

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

NOTICE OF COMMENT PERIOD

**Office of Water Quality
Notice of Public Comment Period for the 2020 List of Impaired Waters
and Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology
under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act
Document #20-6**

PURPOSE OF NOTICE

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) is soliciting public comment for the development of its draft 2020 303(d) List of Impaired Waters and the Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM) used to develop it. Any person having water quality data to support or refute the listing of a specific waterbody or to add a waterbody to the list will be able to provide that information to IDEM during the public comment period. Comments and suggestions regarding the CALM will also be accepted during this period. IDEM will review and respond to all comments received. IDEM will submit its finalized 2020 303(d) List of Impaired Waters as part of its 2020 Integrated Report to U.S. EPA by April 1, 2020. All public comments received during the public comment period and IDEM's responses will be included in its April 1, 2020 submittal to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

Appendices 1 and 2 (IDEM's CALM and TMDL Priority Framework, respectively) are available in this notice. Appendices 3 through 11, which contain supporting tables are provided on IDEM's website at: <https://www.in.gov/idem/nps/2647.htm> in a spreadsheet format to provide the public the ability to more effectively search for information regarding specific waters of interest. Anyone experiencing difficulty accessing these tables can obtain a copy by contacting Jody Arthur in the Watershed Assessment and Planning Branch, Office of Water Quality, (317) 308-3179 or (800) 451-6027 (in Indiana).

AUTHORITY: IC 13-18-2-3.

SUBJECT MATTER

BASIC PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The IDEM Office of Water Quality (OWQ) is preparing to update its 303(d) List of Impaired Waters, as required by Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Water Quality Planning and Management regulation contained in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR Part 130. Under the CWA, each state is required to assemble all existing and readily available water quality-related data and information for use in assessing its waters for compliance with the state's water quality standards (WQS). States may adopt national water quality criteria or develop state-specific criteria, or do both, to protect the uses described in their WQS. In Indiana, these uses include recreational uses, aquatic life use, and the use of some waters as a drinking water resource. States are required to prepare and make public a list of waters that do not meet the WQS and the methodology used to evaluate the data and determine impairment status. The 303(d) List of Impaired Waters will identify the following:

The reach or reaches of the stream or river waterbody that is impaired or the lake that is impaired (lakes are evaluated as a single waterbody).

The pollutant or pollutants that do not meet the WQS, thereby causing the impairment.

A schedule for development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).

A TMDL evaluation is a process that quantifies the amount of a specific pollutant that a waterbody can assimilate and still meet WQS. A description of what constitutes a pollutant is provided in Section 502(6) of the CWA and includes materials such as sewage, chemical wastes, biological materials, and wastes from industrial, municipal, and agricultural operations. The definition also encompasses drinking water contaminants that are regulated under Section 1412 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). A TMDL is a written, quantitative assessment that accomplishes the following:

Identifies how much of the pollutant is coming from point sources and nonpoint sources.

Specifies the amount of pollutant reduction necessary from each source in order to meet the WQS set for that pollutant.

Lays the groundwork for developing and implementing a plan to reduce the amount of the pollutant coming from each source.

As part of IDEM's TMDL process, the public is invited to participate in the plan to develop and implement the TMDL.

Status of U.S. EPA Approval of Indiana's 303(d) List of Impaired Waters

On May 9, 2019, U.S. EPA notified IDEM that it had consolidated its review of Indiana's 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 303(d) lists. In its approval letter, U.S. EPA concluded that IDEM has met the requirements of Section 303(d) of the federal CWA and all applicable requirements in the CFR for all waters submitted on its 303(d) lists to date. However, U.S. EPA has deferred action on certain waters with regard to metals issues that U.S. EPA and IDEM have yet to resolve.

Applicable Federal Law

IDEM develops its 303(d) List of Impaired Waters pursuant to Section 303(d) of the federal CWA. This notice serves as a solicitation for any additional water quality-related information that may be used to further develop and refine the 2020 303(d) list and satisfies the federal Water Quality Planning and Management regulation in 40 CFR Part 130.

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS

At this time, IDEM solicits the following:

- (1) Water quality data or water quality-related information to support or refute the listing of a specific waterbody or to add a waterbody to the 303(d) list.
- (2) Comments and suggestions regarding the CALM.

Comments may be submitted in one of the following ways:

- (1) By mail or common carrier to the following address:

LSA Document #20-6 2020 Draft 303(d) List of Impaired Waters
Karla Kindrick, Administrative Assistant
Rules Development Branch
Office of Legal Counsel
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251

- (2) By facsimile to (317) 233-5970. Please confirm the timely receipt of your faxed comments by calling the Rules Development Branch at (317) 232-8922.

- (3) By electronic mail to kkindric@idem.in.gov. To confirm timely delivery of your comments, please request a document receipt when you send the electronic mail. PLEASE NOTE:

Electronic mail comments will NOT be considered part of the official written comment period unless they are sent to the address indicated in this notice.

(4) Hand delivered to the receptionist on duty at the thirteenth floor reception desk, Office of Legal Counsel, Indiana Government Center North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Regardless of the delivery method used, each comment document must clearly specify the LSA document number at the top of this notice so that IDEM can properly associate your comment with the action it is intended to address.

COMMENT PERIOD DEADLINE

All comments must be postmarked, faxed, or time stamped not later than April 28, 2020. Hand-delivered comments must be delivered to the appropriate office by 4:45 p.m. on the above-listed deadline date.

Additional information regarding this notice may be obtained from Jody Arthur in the Watershed Assessment and Planning Branch, Office of Water Quality, (317) 308-3179 or (800) 451-6027 (in Indiana).

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIANA'S 2020 303(D) LIST OF IMPAIRED WATERS

For the development of the 2020 Draft 303(d) List of Impaired Waters, IDEM has followed, to the degree possible, the 305(b) and 303(d) reporting methods outlined in U.S. EPA "Guidance for 2004 Assessment, Listing and Reporting Requirements Pursuant to Sections 303(d), 305(b) and 314 of the Clean Water Act" (U.S. EPA, 2003) and the additional guidance provided in U.S. EPA memorandums containing information concerning CWA Sections 303(d), 305(b), and 314 integrated reporting and listing decisions for the 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 cycles (U.S. EPA, 2005-2017).

For the 2018 cycle, U.S. EPA issued a memorandum focusing primarily on the transition of state water quality assessment reporting systems, including Indiana's Assessment Database (ADB) to the new, federal Assessment and Total Maximum Daily Load Tracking and Implementation System (ATTAINS) online (U.S. EPA, 2017). U.S. EPA's goal for this transition is to more effectively analyze and share state water quality assessment information across its water programs and to measure progress toward its Strategic Plan.

Indiana formally submitted its finalized 2018 303(d) list to U.S. EPA via ATTAINS on June 18, 2019. The draft 2020 303(d) list contained in this notice was developed with the water quality assessment data now in ATTAINS. IDEM's interpretation of the data and listing decisions take into account U.S. EPA's guidance and IDEM's current CALM. This notice identifies all changes to the 303(d) list that have been made since U.S. EPA's May 9, 2019, approval of Indiana's 2012-2018 303(d) lists.

Indiana's Consolidated List

One aspect of U.S. EPA's guidance calls for a comprehensive listing of all monitored or assessed waterbodies in the state based on the state's assessment and listing methodology. Each waterbody assessment unit (AU), which may consist of an entire waterbody or a segment of a larger waterbody, is to be placed in one or more of five categories depending on the degree to which it supports designated uses. U.S. EPA guidance encourages states to place a waterbody AU in additional categories as appropriate in order to more clearly illustrate where progress has been made in TMDL development and other restoration efforts. Therefore, waterbodies are assigned to one category for each of the following

designated uses: aquatic life use, recreational use, fish consumption¹, and public water supply².

