

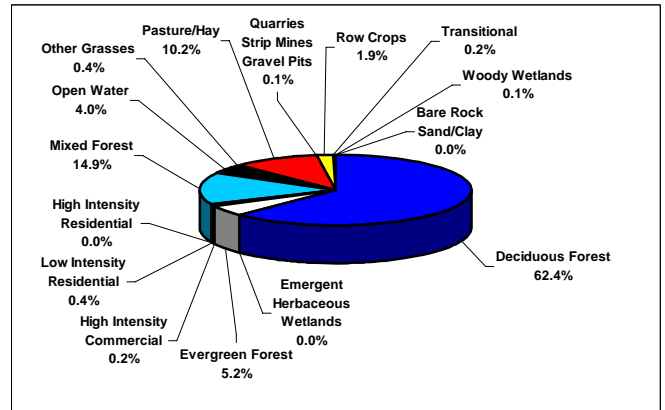
Summary – Obey River Watershed (05130105)

In 1996, the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Division of Water Pollution Control adopted a watershed approach to water quality. This approach is based on the idea that many water quality problems, like the accumulation of point and nonpoint pollutants, are best addressed at the watershed level. Focusing on the whole watershed helps reach the best balance among efforts to control point sources of pollution and polluted runoff as well as protect drinking water sources and sensitive natural resources such as wetlands. Tennessee has chosen to use the USGS 8-digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC-8) as the organizing unit.

The Watershed Approach recognizes awareness that restoring and maintaining our waters requires crossing traditional barriers (point vs. nonpoint sources of pollution) when designing solutions. These solutions increasingly rely on participation by both public and private sectors, where citizens, elected officials, and technical personnel all have opportunities to participate. The Watershed Approach provides the framework for a watershed-based and community-based approach to address water quality problems.

Chapter 1 of the Obey River Watershed Water Quality Management Plan discusses the Watershed Approach and emphasizes that the Watershed Approach is not a regulatory program or an EPA mandate; rather it is a decision-making process that reflects a common strategy for information collection and analysis as well as a common understanding of the roles, priorities, and responsibilities of all stakeholders within a watershed. Traditional activities like permitting, planning and monitoring are also coordinated in the Watershed Approach.

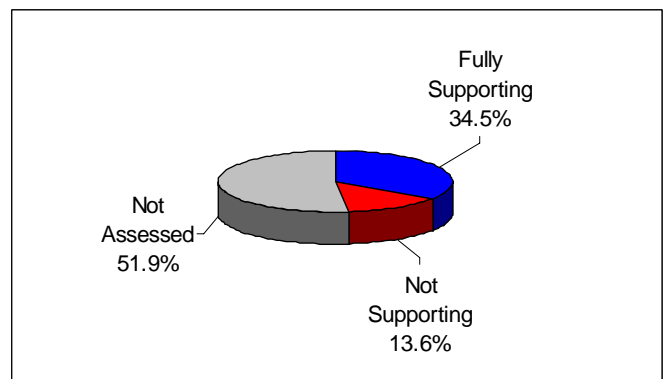
A detailed description of the watershed can be found in Chapter 2. The Obey River Watershed is approximately 961 square miles (775 mi² in Tennessee) and includes parts of six Tennessee counties. A part of the Cumberland River drainage basin, the watershed has 776.4 stream miles and 22,000 lake acres in Tennessee.



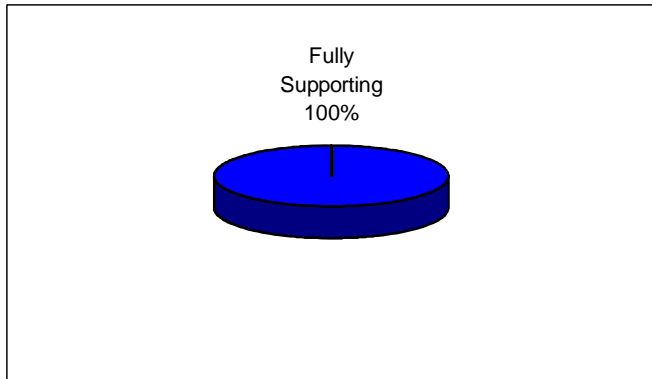
Land Use Distribution in the Tennessee Portion of the Obey River Watershed.

