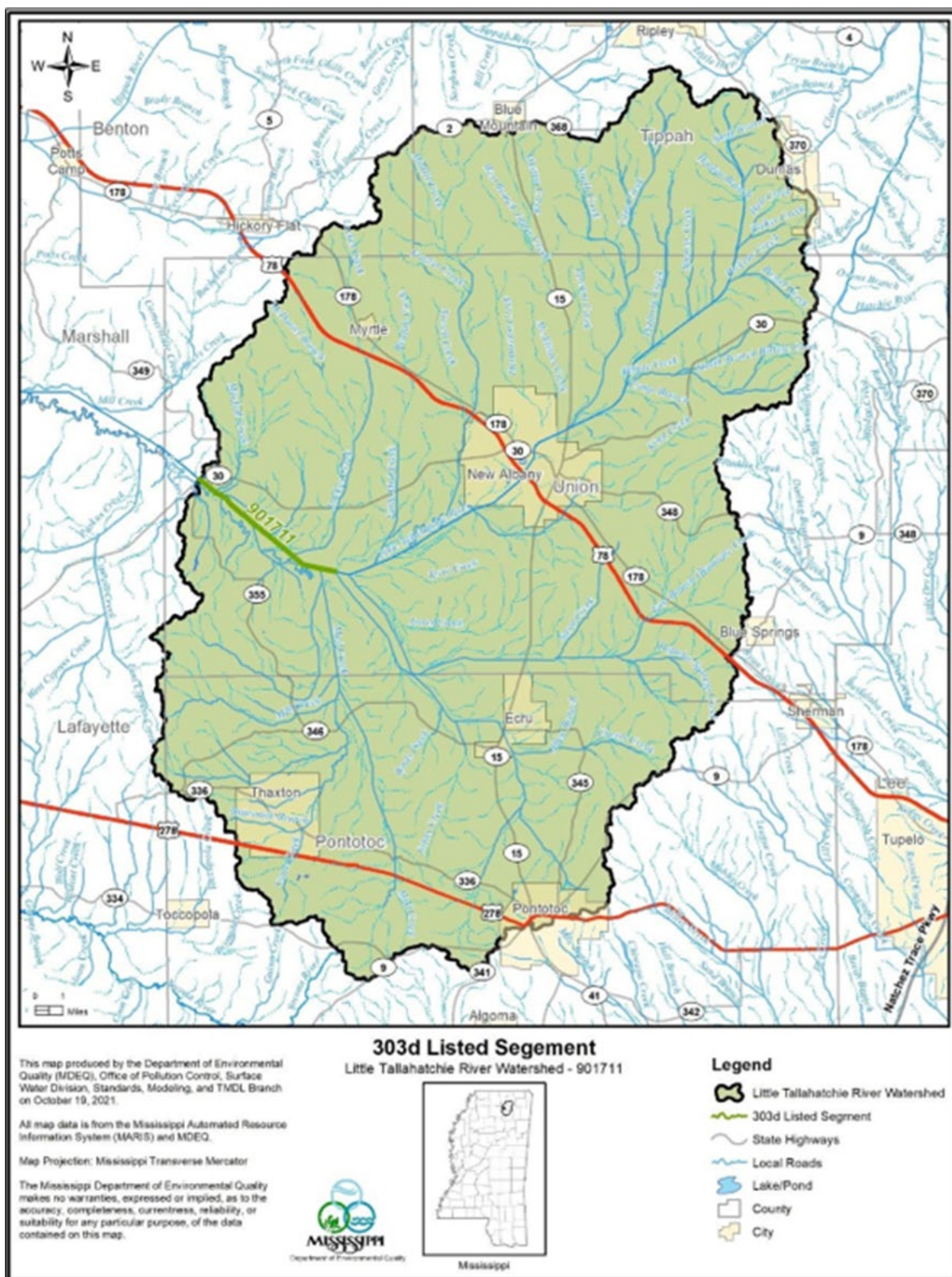


Figure 3: §303(d) Listed Segment 901711 Little Tallahatchie River

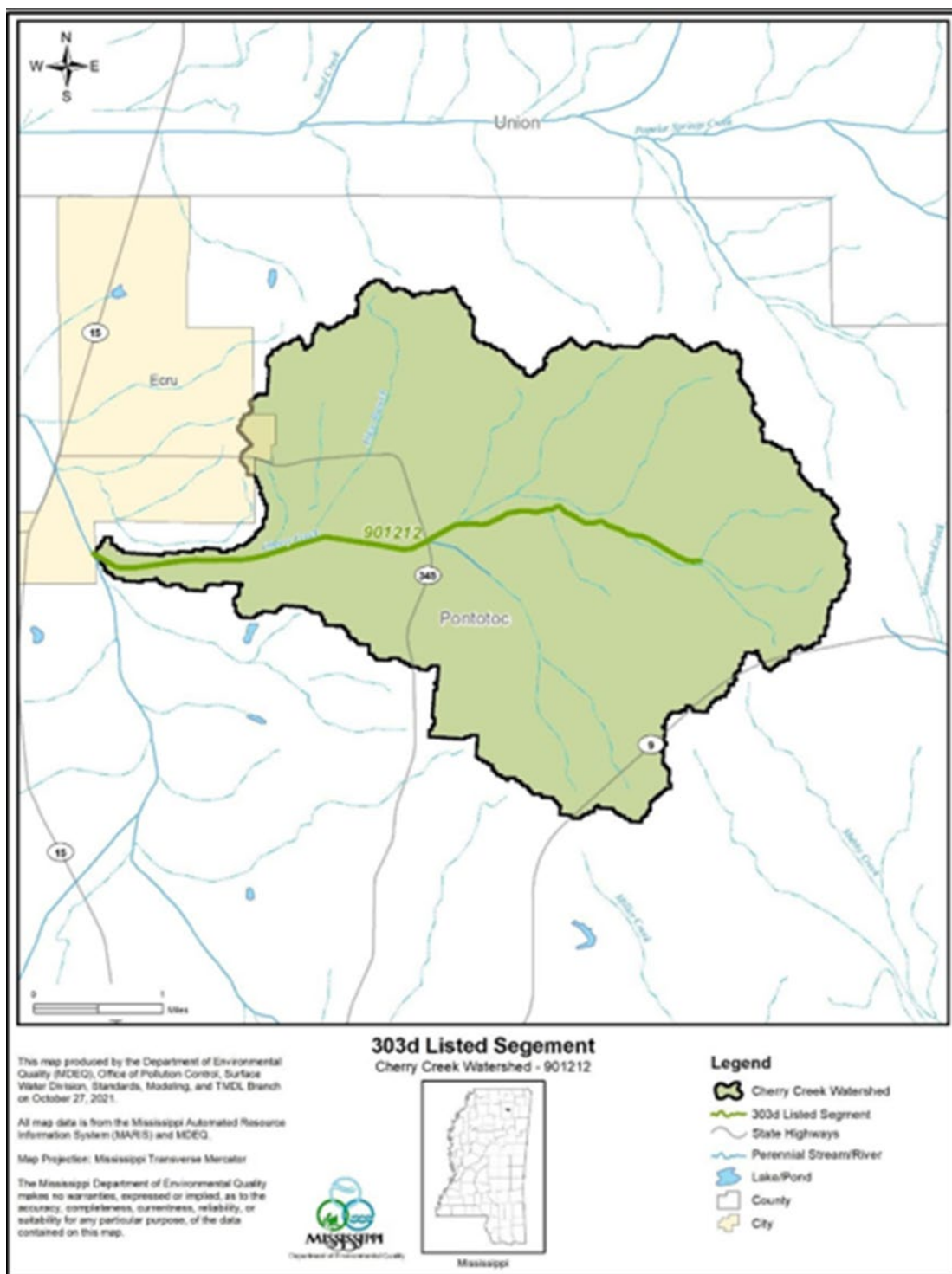


Figure 4: §303(d) Listed Segment 901212 Cherry Creek

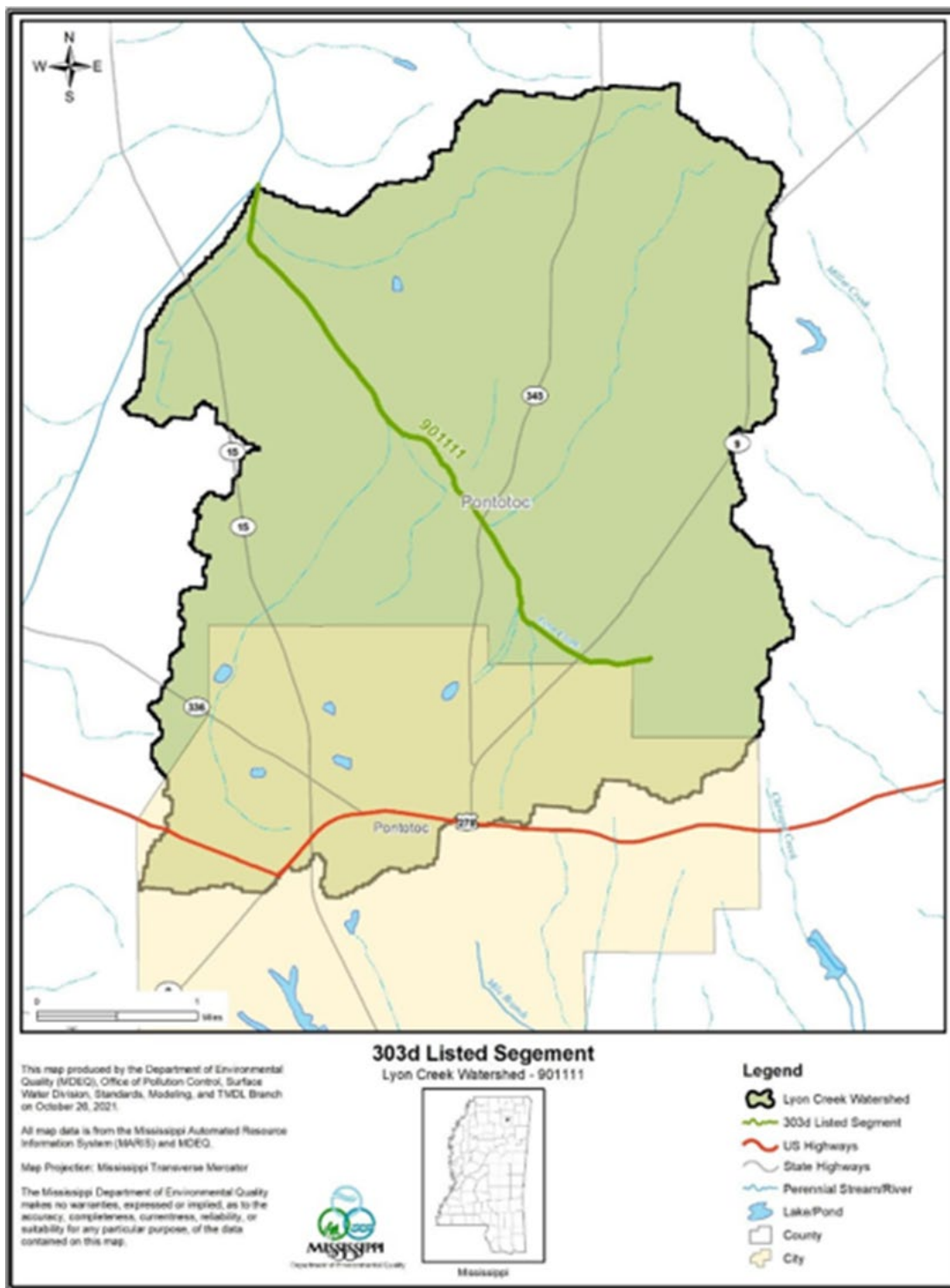


Figure 5: §303(d) Listed 901111 Segment Lyon Creek

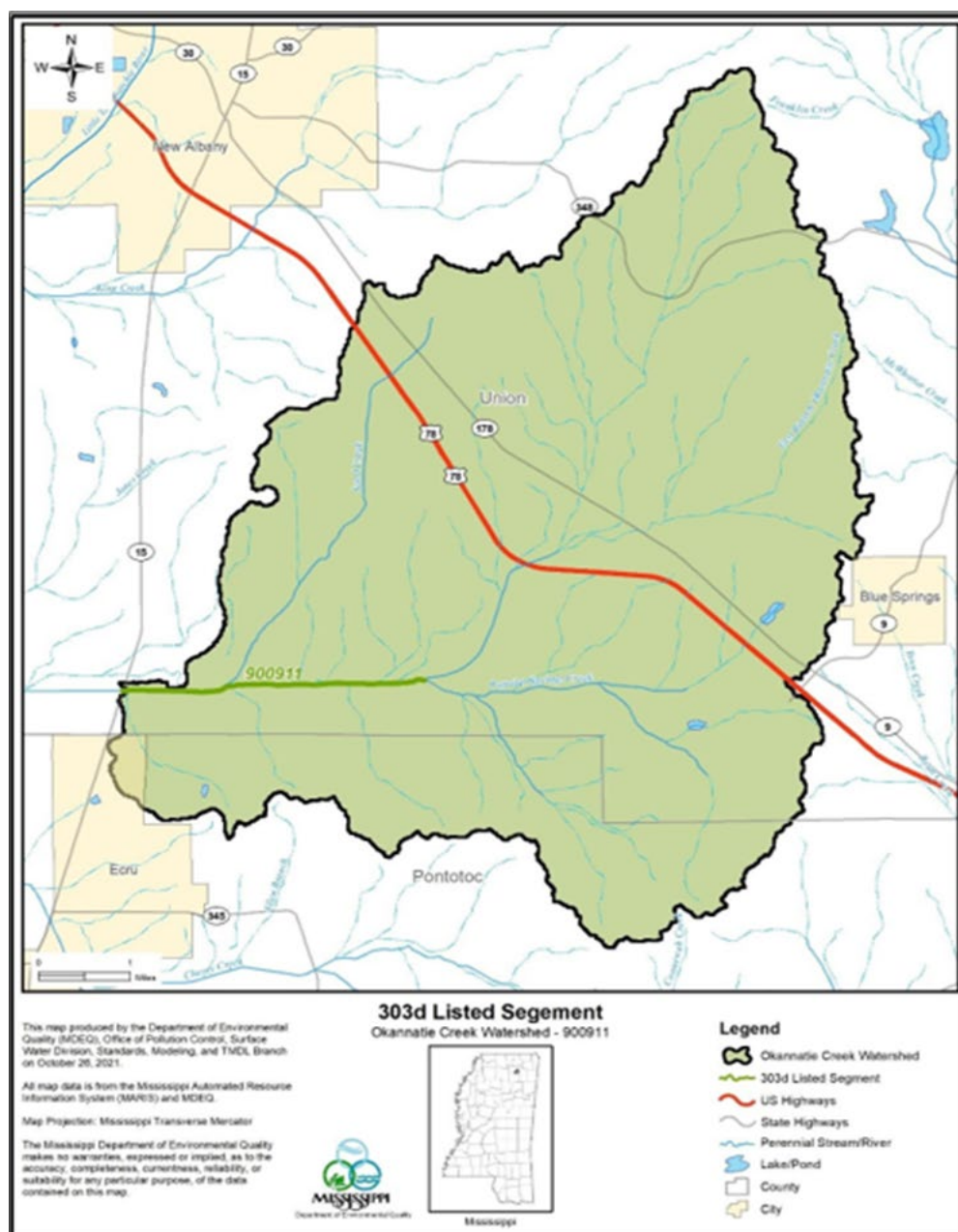


Figure 6: §303(d) Listed Segment 900911 Okannatie Creek

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 waterbodies listed there is an acceptable range of sediment loadings at the effective discharge of the waterbody. The range was developed from suspended sediment concentration (SSC) data measured at stable streams in the same ecoregion. The target range for waterbodies within ecoregion 65 is 0.0004 to 0.0019 tons per acre per day at the effective discharge. The midpoint of the target ranges for a stable stream, 0.0004 to 0.0019, is selected to calculate the TMDL yields for the waterbody. 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. 