A detailed explanation of the five categories is provided in IDEM's CALM in Appendix 1. The following is a summary of the five categories:

- Category 1 The available data or information, or both, indicate that all designated uses are supported and no use is threatened.
- Category 2 The available data or information, or both, indicate the individual designated use is supported.
- Category 3 The available data or other information is insufficient to determine if the individual designated use is supported.
- Category 4 The available data or information, or both, indicate that the individual designated use is impaired or threatened but a TMDL is not required due to one or more of the following reasons:
 - A. A TMDL for one or more pollutants has been completed and approved by U.S. EPA and is expected to result in attainment of all applicable WQS.
 - B. Other pollution control requirements are reasonably expected to result in the attainment of all WQS applicable to the pollutant or pollutants in a reasonable period of time.
 - C. The impairment is not caused by a pollutant and, as such, does not require a TMDL.
- Category 5 The available data or information, or both, indicate the individual designated use is impaired or threatened, and a TMDL is required due to one or both of the following reasons:
 - A. The individual designated use is impaired or threatened by one or more pollutants and requires a TMDL.
 - B. The waterbody is impaired due to the presence of mercury or PCBs, or both, in the edible tissue of fish at concentrations exceeding Indiana's human health criteria for these contaminants.

The 303(d) List of Impaired Waters consists of all impairments listed in Category 5. This category includes waters where the WQS is not attained because the waterbody AU is impaired or threatened by one or more pollutant(s) for each of which a TMDL is required. However, due to the complex nature of the contaminants involved, IDEM categorizes all fish tissue-related impairments into Category 5B (a state-defined subcategory similar to U.S. EPA's 5M subcategory) deferring development of a conventional TMDL to allow other contaminant clean-up efforts to remedy such impairments.

U.S. EPA Rules for Delisting Impairments

U.S. EPA's most recent guidance does not change existing rules for listing and delisting impairments from Category 5. The existing regulations still require states, at the request of the U.S. EPA's Regional Administrator, to demonstrate good cause for not including impairments on the 303(d)

¹ Fish consumption is not a designated use in Indiana's WQS. IDEM assesses Indiana waters for fish consumption pursuant to current U.S. EPA policy and in keeping with CWA goals, which are reflected in Indiana's WQS (327 IAC 2-1-1.5 and 2-1.5-3).

² The designation for public water supply use is applicable only to waters that serve as a routine or emergency source of water for a public water system.

list that were included on previous 303(d) lists (pursuant to 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6)(iv)). In general, IDEM will consider delisting an impairment only if one of the following is true:

New data indicate that WQS are now being met for the specific cause of impairment to the AU under consideration.

The assessment or listing methodology, or both, has changed, and the AU would not be considered impaired in accordance with the new methodology.

An error is discovered in the sampling, testing, or reporting of data that led to an inappropriate listing.

IDEM determines that another program other than the TMDL program is better suited to address the water quality problem.

IDEM determines that the water quality problem is not caused by a pollutant for which a TMDL can be developed.

A TMDL has been approved by U.S. EPA for the impairment.

IDEM's Methods for Prioritizing TMDL Development

The CWA does not clearly define the timeline for TMDL development. However, IDEM works with U.S. EPA Region 5 every 303(d) listing cycle to determine IDEM's short term TMDL schedule, which identifies the TMDLs to be developed for the next cycle. For the 2020 cycle, IDEM's TMDL development has been focused on two watersheds:

Lower Salt Creek Watershed Salt Creek – TMDL approved on September 10, 2018.

Lower East Fork White River Watershed – TMDL currently under development.

IDEM will submit its finalized list of TMDLs developed for the 2020 cycle with the submittal of its 2020 Integrated Report.

IDEM's long term schedule for TMDL development was developed in accordance with the methods described in IDEM's TMDL Program Priority Framework (Appendix 2). This framework was developed in 2015 and describes IDEM's methods for prioritizing waters for TMDL planning and watershed restoration. It also includes the agency's long term TMDL development schedule, which identifies the watersheds in which TMDLs will be developed through the 2022 cycle. More detailed information on IDEM's 303(d) TMDL Program Priority Framework and the long term schedule for TMDL development can be found in IDEM's CALM (Appendix 1).

As with IDEM's short term schedule, the watersheds identified on IDEM's long term schedule may change based on unanticipated circumstances. While the specific watersheds IDEM focuses on may change, IDEM will prioritize TMDL development using the methods described in its Program Priority Framework to help ensure consistency with U.S. EPA's long term vision.

How Impairment Information Is Organized on Indiana's 303(d) List of Impaired Waters

IDEM now maintains assessment information for all Indiana waters in ATTAINS for CWA 305(b) reporting and 303(d) listing purposes and to provide assessment information when requested by the public. Every lake, stream, or reach of stream in ATTAINS is assigned a unique assessment unit identification (AUID).

Generally, each lake or reservoir is considered one AU and is assigned a single AUID. For flowing waters, the sizes of AUs vary based on a number of factors such that a single AUID may represent an entire stream or only one reach of it. IDEM's methods for defining representative AUs are discussed in detail in the CALM.

On the 303(d) list, impairments are listed individually in order to achieve consistency with the way U.S. EPA tracks TMDL development and to facilitate more effective planning by IDEM. Therefore, a single AU may appear on the 303(d) list for one or more impairments.

Revisions to Indiana's Reach Index for Mapping Impairments

IDEM defines the geographical extent and location of each AU within a given 12 or 14 digit hydrologic unit code (HUC) for mapping purposes through a process called reach indexing. Reach indexing uses software tools that work within geographical information systems (GIS) applications to delineate one or more AUs for a given waterbody and to “key” these AUs to the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD)³, which allows them to be mapped. This “key” is the Reach Index, which facilitates mapping of Indiana’s 305(b) assessments and 303(d) listings in GIS applications and incorporating this information into IDEM’s ADB and U.S. EPA’s national databases.

IDEM developed its original Reach Index using the NHD at medium resolution (1:100,000 scale). When the NHD became available for Indiana in high resolution (1:24,000 scale), IDEM found that a significantly greater number of first and second order streams⁴ appeared at this scale than were visible in its original Reach Index. These small streams and stream networks are an important component of the hydrology in their watersheds and can have significant effects on water quality in larger streams.

In order to provide a more comprehensive picture of water quality conditions throughout Indiana, IDEM worked to revise its Reach Index over the course of several integrated reporting cycles to incorporate the high resolution NHD. IDEM finalized its High Resolution (HR) Reach Index in 2017. While IDEM may in the future make additional changes, any revisions of IDEM’s HR Reach Index will be limited and conducted only when needed to support National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit development, such as the application of site-specific criteria, or to support other IDEM OWQ program needs.

Changes in the Reach Index can trigger changes in the 303(d) list. In keeping with U.S. EPA policy, as reaches were re-indexed, any impairments identified for the original reach were applied to all new reaches resulting from re-indexing. However, the original assessment information may or may not be representative of every one of the new reaches to which it was applied. Given this, IDEM continues to evaluate the original assessment information for any AUID re-indexed to ensure its proper application to newly indexed AUs and expects to make changes to its 303(d) list in future reporting cycles.

IDEM will provide a full record of all segmentation changes to date to U.S. EPA with its submittal of its 2020 Integrated Report to facilitate the tracking of information pertaining to the 303(d) list and TMDL development. Changes to the 303(d) list based on re-indexing are identified for the 2020 cycle in Appendices 8 and 9.

HOW IDEM DEVELOPED THE DRAFT 2020 303(d) LIST

Each 303(d) list builds upon the previous list. To develop the draft 2020 303(d) list in this notice, IDEM used as its basis the approved 2018 303(d) list. The tables in this notice identify all impairments removed from and added to Category 5 as well as those added to Category 4A based on the approval of TMDLs developed for them. Tables summarizing all changes made to date for the 2020 cycle are also provided in this notice.

IDEM’s Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology

The impairments on Indiana’s draft 303(d) list were identified through IDEM’s CWA Section

³ The NHD is a database created by U.S. EPA and the United States Geological Survey that provides a comprehensive coverage of hydrographic data for the United States. It uniquely identifies and interconnects the stream segments that comprise the nation’s surface water drainage system and contains information for other common surface waterbodies such as lakes, reservoirs, estuaries, and coastlines.

