

DRAFT

**UPPER SUGAR CREEK WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN
BOONE, CLINTON, MONTGOMERY AND TIPPECANOE COUNTIES, INDIANA**



**A PROJECT OF THE
MONTGOMERY COUNTY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
2036 E. LEBANON DRIVE
CRAWFORDSVILLE INDIANA 47933**

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1.0 WATERSHED INTRODUCTION

1.1 Watershed Community Initiative

A watershed is the land area that drains to a common point, such as a location on a river. All of the water that falls on a watershed will move across the landscape collecting in low spots and drainageways until it moves into the waterbody of choice. All activities that take place in a watershed can impact the water quality of the river that drains it. What we do on the land, such as constructing new buildings, fertilizing lawns, or growing crops, affects the water and the ecosystem that lives in it. A healthy watershed is vital for a healthy river, and a healthy river can enhance the community and help maintain a healthy local economy. Watershed planning is especially important in that it will help communities and individuals determine how best to preserve water functions, prevent water quality impairment, and produce long-term economic, environmental, and political health.

The Upper Sugar Creek Watershed starts downstream of the Browns Wonder-Sugar Creek Watershed receiving water from Prairie Creek, Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek and Lye Creek in addition to drainage from the Browns Wonder-Sugar Creek Watershed. In total, the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed drains 508 square miles of which 319 square miles will be address in this watershed management plan. The watershed includes drainage from Lebanon, Darlington, Colfax and Thorntown. The watershed includes three 10-digit hydrologic unit codes (HUCs): 0512011002 (Lye Creek), 0512011003 (Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek) and 0512011004 (Prairie Creek-Sugar Creek). The Upper Sugar Creek Watershed is comprised of three major basins: Prairie Creek draining north and west from the City of Lebanon, Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek draining west along the southern portion of the watershed and Lye Creek draining the north and eastern portion of the watershed. Lye Creek, Prairie Creek and Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek and other tributaries join Sugar Creek upstream of Crawfordsville. Sugar Creek continues south and west through Montgomery, Fountain and Parke Counties where it meets the Wabash River north of Montezuma. The Wabash River flows south to join with the Ohio River (Figure 1).

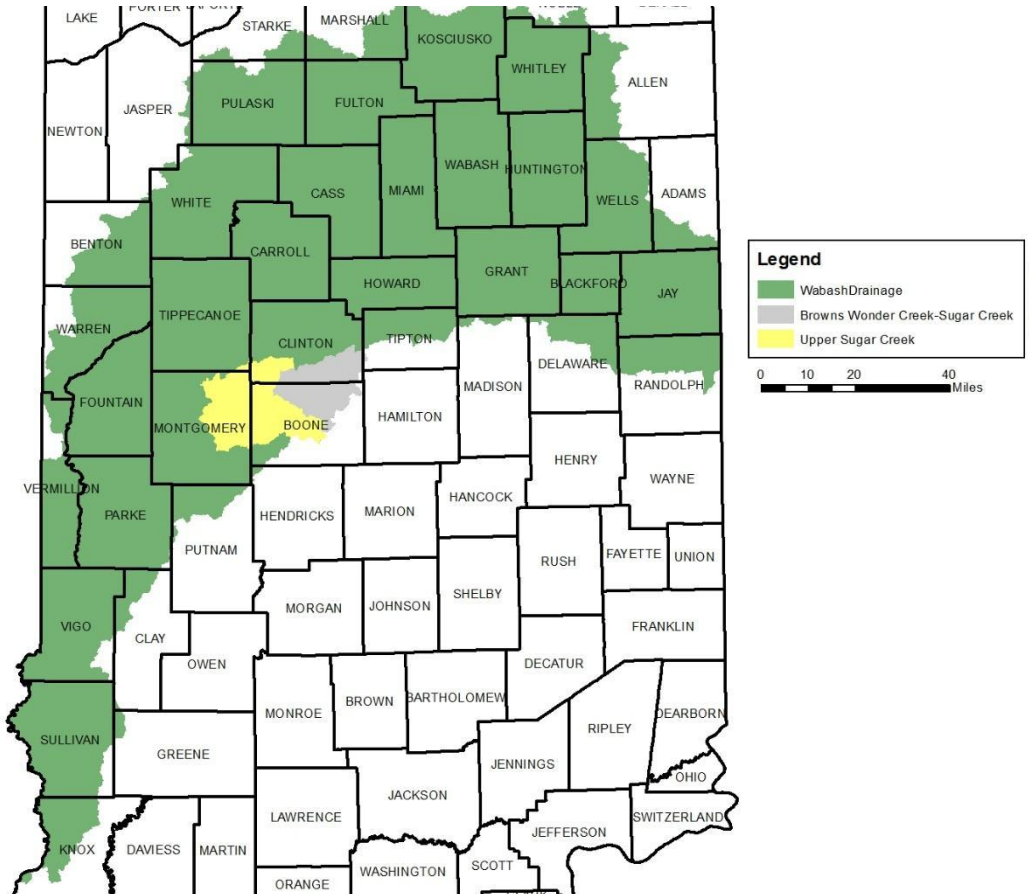


Figure 1. The Wabash River Basin highlighting the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

1.2 Project History

The Upper Sugar Creek Project launched in late 2021 as a result from a Section 319 grant awarded to develop the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed Management Plan. The Upper Sugar Creek Watershed includes all of the City of Lebanon and Towns of Colfax, Thorntown and Darlington. The watershed includes a variety of land uses including agricultural, forest and natural areas, including nature preserves, as well as urban and urbanizing land uses. Much of the watershed is dominated by agricultural land use with intact forested riparian areas especially adjacent to the mainstem of Sugar Creek. One exception is the predominantly urban and urbanizing drainages in the Prairie Creek headwaters (Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek and Deer Creek-Prairie Creek). The mix of land uses generate nutrient, sediment and pathogen runoff concerns. Stakeholders also identified the need to maintain high-quality habitat and aesthetic conditions that leads Sugar Creek to be a recreation destination.

Based on these concerns, the Montgomery County SWCD approached community groups and individuals throughout the watershed that might be interested in working with them to assess and improve water quality within Upper Sugar Creek Creek and its tributaries. Identified potential stakeholders include: Boone, Clinton and Tippecanoe County SWCD and NRCS staff; City of Lebanon MS4s; Indiana DNR; Indiana State Department of Agriculture; Boone, Clinton, Montgomery and Tippecanoe County surveyors, parks departments, health departments and Purdue Extension; The Nature Conservancy; Wabash College faculty, students and staff; Friends of Sugar Creek, NICHES Land Trust; local landowners, educators and more.. This group formed a Steering Committee (Table 1), conducted windshield surveys of the watershed, and held several meetings open to the public in order

to generate input in the development of a watershed management plan for Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

1.3 Stakeholder Involvement

Development of a watershed management plan requires input from interested citizens, local government leaders, and water resource professionals. These individuals are required to not only buy into the project and the process but must also become an integral part of identifying the solution(s) which will result in improved water quality. The Upper Sugar Creek Project involved stakeholders in the watershed management planning process through a series of public meetings and education and outreach events including windshield surveys, workshops, field days and education events.

1.3.1 Steering Committee

Individuals representing the towns and counties within the watershed, environmental groups, natural resource professionals, agricultural and commercial representatives, and private citizens comprised the steering committee. The steering committee has met quarterly to develop the WMP starting in January 2022. Table 1 identifies the steering committee members and their affiliation.

Table 1. Upper Creek Watershed steering committee members and their affiliation.

Individual	Organization(s) Represented
Brian Daggy and Sheryl Vaughn	Boone SWCD
Sina Parks	Ceres
Scott Calvert	City of Lebanon MS ₄
Daniel Sheets	Clinton Surveyor
Leah Harden, Meghan Rose, Stephen Miller	Clinton SWCD
David Hadley, Cindy Woodall, Mark Elrod	Friends of Sugar Creek
Josh Brosmer	Indiana Dept of Environmental Management
Sarah Gordon	Indiana American Water
George Reger and Matt Williams	Indiana State Department of Agriculture
John Frey	Montgomery County
Amber Reed	Montgomery Health Department
Monica Wilhoit	Montgomery Purdue Extension
Tom Cummins	Montgomery surveyor
Kristen Latzke and Megan Sweeney	Montgomery SWCD
Angie Garrison	NRCS
Chris Torp and Kenny Cain	Pheasants Forever
Adam Shanks	Purdue Extension - Clinton
Raoul Moore	Sugar Creek Advisory Board
Spencer Willem	Tippecanoe Surveyors office
Michelle Gilbert	Tippecanoe SWCD
Seth Harden	The Nature Conservancy
Chris Anderson	Wabash College

1.3.2 Public Meetings

Public participation is necessary for the long-term success of any watershed planning and subsequent implementation effort. One component of public participation for this project was public meetings and listening sessions. The purpose of the public meetings was to provide information on the overall planning effort and its progress; solicit stakeholder input, opinions, and participation; create opportunities for the public to recommend programs, policies, and projects to improve water quality; and build support for future phases of the project. The public meeting occurred in March 2022, with the agricultural listening session occurring in August 2022. They were used to introduce the project, develop a concerns list and allow individuals to provide their thoughts on potential projects that will be targeted in future implementation efforts.

The public meetings/listening sessions were advertised through press releases distributed to local newspapers in the watershed and via the project website and emails sent to local landowners and conservation partners. The meetings/listening sessions were also advertised through word of mouth as staff from the Soil and Water Conservation District put together mailings that advertised the events.

The first public meeting occurred on March 16, 2022 and was hosted in part by the Wabash College Discourse and Diversity. Additional details about the meeting will be included in the third draft of the Upper Sugar Creek watershed plan OR when the final report is received from Wabash College. The farmer listening session occurred on August 15, 2022 – details will be added to the third draft of the watershed management plan..

The second meeting will occur in year two of the project and included an update on the status of the project and focused on gathering feedback on critical areas, practices selected for implementation and the likelihood of meeting project goals gathered.

1.4 Public Input

Throughout the planning process, project stakeholders, the steering committee, and the general public listed concerns for the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed including Sugar Creek, its tributaries, and its watershed. Public and committee meetings were the primary mechanism of soliciting individual concerns. All comments were recorded and included as part of the concern documentation and prioritization process. Concerns voiced throughout the process are listed in Table 2. Similar stakeholder concerns were grouped roughly by topic and condensed by the committee. The order of concern listing does not reflect any prioritization by watershed stakeholders.

Table 2. Stakeholder concerns identified during public input sessions, steering committee meetings and via the watershed inventory process. Note: The order of concern listing does not reflect any prioritization by watershed stakeholders.

Stakeholder Concerns
Trash accumulation
Elevated sediment and nutrient levels
Keeping the creek healthy (fish community)
Provide opportunities to access Sugar Creek
Sugar Creek provides good habitat and aesthetics – it should be protected
Water quality is poor
Soil erosion and nutrient loss
Streambank erosion

Stakeholder Concerns
Protect and improve habitat
Fish community is declining
Prairie Creek at/along CR 250 N/Hazelrig Road – erosion, poor water quality
Need to engage agricultural landowners
Maintenance of regulated drains needed
Drinking water protection (Indiana American Water)/source water
Urban areas and their water quality impacts – City of Lebanon
Industrial and residential development along I65/within city of Lebanon
Engaging/leveraging resources for industrial developers
Education to small urban areas (Colfax, Thorntown, Darlington, Advance) to highlight their impact
Water quantity – surface and subsurface with Lye Creek, Potato Creek
Bridges are not replaced in Lye Creek 10 digit HUC due to high flow – options to study flow through these systems
Need to build a sense of community between agriculture and recreation
Dam removal at Crawfordsville opens the Upper Sugar Creek to recreation
What is the source of Ecoli (human, animal, etc)
Septic soil limitations, straight pipes, lack of maintenance
Wetland loss/wetland restoration in marginal land targeting Lye/Potato Creek areas
Education for controlled drainage – drainage water management and others that target water quantity are needed

2.0 WATERSHED INVENTORY I: WATERSHED DESCRIPTION

2.1 Watershed Location

The Upper Sugar Creek Watershed (HUC 0512011002, 0512011003, 0512011004) is part of the Sugar Watershed and covers portions of Boone, Clinton, Montgomery, and Tippecanoe counties (Figure 1). The Upper Sugar Creek Watershed includes all the land that enters Sugar Creek, Prairie Creek, Lye Creek, Walnut Fork Sugar Creek, Little Sugar Creek, Little Potato Creek and their 204,370 acre drainage downstream of the Browns Wonder-Sugar Creek Watershed. This management plan focuses solely on the Upper Sugar Creek portion located immediately upstream of Thorntown, Indiana starting at the confluence of Prairie Creek and Sugar Creek. The headwaters of Sugar Creek, also known as the Browns Wonder-Sugar Creek Watershed, is not included in this project as this watershed already has a complete watershed management plan and is in its first phase of implementation (2022).

2.2 Subwatersheds

In total, fourteen 12-digit Hydrologic Unit Codes are contained within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed (Figure 2, Table 3). Each of these drainages will be discussed in further detail under *Watershed Inventory II*.

Table 3. 12-digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) watersheds in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

Subwatershed Name	Hydrologic Unit Code	Area (acres)	Percent of Watershed
Headwaters Little Potato Creek	051201100201	11,674	5.71%
Bowers Creek	051201100202	11,927	5.83%
Lye Creek Drain	051201100203	10,910	5.33%
Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek	051201100204	16,114	7.88%
Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek	051201100301	16,181	7.91%
Little Sugar Creek	051201100302	12,917	6.32%
Town of Linnsburg-Walnut Fork Sugar Creek	051201100303	30,600	14.96%
Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek	051201100401	14,226	7.00%
Deer Creek-Prairie Creek	051201100402	17,381	8.50%
Wolf Creek	051201100403	16,258	7.95%
Goldsberry Creek-Sugar Creek	051201100404	11,307	5.50%
Withe Creek-Sugar Creek	051201100405	10,902	5.33%
Hazel Creek-Sugar Creek	051201100406	16,166	7.90%
Town of Garfield-Sugar Creek	051201100407	7,973	3.90%
	Entire Watershed	204,536	100%

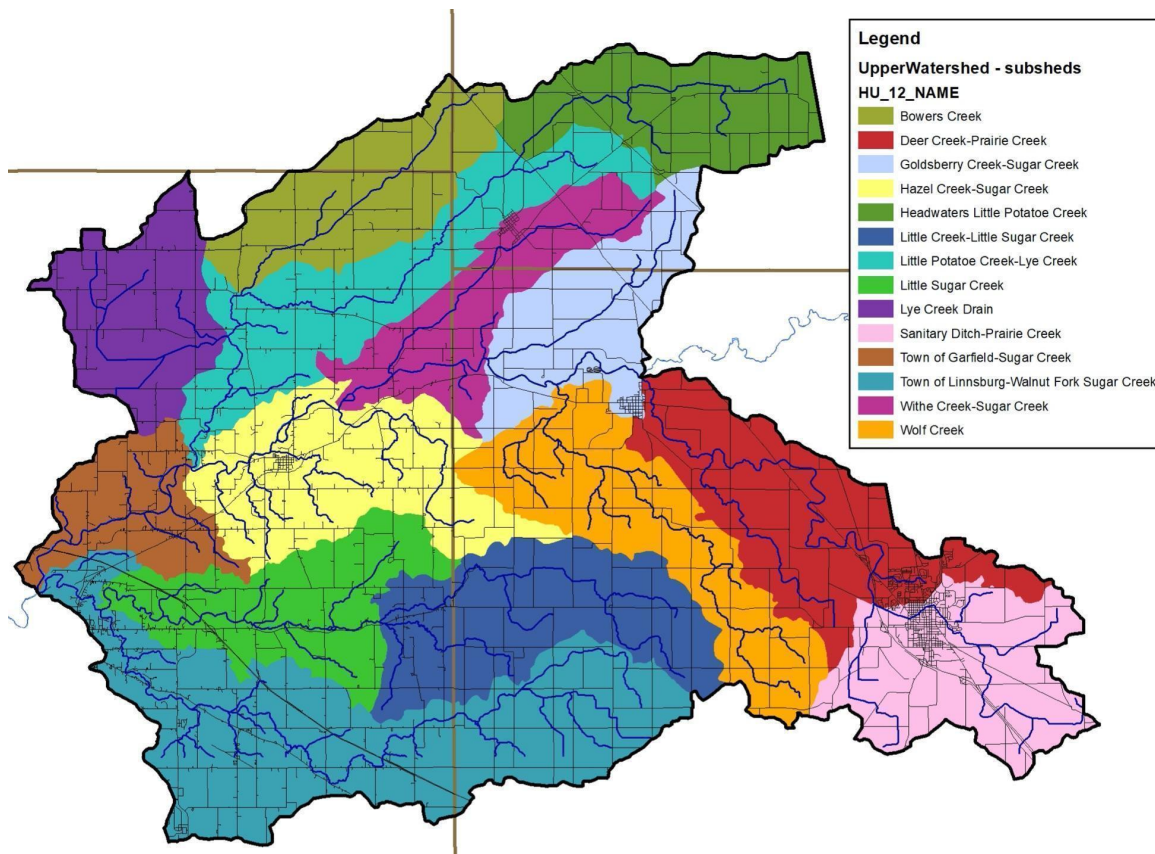


Figure 2. 12-digit subwatersheds in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

2.3 Climate

In general, Indiana has a temperate climate with warm summers and cool or cold winters. Climate in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed is no different than the rest of the state. There are four seasons throughout the year. The average temperatures measure approximately 72°F in the summer, while low temperatures measure below freezing (23°F) in the winter. The growing season typically extends from April through September. On average, 40 inches of precipitation occurs within the watershed per year; approximately 62% of this precipitation falls during the 205-day growing season. Rainfall intensity and timing affect watershed response to precipitation. This information is important in evaluating the effects of stormwater on the Upper Sugar Creek watershed.