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. For these waterbodies in Mississippi, the $Q_{1.5}$ is on average, a good approximation (Simon, et al., 2002b). Therefore, the $Q_{1.5}$ was used as a measure of establishing the effective discharge at the site. If the sediment target applicable for sediment in the waterbody 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

The total suspended solids (TSS) component of municipal and sanitary sewer treatment discharges is generally composed of organic material and not silt, and therefore would not have a direct impact on the biological integrity of a stream whose probable primary stressor is sediment produced by soil erosion during wet weather events. The pollutant of concern for this TMDL is sediment from landuse runoff and in-channel processes. There are MS4 permits within the watersheds listed in 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. A general permit authorizes a category of discharges, rather than tailoring an individual permit to a specific facility. The target values in the permit utilize the same ecoregion based SSC data. Properly designed and well-maintained BMPs are expected to provide attainment of water quality standards.

3.2 Assessment of Nonpoint Sources

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

Nonpoint sources of sediment include:

- Agriculture
- Silviculture
- Rangeland
- Construction sites
- Roads
- Urban areas
- Mass wasting areas
- Gullies
- Surface mining not covered by an NPDES or general permit

- In-channel and instream sources
- Historical landuse activities and channel alterations

The watersheds listed contain many different landuse types, including forest, cropland, pasture, wetland, scrub land, and urban as shown in Figures 7-11 and Tables 3-7. Some of these categories have been combined; Forest- Deciduous, Evergreen, or mixed; Water- open or wetlands; Urban-low to high intensity development. The landuse information for the watersheds is based on the National Landcover Database 2019 (NLCD 2019). This data set is based on 2019 Landsat satellite data.