⁴ Stream order is a measure of the relative size of streams. Streams sizes range from the smallest “first-order” stream (for example, a small creek) to the largest or “twelfth-order” stream (for example, the Amazon River).

305(b) water quality assessment process. Water quality assessments are made for each designated use and waterbody type by comparing the available data with the applicable WQS following the methods described in IDEM's Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM), which is provided in Appendix 1.

IDEM's CALM can change from cycle to cycle for one or more of the following reasons:
New science or other information becomes available to support the development of new assessment methods or revisions to existing methods.

Changes in Indiana's water quality standards, such as the adoption of new water quality criteria, make a change in the applicable assessment methodology necessary.

IDEM identifies a change that will result in more accurate or representative water quality assessments.

For the 2020 cycle, IDEM added a new parameter, percent oxygen saturation, to the suite of parameters the agency uses to assess the degree to which nutrient enrichment may be impacting water quality in a given stream. The original suite of parameters included two values for dissolved oxygen, 4.0 mg/l and 12 mg/l, which together represented the range of expected values for a non-impacted stream. Values outside of these benchmarks were considered representative of high diurnal swings in oxygen concentrations, which is a common indicator of excess nutrient enrichment in streams.

When IDEM re-evaluated the data for nutrient impairments based in part on dissolved oxygen results, it was found that most of the dissolved oxygen values exceeding 12 mg/l were collected in winter months. In colder months, higher dissolved oxygen values would be expected due to the inverse relationship between water temperature and dissolved oxygen.

The ability of cold water to "hold" more dissolved oxygen than warm water makes the time of year in which a sample is collected an important factor to consider when evaluating the nutrient condition of a stream. Dissolved oxygen values greater than 12 mg/l in samples collected during winter may be driven more by temperature than any increase in the photosynthesis of excess algae resulting from nutrient enrichment. For this reason, IDEM has determined that using the percent saturation of dissolved oxygen is a better indicator of photosynthetic activity than a single value for dissolved oxygen concentration and, thus, more representative of nutrient enrichment.

When evaluating dissolved oxygen to determine if nutrient enrichment is impacting a given stream, IDEM now uses a percent saturation value for dissolved oxygen instead of its concentration value. To determine the appropriate value to use, IDEM reviewed several years' worth of data collected from IDEM's fixed station sites, which are sampled year round. This analysis revealed values above 120 percent dissolved oxygen saturation were strongly correlated with exceedances of other nutrient benchmarks. Based on this, IDEM considers dissolved oxygen results exceeding 120 percent saturation, when combined with exceedances of one or more other nutrient benchmarks in the CALM, representative of nutrient impairment.

IDEM's Use of External Data

Most of the data used in IDEM's CWA Section 305(b) water quality assessments comes from IDEM's water monitoring programs. However, Section 303(d) of the CWA requires that states consider all readily available data sources in the preparation of their 303(d) lists. On September 23, 2015, IDEM launched its External Data Framework (EDF) to provide a systematic, transparent, and voluntary means for external organizations to share the water quality data they collect with IDEM for potential use in its CWA assessment and listing processes.

IDEM has received data sets from the Army Corps of Engineers and the Marion County Health Department through the EDF and is currently evaluating them for potential use in IDEM's water quality assessments and 303(d) listing processes.

Commented [MS1]: The name of the new parameter really isn't identified here. Is it "excess nutrient enrichment" or is that just a description of the already existing parameters?

To utilize external data for 303(d) listing, the data must satisfy certain quality requirements. Therefore, IDEM is also working to develop an online tool to assist EDF participants (and anyone else collecting water quality monitoring data) to better document the quality of the data they collect. The Online Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) Tool will allow users to fill out a pre-formatted QAPP template that includes all the necessary elements that the organization collecting the data or any secondary users of the data set (including IDEM) would need to determine whether it is reliable for their needs. The tool will allow users to develop their QAPPs over as many sessions as they need, will provide an extensive library of documents to help the user understand the information needed in different sections of the QAPP, and will allow users to e-mail IDEM staff directly with any QAPP-related questions they may have.

While the QAPP tool will be available to any organization conducting water quality monitoring, IDEM is developing it primarily for use by EDF participants to help them provide sufficient quality assurance documentation with their data submittals. IDEM expects to complete development of the QAPP tool by late 2020.

The public is invited to explore IDEM's EDF website and its Secondary Data Portal to learn more about the EDF and how to submit water quality data for potential use in the development of IDEM's 303(d) list for future cycles:

IDEM Office of Water Quality's EDF website: <http://in.gov/idem/cleanwater/2485.htm>

IDEM Office of Water Quality's Secondary Data Portal:

<http://www.hoosieriverwatch.com/portal/>

The public is also encouraged to use this comment period as an opportunity to provide feedback to IDEM regarding the EDF. All comments received during the public comment period for the 2020 303(d) list will be reviewed and evaluated to identify potential improvements to the process or to suggest any changes in IDEM's policies regarding the use of external data in its decision-making processes.

Impairments Removed from Category 5A as a Result of TMDL Development

For the 2020 cycle, IDEM submitted a TMDL report for the Lower Salt Creek Watershed in south central Indiana, which was approved by U.S. EPA on September 10, 2018. IDEM moved forty two (42) impairments previously listed in Category 5 to Category 4A based on this TMDL report. IDEM also has done a thorough review of its Category 4A waters as a part of its transition to the ATTAINS database and has moved an additional sixteen (16) impairments associated with previously approved TMDLs from Category 5 to Category 4A.

To facilitate public review of the resulting changes to the 303(d) list, all impairments moved into Category 4A for the 2020 cycle are identified in Appendix 3. The TMDL reports for approved TMDLs, along with information on their development, can be found online at: <http://www.in.gov/idem/nps/2347.htm>.

Impairments Removed from Category 5 Based on New or Revised Assessments Indicating that Applicable WQS Are Being Met

This section includes impairments removed from Category 5 based on more recent data or other information that have become available since U.S. EPA approval of IDEM's 2018 303(d) list, some through new assessments and others through review of existing assessment information. IDEM has identified a total of fifteen (15) previously identified impairments for which WQS are now being met (Appendix 4). These impairments have been removed from Category 5A for the 2020 cycle.

Impairments Added to Category 5 Based on New or Revised Assessments

This section includes impairments added to Category 5 based on more recent data or other

information that have become available since IDEM's 2018 303(d) list was approved by U.S. EPA.

For a lake or stream to be listed, IDEM must have sampling data representative of that waterbody, and the data collected must support 303(d) listing in accordance with IDEM's CALM.

The impairments added to the 303(d) list based on new or revised assessments are located mostly in the Upper Illinois River basin, which was sampled by IDEM in 2017, and the Great Lakes sampled in 2018. Based on these assessments, IDEM has added a total of eighteen (18) impairments to Category 5 (Appendix 5).

Changes to Category 5 Based on IDEM's Ongoing Review to Identify Errors and Omissions and to Ensure Consistency with Indiana's WQS

IDEM routinely reviews its 303(d) list for errors and omissions, and to ensure consistency with Indiana's WQS and the information IDEM maintains in its ADB. For the 2020 cycle, IDEM has identified four (4) impairments that should be removed from Category 5 (Appendix 6) and a total of thirty six (36) impairments that should be added (Appendix 7).

Impairments Removed from Category 5 Based on Changes to Indiana's High Resolution Reach Index

In keeping with U.S. EPA policy, no impairment may be delisted without good cause, which is described in this notice under the heading "Indiana's Consolidated List". Re-indexing alone does not constitute good cause for delisting. Although retiring an impaired AU requires delisting of its impairments, it is IDEM's policy to add those impairments back to the 303(d) under their new AUIDs unless IDEM can demonstrate good cause to do otherwise.