2.4 Geology and Topography

Borden Group bedrock deposits cover much of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed and are from the Pennsylvanian age. The extreme eastern edge of the watershed is covered by Mississippian age rocks (New Albany Shale and Muscatatuck Group). Pennsylvanian bedrock generally consists of sandstone and shale, while Mississippian bedrock is typically siltstone and shale (Hill et al., 1982). New Albany shale covers some of the eastern portion of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. Minor areas of Muscatatuck Group and Wabash formation also lie along the eastern edge of the watershed (Figure 3). The Borden Group is dominated by siltstones, sandstones and shale, while the Muscatatuck group consists of several kinds of carbonate and evaporite lithologies (Droste and Shaver, 1986). Till covers much of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed (Figure 4). Sand and gravel deposits found along all major and many minor streams originate from the Wisconsinan outwash. Lacustrine deposits found near Lebanon originate from the Illinoian till and represent historic lake beds. Sand and gravel are readily available resources along watershed stream floodplains as evidenced by the complex drift formations present.

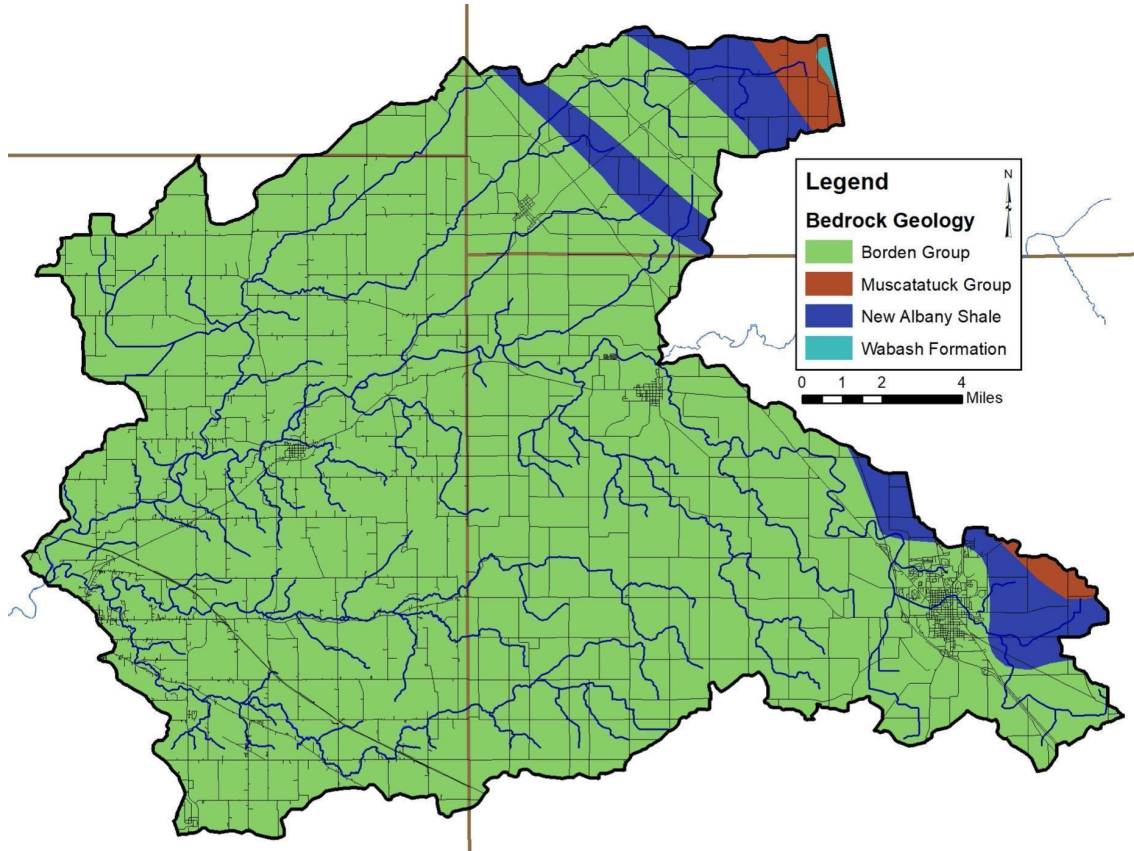


Figure 3. Bedrock in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

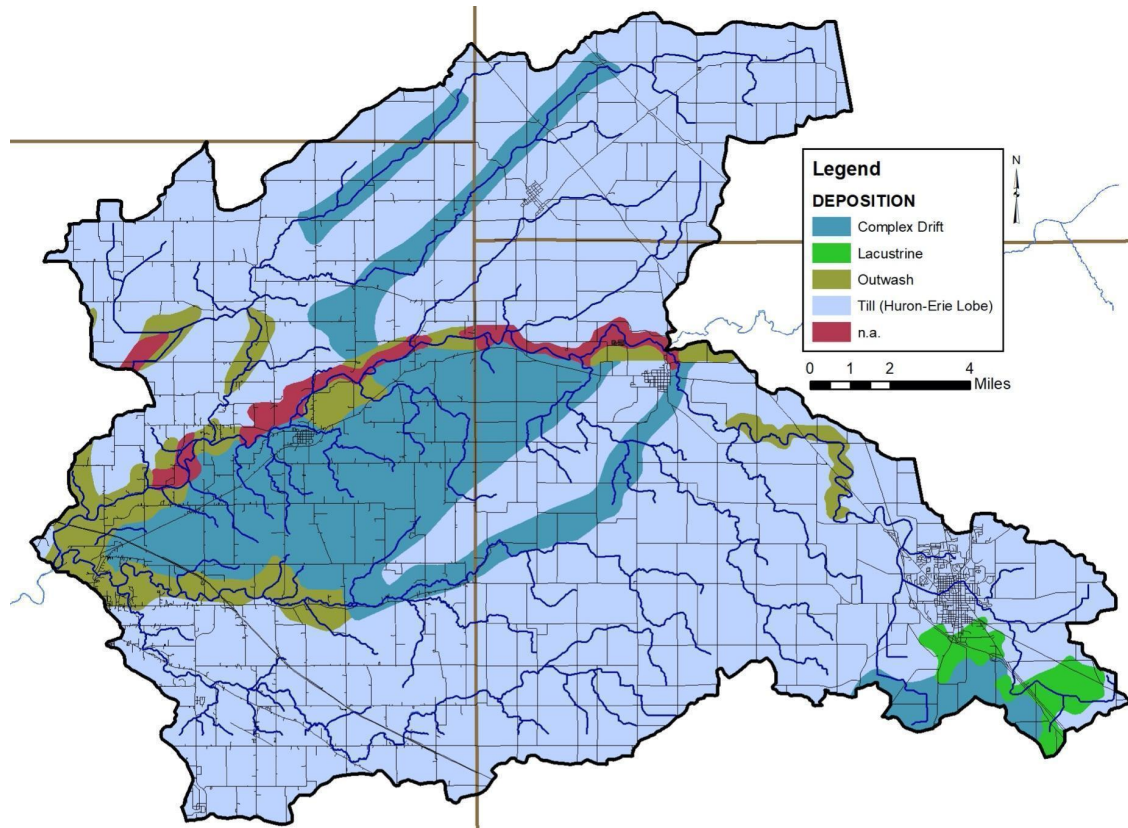


Figure 4. Surficial geology throughout the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

The topography of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed generally slopes from west to east with the highest elevations occurring near Lebanon with lower elevations along the mainstem of Sugar Creek. As a whole, this watershed is flat, making it ideal for agricultural crop production (Figure 5). The Upper Sugar Creek Watershed elevation is highest measuring 915 feet mean sea level (msl) in the southeast part of the watershed near Lebanon. The lowest point of elevation (661 feet msl) occurs at the confluence of the Sugar Creek and the Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek/Little Sugar Creek near Crawfordsville. The watershed also has relatively narrow channels that follow the floodplains with eskers creating a dramatic shift in elevation.

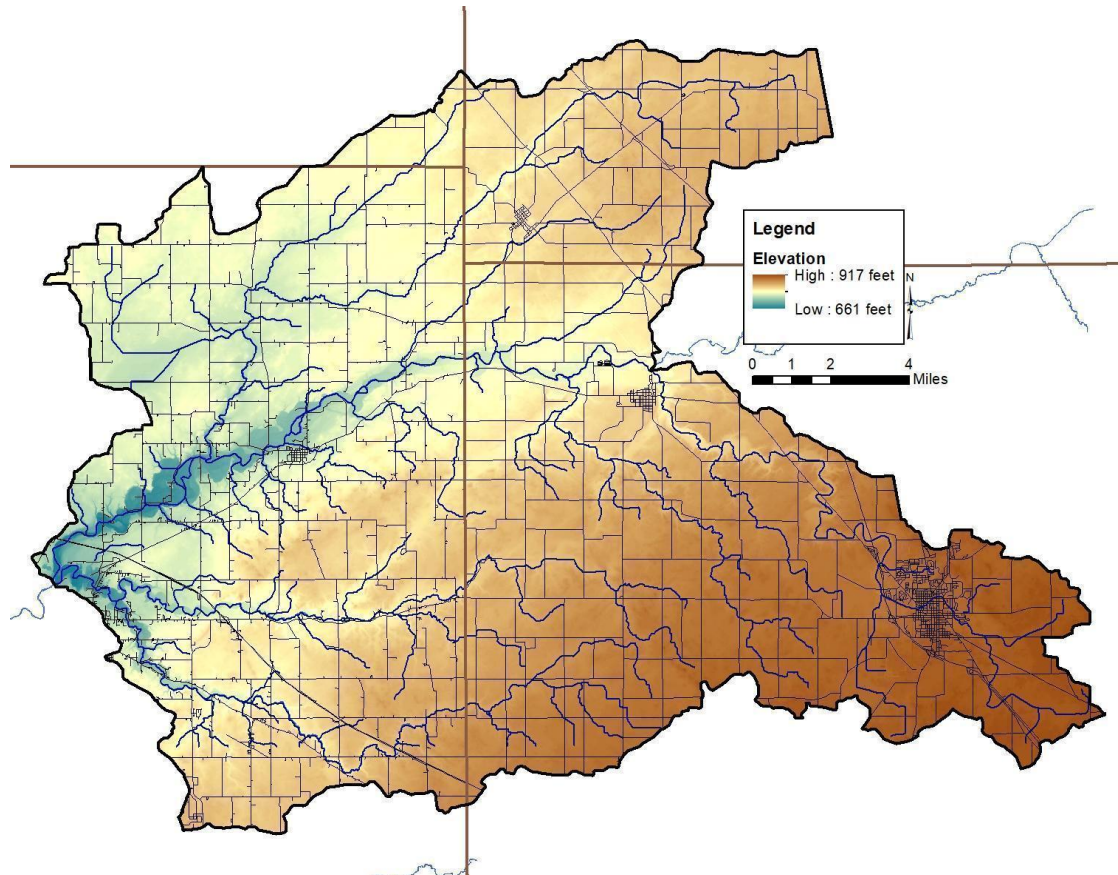


Figure 5. Surface elevation in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

2.5 Soil Characteristics

There are many different soil types located within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. These soil types are delineated by their unique characteristics. The types are then arranged by relief, soil type, drainage pattern, and position within the landscape into soil associations. These associations provide the overall characteristics across the landscape. Soil associations are not used at the individual field level for decision-making. Rather, the individual soil types are used for field-by-field management decisions. Some specific soil characteristics of interest, including septic limitations and soil erodibility, for watershed and water quality management are detailed below.

2.5.1 Hydrologic Soil Group

The hydrologic soil group classification is a means for categorizing soils by similar infiltration and runoff characteristics during periods of prolonged wetting. The vast majority of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed is covered by well-drained soils from materials weathered from shale, siltstone and sandstone. These moderately deep soils are found on moderately sloping to steeply sloping land. Within floodplains, somewhat poorly drained to well-drained soils are located within historic river deposits on nearly level land. Soils are classified by the NRCS into four hydrologic soil groups based on the soil's runoff potential (Table 4). The majority of the watershed is covered by category B soils (77.5%) followed by category C soils (19%), category A soils (3.4%), and category D soils (0.14%). Category B soils cover over three-quarters of the watershed (Figure 6). Category B soils are moderately deep and well-drained, while Category C soils are finer and allow for slower infiltration. In these areas, D soils are slow infiltration soils where flooding can regularly occur. B and C soil types are predominant along the

main stem of Sugar Creek, Little Sugar Creek, and Walnut Fork of Sugar Creek. B and C soil types make up 96.5% of the soil types for this watershed. This means that regular flooding occurs throughout much of the watershed’s riparian areas. Further, this is a concern for stakeholders.

Table 4. Hydrologic soil group summary.

Hydrologic Soil Group	Description
A	Soils with high infiltration rates. Usually deep, well-drained sands or gravels. Little runoff.
B	Soils with moderate infiltration rates. Usually moderately deep, moderately well-drained soils.
C	Soils with slow infiltration rates. Soils with finer textures and slow water movement.
D	Soils with very slow infiltration rates. Soils with high clay content and poor drainage. High amounts of runoff.

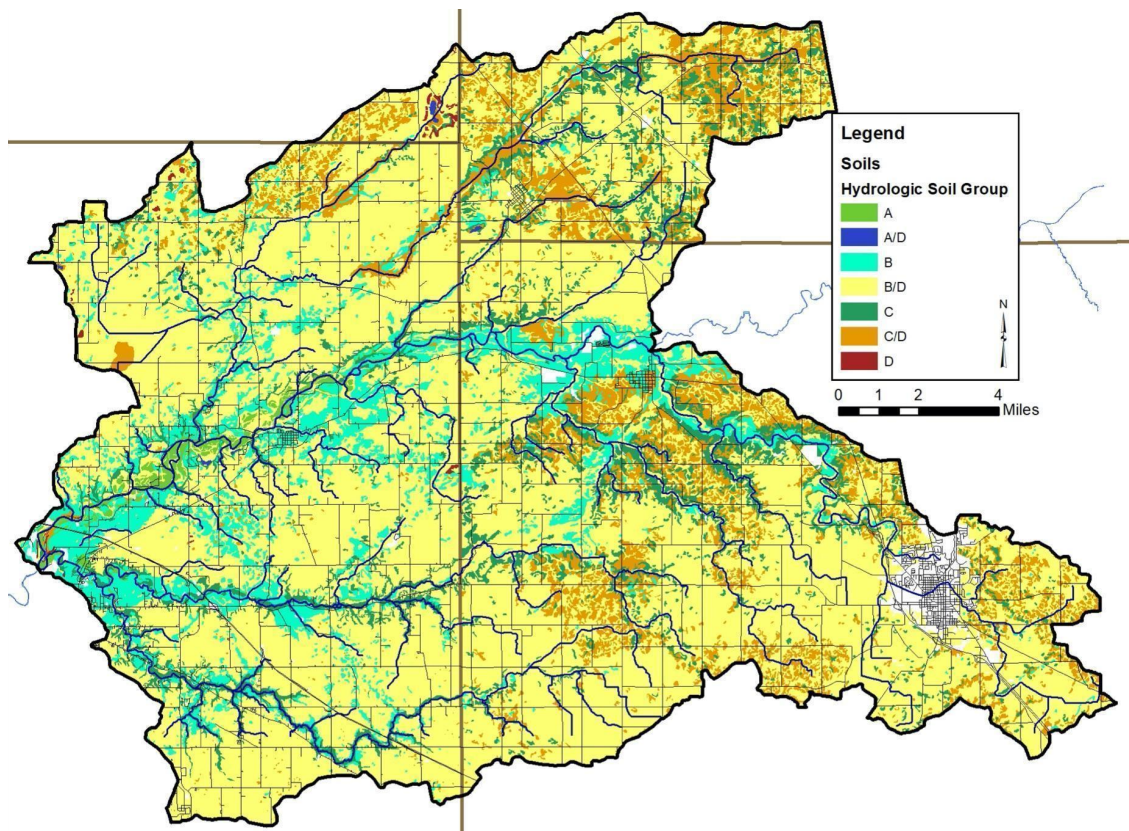


Figure 6. Hydrologic Soil Groups in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

2.5.2 Soil Erodibility

Soils that move from the landscape to adjacent waterbodies result in degraded water quality, limited recreational use, and impaired aquatic habitat and health. Soils carry attached nutrients and pesticides, which can result in impaired water quality by increasing plant and algae growth or even killing aquatic life. The ability and/or likelihood for soils to move from the landscape to waterbodies are rated by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The NRCS uses soil texture and slope to classify soils into those that are considered highly erodible. The classification is based on an erodibility index which is

determined by dividing the potential average annual rate of erosion by the soil unit's soil loss T value or tolerance value. The T value is the maximum annual rate of erosion that can occur for a particular soil type without causing a decline in long-term productivity.