Figure 7. 901911 Little Tallahatchie River Landuse Distribution Map

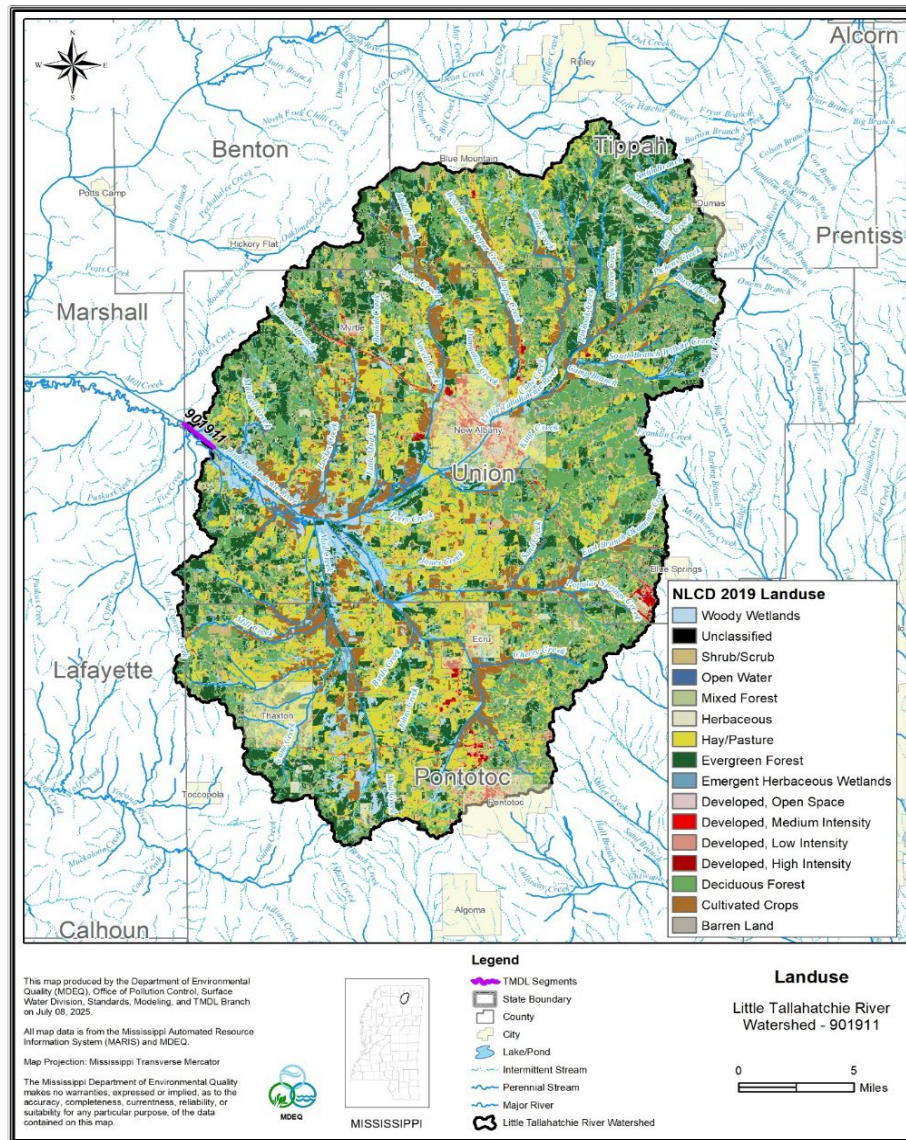


Table 3: Landuse Distribution Table 901911 Little Tallahatchie River

901911 Little Tallahatchie River			
Land Use Distribution			
Landuse for the entire drainage area	Landuse	Acres	Percent
	Water	2516.51	0.74%
	Urban	25079.24	7.42%
	Forest	131394.7	38.89%
	Scrub Barren	30000.18	8.88%
	Pasture/Grass	14408.99	4.27%
	Cropland	82203.52	24.33%
	Wetland	52219.06	15.46%
	Total	337822.2	100.00%

Figure 8. 901711 Little Tallahatchie River Landuse Distribution Map

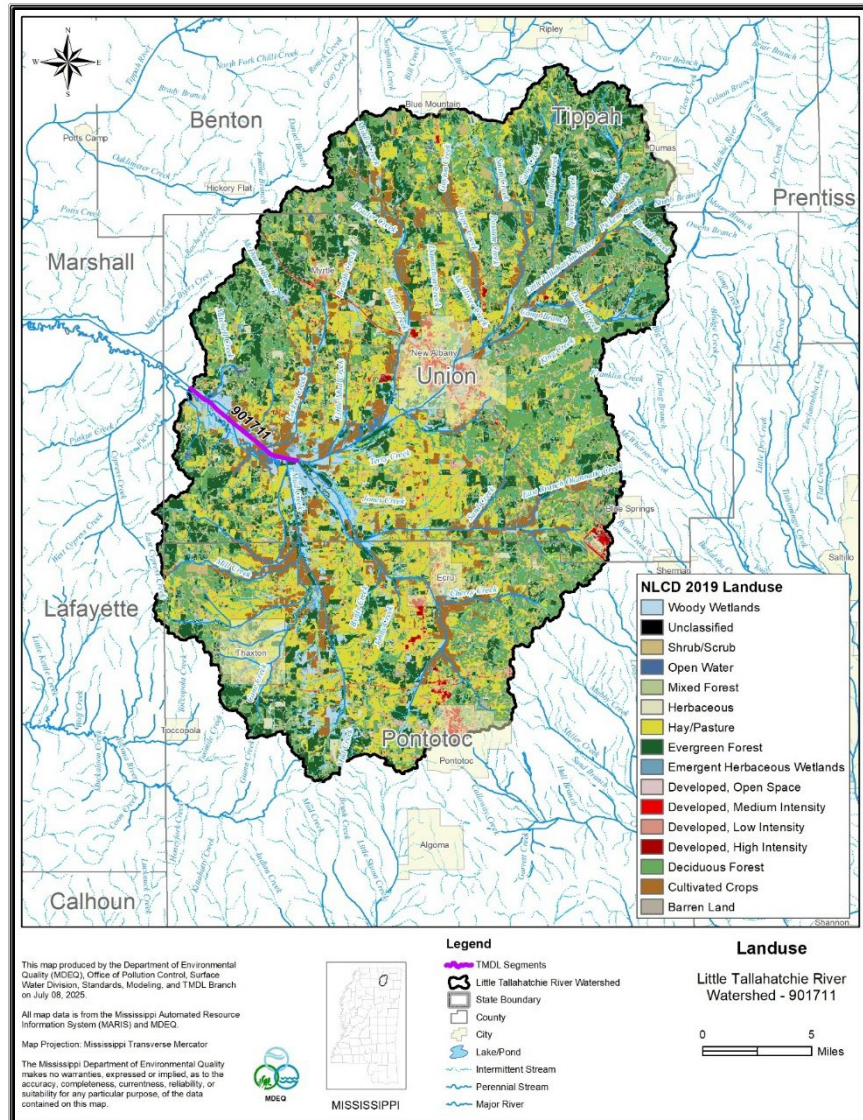


Table 4: Landuse Distribution Table 901711 Little Tallahatchie River

901711 Little Tallahatchie River			
Land Use Distribution			
Landuse for the entire drainage area	Landuse	Acres	Percent
	Water	2491.64	0.74%
	Urban	24975.78	7.42%
	Forest	130945.24	38.93%
	Scrub Barren	29870.38	8.88%
	Pasture/Grass	14366.8	4.27%
	Cropland	81870.7	24.34%
	Wetland	51860.65	15.42%
	Total	336381.19	100.00%