IDEM expects to make very few changes to the HR Reach Index in the future, and most of the changes resulting from IDEM's high resolution re-indexing effort have been reported in previous cycles. However, IDEM does expect to make additional changes to its 303(d) list in the future as IDEM works to evaluate the original assessment information associated with re-indexed AUs to ensure its proper application to newly indexed AUs. For the 2020 cycle, IDEM has removed a total of eighteen (18) impairments from Category 5 based on re-indexing (Appendix 8). Most of these impairments were already listed in Category 5 under their new AUIDs. However, three (3) impairments were not and were added back under their new AUs (Appendix 9).

Summary of Changes to Indiana's 303(d) List for the 2020 Cycle

Table 1 summarizes the proposed removals from and additions to Indiana's 303(d) list and the impact of these changes in terms of:

The total number of impairments and the total number of individual waterbodies impaired. Note that these values differ because a single waterbody may be listed for one or more individual impairments.

The total number of impairments and individual waterbodies impaired, broken out by waterbody type (streams versus lakes).

The total number of stream miles and lake acres impaired.

Table 2 provides a comparison of the approved 2018 303(d) list and the draft 2020 303(d) list in terms of the types of changes made (removals and additions to Category 5).

Table 3 provides a simple comparison of the approved 2018 303(d) list and the draft 2020 list contained in this notice.

Table 4 provides a comparison of the different types of impairments identified on Indiana's 303(d) list, both for 2018 and now.

A Comprehensive Picture of Impairment to Indiana Waters

The 303(d) list is a subset of Indiana's Consolidated List, which provides a comprehensive

accounting of all assessment information IDEM has for Indiana waters to date including waters that have been found fully supporting of one or more designated uses (Categories 1 and 2), those that have yet to be assessed (Category 3), and waters that are impaired (Categories 4 and 5). The 303(d) list is comprised of Category 5 impairments only, which includes Category 5A (water-column impairments) and Category 5B (fish tissue impairments).

While this notice pertains specifically to changes made to Category 5 impairments, it is important to note that in order to gain a fully comprehensive view of all impaired waters in Indiana, one must also consider Category 4 waters, which are impaired but do not require a TMDL for one of the following reasons:

Category 4A – A TMDL for one or more pollutants has been completed and approved by U.S. EPA and is expected to result in attainment of all applicable WQS.

Category 4B – Other pollution control requirements are reasonably expected to result in the attainment of all WQS applicable to the pollutant or pollutants in a reasonable period of time.

Category 4C – The impairment is not caused by a pollutant and, as such, does not require a TMDL.

Indiana's draft 2020 303(d) list, which includes all Category 5 impairments, is provided in Appendix 10, and Appendix 11 identifies all Category 4 waters. Together, these appendices provide the most comprehensive assessment of impairment of Indiana waters to date.

With the combined changes made for the 2020 cycle, Indiana's draft 2020 303(d) List of Impaired Waters identifies a total of six thousand six hundred thirty five (6,635) impairments that will require TMDLs (Figure 1).

To date, IDEM has completed a total of two thousand eight hundred sixty two (2,862) TMDLs, which have been approved by U.S. EPA for impairments to Indiana waters (Figure 2). Appendix 12 provides a TMDL key that can be used to associate the Category 4A impairments identified in Appendix 11 with their associated TMDLs, which are available on IDEM's website at:

<https://www.in.gov/idem/nps/2652.htm>.

Table 1: Changes to the approved 2018 303(d) List.

Nature of Change	Total Number of Impairments	Total Number of Individual Waterbodies *	Stream Impairments	Individual Streams**	Stream Miles	Lake Impairments	Individual Lakes***	Lake Acres***
Impairments Removed from Category 5								
Impairments moved from Category 5 to Category 4A based on TMDL development*	58	58	58	58	261	0	0	0
Impairments removed from Category 5 based on new or revised assessments	15	13	15	13	87	0	0	0
Impairments removed from Category 5 based on IDEM's ongoing review for errors and inconsistencies	4	4	4	4	25	0	0	0
Impairments removed from Category 5 based on re-indexing	18	14	15	11	11	3	3	59
Impairments Added to Category 5								
Impairments added to Category 5 based on new or revised assessments	73	56	73	56	332	0	0	0
Impairments added to Category 5 based on IDEM's ongoing review for errors and inconsistencies	36	31	36	31	173	0	0	0
Impairments added back to Category 5 based on re-indexing	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	44

*The term "waterbodies" includes streams, stream reaches, and Great Lakes shoreline reaches, which are measured in miles and are included in the values shown for streams. Lakes are also considered waterbodies.

**The term "streams" refers to all streams, reaches of streams, and Great Lakes shoreline reaches defined by a unique Assessment Unit ID (AUID).

***For accurate year-to-year comparisons, this value does not include Lake Michigan, which is 154,176 acres in size.

Table 2: Changes to Indiana’s 303(d) List of Impaired Waters in terms of the total number of impairments added to or removed from the approved 2018 303(d) list.

Total Number of Impairments on the 2018 approved 303(d) List	6,618*
Impairments moved from Category 5 to Category 4A based on TMDL development	58
Impairments removed from Category 5 based on new or revised assessments	15
Impairments removed from Category 5 based on IDEM’s ongoing review for errors and inconsistencies	4
Impairments removed from Category 5 based on re-indexing	18
DELISTINGS TOTAL	95
Impairments added to Category 5 based on new or revised assessments	73
Impairments added to Category 5 based on IDEM’s ongoing review for errors and inconsistencies	36
Impairments added back to Category 5 based on re-indexing	3
ADDITIONS TOTAL	112
Total Number of Impairments on Draft 2020 303(d) List	6,635

*Source: ATTAINS Report: 2018-EPA Interim Action (Snapshot).

Table 3: Comparison of the approved 2018 303(d) List of Impaired Waters and the draft 2020 303(d) List of Impaired Waters.

303(d) List	Total Number of Impairments	Total Number of Individual Waterbodies*	Stream Impairments	Individual Streams**	Stream Miles	Lake Impairments	Individual Lakes ***	Lake Acres***
Approved 2018 303(d) List	6,618	4,361	6,445	4,224	21,002	173	137	56,398
Draft 2020 303(d) List	6,635	4,376	6,463	4,229	21,134	172	136	44,676

*The term “waterbodies” includes streams, stream reaches, and Great Lakes shoreline reaches, which are measured in miles and are included in the values shown for streams. Lakes are also considered waterbodies.

**The term “streams” refers to all streams, reaches of streams, and Great Lakes shoreline reaches defined by a unique Assessment Unit ID (AUID).

***For accurate year-to-year comparisons, this value does not include Lake Michigan, which is 154,176 acres in size.

Table 4: Comparison of the types of impairments shown on the approved 2018 303(d) List of Impaired Waters and the draft 2020 303(d) List of Impaired Waters.