Watershed stakeholders are concerned about soil erosion. As detailed above, soils which have high erodibility index values are those that are located on steep slopes and are easily moved by wind, water, or land uses. Figure 7 details locations of highly erodible soils within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. Highly erodible soils cover 58.7% of the watershed or 119,1712 acres. Highly erodible soils are found throughout the watershed with generally lower density in northwest Montgomery County, southeast Tippecanoe County and along the main stem of Sugar Creek.

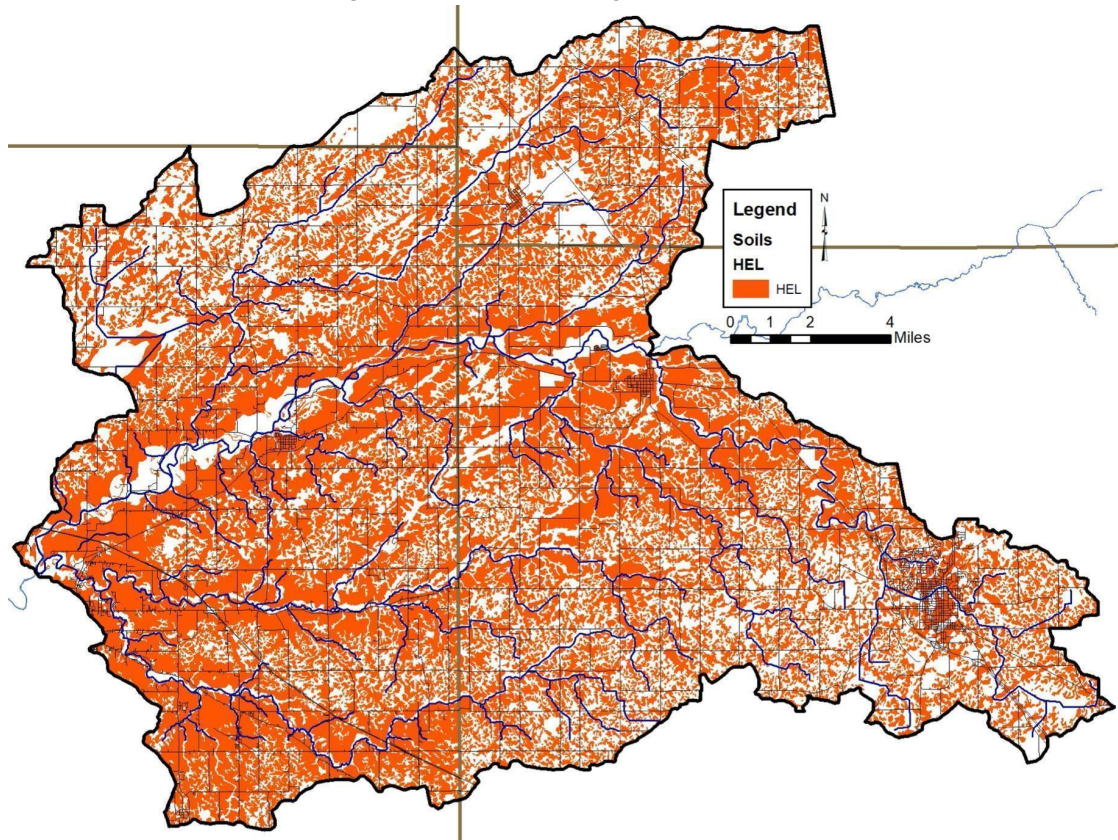


Figure 7. Highly erodible land in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

2.5.3 Hydric Soils

Hydric soils are those which remain saturated for a sufficient period of time to generate a series of chemical, biological, and physical processes. The oxidation and reduction of iron in the soil, or “redox”, causes color changes characteristic of prolonged fluctuations in the water table. After undergoing these processes, the soils maintain the resultant characteristics even after draining or use modification occurs. Watershed stakeholders are concerned about the conversion of wetlands into agricultural and urban land uses. Approximately 73,151 acres (35.7%) of the watershed was covered by hydric soils (Figure 8). Hydric soils are limited to agricultural flatland located away from streams. As these soils are considered to have developed under wetland conditions, they are a good indicator of historic wetland locations and therefore will be revisited in the land use section.

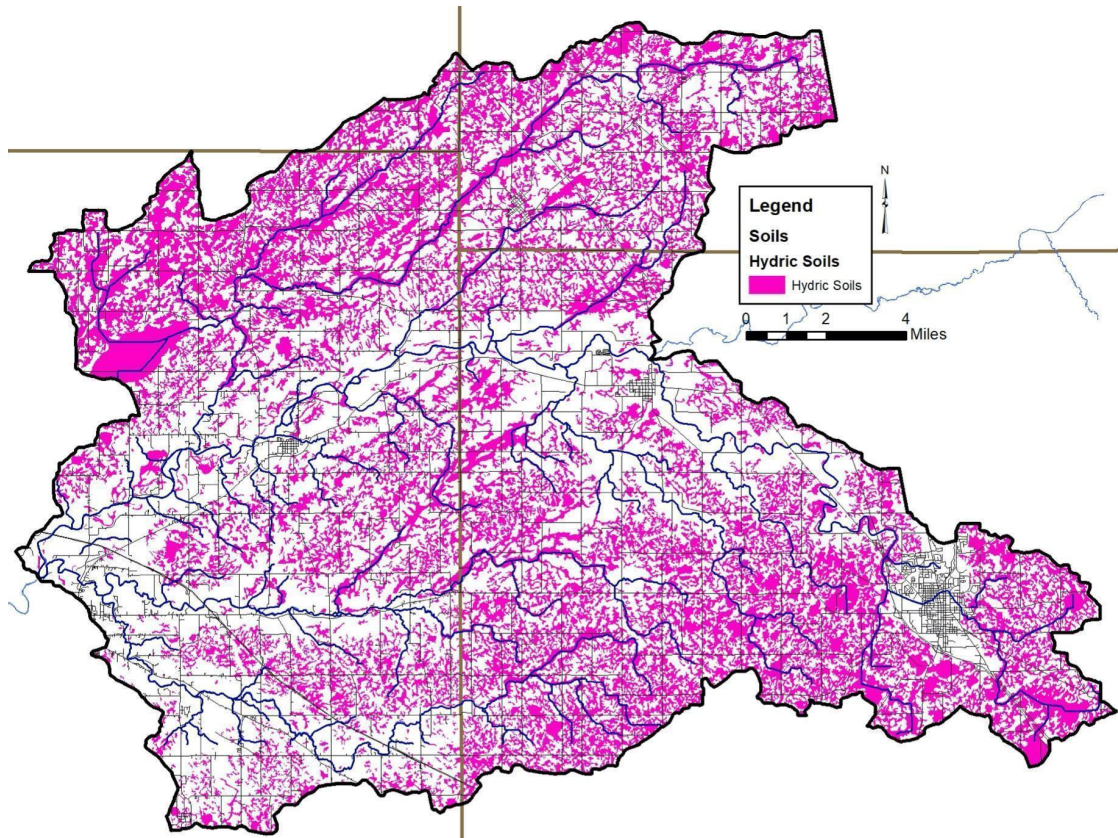


Figure 8. Hydric soils in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

2.5.4 Tile-Drained Soils

Soils drained by tile drains cover 155,499 acres or 76% of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed as estimated utilizing methods detailed in Sugg (2007). This method of drainage is widely used in row crop agricultural settings within the watershed and has become even more intensively used within the last ten years. This results in altered hydrology, allowing the water to drain from the landscape more quickly to improve conditions for farming, but also potentially exacerbating downstream flooding and incising streams which cuts them off from their natural floodplains. In these areas, materials such as nutrients applied to agricultural soils are directly transported downstream, bypassing natural features such as filter strips that might otherwise filter out or assimilate nutrients. As the demands of production on each acre of land increases more tile is put in, typically in a network or series as extensive as 30 to 50 foot spacing between tiles. Impacts on stream water quality can be reduced by the use of tile control structures and drainage water management. Based on our analysis, tile-drained soils are found throughout the watershed with the exception of the mainstem of the Sugar Creek, along the lower portions of Little Sugar Creek and Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek and throughout the Town of Lebanon (Figure 9). Most of these areas are relatively flat where drainage augmentation is required to move water from agricultural fields in order to produce row crops. In these areas, materials applied to agricultural soils are directly transported to downstream waterbodies.

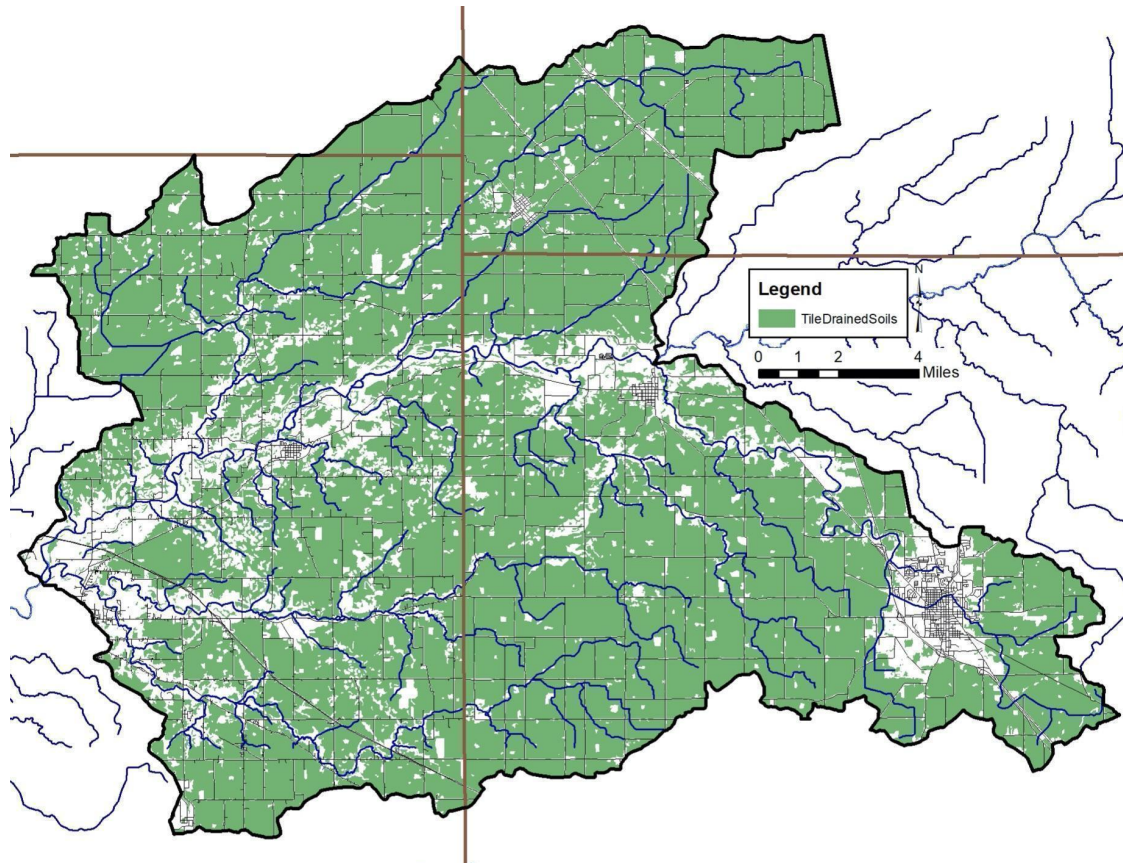


Figure 9. Tile-drained soils in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

2.6 Wastewater Treatment

2.6.1 Soil Septic Tank Suitability

Throughout Indiana, households depend upon septic tank absorption fields in order to treat wastewater. Seven soil characteristics, including position in the landscape, soil texture, slope, soil structure, soil consistency, depth to limiting layers, and depth to seasonal high water table, are utilized to determine suitability for on-site septic treatment. Septic tanks require soil characteristics that allow for gradual movement of wastewater from the surface into the groundwater. A variety of characteristics limit the ability for soils to adequately treat wastewater. High water tables, shallow soils, compact till, and coarse soils all limit soils abilities in their use as septic tank absorption fields. Specific system modifications are necessary to adequately address soil limitation; however, in some cases, soils are too poor for treatment and therefore prove inadequate for use in septic tank absorption fields.

Until 1990, residential homes located on 10 acres or more and occurring at least 1,000 feet from a neighboring residence were not required to comply with any septic system regulations. In 1990, a new septic code corrected this loophole. Current regulations address these issues and require that individual septic systems be examined for functionality. Additionally, newly constructed systems cannot be placed within the 100-year floodplain and systems installed at existing homes must be placed above the 100-year flood elevation. However, many residences grandfathered into this code throughout the state have not upgraded or installed fully functioning systems (Krenz and Lee, 2005). In these cases, septic effluent discharges into field tiles or open ditches and waterways and will likely continue to do so due to the high cost of repairing or modernizing systems (\$4,000 to \$15,000; ISDH, 2001). Lee et al. (2005)

estimates that 76,650 gallons of untreated wastewater per system is expelled in the state of Indiana annually. The true impact of these systems on the water quality in the watershed cannot be determined without a complete survey of systems.

The NRCS ranks each soil series in terms of its limitations for use as a septic tank absorption field. Each soil series is placed in one of three categories: severely limited, moderately limited, and slightly limited. Some soils are also unranked. Severe or very limited limitations delineate areas whose soil properties present serious restrictions to the successful operation of a septic tank tile disposal field. Using soils with a severe limitation increases the probability of the system's failure and increases the costs of installation and maintenance. Areas designated as having moderate or somewhat limited limitations have soil qualities which present some drawbacks to the successful operation of a septic system; correcting these restrictions will increase the system's installation and maintenance costs. Slight limitations delineate locations whose soil properties present no known complications to the successful operation of a septic tank tile disposal field. Use of soils that are rated moderately or severely limited generally require special design, planning, and/or maintenance to overcome limitations and ensure proper function.

Watershed stakeholders are concerned about the lack of maintenance associated with septic tanks, the use of soils that are not suited for septic treatment, and the presence of straight pipe systems within the watershed. These concerns are exacerbated by the fact that severely limited soils cover essentially the entire watershed (Figure 10). Nearly 202,334 acres or 98.9% of the watershed is covered by soils that are considered very limited for use in septic tank absorption fields. Approximately 425 (0.2%) acres are somewhat limited meaning that these soils are generally suitable for septic systems. The remaining 1,623 acres (0.7%) not rated for septic usage as it is not generally industry standard to install a septic system in these geographic locations.