One state forest, one state historic area, and three wildlife management areas are located in the watershed. Sixty-two rare plant and animal species have been documented in the watershed, including six rare fish species, four rare mussel species, two rare snail species, three rare amphibian species, and four rare crustacean species. Portions of four streams in the Obey River Watershed are listed in the National Rivers Inventory as having one or more outstanding natural or cultural values.

A review of water quality sampling and assessment is presented in Chapter 3. Using the Watershed Approach to Water Quality, 145 sampling events occurred in the Obey River Watershed in 2000-2005. These were conducted at ambient, ecoregion or watershed monitoring sites. Monitoring results support the conclusion that 71.7% of stream miles and 100% of lake acres assessed fully support one or more designated uses.



Water Quality Assessment of Streams and Rivers in the Tennessee Portion of the Obey River Watershed. Assessment data are based on the 2004 Water Quality Assessment of 776.4 stream miles in the watershed.



Water Quality Assessment of Lakes in the Tennessee Portion of the Obey River Watershed. Assessment data are based on the 2004 Water Quality Assessment of 22,000 lake acres in the watershed.

Also in Chapter 3, a series of maps illustrate overall use support in the watershed, as well as use support for the individual uses of Fish and Aquatic Life Support, Recreation, Irrigation, and Livestock Watering and Wildlife. Another series of maps illustrate streams that are listed for impairment by specific causes (siltation, organic enrichment, iron).

Point and Nonpoint Sources are addressed in Chapter 4. Chapter 4 is organized by HUC-12 subwatersheds. Maps illustrating the locations of STORET monitoring sites and stream gauging stations are also presented in each subwatershed.

HUC-10	HUC-12
0513010501	051301050101 (East Fork Obey River)
	051301050102 (East Fork Obey River)
	051301050103 (Hurricane Creek)
	051301050104 (East Fork Obey River)
	051301050105 Piney Creek)
	051301050106 (East Fork Obey River)
	051301050107 (Rockcastle Creek)
	051301050108 (Poplar Creek)
0513010502	051301050201 (West Fork Obey River)
	051301050202 (West Fork Obey River)
	051301050203 (West Fork Obey River)
0513010503	051301050301 (Obey River)
	051301050302 (Eagle Creek)
	051301050303 (Obey River)

HUC-10	HUC-12
0513010504	051301050401 (Wolf River)
	051301050402 (Rotten Fork Wolf River)
	051301050403 (Wolf River)
	051301050404 (Dale Hollow Lake)
	051301050405 (Spring Creek)
0513010505	051301050501 (Dale Hollow Lake)
	051301050502 (Sulphur Creek)
	051301050503 (Mitchell Creek)
	051301050504 (Obey River)

The Tennessee Portion of the Obey River Watershed is Composed of twenty-three USGS-Delineated Subwatersheds (12-Digit Subwatersheds).

Point source contributions to the Tennessee portion of the Obey River Watershed consist of nine individual NPDES-permitted facilities, six of which discharge into streams that have been listed on the 2004 303(d) list. Other point source permits in the watershed (as of October 4, 2007) are Mining Permits (11), Tennessee Multi-Sector Permits (9), and Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (8). Agricultural operations include cattle, chicken, hog, and sheep farming. Maps illustrating the locations of permit sites and tables summarizing livestock practices are presented in each subwatershed.

Chapter 5 is entitled *Water Quality Partnerships in the Obey River Watershed* and highlights partnerships between agencies and between agencies and landowners that are essential to success. Programs of federal agencies (Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), and state agencies (TDEC/State Revolving Fund, TDEC Division of Water Supply, Tennessee Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Division of Water) are summarized. Local initiatives of organizations active in the watershed (Cumberland River Compact, The Nature Conservancy, and Hull-York Lakeland RC&D Council) are also described.

Point and Nonpoint source approaches to water quality problems in the Obey River Watershed are addressed in Chapter 6. Chapter 6 also includes comments received during public meetings, links to EPA-approved TMDLs in the watershed, and an assessment of needs for the watershed.

The full Obey River Watershed Water Quality Management Plan can be found at: <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/wpc/watershed/wsm/plans/>