Cause of Impairment	Number of Impairments on the Approved 2018 303(d) List	Number of Impairments on the Draft 2020 303(d) List
E. COLI	2,307	2,286
BIOLOGICAL INTEGRITY	1,524	1,555
PCBs (FISH TISSUE)	1,258	1,256
DISSOLVED OXYGEN	561	556
NUTRIENTS	435	449
TOTAL MERCURY (FISH TISSUE)	140	139
DIOXIN (WATER)	69	69
PCBs (WATER)	69	69
TOTAL MERCURY (WATER)	42	42
PHOSPHORUS	50	50
PH	38	41
CHLORIDE	50	50
ALGAE	12	12
TASTE AND ODOR	12	12
AMMONIA	23	23
FREE CYANIDE	6	4
OIL AND GREASE	5	5
PESTICIDES	3	3
SEDIMENTATION/SILTATION	1	1
SULFATE	8	8
CADMIUM (DISSOLVED)	1	1
COPPER (DISSOLVED)	1	1
NICKEL (DISSOLVED)	1	1
ZINC (DISSOLVED)	2	2
Total	6,618	6,634

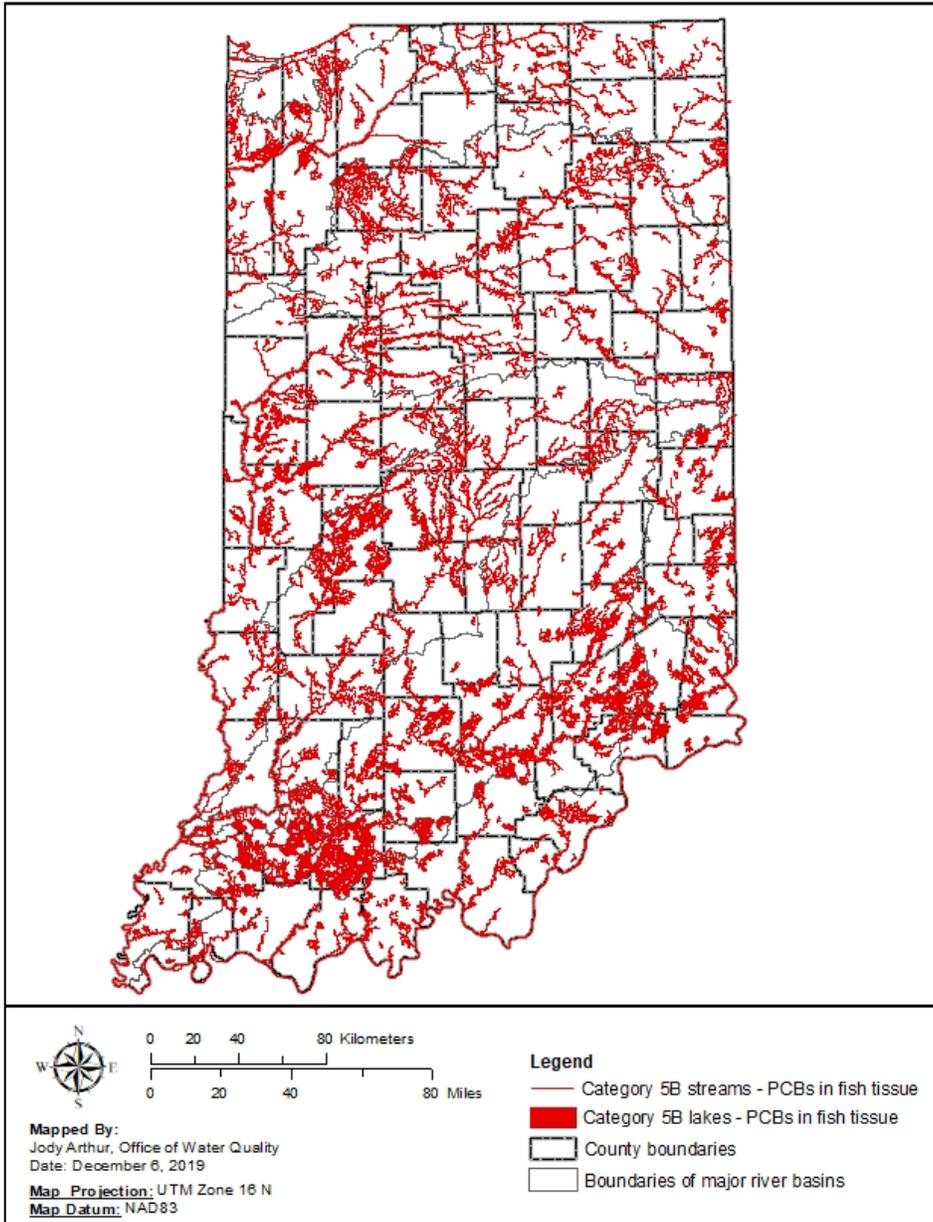


Figure 1: All Category 5 waters on Indiana’s draft 2020 303(d) list.

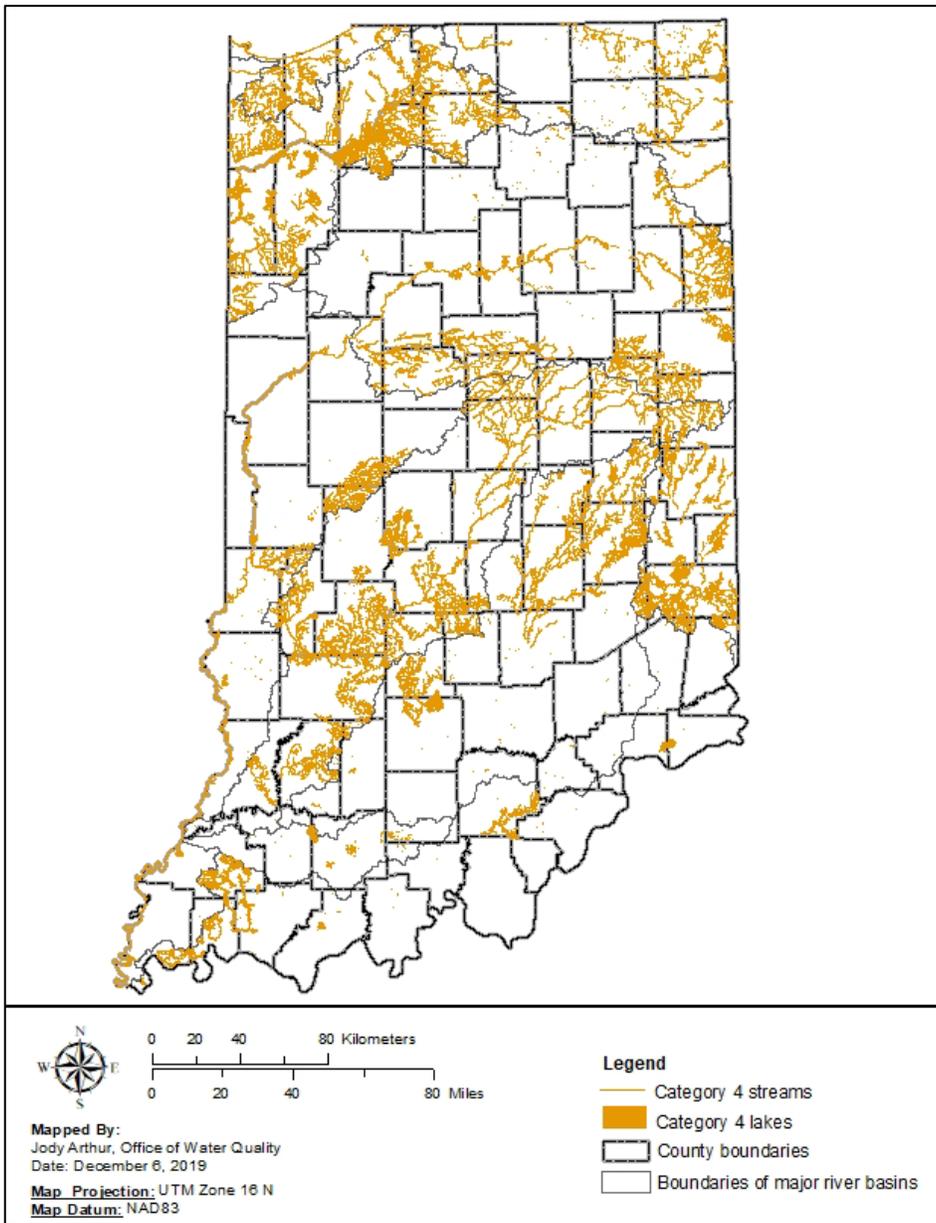


Figure 2: All impairments to date for which a TMDL has been approved (Category 4A waters).

MAP INFORMATION SOURCES

All information used to create the maps in this report was obtained from IDEM databases and Geographical Information Systems Libraries, and the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office.