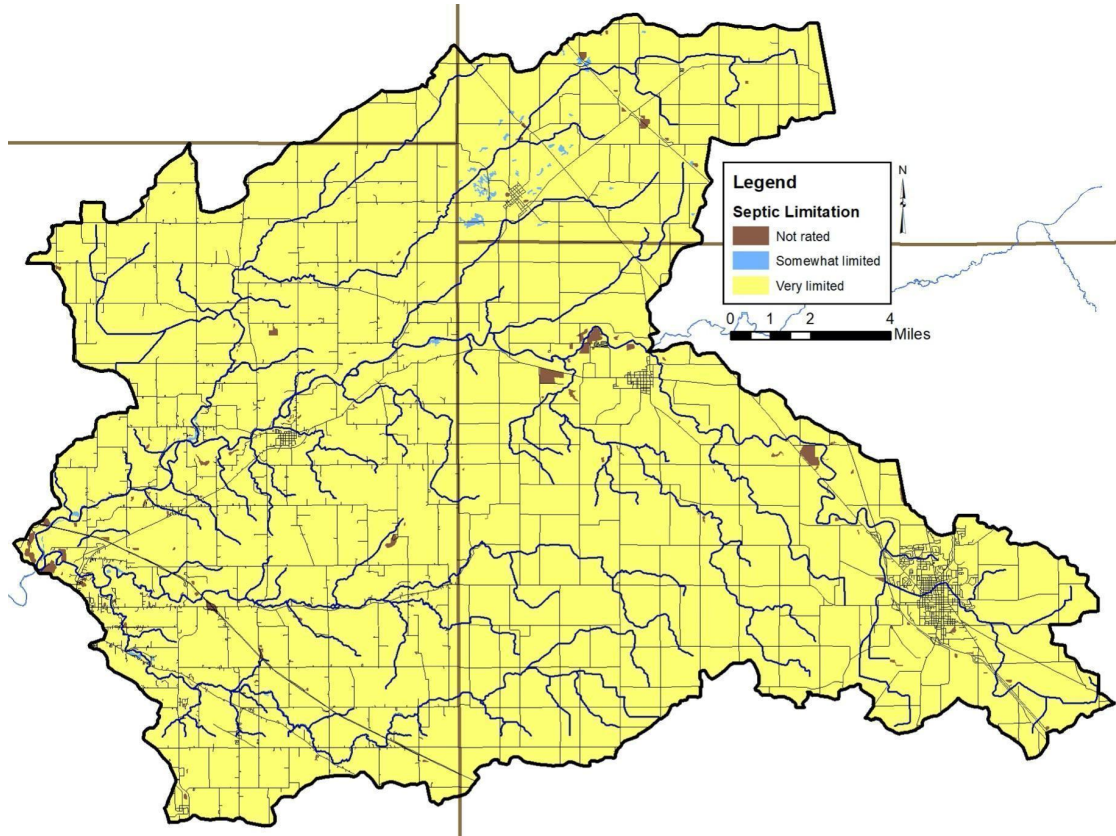


Figure 10. Suitability of soils for septic tank usage in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

Septic systems that are properly designed and maintained should not serve as a source of contamination to surface waters. However, septic systems do fail for a variety of reasons. Common soil-type limitations which contribute to failure are seasonal high water tables, compact glacial till, bedrock, coarse sand and gravel outwash and fragipan. When these septic systems fail via surface breakouts or due to inadequate soil filtration there can be adverse effects to surface waters due to E. coli, nitrate and total phosphorus (Horsely and Witten, 1996). Septic systems contain all the water discharged from homes and businesses and can be significant sources of pathogens and nutrients.

2.6.2 Wastewater Treatment

Several facilities which treat wastewater and are permitted to discharge the treated effluent are located within the watershed. These facilities are regulated by National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. These include several wastewater treatment plants ranging in size from small, local plants to larger, publicly-owned facilities, and school facilities. In total, six NPDES-regulated facilities are located within the watershed (Figure 11). Wastewater treatment plant septage sludge is applied to approximately 5,397.6 acres of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. Table 5 details the NPDES facility name, activity, and permit number. More detailed information for each wastewater facility is discussed below.

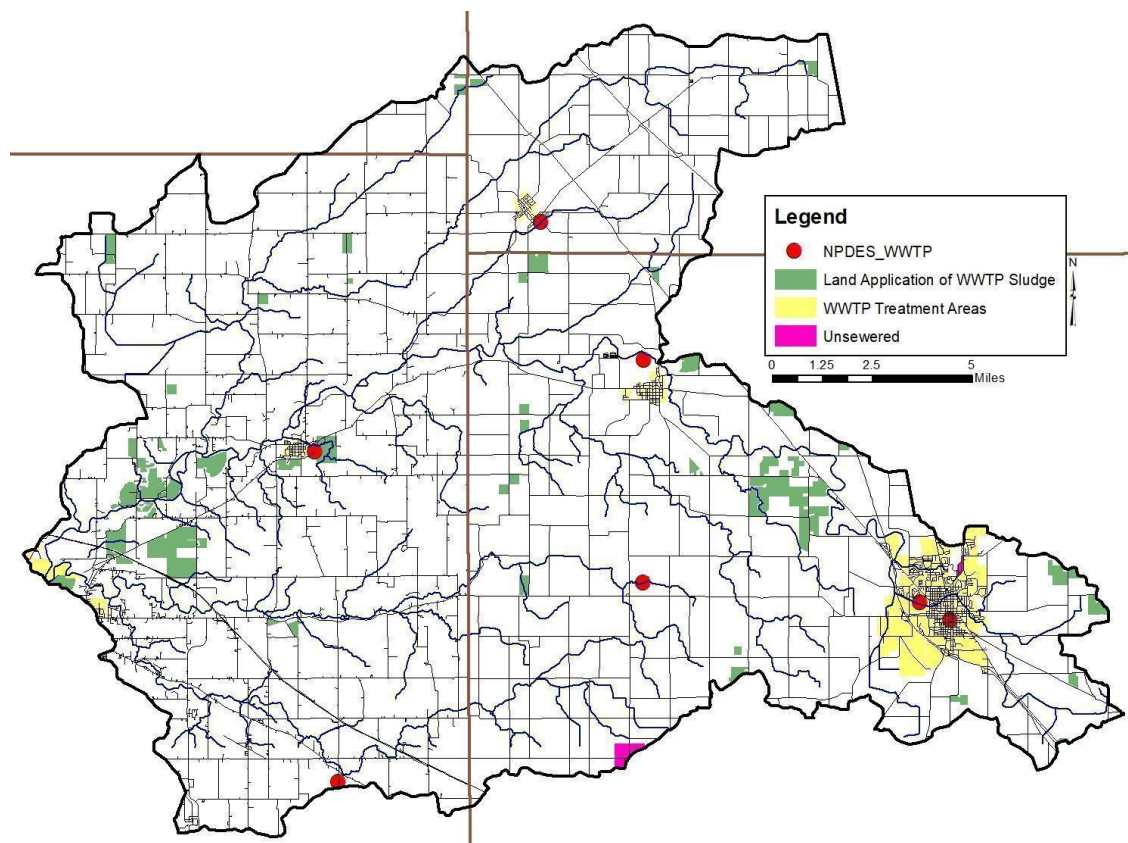


Figure 11. NPDES-regulated facilities, wastewater treatment plant service areas, land application of sludge and dense unsewered, dense housing locations within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

Table 5. NPDES-regulated facility information.

NPDES ID	Facility Name	Volume (MGD)
IN0020443	COLFAX WWTP, TOWN OF	0.11
IN0020818	LEBANON WWTP	3.4
IN0022721	DARLINGTON MUNICIPAL WWTP	0.13
IN0024589	THORNTOWN WWTP	0.16
IN0041157	WESTERN BOONE JR/SR HIGH SCHOOL	0.04
IN0054682	NUCOR STEEL CORP	1.17

2.6.3 Municipal Wastewater Treatment

In the relatively rural Upper Sugar Creek Watershed, there are six wastewater treatment facilities located within and discharging to Sugar Creek or a tributary including the Town of Colfax Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP), Lebanon WWTP, Darlington Municipal WWTP and Thorntown WWTP. This list also includes the Western Boone Jr/Sr High School and one corporate discharger (Figure 11). None of these facilities possess combined sewer overflows.

The Town of Colfax currently operates a Class I, 0.110 MGD extended aeration treatment facility consisting of a gravity system to the plant lift station, an influent flow meter, a flow distribution box, a comminutor with bar screens, a 200,000-gallon equalization tank with blowers, dual 61,800-gallon aeration tanks, dual 16,050-gallon clarifiers, dual sludge holding tanks, a 2,690-gallon chlorine tank, chlorination by chlorine gas, dechlorination by sulfur dioxide and a final flow meter. Final solids are

hauled by a licensed contractor. In the last quarter of 2021, the Town of Colfax received a grant from OCRA to study wastewater and storm drains after receiving multiple effluent limit violations as a direct result of the facility being hydraulically overloaded. The collection system evaluation generated an unsatisfactory rating. A records review indicates that two Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) events occurred during 2019. Numerous unreported overflow events also occurred at three different locations at the WWTP. Additionally, the collection system area was rated as unsatisfactory due to the facility experiencing excessive inflow and infiltration (I/I) in the collection system which continues to hydraulically overload the wastewater treatment plant. The Town of Colfax is working on upgrades to the facility to remedy additional issues such as no alternative power source, lack of any alarm system for the facility and flow measurement issues.

The City of Lebanon WWTP currently operates a Class III, 3.4 MGD activated sludge treatment facility with a peak design capacity of 8.6 MGD. Treatment consists of an influent flow meter, headworks with a mechanical fine screen and manual bypass bar screen, a head tank, an aerated grit tank, four oxidation ditches, two secondary clarifiers, chlorination/dechlorination facilities, chemical phosphorus removal facilities and an effluent flow meter. Sludge treatment consists of three aerobic digesters and a centrifuge for dewatering. Dewatered and/or liquid sludge is hauled offsite. Excessive wastewater flows greater than the 8.6 MGD peak design capacity are directed to a flow equalization basin (0.75 MG capacity), where it is held prior to being reintroduced to the influent for full treatment. If peak flows exceed the 8.6 MGD peak design capacity and the storage capacity of the equalization basin is exceeded, the equalization basin overflows into the chlorine contact tank via bypass Outfall 101. Outfall 101 is located at Latitude: 40° 3' 3" N, Longitude: 86° 28' 59" W, which is located on Prairie Creek. Due to regular sanitary sewer overflows during heavy rain events, The City of Lebanon is currently (2022) working on a forced main reroute to alleviate this issue. The additional external outfall will take the facility from a 3.5 MGD to 5.0 MGD upon completion.

The Town of Darlington operates the Town of Darlington Wastewater Treatment Plant, a minor municipal wastewater treatment plant located on State Road 47. The permittee is authorized to discharge to Honey Creek then into Sugar Creek in accordance with the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in their permit. In September of 2021, the operation was rated as unsatisfactory. At the time of the inspection there were excessive solids in the form of sludge and thick algae that was holding onto sludge being discharged from the final clarifier and into the disinfection chamber as well as the final effluent channel. Maintenance was rated as unsatisfactory due to an inadequate preventative maintenance program. Sludge disposal was rated as unsatisfactory due to a high solids inventory throughout the facility. The Darlington WWTP is applying more liquid chlorine and chlorine tablets to mitigate the algae levels, as well as power washing the clarifiers and skimming debris as needed.

The Town of Thorntown currently operates a Class I, 0.16 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) continuous flow-through lagoon facility consisting of an influent flow meter, a 16.1-acre lagoon which has been divided into two cells with floating curtains, two solar-powered floating mixers, chlorination/dechlorination facilities and an effluent flow meter. Plant design peak flow is 0.16 MGD. As of July of 2021, IDEM found that the Thorntown WWTP is in significant noncompliance due to continuing ammonia-nitrogen effluent violations. As of May 2022, the Town of Lebanon is in the process of designing and building a new WWTP.

The Western Boone School Corporation operates the Western Boone Junior-Senior High School Wastewater Treatment Plant, a minor semi-public wastewater treatment plant. The permittee is

authorized to discharge to Riggins Ditch in accordance with the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in the permit. In a November 2016 inspection, IDEM noted that the operation was rated as unsatisfactory due to their current flow meter not reading properly. IDEM also noted that Western Boone Junior High School self-reported violations of the effluent limits for pH and BOD. Western Boone Junior High has since worked to mitigate these issues and in October of 2021 received a Satisfactory Compliance evaluation.

Nucor Steel Corp operates a privately owned facility that manufactures steel. At this facility, plant operations result in an average discharge of 0.147 million gallons per day of noncontact cooling water in Walnut Fork via Eperson Ditch in Montgomery County. In a December 2021 inspection, IDEM noted that the operation was rated as unsatisfactory and noted that receiving waters appearance was rated as unsatisfactory due to excessive solids noted in the receiving stream and turbidity at the outfall.

2.6.4 Unsewered Areas

Approximately 224 acres of unsewered, dense housing were identified within the watershed (Figure 11). This area includes the towns of Advance and Ulen, which are unsewered. Areas that have at least 25 houses within a square mile outside of the sanitary district boundaries were classified as dense, unsewered areas.

2.7 Hydrology

Watershed streams, reservoirs, legal drains, floodplains, wetlands, storm drains, groundwater, subsurface conveyances, and manmade drainage channels all contribute to the watershed's hydrology. Each component moves water into, out of, or through the system. Their contributions will be covered in further detail in subsequent sections.

2.7.1 Watershed Streams

The Upper Sugar Creek Watershed contains approximately 604.2 miles of perennial streams and regulated drains with an additional 199.6 miles of tile drains, underground pipes and artificial channels (Figure 12). Of these, approximately 167.8 miles are regulated drains, 436.4 miles are streams and 199.6 miles are tile drains. The majority of streams in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed are not regulated. It should be noted that regulated drains are maintained by the county surveyor's office and all of the regulated drains within the watershed have both a regular maintenance fund and a regular maintenance schedule. Maintenance practices can include dredging with large construction equipment to maintain flow, debris removal, and vegetation management both within the regulated drain and the riparian zone. As these waterbodies are subject to periodic cleaning, it is important to work with the county surveyor to establish priorities for these waterbodies in terms of water quality improvement and erosion control. Each time a ditch is cleaned out or maintained, this action increases the amount of sediment going downstream towards the mainstem of Upper Sugar Creek. The unnamed streams consist of drains, and private pipes and tiles.

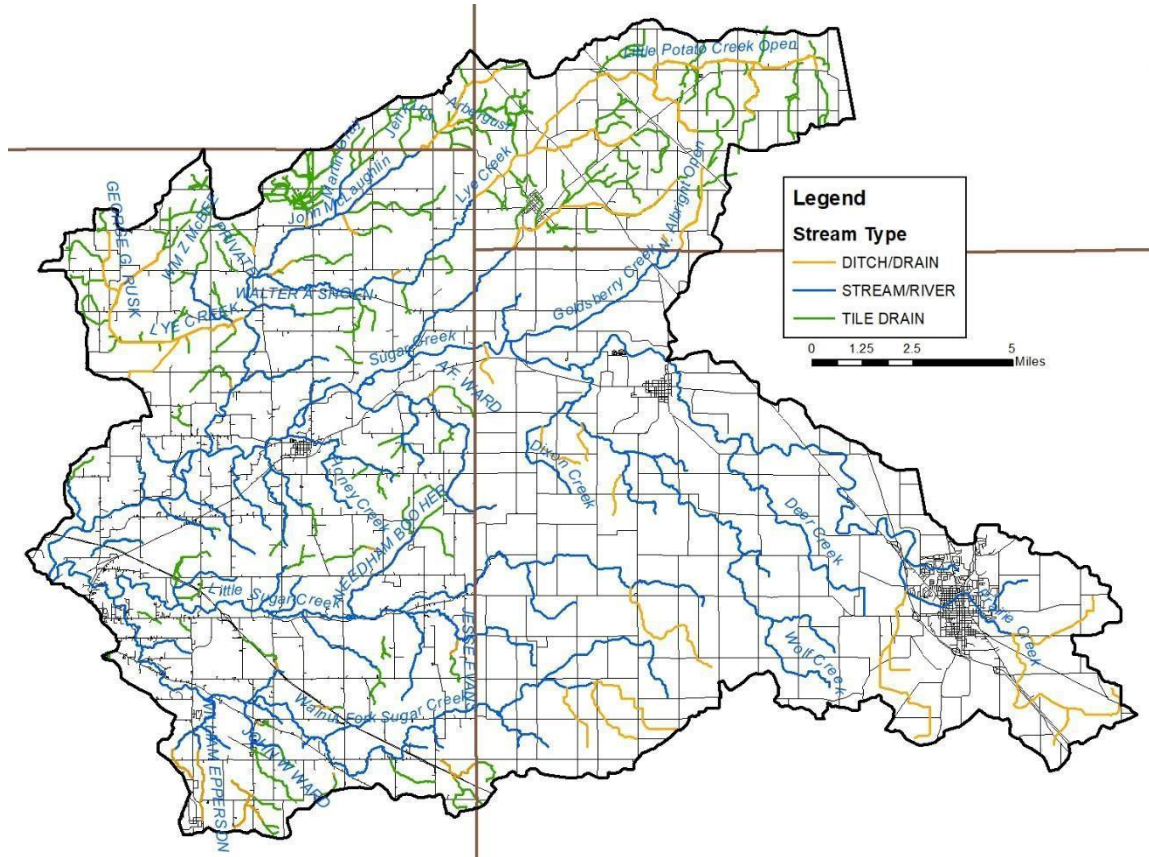


Figure 12. Waterbodies by type in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. Note legal drains from Boone County are not included in this map (10 May 2022).

Sugar Creek flows 22.6 miles from the confluence with Prairie Creek to the mouth of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. The major tributaries to Upper Sugar Creek include Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek, Prairie Creek, Little Sugar Creek, Little Potato Creek, Wolf Creek, With Creek, Bowers Creek, Deer Creek and Goldsberry Creek (Table 6). Many additional named streams, creeks and legal drains are present in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. Upper Sugar Creek from the tailwaters to the mouth is used for recreational kayaking and canoeing as well as fishing, swimming, and aesthetic enjoyment. Several tributaries to Upper Sugar Creek are also used for canoeing, kayaking, fishing and aesthetic enjoyment. Stakeholders are concerned with maintaining the recreational value of the creeks and have some concerns because portions of the watershed have been designated as impaired by IDEM for *E. coli*, nutrients, impaired biotic communities and mercury and PCBs in fish tissue.