Figure 9. Cherry Creek Landuse Distribution Map

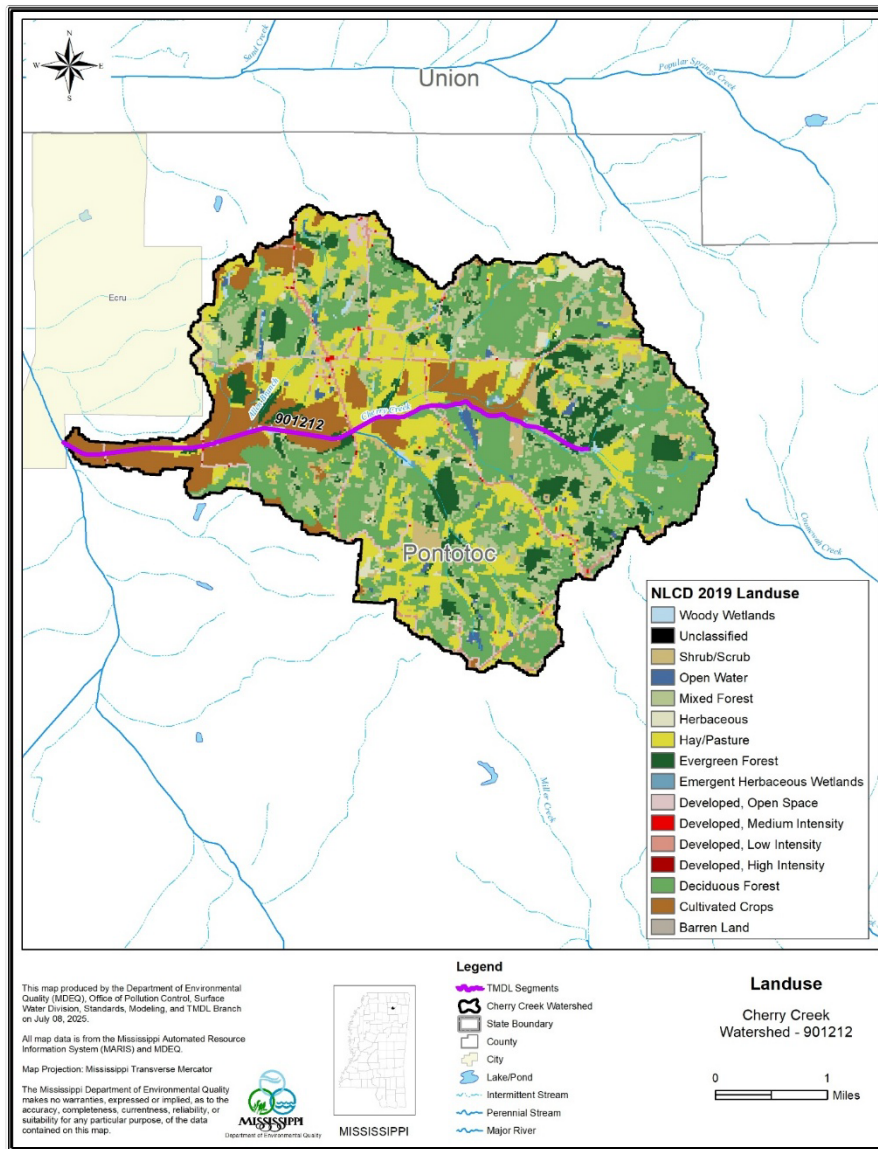


Table 5: Landuse Distribution Table Cherry Creek

	Cherry Creek		
	Land Use Distribution		
	Landuse	Acres	Percent
Landuse for the entire drainage area	Water	76.1	0.93%
	Urban	443.6	5.44%
	Forest	3527.31	43.23%
	Scrub Barren	1043.51	12.79%
	Pasture/Grass	441.83	5.41%
	Cropland	1704.92	20.89%
	Wetland	622.64	11.31%
	Total	8160.2	100.00%

Figure 10. Lyon Creek Landuse Distribution Map

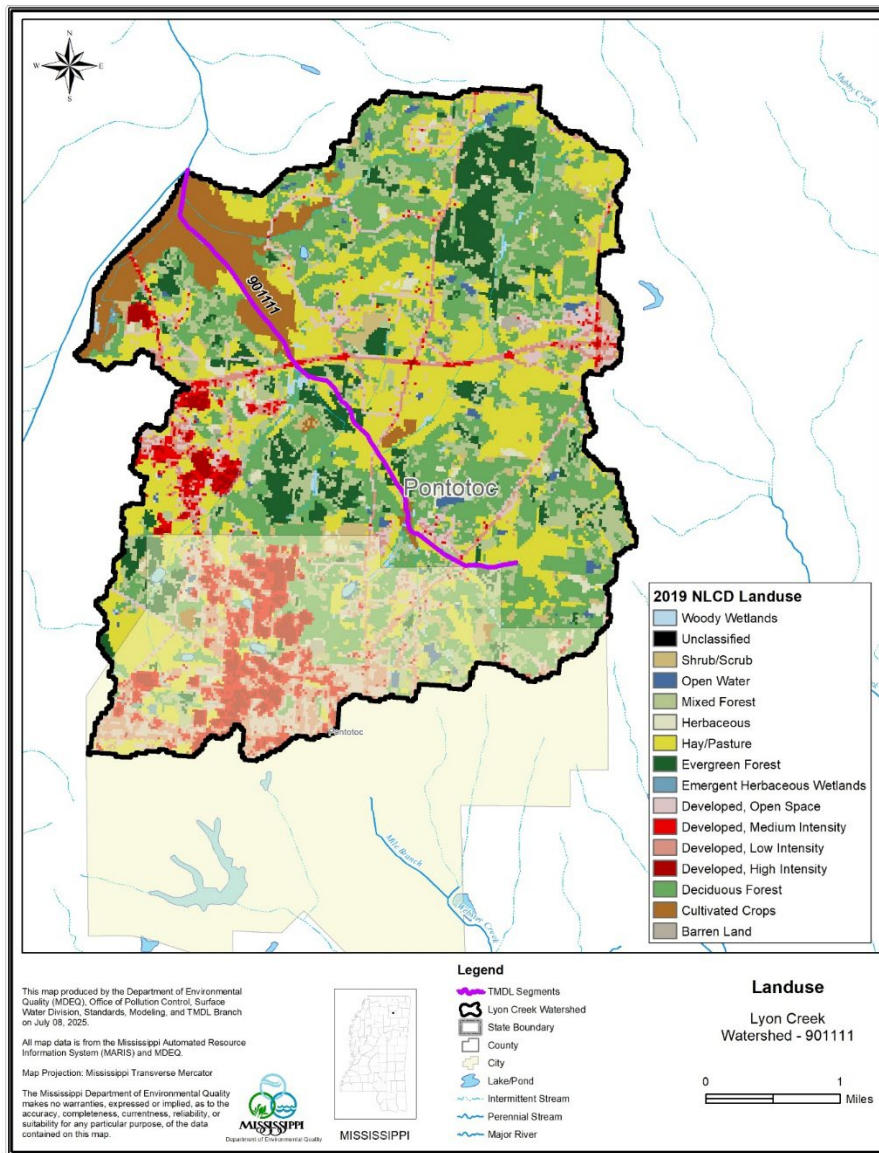


Table 6: Landuse Distribution Table Lyon Creek

901111 Lyon Creek			
Land Use Distribution			
Landuse for the entire drainage area	Landuse	Acres	Percent
	Water	96.43	0.96%
	Urban	2082.86	20.67%
	Forest	3226.33	32.02%
	Scrub Barren	1273.01	12.63%
	Pasture/Grass	417.98	4.15%
	Cropland	2355.19	23.83%
	Wetland	623.68	6.19%
	Total	10075.48	100.00%