REFERENCES CITED

- Indiana Administrative Code (IAC): <http://www.in.gov/legislative/iac/title327.html>
- Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM). 2004. *Quality Assurance Project Plan for Indiana Surface Water Quality Monitoring and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Program*. Office of Water Management, Assessment Branch, Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry Section. Indianapolis, IN.
- Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM). 2005. *Indiana Water Quality Monitoring Strategy (draft)*. Office of Water Management, Assessment Branch. Indianapolis, IN. B-001-OWQ-A-00-06-0-R3.
- U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2003. [Guidance for 2004 Assessment, Listing and Reporting Requirements Pursuant to Sections 303\(d\) and 305\(b\) of the Clean Water Act, July 21, 2003; TMDL-01-03](#). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2005. [Guidance for 2006 Assessment, Listing and Reporting Requirements Pursuant to Sections 303\(d\), 305\(b\) and 314 of the Clean Water Act, July 29, 2005](#). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2006. [Information Concerning 2008 Clean Water Act Sections 303\(d\), 305\(b\), and 314 Integrated Reporting and Listing Decisions](#). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2009. [Information Concerning 2010 Clean Water Act Sections 303\(d\), 305\(b\), and 314 Integrated Reporting and Listing Decisions](#). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2011. [Information Concerning 2012 Clean Water Act Sections 303\(d\), 305\(b\), and 314 Integrated Reporting and Listing Decisions](#). March 21, 2011 Memorandum from U.S.EPA Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watershed to U.S. EPA Regional Water Division Directors and Directors in U.S. EPA's Region 1 Office of Environmental Measurement and Evaluation, Region 2 Division of Environmental Science and Assessment, Region 7 Environmental Sciences Division, and Region 10 Office of Environmental Assessment. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2013. [Information Concerning 2014 Clean Water Act Sections 303\(d\), 305\(b\), and 314 Integrated Reporting and Listing Decisions](#). September 3, 2013 Memorandum from U.S.EPA Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watershed to U.S. EPA Regional Water Division Directors and U.S. EPA Region 1 Office of Environmental Measurement and Evaluation. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

- U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2015. [Information Concerning 2016 Clean Water Act Sections 303\(d\), 305\(b\), and 314 Integrated Reporting and Listing Decisions](#). August 13, 2015 Memorandum from U.S. EPA Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watershed to U.S. EPA Regional Water Division Directors and U.S. EPA Region 1 Office of Environmental Measurement and Evaluation. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2017. [Information Concerning 2018 Clean Water Act Sections 303\(d\), 305\(b\), and 314 Integrated Reporting and Listing Decisions](#). December 22, 2017 Memorandum from U.S. EPA Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watershed to U.S. EPA Water Division Directors, Regions 1-10 and U.S. EPA Environmental Services Division Directors. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

CONTACT INFORMATION

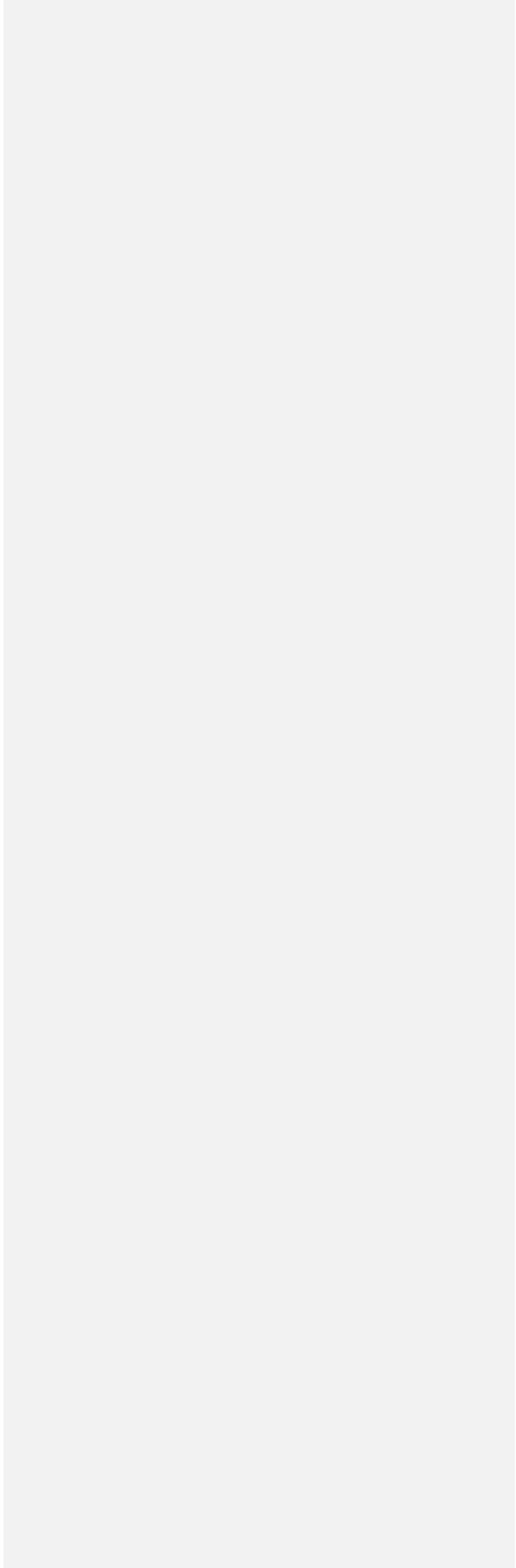
Marylou Poppa Renshaw
Chief – Watershed Assessment and Planning Branch
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
100 North Senate Avenue
MC65-44 SHADELAND
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
(317) 308-3235; or toll free (800) 451-6027
E-mail: mrenshaw@idem.IN.gov

Jody Arthur
Technical Environmental Specialist
Watershed Assessment and Planning Branch
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
100 North Senate Avenue
MC65-44 SHADELAND
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
(317) 308-3179; or toll free (800) 451-6027
Email: jarthur@idem.IN.gov

APPENDIX 1
IDEM's 2020 Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM)

[PLACEHOLDER]

APPENDIX 2
IDEM's Total Maximum Daily Load
Program Priority Framework and Development Schedule



Indiana's 303(d) TMDL Program Priority Framework:

A Process for Implementing the National CWA 303(d) Long-Term Vision in Indiana

Watershed Planning and Restoration Section
Watershed Assessment and Planning Branch
Office of Water Quality
Indiana Department of Environmental Management

July 8, 2015



Background

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has worked with State program managers to develop a new long-term Vision and Goals for the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303(d) Program. In Section 303(d) of the CWA, States are required to develop a list of impaired waters that do not meet State water quality standards, and establish priority rankings for waters on the list to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). The purpose of this revision to the existing CWA Section 303(d) program is to assist with focusing State efforts to advance the effectiveness of the program in the future. Currently there are six tenants that form the groundwork of the new national long-term vision (“the Vision”):

Prioritization – For the 2016 integrated reporting cycle and beyond, States review, systematically prioritize, and report priority watersheds or waters for restoration and protection in their biennial integrated reports to facilitate State strategic planning for achieving water quality goals

Assessment – By 2020, States identify the extent of healthy and CWA Section 303(d) impaired waters in each State’s priority watersheds or waters through site-specific assessments

Protection – For the 2016 reporting cycle and beyond, in addition to the traditional TMDL development priorities and schedules for waters in need of restoration, States identify protection planning priorities and approaches along with schedules to help prevent impairments in healthy waters, in a manner consistent with each State’s systematic prioritization

Alternatives – By 2018, States use alternative approaches, in addition to TMDLs, that incorporate adaptive management and are tailored to specific circumstances where such approaches are better suited to implement priority watershed or water actions that achieve the water quality goals of each state, including identifying and reducing nonpoint sources of pollution

Engagement – By 2014, EPA and the States actively engage the public and other stakeholders to improve and protect water quality, as demonstrated by documented, inclusive, transparent, and consistent communication; requesting and sharing feedback on proposed approaches; and enhanced understanding of program objectives

Integration – By 2016, EPA and the States identify and coordinate implementation of key point source and nonpoint source control actions that foster effective integration across CWA programs, other statutory programs (e.g., CERCLA, RCRA, SDWA, CAA), and the water quality efforts of other Federal departments and agencies (e.g., Agriculture, Interior, Commerce) to achieve the water quality goals of each state (U.S. EPA 2013).