Table 6. Named streams in the Upper Sugar Creek watershed.

Stream Name	Length (mi)	Stream Name	Length (mi)
Bowers Creek	8.8204	Lucas Ditch	1.5643
Cross Ditch	2.3426	Lye Creek	7.3932
Deer Creek	8.36	Lye Creek Drain	3.3244
Dixon Creek	4.2774	Mann Ditch	1.8982
Edlin Ditch	0.1145	Nagle Ditch	2.2796
Goldsberry Creek	8.0447	Needham Booher Ditch	0.8494
Gray Ditch	0.9058	Prairie Creek	24.8382
Hazel Creek	7.7174	Sanitary Ditch	1.5883
Higgins Ditch	4.2787	Shaw Ditch	3.817
Honey Creek	4.6885	Sugar Creek	22.6237
Isenhour Ditch	2.9247	Walnut Fork Sugar Creek	28.0139
Little Creek	4.1574	Withe Creek	10.2797
Little Potato Creek	20.6866	Wolf Creek	16.0815
Little Sugar Creek	22.3315		

2.7.2 Lakes, Ponds and Impoundments

There are 252 lakes and ponds in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. Most of these are likely farm ponds used for aesthetics, flood control, fishing and limited recreation. All of the lakes are under 10 acres and only two of which are named: Pennington & Norman lakes. These provide local swimming holes, recreational boating options and localized fishing as well as providing water storage and retention to assist with flooding. There are currently no dams (lowhead or otherwise) in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. Of note, the Sugar Creek lowhead dam that was recently removed is located on Sugar Creek immediately downstream of this watershed.

2.7.3 Floodplains

Flooding is a common hazard that can affect a local area or an entire river basin. Increased imperviousness, encroachment on the floodplain, deforestation, stream obstruction, tiling, or failure of a flood control structure all are mechanisms by which flooding occurs. Impacts of flooding include property and inventory damage, utility damage and service disruption, bridge or road impasses, streambank erosion and riparian vegetation loss, water quality degradation, and channel or riparian area modification.

Floodplains are lands adjacent to streams, rivers, and other waterbodies that provide temporary storage for water. These systems act as nurseries for wildlife, offer green space for humans and wildlife, improve water quality, and buffer the waterbody from adjacent land uses. Local stakeholders are concerned about impacts to floodplains from development, lack of landowner maintenance, and soil erosion and deposition within the floodplain.

Figure 13 details the locations of floodplains within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. Floodplain remains among the mainstem of Sugar Creek. There are also narrow floodplains that lie adjacent to Little Sugar Creek, Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek and Prairie Creek. Approximately 5% (9,178.0 acres) of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed lies within the 100-year floodplain (Figure 13). This 100-year floodplain is composed of three regions:

- Zone A is the area inundated during a 100-year flood event for which no base flood elevations (BFE) have been established. The Upper Sugar Creek Watershed has very little floodplain; Of the land within Zone A, floodplain constitutes nearly 7,251 acres (3.5% of the watershed).
- Zone AE is the area inundated during a 100-year flood event for which BFEs have been determined. The chance of flooding in Zone AE is the same as the chance of flooding in Zone A; however, floodplain boundaries in Zone A are approximated, while those in Zone AE are based on detailed hydraulic models which allows Zone AE floodplains to be more accurate. Nearly 2,349 acres (1.14%) of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed floodplain is in Zone AE.
- Zone X includes areas outside the 100-year and 500-year floodplains which have a 1% chance of flooding to a depth of one foot of water. No BFEs are available for these areas and no flood insurance is required.

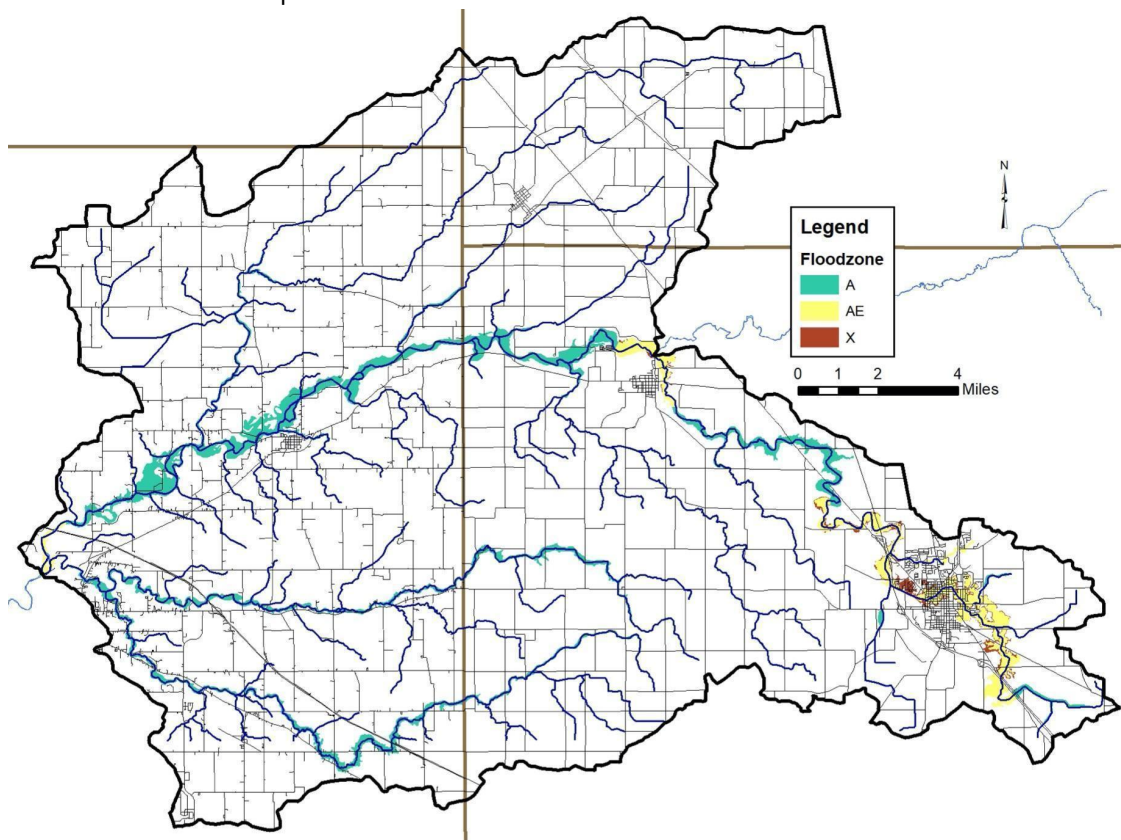


Figure 13. Floodplain locations within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

2.7.4 Wetlands

Approximately 25% of Indiana was covered by wetlands prior to European settlement (IDEM, 2007). Overall, 85% of wetlands have been lost resulting in Indiana ranking fourth in the nation in terms of percentage of wetland loss. Wetlands provide numerous valuable functions that are necessary for the health of a watershed and waterbodies. Wetlands play critical roles in protecting water quality, moderating water quantity, and providing habitat. Wetland vegetation adjacent to waterways stabilizes shorelines and streambanks, prevents erosion, and limits sediment transport to waterbodies. Additionally, wetlands have the capacity to increase stormwater detention capacity, increase stormwater attenuation, and moderate low water levels or flow volumes by allowing groundwater to slowly seep back into waterbodies. These benefits help to reduce flooding and erosion. Wetlands also serve as high-quality natural areas providing breeding grounds for a variety of wildlife. They are

typically diverse ecosystems which can provide recreational opportunities such as fishing, hiking, boating, and bird watching. It should be noted that natural wetlands are regulated through the IDEM and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers while USDA has jurisdiction over wetlands on agricultural fields. Any modification to wetlands requires permits from these agencies.

Wetlands cover 5,612.7 acres, or 7.7%, of the watershed. When hydric soil coverage (67,938 acres) is used as an estimate of historic wetland coverage, it becomes apparent that more than 93% of wetlands have been modified or lost over time. This represents more than 62,325 acres of wetland loss within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. As commodity prices continue to go up and down, area land values remain high and as a result, individuals are spending a great deal of money to drain small natural wetlands in their fields in order to be able to farm that additional couple acres of land as it is cheaper to tile it than to buy ground already in production.

Figure 14 shows the current extent of wetlands within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. Wetlands displayed in Figure 14 results from compilation efforts by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the National Wetland Inventory (NWI). The NWI was not intended to map specific wetland boundaries that would compare exactly with boundaries derived from ground surveys. As such, NWI boundaries are not exact and should be considered to be estimates of wetland coverage. Using this map will help us to identify which portions of the watershed would make ideal candidates for wetland restoration efforts which would reduce the amount of sediment and nutrients reaching the creek, as well as helping to restore the natural hydrology of the area which could help to reduce flooding impacts locally.

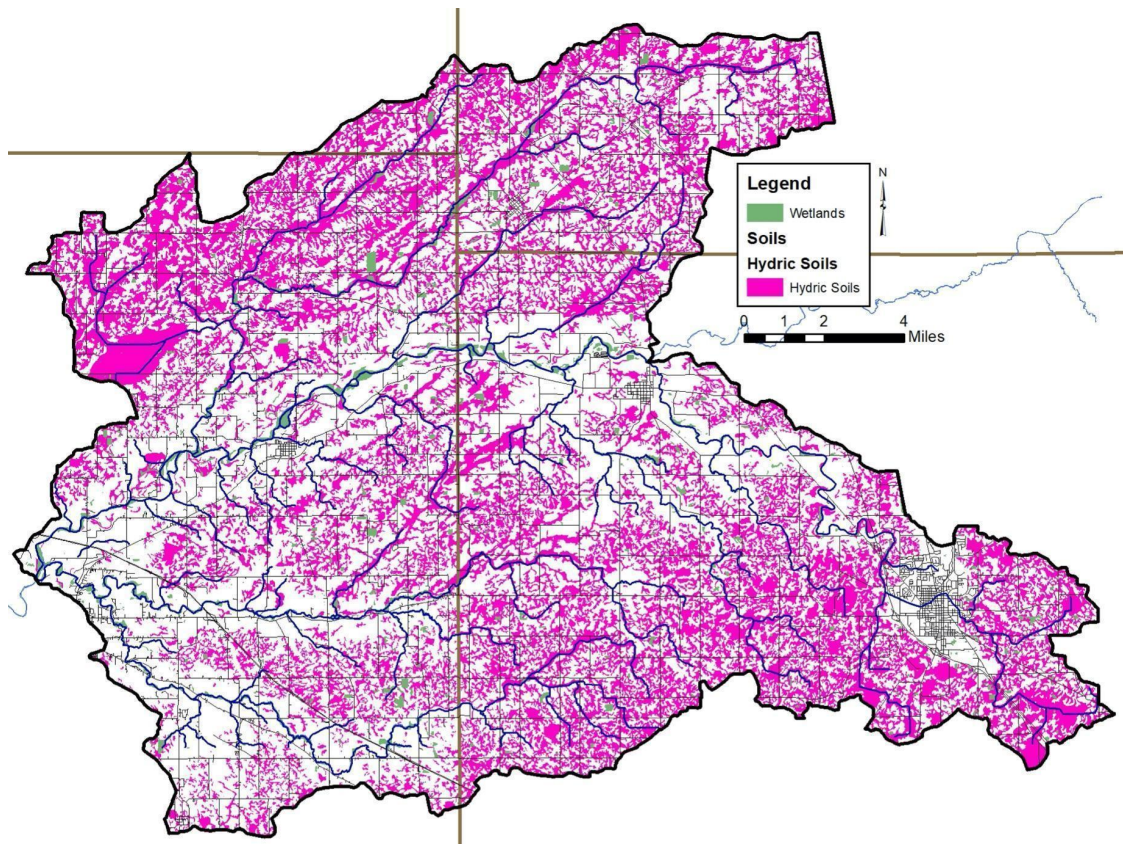


Figure 14. Wetland and hydric soils (historic wetland) locations within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. Source: USFWS, 2017.

2.7.5 Stormwater and Storm Drains

Under natural conditions, the majority of precipitation is allowed to infiltrate the soil and recharge groundwater resources. The volume of infiltration and groundwater recharge diminishes as development increases. To handle the large volume of precipitation falling in urban areas, stormwater systems have been constructed. Storm drain systems are present in most urban areas throughout the watershed. There is one municipal separate storm sewer system (MS₄) in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. MS₄s are defined as a conveyance or system of conveyances owned by a state, city, town or other public entity that discharges to waters of the United States and is designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water. Regulated conveyance systems include roads with drains, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, storm drains, piping, channels, ditches, tunnels and conduits. It does not include combined sewer overflows (CSOs) and publicly owned treatment works. Figure 15 details the MS₄ boundaries for the City of Lebanon (17.3 square miles). It should be noted that the only MS₄ in this watershed resides in Lebanon which is located in the Sanitary Creek-Prairie Creek Subwatershed. Its permit ID is #INR040113. More than 17 square miles of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed are located in one of the one designated MS₄ community. Rule 5 plan review and monthly inspections are handled by City of Lebanon MS₄ staff and contractors. Any inspections and enforcement are handled on a case-by-case basis.

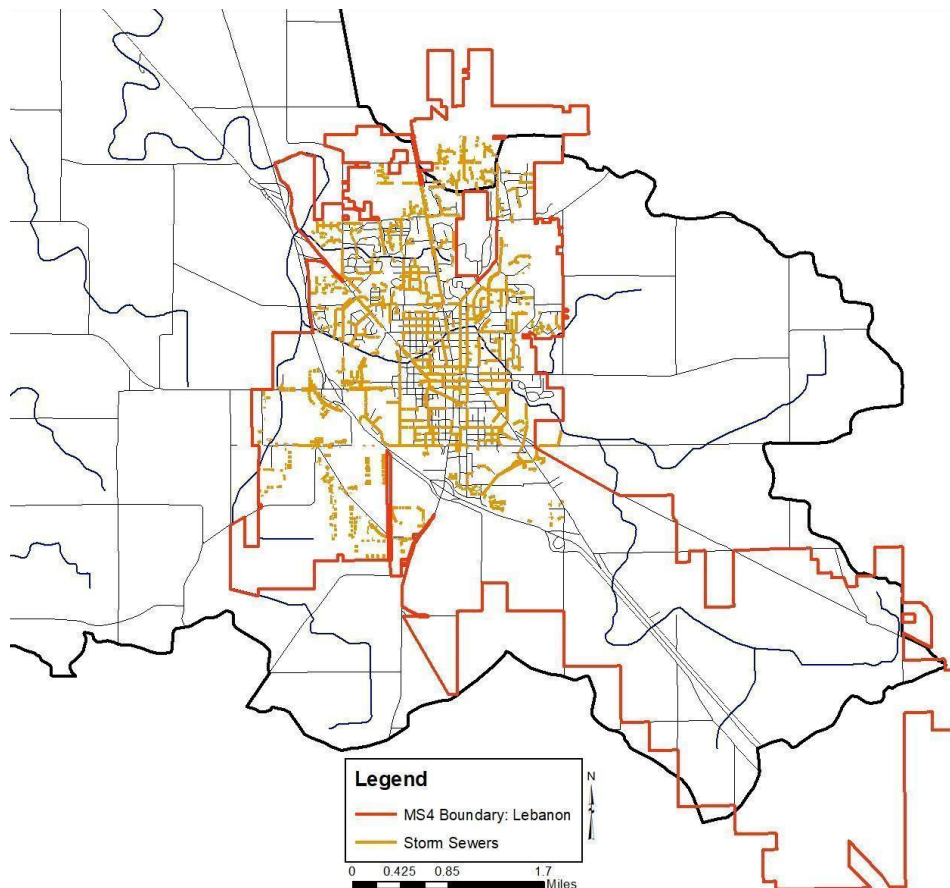


Figure 15. MS₄ boundaries for the city of Lebanon, located within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

2.7.6 Wellfields/Groundwater Sensitivity

Recharge to the bedrock aquifer occurs at bedrock outcrops where precipitation enters the aquifer directly or indirectly via unconsolidated deposits. Table 7 lists wellhead protection areas within and adjacent to the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. Potential pollution from construction, sewage outfalls or overflows, illegal dumping, agriculture, and stormwater runoff must be avoided or controlled due to the recharge of these aquifers from runoff and river water.