Figure 11. Okannatie Creek Landuse Distribution Map

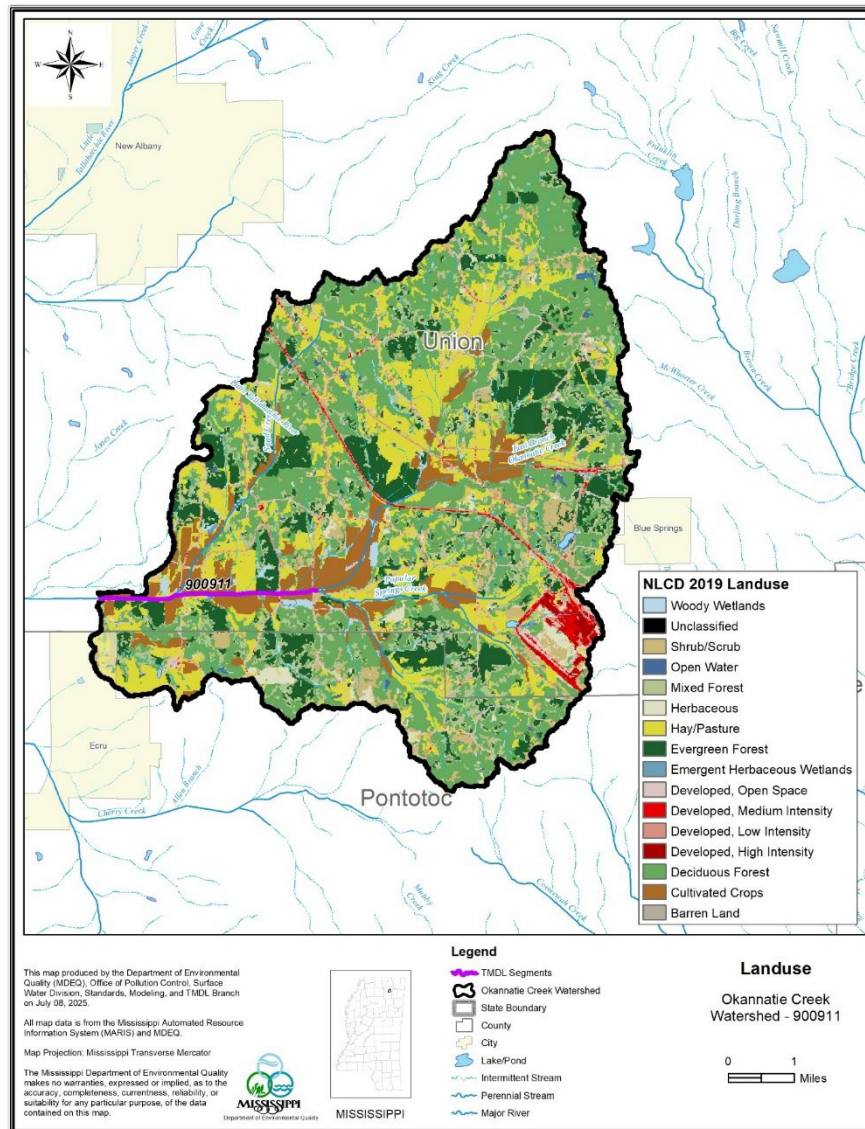


Table 7: Landuse Distribution Table Okannatie Creek

900911 Okannatie Creek			
Land Use Distribution			
Landuse for the entire drainage area	Landuse	Acres	Percent
	Water	1239.41	4.08%
	Urban	1027.24	3.39%
	Forest	18217.03	60.04%
	Scrub Barre	7180.02	23.66%
	Pasture/Gra	2321.13	7.65%
	Cropland	313.13	1.03%
	Wetland	44.03	0.15%
	Total	30342	100.00%

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 the level III ecoregion in the Yazoo River Basin. That range was then used to estimate an existing load for subwatersheds within Ecoregion 65.

An expected range of existing sediment yields for unstable streams in the level III ecoregion 65 is provided in Table 8. Therefore, the existing load for ecoregion 65 is 0.002 to 0.054 tons per acre per day at the effective discharge. The Estimated Existing Loads are shown in Table 9.

Table 8: Unstable Stream Sediment Yield Ranges for Level III Ecoregion 65

Level III Ecoregion	Unstable Streams Sediment Yield Range*
Ecoregion 65	0.002 to 0.054

*tons of sediment per acre per day at the effective discharge

Table 9: Estimated Existing Loads for Basin

Subwatershed	Area (Acres)	Estimated Load*
Little Tallahatchie River 901911	337,822.23	675.64 to 18,242.40
Little Tallahatchie River 901711	336,381.19	672.76 to 18,164.58
Cherry Creek	8,160.20	16.32 to 440.65
Lyon Creek	10,075.48	20.15 to 544.08
Okannatie Creek	30,342.00	60.68 to 1,638.47

*tons of sediment 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 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 in Figure 12. 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).

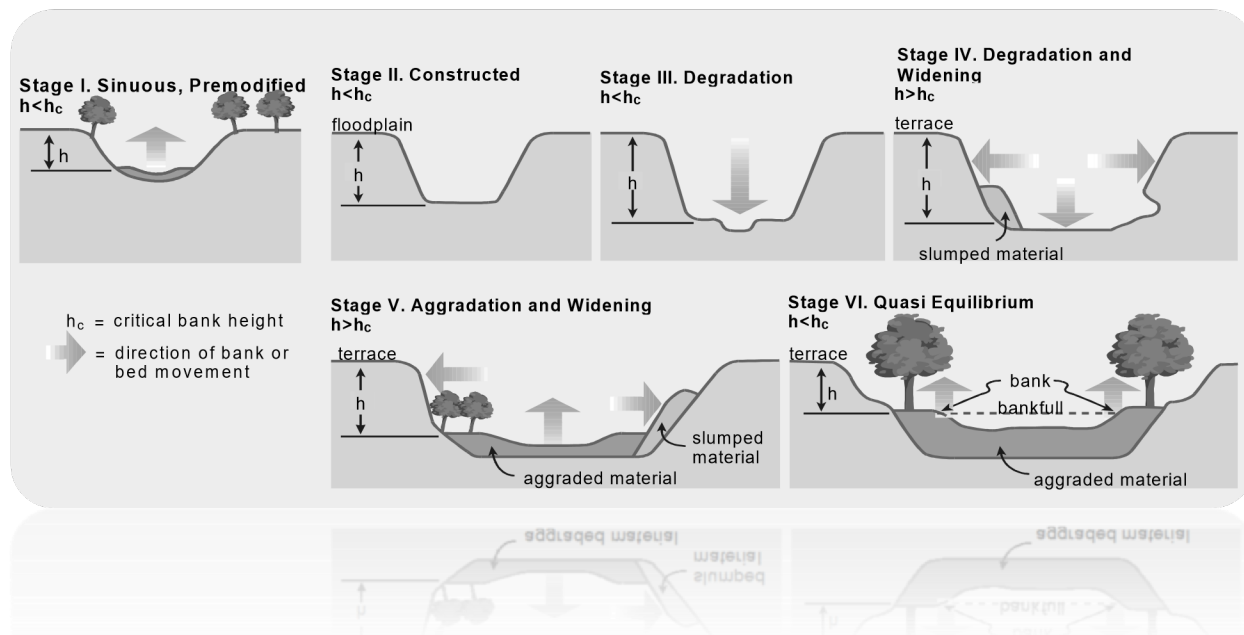


Figure 12. Six Stages of Channel Evolution (Simon and Hupp, 1986)

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 basins prone to flashfloods. 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.