Indiana's Current Approach

The Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303(d) Program in Indiana is administered by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management's (IDEM) Watershed Assessment and Planning Branch (WAPB), which also conducts surface water quality monitoring according to *the Indiana Surface Water Quality Strategy, 2011-2019*. While the WAPB uses data from several of its monitoring programs to determine water quality status, it primarily relies on a stratified, random sampling design to meet the CWA 305(b) requirement to "assess all waters." This approach is employed in a rotating basin cycle of nine years and will result in a comprehensive and updated data set for the entire state by 2019. Water quality data collected are assessed using applicable water quality criteria in the State's water quality standards and waterbodies are placed into one or more categories of the state's Consolidated List, available biennially in Indiana's Integrated Report.

While only a portion of the 63,600 miles of streams and rivers in Indiana have been monitored to date (leaving approximately 40,000 miles unassessed due to lack of data), approximately 20,000 miles of streams are listed as impaired under Category 5. Since the inception of the TMDL program in Indiana, 46 TMDL documents have been developed resulting in 1,225 individual TMDLs moving waterbodies from the 303(d) List of Impaired Waters Category 5 into Category 4a. Prior to the commencement of the Vision, IDEM's WAPB worked with U.S. EPA Region 5 every 303(d) listing cycle to determine the number of TMDLs to be developed. With the development of a national focus on showing results of water quality improvement, including the advent of several U.S. EPA focused success measures, Indiana has been moving toward a more holistic approach of TMDL development. In 2005, the TMDL and Nonpoint Source Program (NPS) were combined into the same section to realize efficiencies and better integrate the work of the two programs with the intended outcome that better outreach to watershed organizations would lead to implementation of the Reasonable Assurance section of the TMDL. In 2010, the TMDL and NPS program areas were part of an agency reorganization that resulted in a move to the Assessments Branch, which conducts surface water monitoring. This move allowed the integration of TMDL staff with other monitoring staff, yielding multiple benefits, including a more rigorous sampling design.

In 2012, it was determined that IDEM's involvement in monitoring for watershed management planning would coincide with monitoring done in preparation for a TMDL in the same watershed. The first TMDL project in which this occurred was the Deep River TMDL project, which was monitored in 2013. The TMDL report was approved by U.S. EPA in 2014 and the watershed group is currently incorporating information from the TMDL into a watershed management plan. This TMDL development and implementation strategy has been replicated in four additional watersheds to date, with plans to begin monitoring in yet another watershed in 2015. Key to the success of these projects is the availability of a watershed group in the TMDL watershed – without local support, implementation of the nonpoint source sections of the TMDL is likely to be compromised.

Moving forward with the Vision

At the June 2014 Watershed Planning and Restoration Section staff meeting, a program priority team committee was formed to begin work on Indiana's strategy to implement the national Vision for TMDL programs. The core members of the team were the NPS and TMDL program manager, the TMDL program team leader, the NPS senior watershed planner, and two watershed specialists and Section 319 grant project managers. Ad hoc members were involved as needed, including upper management, other program areas, and watershed monitoring staff. The team members began meeting regularly starting in August 2014, working toward the development of the new Indiana 303(d) TMDL Vision.

Indiana's TMDL Program Prioritization

Priority Watershed Selection Criteria

The focus of this process document is defining the method used to prioritize which waters will be the focus of TMDL planning and watershed restoration. The process for determining the TMDL priority watersheds will meet the following criteria (Figure 1). The first four criteria are required elements, while the remaining criteria are additional considerations when choosing between watersheds identified by working through the first four.

- (1) First, the prioritization will begin by identifying those watersheds with impairments based upon Indiana's water quality standards and 303(d) list, since the CWA mandates that TMDLs be developed for impaired waterways. As the monitoring and assessment process continues to discover new impairments, the priority list will be updated from the most recent 303(d) List of Impaired Waters
- (2) The second criterion ranks watersheds based on their current ability to meet Indiana's aquatic life designated use. Waters that have been designated with an impaired biotic community, but show a reasonable expectation for ecological recovery by means of a "good" habitat score (QHEI) and likely due to nutrient and/or sediment will be prioritized first for TMDL development. Indiana has a highly modified hydrologic landscape, and where current law and codes prohibit physical stream restoration, NPS improvements will most reasonably show biological community response where adequate habitat already exists. Within these watersheds identified for impaired aquatic life use, IDEM will also prioritize impairments of the recreational use due to exceedances of the *E. coli* criteria.
- (3) The third criterion will identify those watersheds where neither an existing TMDL, nor a watershed planning effort has been completed. This criterion minimizes duplication of efforts where work is already progressing to improve water quality.

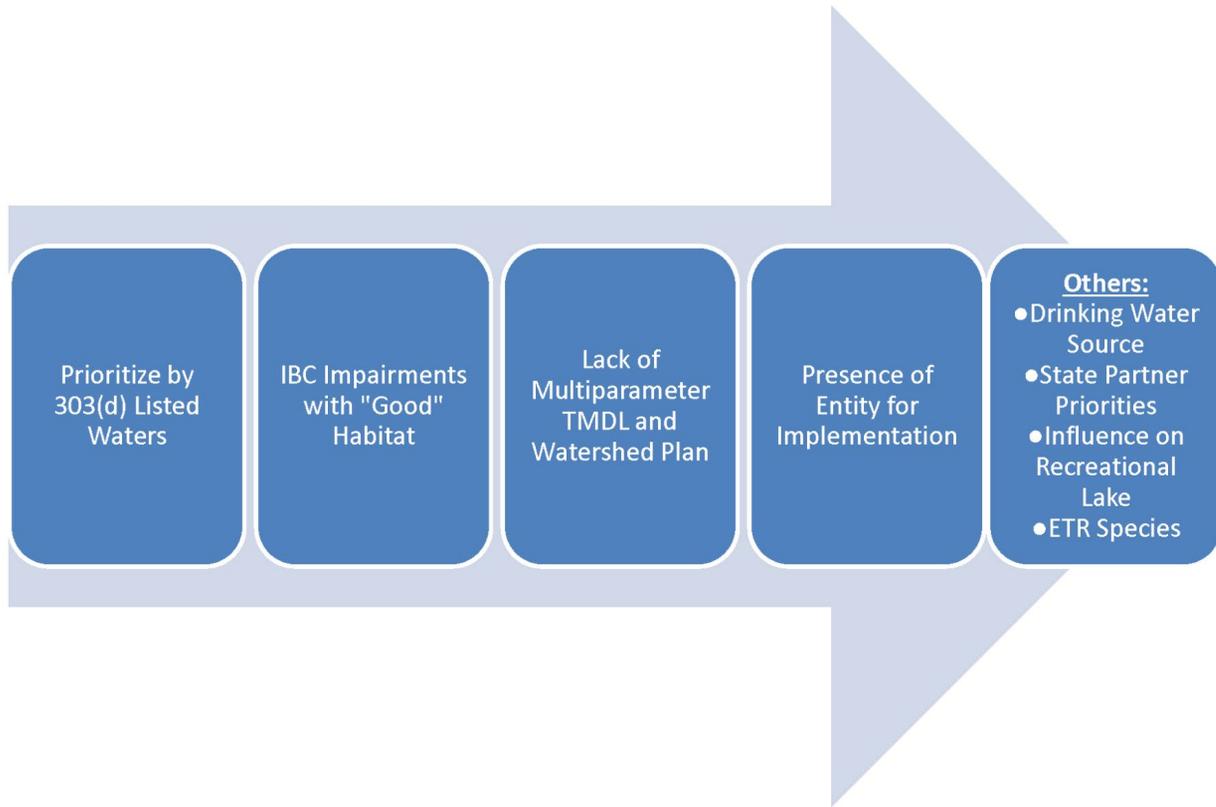
(4) The fourth criterion to be considered for TMDL development is the reasonable expectation that an entity to drive implementation exists in the watershed. Part of the TMDL process requires the State to provide “reasonable assurance” that the load reduction recommendations will be implemented. The presence of a dedicated entity (e.g. watershed group) motivated to implement a TMDL will reinforce the reasonable assurance of NPS reductions.