Table 7. Wellhead protection areas in and adjacent to the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

County	PWSID	System name	Population
Boone	5206001	Advance Water Works	500
Boone	5206003	Lebanon Utilities	16098
Boone	5206005	Thorntown Utilities	1600
Clinton	5212001	Colfax Water Company	690
Clinton	5212002	Country Estate Mobile Home Park	90
Montgomery	5254003	Darlington Water	850
Montgomery	5254005	Indiana American Water - Crawfordsville	15,093
Montgomery	5254007	Linden Water Department	759
Montgomery	5254015	Indian Forb Mobile Estates	60
Montgomery	5254019	Country View Estates	30

2.8 Natural History

Geology, climate, geographic location, and soils all factor into shaping the native flora and fauna which occurs in a particular area. Categorization of these floral and faunal communities has been completed by a number of ecologists since the earliest efforts by Coulter in 1886. Since this time, Petty and Jackson (1966) identified regional communities; Homoya et al. (1985) classified Indiana into natural regions, while Omernik and Gallant (1988) categorized Indiana into ecoregions.

2.8.1 Natural and Ecoregion Description

According to Homoya et al.'s (1985) classification of natural regions in Indiana, the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed lies within the Central Till Plain Natural Region. The Central Till Plain natural region is the largest natural region in the state and is home to several glacial features and moraines. It is characterized by moderately thick loess over Wisconsinan till. This region is also what Homoya refers to as a "concentrated melting pot of species with northern, southern, eastern and western affinities." This region could be further classified into two sub-regions. The first is the Tipton Till Plain, which consists of nearly flat to gently rolling glacial plain traversed by several low terminal moraines. Mainly ground-moraine deposits with some end-moraine, valley-train, and outwash-plain deposits cover much of the Tipton Till Plain. Sand and gravel deposits are found along all major and many minor streams within the Tipton Till Plain and originate from the Wisconsinan outwash. Some areas of the watershed have significant topographic relief due to postglacial stream erosion. These areas comprise the second sub-region: the Entrenched Valley Section. The Entrenched Valley covers the confluence and mainstem of the lower portion of Sugar Creek, Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek and Little Sugar Creek. This sub-region is covered by Pennsylvanian, Devonian, Silurian and Mississippian bedrock outcrops which form cliffs and valleys along the riverine systems. This sub-region is fairly diverse as it is also covered with prairie, gravel-hill prairie, fen, marsh, savannas, cliff, seep springs and ponds. Streams of this sub-region are typically medium-gradient, relatively clear, and rocky. The Upper Sugar Creek Watershed also lies in the Eastern Corn Belt Plains (Loamy, High Lime Till Plains) Ecoregion as defined by Omernik and Gallant (1988).

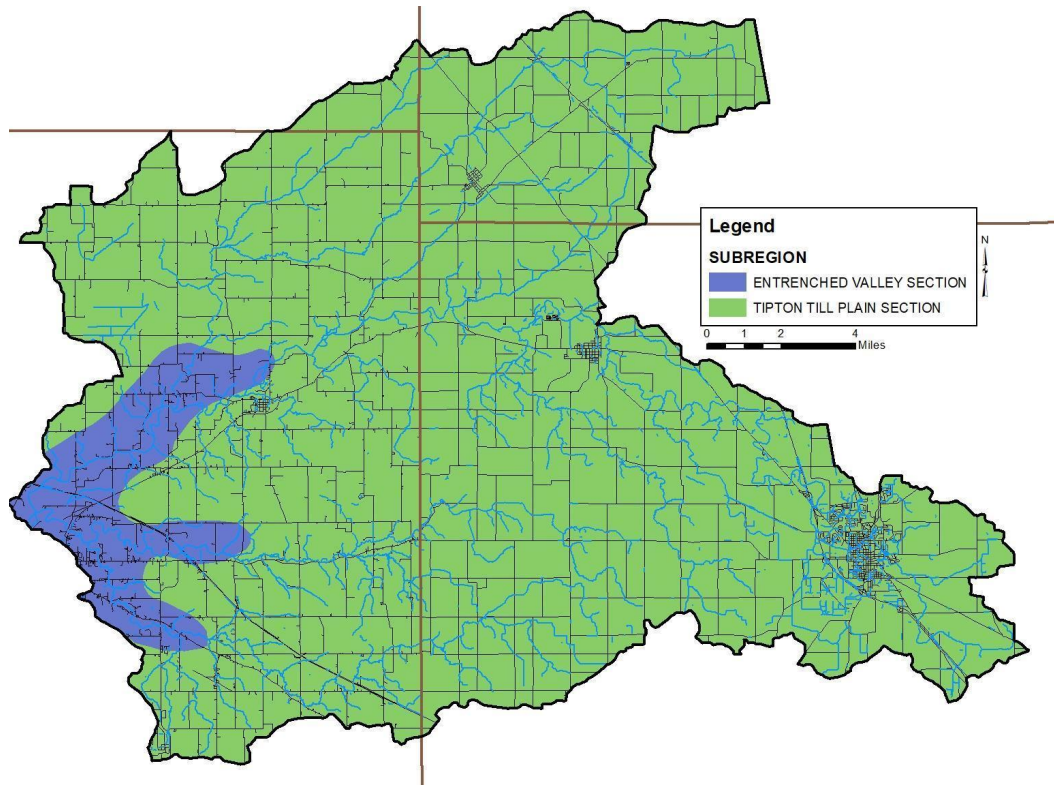


Figure 16. Level 5 natural region in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

2.8.2 Wildlife Populations and Pets

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) is tasked with managing wildlife populations throughout the state. In order to complete this task, the IDNR must have an idea of the population density within specific areas, counties, or regions. The most recent survey of wildlife populations for which data are publicly available occurred in 2005. Those densities are shown in Table 8 with deer, squirrels and turkey being the most common wildlife present within the region. It should be noted that these numbers could both underestimate and overestimate populations within the watershed. Densities are recorded based on animal observations per 1000 hours of overall observation. If observations areas are not equally spread throughout the region, over or underestimates of the populations could occur. Likewise, animals are not likely equally distributed throughout the region; therefore, the regional density may again over or underestimate the true density of the animal in question. Nonetheless, these estimates provide the best guess at wildlife densities. Wildlife waste will be an issue in the more natural, forested or wetland portions of the watershed.

Table 8. Surrogate estimates of wildlife density in the IDNR north central region, which includes the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

Animal	2005 Population Observation (per 1000 hours of observation)
Beaver	0.4
Bobcat	1.2
Bobwhite	38.6
Coyote	43.4
Deer	806.3
Fox squirrel	572
Gray fox	1.2
Gray squirrel	156.3
Grouse	4
Domestic cat	12.3
Muskrat	0.8
Opossum	14.7
Rabbit	19.9
Raccoon	41.8
Red fox	3.6
Skunk	7.6
Turkey	255.8

Source: Plowman, 2006.

Pet populations can affect pathogen levels similar to the impacts provided by wildlife. While a count of pets for the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed was not completed, numbers can be estimated using statistics reported in the 2012 U.S. Pet Ownership & Demographics Sourcebook. Specifically, the Sourcebook reports that on average 36.5 percent of households own dogs and 30.4 percent of households own cats. Typically, the average number of pets per household is 1.6 dogs and 2.1 cats. However, pets are likely only a significant source of E. coli in population centers including Lebanon, Darlington, Colfax, and Thorntown. The estimated number of domestic pets in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed is based on the average number of pets per household multiplied by the population of the watershed resulting in a suggested population of 14,577 cats and 12,805 dogs. Pet waste issues are more predominant in the urban areas noted above but are also present in any residential parcel.

2.8.3 Endangered Species

The Indiana Natural Heritage Data Center, part of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Nature Preserves, maintains a database documenting the presence of endangered, threatened, or rare species; high-quality natural communities; and natural areas in Indiana. The database originated as a tool to document the presence of special species and significant natural areas and to assist with management of said species and areas where high-quality ecosystems are present. The database is populated using individual observations which serve as historical documentation or as sightings occur; no systematic surveys occur to maintain the database.

The state of Indiana uses the following definitions to list species:

- *Endangered*: Any species whose prospects for survival or recruitment with the state are in immediate jeopardy and are in danger of disappearing from the state. This includes all species

classified as endangered by the federal government which occur in Indiana. Plants currently known to occur on five or fewer sites in the state are considered endangered.

- *Threatened*: Any species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future. This includes all species classified as threatened by the federal government which occur in Indiana. Plants currently known to occur on six to ten sites in the state are considered threatened.
- *Rare*: Plants and insects currently known to occur on eleven to twenty sites.

In total, 53 observations of listed species and/or high-quality natural communities occurred within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed (Figure 17; Davis, personal communication). These observations include 11 invertebrates including five mollusk species, four vascular plants, 30 vertebrate animals, including one bat species, 20 birds, two badgers, one snake and one turtle as well as seven terrestrial high-quality natural communities. State endangered species include the Upland Sandpiper, Marsh Wren, Sedge Wren, Least Bittern, Loggerhead Shrike, Black-crowned Night Heron, Virginia Rail, Cerulean Warbler, Indiana Bat and Kirtland’s Snake. State threatened species include the Butternut and Bog Bluegrass. The Central Till Plain Flatwoods, Wet-mesic Floodplain forest, mesic prairie and Circumneutral Seep rate as high-quality natural communities. Appendix B includes the database results for the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed, as well as county-wide listings for Tippecanoe, Boone, Montgomery, and Clinton Counties.

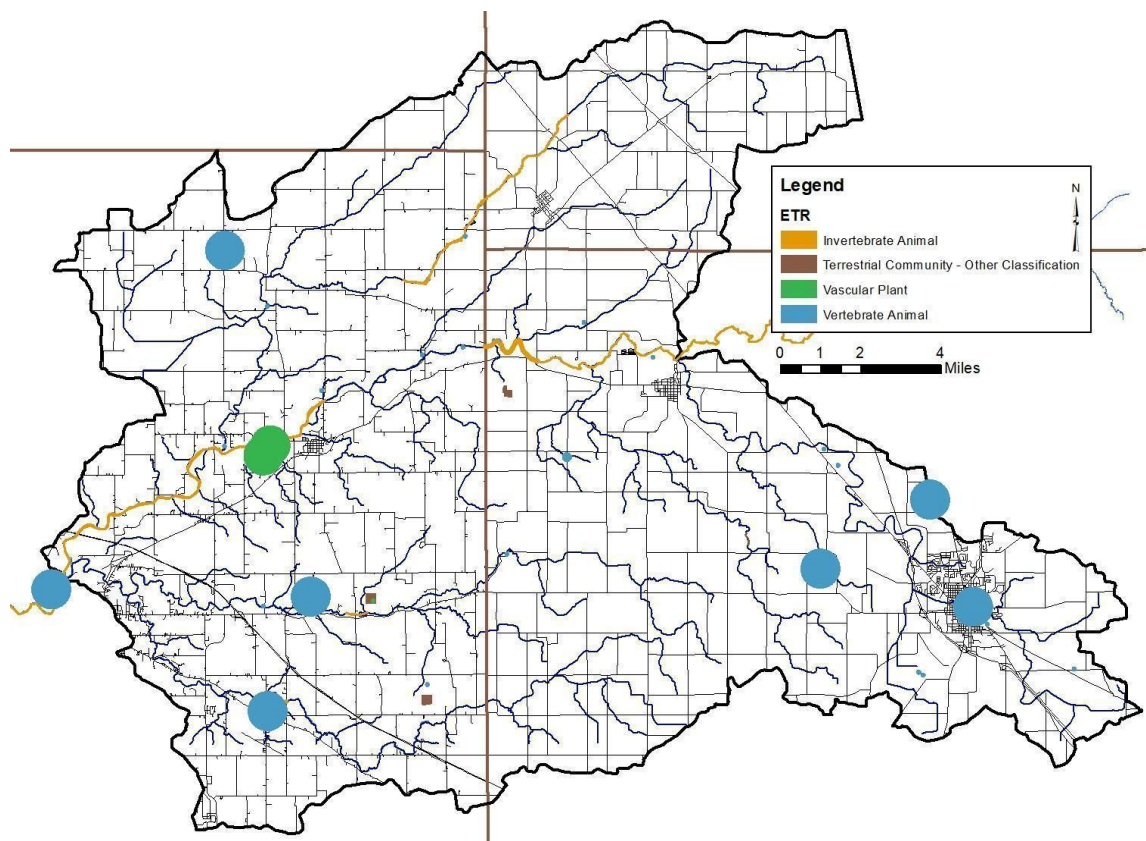


Figure 17. Locations of special species and high-quality natural areas observed in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. Source: Davis, 2022.

2.8.4 Recreational Resources and Significant Natural Areas

A variety of recreational opportunities and natural areas exist within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. Recreational opportunities include parks, fish and wildlife areas, nature preserves, fairgrounds, golf courses, racetracks, and school grounds (Table 9, Figure 18). There are several significant natural areas located within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. The Indiana DNR and Darlington Park Board maintain, preserve and protect these properties. The IDNR provides access to Hazel Creek, Sugar Creek and other streams. Additional recreational opportunities exist at various schools, golf complexes and recreational facilities.

Table 9. Natural areas in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

Natural Area	County	Organization	Access
Calvert and Porter Woods Nature Preserve	Montgomery	IDNR	Restricted
Calvert and Porter Woods Managed Area	Montgomery	IDNR	Restricted
Old School Park	Montgomery	Darlington Park Board	Restricted

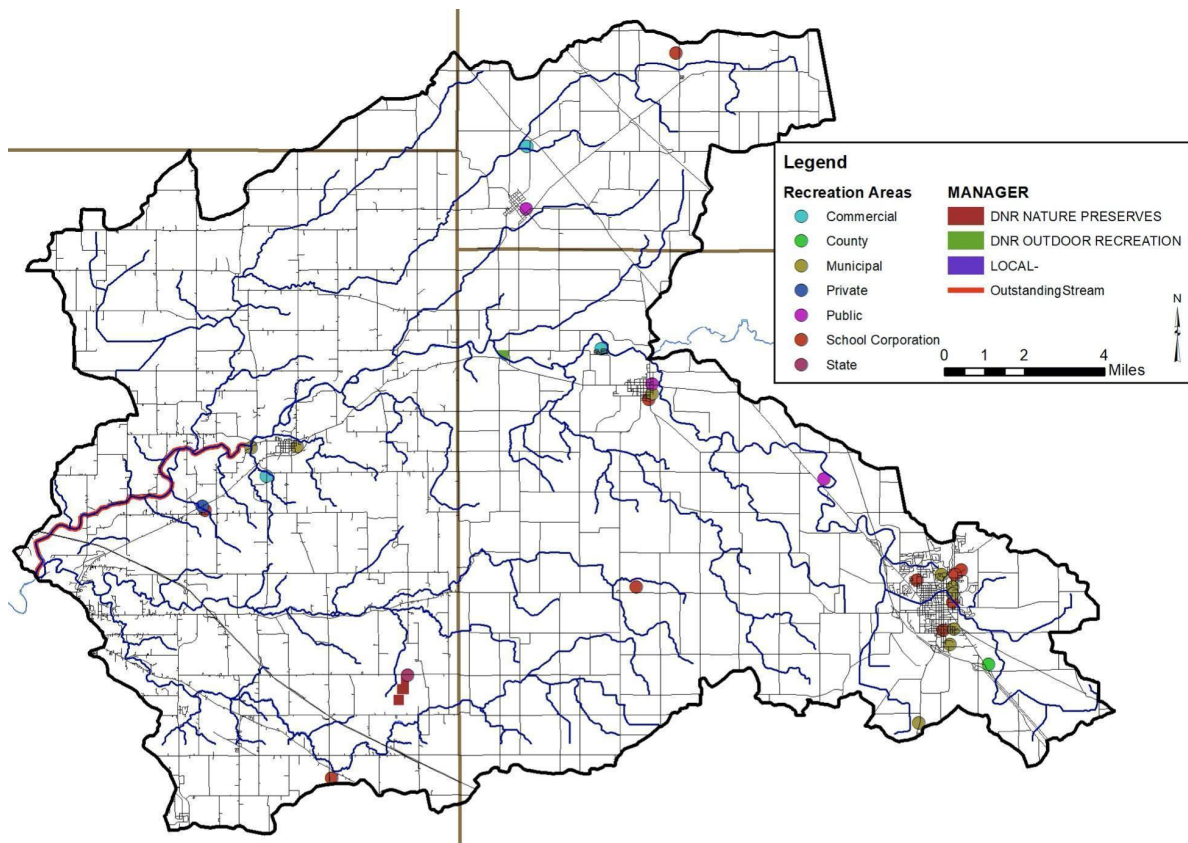


Figure 18. Recreational opportunities and natural areas in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

2.9 Land Use

Water quality is greatly influenced by land use both past and present. Different land uses contribute different contaminants to surface waters. As water flows across agricultural lands, it can pick up pesticides, fertilizers, nutrients, sediment, pathogens, and manure, to name a few. However, when water flows across parking lots or from rooftops it not only picks up motor oil, grease, transmission fluid, sediment, and nutrients, but it reaches a waterbody faster than water flowing over natural or agricultural land. Hard or impervious surfaces present in parking lots or on rooftops create a barrier

between surface and groundwater. This barrier limits the infiltration of surface water into the groundwater system resulting in increased rates of transport from the point of impact on the land to the nearest waterbody.