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 where the complete 15-minute flow record was easily obtainable. For streams in Mississippi,

the $Q_{1.5}$ is on average, a good approximation of the effective discharge and was therefore used as a measure of establishing the effective discharge at all sites. 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 shown in Figure 12 (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. The targeted sediment yield range for ecoregion 65 is 0.0004 to 0.0019 tons per acre per day at the effective discharge ($Q_{1.5}$) shown in Table 10 and Figure 13. A stable stream sediment load was calculated for each subwatershed using the mean value in the range for the appropriate ecoregion over the area multiplied by the area of the watershed.

Table 10: Stable Stream Sediment Yield Ranges for Level III Ecoregion 65

Level III Ecoregion	Stable Streams Sediment Yield Range*
Ecoregion 65	0.0004 to 0.0019

*tons of sediment per acre per day at the effective discharge

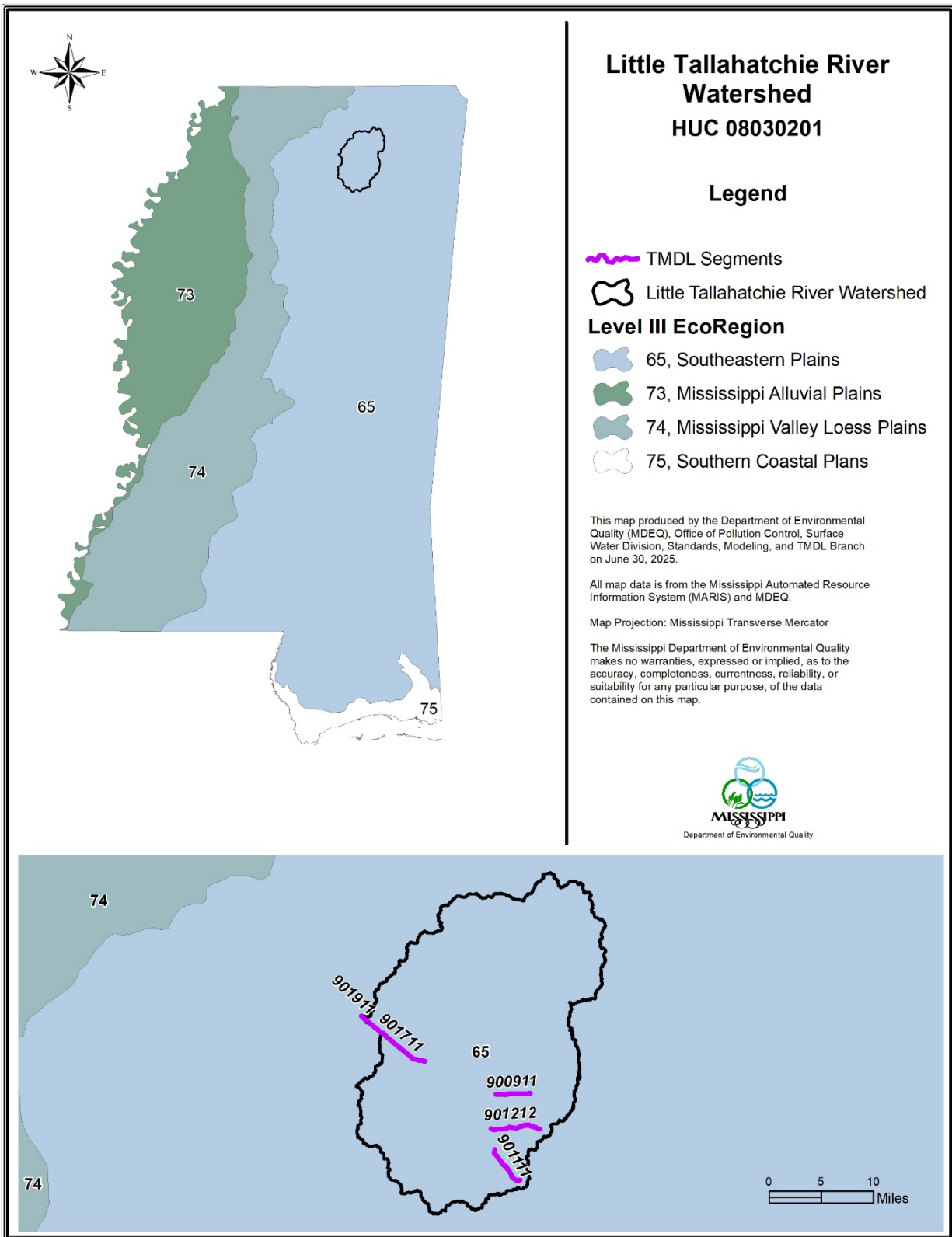


Figure 13. Listed Segments within HUC 08030201 with Level III Ecoregion

5.0 ALLOCATION

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 tons of sediment that can be discharged from a subwatershed during a day (tons/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. This TMDL is expressed as the load at the effective discharge. The WLAs and LAs set in this TMDL are to be met at the effective discharge. The sediment targets used in the TMDL are based on suspended sediment concentrations from stable streams within the same ecoregion as the impaired segments. 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 Waste load Allocations

The Wasteload Allocation (WLA) for continuous point source discharges within the subwatersheds was set to zero tons of sediment per day. The total suspended solids (TSS) component of discharges from NPDES-permitted municipal and sanitary sewer treatment facilities is not equivalent to the pollutant of concern in this TMDL. Specifically, TSS from these facilities is primarily composed of organic material, whereas this TMDL addresses sediment associated with soil erosion from land use runoff and in-channel processes. Therefore, compliance with existing categorical TSS limits in NPDES permits is considered consistent with this TMDL.

