

Water Quality Programs

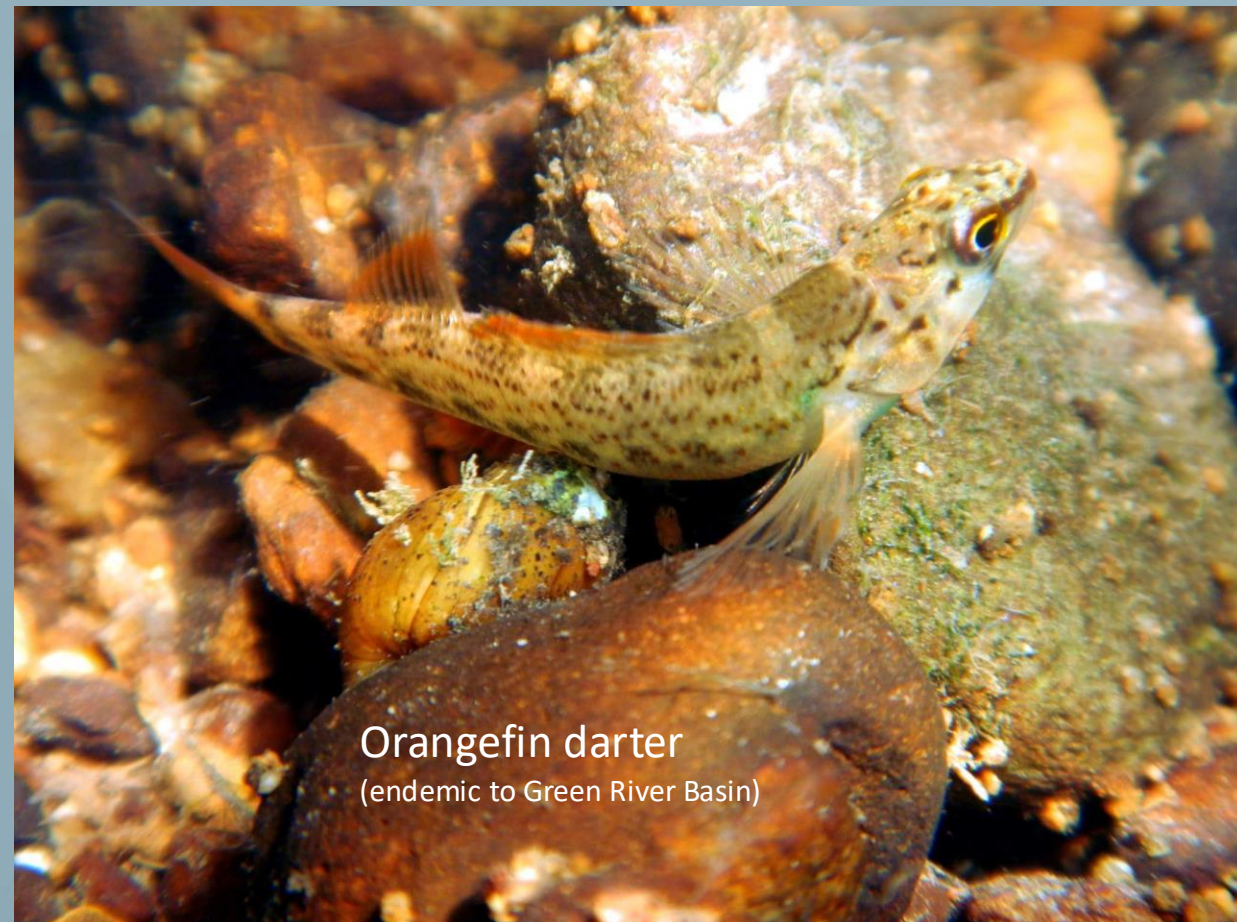
Katie McKone
Water Quality Branch

The Clean Water Act, passed in 1972

***For all waters in the U.S. to
be safe for swimming,
fishing and drinking.***



Pocketbook mussel with host display
(FMCS, Paul Freeman, Nature Conservancy)



Orangefin darter
(endemic to Green River Basin)

DOW MISSION

***To manage, protect and enhance the
quality and quantity of the
Commonwealth's water resources for
present and future generations
through voluntary, regulatory and
educational programs.***



Water Quality Branch

Programs:

- [Water Quality Standards](#)
- [Surface Water Monitoring](#)
- [Assessment & Listing](#)
- [Total Maximum Daily Loads \(TMDLs\) & TMDL Alternative Plans](#)
 - [TMDL Priorities](#)



Water Quality Standards

[401 KAR 10:001](#). Definitions for 401 KAR Chapter 10.

[401 KAR 10:026](#). Designation of uses of surface waters.

Designated Use [Story Map](#)

[401 KAR 10:030](#). Antidegradation policy implementation methodology.

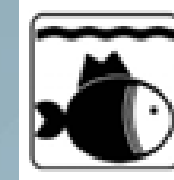
ONRWs

Exceptional Water

[401 KAR 10:031](#). Surface water standards.