2.9.1 Current Land Use

Today, the majority of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed is covered by cultivated crop (86%; Table 10, Figure 19). Developed open space and low, medium and high density developed land covers 8% of the watershed. Forested land use covers 5% of the watershed. Grassland, open water, and wetlands cover the remaining 1% of the watershed.

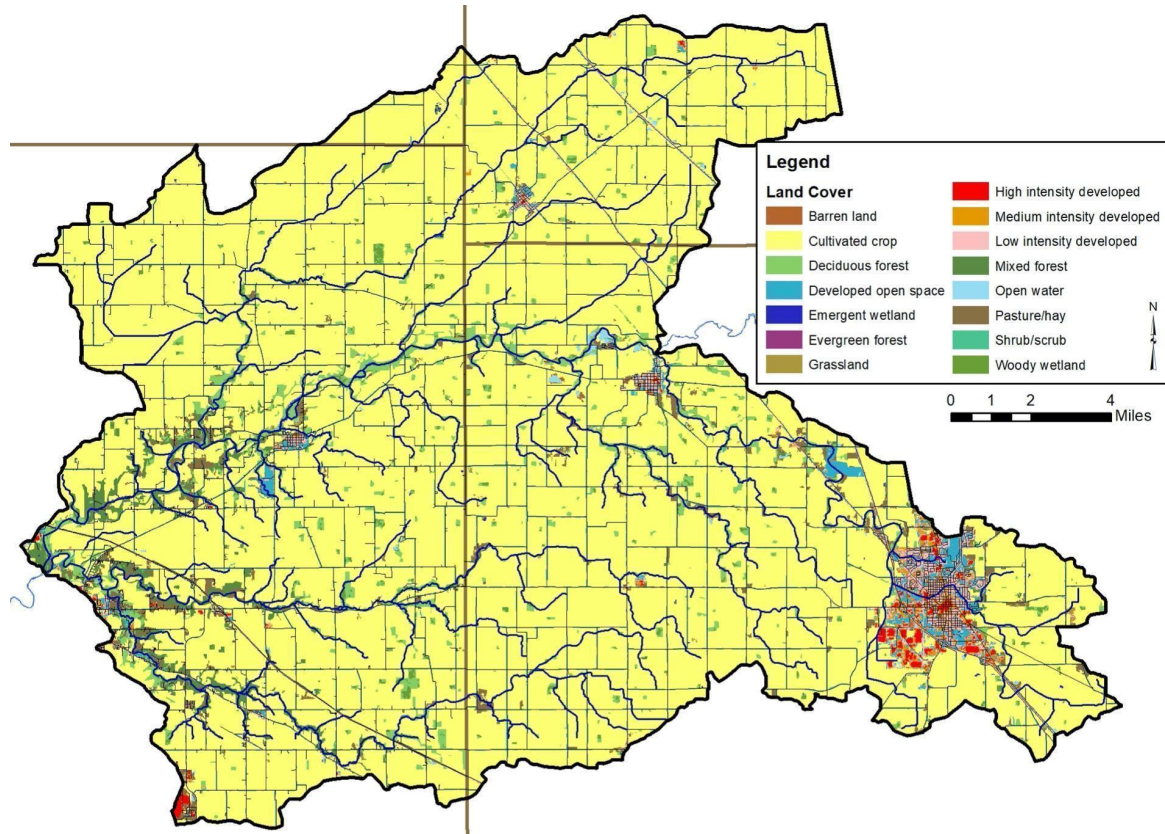


Figure 19. Land use in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. Source: NLCD, 2016.

Table 10. Detailed land use in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

Classification	Area (acres)	Percent of Watershed
Cultivated crop	172,219.5	84.2%
Developed open space	9,624.8	4.7%
Deciduous forest	7,142.4	3.5%
Low intensity developed	3,918.7	1.9%
Mixed forest	3,593.3	1.8%
Pasture/hay	3,041.7	1.5%
Woody wetland	1,488.4	0.7%
Medium intensity developed	1,318.6	0.6%
High intensity developed	744.4	0.4%
Grassland	671.4	0.3%
Open water	426.4	0.2%
Emergent wetland	258.5	0.1%
Barren land	41.6	<0.1%
Evergreen forest	33.9	<0.1%
Shrub/scrub	17.6	<0.1%
Entire Watershed	204,541.8	100.0%

Source: USGS, 2016

2.9.2 Agricultural Land Use

Individuals are concerned about the impact of agricultural practices on water quality. Specifically, the volume of exposed soil entering adjacent waterbodies, the prevalence of tilled fields and thus the transport of chemicals into waterbodies, the use of agricultural chemicals and the volume of manure applied via small animal farms and through confined animal feeding operations are concerning to local residents. Each of these issues will be discussed in further detail below.

Tillage Transect

Tillage transect information data for Boone, Clinton, Montgomery and Tippecanoe Counties were compiled for 2021 (Table 11; ISDA, 2021A-D). As reported by ISDA, members of Indiana’s Conservation Partnership (ICP) conduct a field survey of tillage methods. A tillage transect is an on-the-ground survey that identifies the types of tillage systems farmers are using and long-term trends of conservation tillage adoption using GPS technology, plus a statistically reliable model for estimating farm management and related annual trends. It is however, likely an underestimate of the actual use of tillage due to the early spring nature of the transect occurring. Table 11 provides the number of acres and percent of acres on which conservation tillage was utilized for each county by corn and soybeans.

Table 11. Conservation tillage data as identified by county tillage transect data for corn and soybeans (ISDA, 2021).

County	Corn (acres)	Corn (%)	Soybeans (acres)	Soybeans (%)
Boone	3,663	4%	8,868	9%
Clinton	7,313	7%	6,388	6%
Montgomery	6,424	5%	4,866	4%
Tippecanoe	8,256	8%	12,150	13%

Agricultural Chemical Usage

Agricultural pesticides and fertilizers are commonly applied to row crops in Indiana. These chemicals can be carried into adjacent waterbodies through surface runoff and via tile drainage. This is especially an issue if a storm occurs prior to the chemicals being broken down and used by the crops.

Data for chemical usage on an individual county or watershed level are not currently collected. Rather, data is collected for the state as a whole in two forms. First, the National Agricultural Statistics Survey (NASS) collects information on chemical usage, number of applications per year, type of chemical applied, and the application rate. These data were last collected in 2006 (NASS, 2006). Additionally, NASS collects farmland data for the number of acres in agricultural production by type (i.e. corn, soybeans, grains) by county (NASS, 2021). These data indicate that corn (427,726 acres planted in Tippecanoe, Montgomery, Boone and Clinton counties) and soybeans (420,111 acres planted in Tippecanoe, Montgomery, Boone and Clinton counties) are the two primary crops grown in the watershed.

Nitrogen is more typically applied to corn than to soybeans. Soybeans have symbiotic bacteria on their roots that act as nitrogen fixers, which means that they pull the nitrogen that they need from the atmosphere then convert it into a form which they can use. Corn does not fix nitrogen; therefore, nitrogen needs to be applied. Nitrogen is typically applied twice in Indiana – once at or before planting and a second time when corn reaches approximately one foot in height (NASS, 2007). Fall application of nitrogen also occurs and is particularly problematic. Agricultural data indicate that corn receives 93% of the nitrogen applied in the state and 87% of the phosphorus. For these reasons, nutrient calculations were only completed for corn as applications to soybeans are likely negligible. Based on these data, it is estimated that 31,523 tons of nitrogen and 15,593 tons of phosphorus are applied annually within the counties in which the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed is located (Table 12).

Table 12. Agricultural nutrient usage for corn in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed counties.

Nutrient	Acres of Corn	% of Area Applied	Applications (#/year)	Rate/Application (lb/acre)	Total Applied/Year (tons)
Nitrogen	427,726	100	2.2	67	31,523
Phosphorus	427,726	93	1.4	56	15,593

Source: NASS, 2007; NASS, 2021

Pesticides are also used on crops grown in Indiana. The Office of the Indiana State Chemist indicates that the two predominant herbicide active ingredients applied are atrazine and glyphosate. Atrazine is most commonly applied as a corn herbicide, while glyphosate is used on both corn and soybean fields as an herbicide. NASS indicates that in 2005, an average of 1.24 pounds of atrazine and 0.6 pounds of glyphosate were applied per acre of corn, and 0.73 pounds of glyphosate were applied per acre of soybeans (NASS, 2006). Using these rates, we estimated that a little over 265 tons of atrazine and approximately 281 tons of glyphosate are applied to cropland in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed counties annually (Table 13).

Table 13. Agricultural herbicide usage in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed counties.

Crop	Acres	Application Rate (lb/acre)	Total Applied (lbs)	Total Applied/Year (tons)
Corn (Atrazine)	427,726	1.24	530,381	265
Corn (Glyphosate)	427,726	0.6	256,636	128
Soybeans (Glyphosate)	420,111.54	0.73	306,681	153

Source: NASS, 2006; NASS, 2021

Confined Feeding Operations and Hobby Farms

A mixture of small, unregulated and larger, regulated livestock operations are found within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. Small farms are those which house less than 300 animals, while larger farms that house large numbers of animals for longer than 45 days per year are regulated by IDEM as confined feeding operations (CFO) or concentration animal feeding operations (CAFO). These regulations are based on the number and type of animals present. IDEM requires permit applications which document animal housing, manure storage and disposal, and nutrient management plans for farms which maintain 300 or more cows, 600 or more hogs, or 30,000 or more fowl. These facilities are considered confined feeding operations (CFO). There are 15 active confined feeding operations located in the watershed (Figure 20). In total, the facilities are permitted to house up to 51,875 finish steers, 20,175 pigs and 53,800 turkeys. In total, 202 small, unregulated animal farms containing more than 2,500 animals were identified during the windshield survey, which is most likely an underestimate of the actual number. These small “mini farms” contain small numbers of cattle, horses, pigs, sheep or goats, which could be sources of nutrients and *E. coli* as these animals exist on small acreage lots with limited ground cover. In total, approximately 128,400 animals per year are housed in CFOs and on unregulated farms in the watershed, generating approximately 550,759 tons of manure per year spread over the watershed. This volume of manure contains approximately 2,482,579 pounds of nitrogen, 1,896,758 pounds of phosphorus and 4.55E+16 col of *E. coli*.

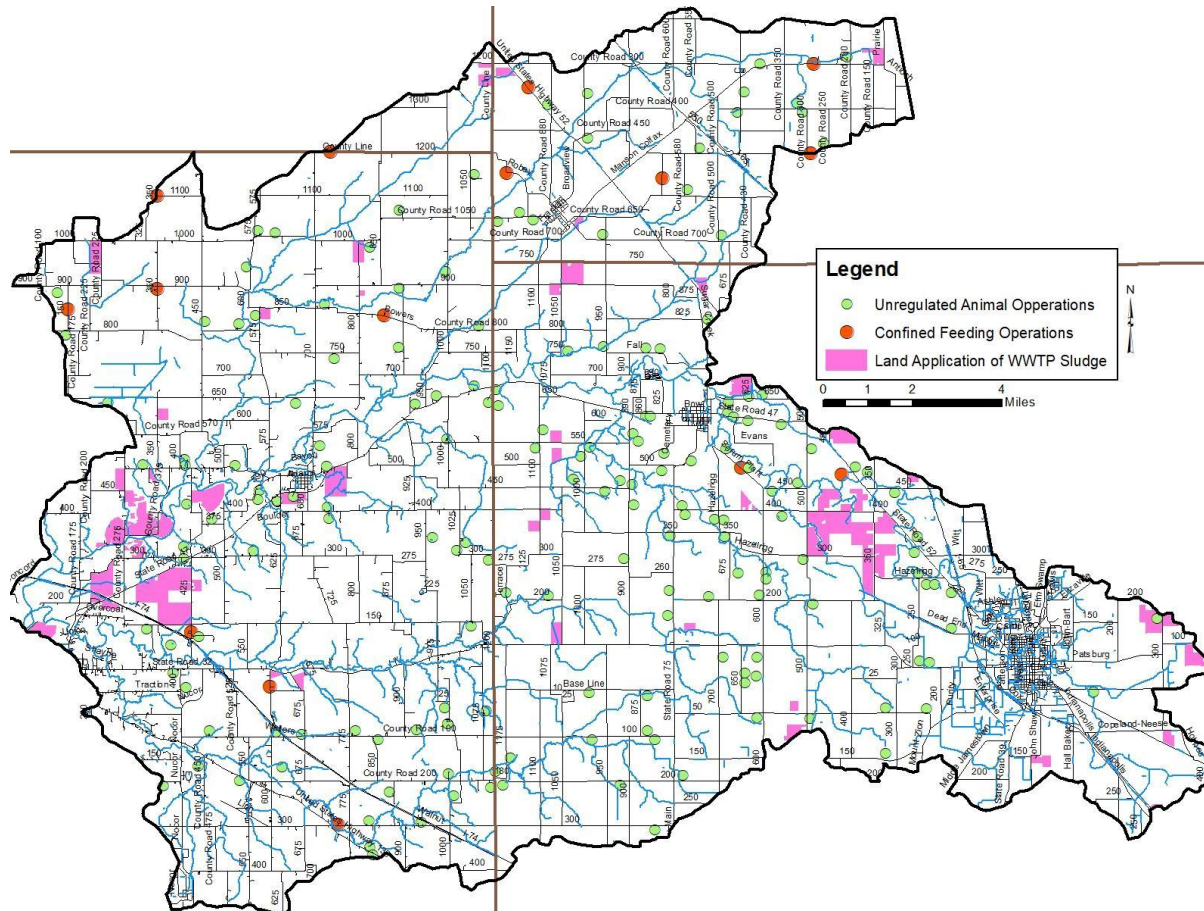


Figure 20. Confined feeding operation and unregulated animal farm locations within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

2.9.3 Natural Land Use

Natural land uses including forest, wetlands, and open water cover approximately 6% of the watershed. Approximately 9,210.0 acres or 5% of the watershed is covered by trees. Forest cover occurs adjacent to waterbodies throughout the watershed.

2.9.4 Urban Land Use

Urban land uses cover approximately 14,188.7 acres or nearly 8% of the watershed (Table 15). Most developed areas are associated with the City of Lebanon, the edge of the City of Crawfordsville, as well as the towns of Darlington, Colfax and Thorntown. Although this is only a small portion of the watershed, there are some significant issues related to the developed areas. Especially troublesome are issues related to failing septic systems, impervious surfaces, flooding and stormwater runoff that allow untreated sewage and stormwater to flow into the watershed during heavy rain events.

2.9.5 Impervious Surfaces

Impervious surfaces are hard surfaces that limit surface water from infiltrating into the land surface to become groundwater thereby creating high overland flow rates. Hard surfaces include concrete, asphalt, compacted soils, rooftops, and buildings or structures. In developed areas, land which was once permeable has been covered by hard, impervious surfaces. This results in rain which once

absorbed into the soil running off of rooftops and over pavement to enter the stream with not only higher velocity but also higher quantities of pollutants.

Overall, the watershed is covered by low levels of impervious surfaces. However, high impervious densities are present in the City of Lebanon and along roads throughout the watershed. In some areas of the watershed, including the City of Lebanon, individual drainages have much higher impervious coverage. Elvidge et al. (2004) indicated that streams in watersheds with greater than 10% impervious surfaces clearly exhibited degradation. The Center for Watershed Protection (CWP) identified similar impacts from impervious surface density on water quality. The CWP study indicates that stream ecology degradation begins with only 10% impervious cover in a watershed. Higher impervious surface coverage results in further impairments including water quality problems, increased bacteria concentrations, higher levels of toxic chemicals, high temperatures, and lower dissolved oxygen concentrations (CWP, 2003).

Urban Chemical Use

At least three golf courses including the Lebanon Trophy Club, Ulen Country Club, and Rocky Ridge Golf Club in Linnsburg are located in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. Regularly applied fertilizer is likely common on these golf courses as well as lawns in the MS₄ community of Lebanon. Urban pesticide and herbicide use has not been quantified for the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. However, studies of nitrogen sources in urban landscapes throughout the United States have found that nitrogen-based fertilizer typically represents the dominant nitrogen source in urban areas. A large proportion of the fertilizer nitrogen is incorporated into plant biomass or soil organic matter pools, with the latter accumulating in the system for years to decades (Raciti et al. 2011).

2.9.6 Legacy Pollutant Remediation Sites

Remediation sites including leaking underground storage tanks (LUST) and brownfields are present throughout the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed (Figure 21). Most of these sites are located within the developed areas of the watershed including the City of Lebanon and Towns of Thornton, Darlington and Colfax as well as along State Road 32 and 47 and Interstate 65. In total, 126 underground storage tanks of which 48 are considered LUST facilities and four brownfields are present within the watershed.