Additional Criteria Considered:

- Identify those surface waters that provide a source of water for public drinking water use. Citizens rely on adequate clean water for drinking, commercial and industrial uses for everyday life.
- Identify waters that are upstream of public-access lakes used for recreation. Nutrient-induced harmful algal blooms have been on the rise recently in Indiana lakes and reservoirs, threatening the use of these waterbodies for primary contact recreation.
- Identify waters that are home to endangered, threatened or rare species. Water quality pollution and loss of habitat have reduced the number of some species to critical numbers; restoration and protection of the remaining populations should be a priority.
- TMDL development based on priorities specific to the State of Indiana. This step is based on conversations about overlapping priorities with internal and external agency partners such as the Indiana Conservation Partnership (ICP)¹, as well as consideration of time sensitive or current relevant high profile issues (e.g. Western Lake Erie Basin eutrophication).

¹ The ICP is comprised of eight Indiana agencies and organizations who share a common goal of promoting conservation. Members include the Indiana Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Indiana State Department of Agriculture, Purdue Cooperative Extension Service, Indiana State Soil Conservation Board, USDA Farm Service Agency and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Figure 1 Priority watershed selection process



Priority List 2015-2022

The key to IDEM's current TMDL implementation strategy is the availability of a local stakeholder group ready, willing, and able to implement the TMDL. Due to the nature and dynamics of such groups, the availability of a cohesive group of stakeholders to lead a watershed planning and/or implementation effort subsequent to development of a TMDL is often unknown on a long-term basis. Therefore, though IDEM's process for choosing TMDL watersheds remains consistent, its list of priority watersheds is in a necessary state of flux. IDEM also finds itself with resource constraints that limit its TMDL development commitment to providing TMDLs for one 10-digit watershed per fiscal year. These TMDLs will be restricted to streams and rivers with *E. coli* impairment, and impaired biotic communities caused by one or more of the following conditions:

- Dissolved oxygen
- Algae
- Total Suspended Solids
- Phosphorus

IDEM has agreed with U.S. EPA to develop three TMDLs that are already in progress using the prior selection methods, and one TMDL using the new Vision prioritization method, each focused on 10-digit watershed scales. These four TMDLs are high priority for completion in the short term, as watershed groups are poised to develop plans and drive implementation in the area. These four TMDLs and their completion years are as follows:

- Southern Whitewater River (2015)
- Mississinewa River (2016)
- South Fork Blue River (2016)
- Salt Creek (2017)

The 10-digit watersheds listed in Appendix A may meet IDEM's criteria for TMDL development over the next six years. Each watershed has been selected using the four priority watershed selection criteria (p.3-4). They have been further prioritized for potential short-term and long-term selection using the additional watershed selection criteria (p.4), categorizing them as either high (green), medium (coral), or low (blue). Beginning in 2016, IDEM will select one 10-digit watershed per year for TMDL development and implementation after 2017, as agreed upon with U.S. EPA.

TMDL Alternatives and Protection Strategies

IDEM does not expect to explicitly prioritize TMDL alternatives or protection strategies at this time, but will explore the use of TMDL alternatives and protection strategies as the situation arises, and work with USEPA to collaborate on mutually acceptable plans.

APPENDIX A - Potential IDEM Priority Watershed Selections with Impaired Biotic Communities

HUC_CD	STATION_NAME	WATERBODY_NAME	COUNTY_NAME	AUID	TMDL	WMP	OTHER LISTINGS?	Drinking water source in 10-digit?	WS Group in 10-digit/Watershed Specialist Comments	ETR?	Influence Lake?	Trophic State of Lake	Priority for TMDL
051201040104	WAE020-0038	Blue Babe Branch	Whitley	INB0414_T1003	NONE	NONE	NONE	NO	Middle Eel	NO	N		HIGH
051202011003	WWU-10-0002	Carmel Creek	Hamilton	INW01A3_T1004	NONE	NONE	E COLI	YES	City of Carmel/M54	NO	Y - Uk Woodland	No data available	HIGH
051202070701	WEM-07-0004	Vernon Fork Muscatatuck River	Jennings	INW0771_01	NONE	NONE	DO, NUTRIENTS, PH, MERCURY (FT)	YES	There is no active watershed group, but the SWCD expressed interest in this watershed and the HUC10 upstream.	Y (mussels)	N		HIGH
051202080202	WEL030-0004	Guthrie Creek	Lawrence	INW0822_01	NONE	NONE	NONE	NO	Lawrence Co. is partnering with Monroe Co. on the Salt Creek project. I haven't heard back from them on whether they have interest in Guthrie Creek.	NO	N		HIGH
051202081502	WEL170-0014	East Fork White River	Dubois	INW08F2_01	NONE	NONE	PCBS	NO	Pike Co expressed interest	Y (mussels)	Y - Dogwood Lk	Mesotrophic	HIGH
050902030506	OML060-0019	Laughery Creek	Ripley	INV0356_01	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	There is no active watershed group in Laughery Creek, but Historic Hoosier Hills RC&D and the SWCD expressed interest in working in this watershed. It sounds like there may stakeholder interest in this watershed as well.	NO	Y - Versailles State Park Lk	Hypereutrophic	MEDIUM
051201011601	WUW160-0007	Little Pipe Creek	Miami	INB01G1_01	NONE	NONE	NONE	NO	TNC priority area	? - maybe m	N		MEDIUM
051201030606	WMI060-0008	Mississinewa River	Miami	INB0366_01	NONE	NONE	E COLI, PCBS	NO	NO	NO	Y - Mississinewa Reservoir		MEDIUM
051201111801	WBU190-0002	Maria Creek	Knox	INB11J1_01	NONE	NONE	E COLI	NO	One of counties interested	NO	N		MEDIUM
051202011206	WWU130-0039	Pleasant Run Creek	Marion	INW01C6_02	NONE	NONE	E COLI	NO	WRA	NO	N		MEDIUM
051202011206	WWU130-0048	Pleasant Run Creek	Johnson	INW01C6_02	NONE	NONE	E COLI	NO	WRA	NO	N		MEDIUM
051401040205	OBS050-0001	Buck Creek	Harrison	INJ0425_03	NONE	NONE	E COLI	NO	There is no active group in this watershed. The SWCD expressed interest in working in this watershed, just not in the immediate future.	NO	N		MEDIUM
051201060902	WTI080-0004	Mud Creek	Pulaski	INB0692_01	NONE	NONE	NONE	NO	To my knowledge, there are no active watershed groups in this area. Pulaski Co SWCD has attended a few meetings, but hasn't expressed any interest in starting a watershed group yet.	Y (mussels)	N		LOW
051201061207	WTI120-0005	Honey Creek	White	INB06C7_01	NONE	NONE	MERCURY	NO	To my knowledge, there are no active watershed groups in this area. White Co SWCD is just now getting involved in the Big	Y (mussels)	Y - Shafer	Eutrophic	LOW
051201081606	WLV200-0002	Tributary of Norton Creek	Vermillion	INB08GE_T1006	NONE	NONE	DO, E COLI	NO	To my knowledge, there are no active watershed groups in this area. Vermillion Co SWCD has historically focused in the Vermillion watershed (HUC 05120109) and is now interested in the Busseron watershed.	NO	N		LOW
051201111902	WBU200-0019	Tributary of Snapp Creek	Knox	INB11K2_T1001	NONE	NONE	DO, E COLI	NO	Knox Co?	NO	N		LOW
051402010102	OLP040-0006	Tributary of Neglee Creek	Perry	INE0112_T1007	NONE	NONE	DO	NO	Maybe Spencer Co	NO	N		LOW