[Special Use Waters](#) listed in KAR that are worth of additional protection.

Special Water [viewer](#)



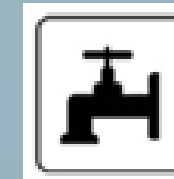
Warm water aquatic habitat
Cold water aquatic habitat



Primary contact recreation (PCR)



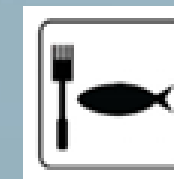
Secondary contact recreation (SCR)



Domestic water supply (DWS)



Outstanding state resource water (OSRW)



Fish consumption



Water Quality Branch

Monitoring Programs:

- Ambient Rivers
- Ambient Lakes
- Intensive Survey
 - Success monitoring
 - TMDL or TMDL Alternative
 - Special Projects
- Probabilistic Stream Bio-Assessment
- Reference Reach
- Fish Tissue Contaminant
- Wetlands



Assessment & Listing

Section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires states to report to Congress biennially on the health of the waters in the state and whether the water quality of individual waterbodies is sufficient to support its designated uses.

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to **identify impaired waters and the pollutant(s) causing the impairment**, and to develop a total maximum daily load (TMDL) for each of those pollutants.

Assessment decisions are based on water quality sampling and **assessment methodologies** developed by the state and approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).



[Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology \(CALM\): Surface Water Quality Assessment in Kentucky](#)
[Kentucky's Assessment Methodology for Fish Consumption](#)

| Category | | Category Description | |
|----------------|----|--|--|
| 305(b) List | 1 | Assessment unit supports all designated uses | Meeting Water Quality Standards |
| | 2 | Assessment unit supports designated use(s), but not all designated uses assessed | |
| | 2b | Assessment unit currently supports designated use(s), but 303(d) listed and proposed to EPA for delisting | |
| | 2c | Assessment unit supports designated use(s), and has an EPA approved or established TMDL | |
| | 3 | Designated use(s) has/ have not been assessed (insufficient information or no data) | Impaired; Not Meeting Water Quality Standards |
| 303(d) List | 4a | Assessment unit does not support designated use(s), and has an EPA approved or established TMDL | |
| | 4b | Assessment unit does not support designated use(s), and has an approved alternative pollution control plan stringent enough to meet water quality standard(s) within a specified time. | |
| | 4c | Assessment unit does not support designated use(s), but is not attributable to a pollutant or a combination of pollutants. | |
| | 5 | Assessment unit does not support designated use(s), and is attributable to a pollutant or a combination of pollutants. TMDL required. | |

Products of the 305(b) Program

Found on [Integrated Report](#) website

The Integrated Report document
[2024 Version](#)

The 305(b) workbook: includes the 305(b) list, 303(d) list, new listings, impaired waters, water proposed for delisting, waters with a TMDL, and implementation.
[2024 Version](#)

The Integrated Report [Hub Site](#)



Integrated Reports going back to the 1970s are available for download. The format has changed over the years. Beginning in 2006, the 303(d) and 305(b) reports were combined into an Integrated Report (IR) in two volumes, following guidance by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Details on IR report guidance can be found at EPA's Web site. For the year 2000, a 303(d) report was not completed.

In the 1990s and early 2000s, the report was accompanied by support maps; maps of current listings are available on the [Water Health Portal](#).

In earlier versions the pollutants (formerly labeled Causes) were given in code form as were the suspected sources of the pollutant. These documents will provide the meanings of the codes: [Pollutants \(Causes\)](#) [PDF, 145 KB] and [Suspected Sources](#) [PDF, 142 KB]. If you need additional assistance, please contact the [Kentucky Assessment Coordinator](#).

2024

The draft 2024 303(d) list was at public notice April 16 – June 15, 2024. Kentucky's 2024 Integrated Report was submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on September 13, 2024. EPA approved Kentucky's 2024 303(d) list on October 3, 2024.

[Kentucky's 2024 Integrated Report](#) fulfills EPA's reporting elements of an Integrated Report; responses to comments are included as an appendix to the Integrated Report document.

The [2024 305\(b\) workbook](#) includes the 305(b) list, the 303(d) list, new listings, impaired waters, waters proposed for delisting, waters with a TMDL, and implementation.

[Kentucky's Integrated Report Hub Site](#) provides a more interactive platform to review assessment results, designated use attainment, impaired waters, and causes of impairment throughout the Commonwealth. If you have questions, please email TMDL@ky.gov.