The pollutant of concern for this TMDL is sediment derived from land use runoff and in-channel processes, consistent with discharges associated with construction activities, mining sites, and MS4-regulated stormwater. The allowable range of sediment loads for these sources is consistent with the target range established for the Load Allocation (LA), which is 0.0004 to 0.0019 tons per acre per day at the effective discharge for Ecoregion 65. Properly designed, installed, and maintained best management practices (BMPs) are expected to be protective of water quality, therefore, no additional monitoring or reductions are required to meet this TMDL.

Although no traditional or continuous point source discharges contribute to the sediment impairment, stormwater discharges associated with construction and industrial activities are regulated as point sources under general permits. Stormwater discharges within MS4 jurisdictions are addressed through the MS4 program, while construction and industrial stormwater sources outside MS4 jurisdictions are incorporated into the TMDL through a variable WLA approach because these activities vary in location and from year to year.

Construction general permits address stormwater discharges from land disturbing activities through a set of non-numeric effluent limitation guidelines for the construction and development point source category. These BMPs are aimed at addressing sediment and erosion control from construction activities generally disturbing one acre or more. Since these activities are required to have stormwater controls in place and the construction sites are temporary, the TMDL assumes compliance with the general permits is sufficient to address sediment runoff from these regulated sites.

For industrial stormwater permits there is no specific numeric permit limits for sediment. However, the general permit requirements for facilities with the potential to discharge to impaired streams include enhanced monitoring and visual inspection to ensure no excess sediment is being discharged. The presumption is that if the General permit conditions are achieved, then the permitted facility would be considered in compliance with the TMDL. For facilities that are not under an MS4's jurisdiction, the wasteload from the industrial site could be aggregated with the variable construction permitted sites in non MS4 areas.

For construction and industrial stormwater sources located outside the jurisdiction of an MS4, these regulated activities occur within areas otherwise characterized as nonpoint source (Load Allocation) contributions but are technically assigned to the WLA. Because these activities vary both spatially and temporally, a fixed annual WLA cannot be reasonably determined. Therefore, a variable WLA approach is used, defined as:

Variable WLA is given by: $Xwla \text{ (acres)} \times (\text{Loading rate in tons/acre/year expected sediment runoff}) = \text{Variable WLA (tons/year)}$

$Xwla = \text{acres per year under construction} + \text{industrial stormwater sites in acres per year in Load Allocation Area portion of the watershed}$

The value of $Xwla$ is expected to vary from year to year. The remaining sediment load is attributed to the Load Allocation, representing non-MS4 acreage not subject to permitted stormwater discharges.

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 waterbody. 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.

For the waterbody to attain the applicable narrative water quality standard for sediment, the allowable range of sediment loads is 0.0004 to 0.0019 tons per acre per day at the effective discharge for ecoregion 65.

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. Loads are found using the midpoint of the stable and unstable stream ranges multiplied by the total area of the individual watershed. The TMDL loads are given in Table 11. As mentioned in Section 3.1, there are no MS4 permits located within the watersheds addressed by this TMDL. Therefore, no MS4 wasteload allocations are required. Construction stormwater and industrial stormwater activities covered under NPDES general permits are assigned a variable wasteload allocation (x). Properly designed and maintained BMPs are expected to achieve compliance with water quality standards. For Table 11, conceptually, $TMDL = WLA_{\text{continuous}} + WLA_{\text{general}} + LA + MOS$. Since there are no point sources, the LA becomes TMDL-x.

Table 11: HUC 08030201 Sediment Total Maximum Daily Load

Subwatershed	WLA Continuous Point Sources	WLA General Permit (MS4)	LA *= TMDL-x	MOS	TMDL*
Little Tallahatchie River 901911	0	x	388.50 - x	Implicit	388.50
Little Tallahatchie River 901711	0	x	386.84 - x	Implicit	386.84
Cherry Creek	0	x	9.38 - x	Implicit	9.38
Lyon Creek	0	x	11.59 - x	Implicit	11.59
Okannatie Creek	0	x	34.89 - x	Implicit	34.89

*tons of sediment 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 estimated existing loadings of sediment for the listed waterbodies are higher than the TMDL target loads seen in Table 12. Therefore, it is recommended that the waterbody be considered 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 the waterbody. The reduction of the sediment load to equal that of a relatively stable stream will allow the stream to approach stable conditions. This will provide improved habitat for the support of aquatic life in the waterbody and will result in the attainment of the applicable water quality standards.

Table 12: HUC 08030201 Sediment Loads

Subwatershed	Ecoregion	Area (Acres)	Estimated Existing Load*	TMDL*	% Reduction
Little Tallahatchie River 901911	65	337,822.23	675.64 to 18,242.40	388.50	42.50% to 97.87%
Little Tallahatchie River 901711	65	336,381.19	672.76 to 18,164.58	386.84	42.50% to 97.87%
Cherry Creek	65	8,160.20	16.32 to 440.65	9.38	42.45% to 97.87%
Lyon Creek	65	10,075.48	20.15 to 544.08	11.59	42.48% to 97.87%
Okannatie Creek	65	30,342.00	60.68 to 1,638.47	34.89	42.50% to 97.87%

*tons per day at the effective discharge

This TMDL recommends that BMPs used to control the sediment be analyzed using SSC methodologies to ensure attainment of the target yields, which were established using SSC methodologies. While it is understood that monitoring is not a part of general permits for construction activities, the TMDL recommends that samples collected on sediment-impaired streams be analyzed for SSC as ecoregion loads derived by the National Sedimentation Laboratory were used to derive the target for this sediment TMDL.

6.1 Future Activities

MDEQ has adopted the Basin Management Approach, a plan that divides Mississippi's major drainage basins into four groups. Each of these basin groups is configured to represent approximately one-fourth of the state. The Basin Management Approach strategy is supported by various water quality monitoring activities that take place as part of the program support monitoring conducted by MDEQ and other resource partners that augments the statewide ambient monitoring network with supplemental monitoring sites in the large drainage basins. One objective of program support monitoring is to increase the total coverage of waters monitored in Mississippi and fill data gaps identified in the planning phase of the basin cycle. Concentrating monitoring and assessment resources in specific drainage basins maximizes sampling efficiency to achieve this objective and enhances collaboration among participating resource agencies. These waterbodies in the Yazoo River Basin 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, 2011), 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 Moniba Shabbir at Mshabirr@mdeq.ms.us or

<https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/water/surface-water/tmdl/join-tmdl-mailing-list/>

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 waterbody 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 waterbody 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 Waterbody: Any waterbody 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 waterbody.

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 diseasecausing 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 manmade 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: Waterbodies 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 waterbody, the numeric and narrative water quality criteria that are necessary to protect the use or uses of that particular waterbody, and an antidegradation statement. (3) State-adopted and EPA-approved ambient standards for waterbodies. The standards prescribe the use of the waterbody 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
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
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
NLCD	National Landuse/ Land Cover Dataset

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