2022

2018/2020

303(d) – TMDLs and TMDL Alternatives

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to identify impaired waters and the pollutant(s) causing the impairment, and **to develop a total maximum daily load (TMDL) for each of those pollutants.**

| Rank | Definition | Resources |
|--------|--|---|
| High | TMDL is in development or will be in development within the next two years and is expected to be completed during the next one to two reporting cycles (within 1-4 years). | Click here for more information on the 303(d) Long Term Vision Priorities |
| Medium | TMDL strategies are in the planning stage for the waterbody and/or pollutant. Methodologies may be under development or data collection may be planned or ongoing. Opportunities for alternative restoration plans may be under review. | |
| Low | A TMDL is not currently in development. This rank include TMDLs for which methodologies may be in development for the pollutant or waterbody type. Some waters ranked as "Low" priority for TMDL development have an EPA-accepted alternative restoration plan that is being implemented, or have an alternative restoration plan in development that is expected to be EPA-accepted within the next two reporting cycles. The progress of each alternative restoration plan is reviewed each cycle to ensure the plan is on track to restoring water quality. The TMDL development priority rank may be updated based on this review. See table columns in the 303(d) list related to "Actions" for information on these alternative restoration plans. | Click here for more information about alternative restoration plans |

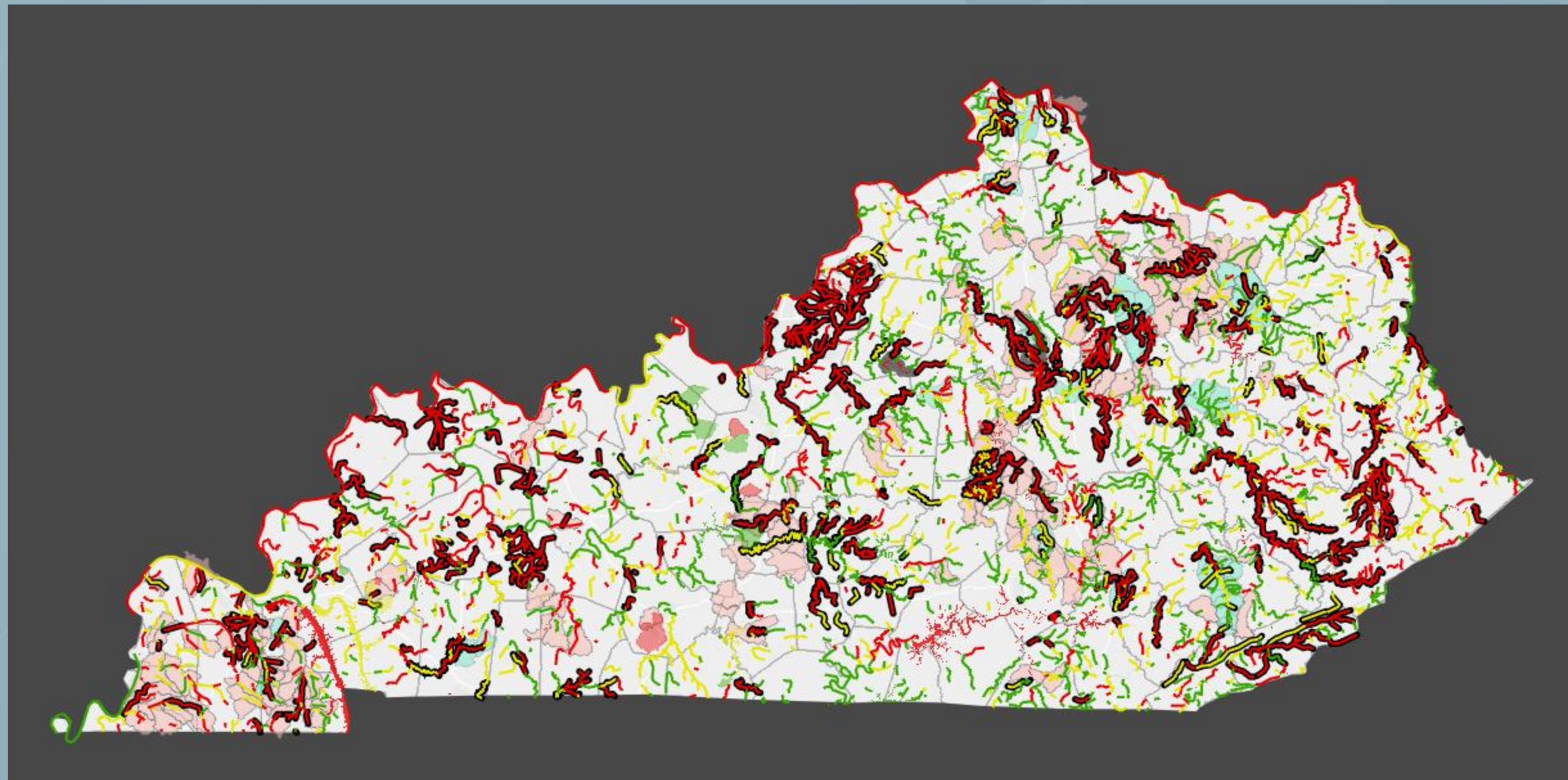
Kentucky’s 2022–2032 303(d) and Impaired Waters Prioritization Framework



Water Health Portal

The [Water Health Portal](#) is a viewer that has information on the following:

- Assessment results with links to Assessment Summaries
- Waterbodies designated as OSRWs
- Waterbodies with TMDLs and links to the TMDL document
- HUC12s with implementation and Watershed Plans





Thank You! Questions?