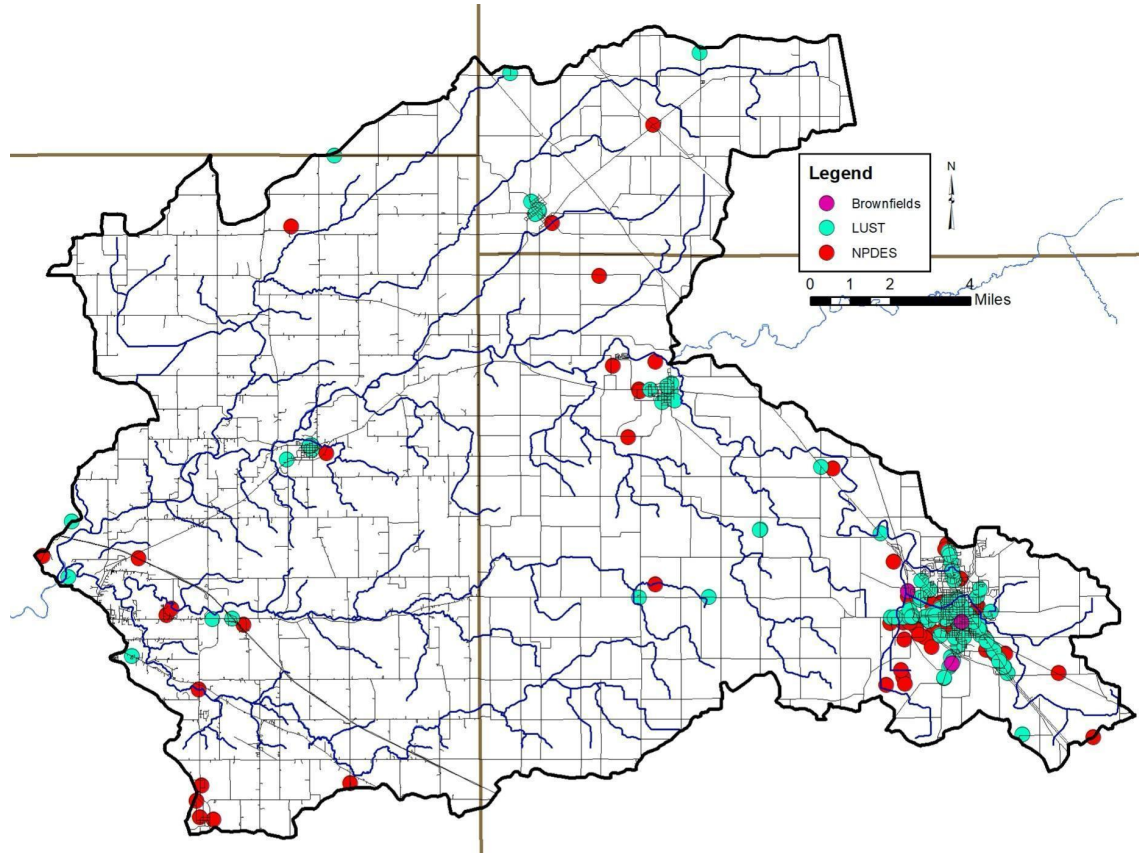


Figure 21. Industrial remediation and waste sites within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

2.10 Population Trends

The Upper Sugar Creek Watershed is a mix of relatively sparsely populated areas and urban centers in general. Lebanon, Darlington, Colfax and Thornton house the highest density populations. Table 14 details the population of each county in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. These data indicate that all four counties are growing – this is especially true for Boone County where the City of Lebanon continues to grow.

Table 14. Population data for counties in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

County	2000	2010	2020
Boone	46,415	56,914	66,875
Clinton	33,958	33,221	32,186
Montgomery	37,567	38,097	38,295
Tippecanoe	149,313	173,102	193,302

Tracking population changes within a watershed is challenging as data is published by counties and townships rather than watershed boundaries. Estimated populations in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed indicate that 64% of the population is rural residents while 36% of the population reside in urban locations. Table 15 displays estimated populations for the portion of each county located within the watershed (US Census data, 2010).

Table 15. Estimated watershed demographics for the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

County	2020 Population	Total Estimated Watershed Population	Total Estimated Watershed Urban Population	Total Estimated Watershed Rural Population	Percent of Total Watershed Population
Boone	66,875	27,420	17,163	10,257	41%
Clinton	32,186	3,934	787	3,147	12.2%
Montgomery	38,295	17,392	857	16,535	1.4%
Tippecanoe	193,302	2,630	0	2,630	45.4%
Total	330,658	51,376	18,807	33,044	100%

2.11 Planning Efforts in the Watershed

Multiple plans have encompassed portions of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed or areas which it drains or outlets into. Planning efforts include Upper Sugar Creek and Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek LARE Diagnostic studies, Lebanon Storm Drainage ordinance, the Lebanon Thoroughfare plan and more. Plans are listed in chronological order.

Lye Creek Work Plan (1975)

The Lye Creek Work Plan was produced by the Montgomery County SWCD and Montgomery County Drainage board in 1975 with assistance from what was at the time the U.S. Soil Conservation Service (now NRCS). Some of the key topics of the work plane:

- Identified and analyzed the existing soil use, water and land quality and biological resources present throughout the watershed.
- Described the Lye Creek watershed, which is about 20 square miles within Montgomery County.
- Included recommendations on how to remediate issues present in the watershed, including listing state and federal technical assistance programs to remedy these issues.

Recommendations in this plan included:

- Installing appropriate land treatment measures on about 4,850 acres
- Implementing proper land use
- Eliminating illegal trash and garbage dumping
- Eliminating feedlot discharge
- Restricting land use for a distance of 50 feet from stream banks
- Installing stream improvements for fish and wildlife habitats
- Converting the upwards of 1,800 acres of cropland to wetlands, forest and upland wildlife areas.

Little Sugar Creek WMP (2002)

The Little Sugar Creek WMP is a strategic land-use management document that guides the comprehensive management, development and use for recreation, natural resources and cultural resources that are efficient and cost-effective throughout the life of the Little Sugar Creek Project. This Watershed Management Plan was created as a result of the committee’s efforts to reduce pollution as much as possible from nonpoint sources in the watershed. In order to accomplish this, the committee focused its attention on four main areas in the watershed:

- Agricultural nonpoint source pollution from cropland activities
- Agricultural nonpoint source pollution from livestock farming
- Lack of vegetated riparian buffers near Little Sugar Creek and its tributaries

- Education for landowners in the watershed and community members on nonpoint source pollution problems and solutions

As a result of these concerns, the steering committee developed goals and objectives to address each of the four topics. The environmental goals of this plan include:

- Reduce manure application of fertilizer by educating about soil testing and optimum usage for certain soil types.
- By November 2007, see no-till on 50% of corn after soybeans and 90% of beans after corn.
- Increase awareness on how cropping practices can impact water quality and about cost-share available through other programs such as the Farm Bill.
- Promote use of alternative water and manure management systems in the Little Creek Subwatershed.
- Fence livestock from waterways where applicable.

Riparian goals include:

- Install buffer strips in the Little Creek subwatershed.
- Connect buffers along waterways to create a corridor in Needam-Booher subwatershed.
- Educate the public on the importance of habitat.
- Start Hoosier Riverwatch program in Montgomery County and Boone County schools.
- Get into Montgomery County and Boone County schools to provide education on watersheds, nonpoint source pollution, 319 Grant, and the importance of conservation.

Browns Wonder-Sugar Creek Watershed LARE Diagnostic Study (2013)

The LARE Diagnostic study was conducted when the Boone and Clinton County Soil and Water Conservation Districts received a grant from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Wildlife, through the Indiana Lake and River Enhancement Program (LARE). The purpose of the grant was to assist the districts in making a diagnosis of water quality problems within the Browns Wonder-Sugar Creek watershed and to propose solutions to address any water quality issues found. Some of the conclusions the study drew included:

- Aquatic habitat was generally good at most sites and only a few of the streams sampled had been artificially straightened or channelized.
- Nitrate values at most sites were low in comparison to many other Indiana streams in agricultural areas.
- In contrast, phosphorus concentrations were elevated at some sites and E. coli concentrations often exceeded Indiana water quality standards for recreational use, especially during wet weather.
- Aquatic communities (macroinvertebrates) were negatively impacted by excessive sediment inputs in some tributaries of Sugar Creek.
- Three tributary sub-watersheds (Browns Wonder Creek, Mallot Ditch, and Scott Wincoop Ditch) were identified as the areas where water quality improvements could have the biggest positive impacts within the watershed.
- Some goals of this plan include implementing land and field treatments. A breakdown of their goals are as follows:

Land Treatments:

- Filter Strips (150 acres)
- Grasses Waterways (10,000 feet)
- 10 WASCOP's

Field Practices:

- Conservation Tillage (1000 acres)
- Nutrient Mgmt. (1000 acres)
- Streambank Vegetation (1000 feet)
- Cover Crops (1000 acres)

Lebanon Storm Drainage Ordinance (2015)

Lebanon City Government recognized the need to develop a city-wide comprehensive stormwater improvement plan to provide an accounting of known stormwater drainage issues, along with a plan for identifying, prioritizing and implementing sustainable solutions and providing a guideline for future improvements. The purpose of this ordinance is to provide for the health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of City of Lebanon through the regulation of stormwater and non-stormwater discharges to the storm drainage system; to enhance economic objectives; and to protect, conserve and promote the orderly development of land and water resources within the City of Lebanon. This ordinance includes the following guidance:

- To reduce the hazard to public health and safety caused by excessive stormwater runoff.
- To regulate the contribution of pollutants to the storm drain system from active construction site runoff.
- To regulate the contribution of pollutants to the storm drain system from runoff from new development and re-development.
- To prohibit discharges of non-stormwater flow into the storm drain system.
- To establish legal authority to carry out all inspection, monitoring, and enforcement procedures necessary to ensure compliance with this ordinance.

Sugar Creek Flood Inundation report (2016)

This Flood Inundation report was created by the Indiana Office of Community and Rural Affairs for USGS stream gage 03339500, which is on Sugar Creek at Crawfordsville. The maps cover a reach about 6.5 miles long from U.S. Interstate 74 to approximately 0.5 mi downstream of County Road N225W near Crawfordsville. The HEC-RAS hydraulic model was calibrated to the current stage-discharge relation at USGS stream gage 03339500 and to the flood of April 19, 2013. The below map, Figure 22, details the flood inundation as calculated by the USGS at stream gage 03339500.

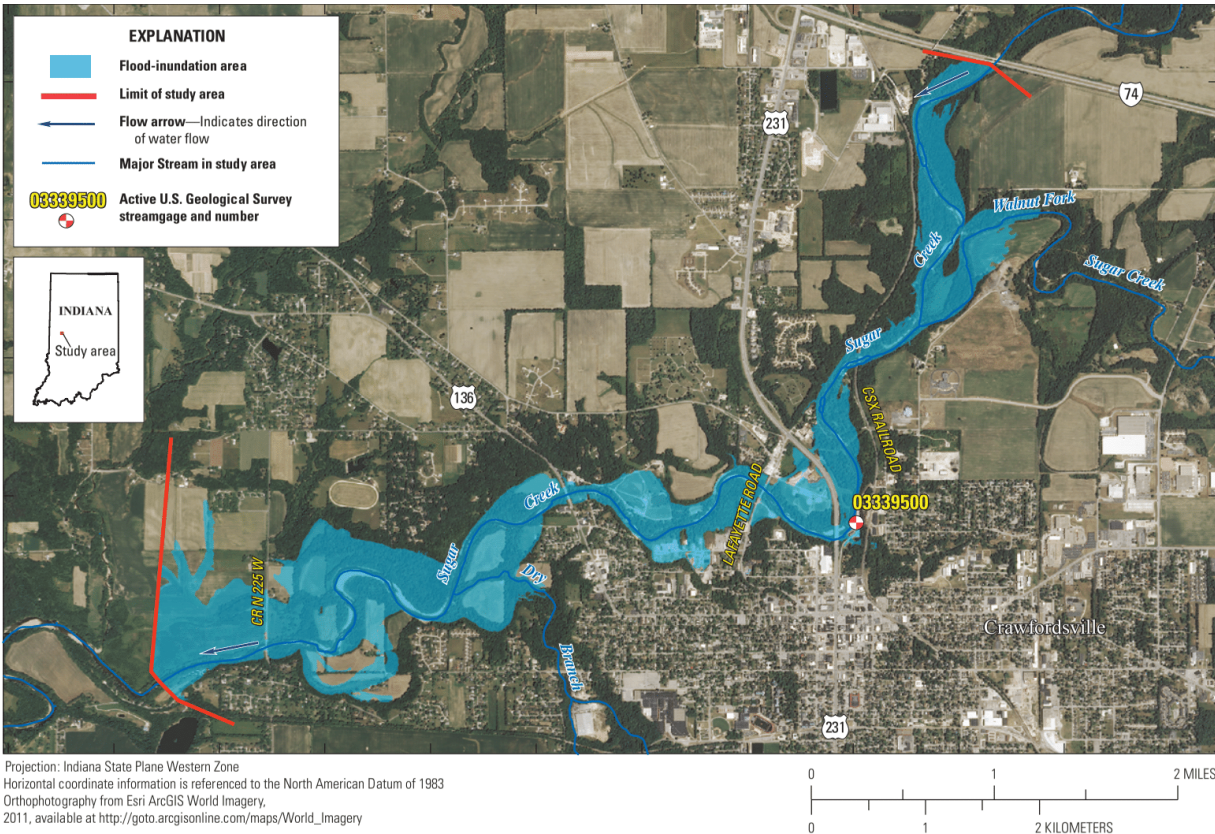


Figure 22. Flood-inundation map for Sugar Creek at Crawfordsville, Indiana, corresponding to a stage of 16.0 feet at the U.S. Geological Survey stream gage 03339500.

Browns Wonder Creek-Sugar Creek Watershed Management Plan (2017)

This watershed management plan is a comprehensive assessment of all natural aspects of the Browns Wonder Creek-Sugar Creek Watershed by assessing water quality and overall condition of the watershed. The watershed plan created the following goals:

- Reduce sediment runoff after large rain events and reduce TSS loads by 25% over 5 years.
- Reduce E. coli levels in water by 37% to 235 cfu/100 ml, which is the maximum level allowed for swimmable water according to the EPA.
- Reduce total phosphorus concentrations by 76% and reduce nitrate-nitrite levels by 75%.
- Increase IDEM QHEI and IBI scores by 50%.
- Establish Critical Land Areas and Priority Protection Areas. The objective identified:
 - Implement at least 8,500 cubic yards (approx. 4 acres) of bank stabilization practices such as a 2-stage ditch, streambank protection, or grassed waterways
 - Implement 500 acres of No-Till each year % at least 1% of agricultural cropland has year-round vegetation coverage
 - Implementation at least three urban practices that address sedimentation and drainage such as rain gardens, permeable pavement or bioswales

Lebanon Thoroughfare plan (2017)

The City of Lebanon began the process of updating the Lebanon Thoroughfare Plan in 2016 to develop a transportation planning tool that provides guidance on the future needs for the transportation system as the community grows. This process engaged a steering committee of both city and county officials,

as well as the general public, to create roadway standards based on proposed land uses and population growth. Goals for this plan include:

- The transportation system should support a complete streets philosophy and interconnectivity for all users.
- The transportation system should guide and support economic development initiatives in the city.
- The transportation system should provide adequate capacity to meet the travel demand within the city.
- The transportation system should provide excellent access for all citizens to the employment, residential, commercial, institutional, and recreational opportunities in the city.
- The transportation system should support a high-quality of life for residents and visitors to Lebanon.

City of Lebanon Comprehensive Plan (2018)

The comprehensive plan for Lebanon directs the future physical development of the community. It addresses the use of land to accommodate future activities, the improvement of the infrastructure (roads and utilities) to sustain development, the provision of community and recreation facilities to meet the needs of its residents and the preservation of natural and historic amenities to protect the heritage of the community. Environmental-related goals in the plan include the need to:

- Ensure the zoning map and unified development ordinance support development in accordance with the future land use plan and other recommendations of this plan.
- Explore expanding the City's planning and zoning jurisdiction to be able to more pro-actively plan for new development within Center Township.
- Protect flood hazard areas and wetlands from future development and promote removal of existing structures within these areas.
- Incentivize green infrastructure and stormwater best management practices to reduce stormwater volumes and the subsequent risk of flooding.
- Coordinate utility, transportation, stormwater, and other infrastructure improvements to combine construction projects and reduce costs where possible.

McLaughlin Drain Hydraulic Analysis (2018)

The analysis of the McLaughlin Drain was completed to show the impacts of proposed maintenance along upper portions of the drain and potential alternatives to offset the impacts or improve conditions downstream. Maintenance and creation of 2-stage ditches can create more flow area and reduce flood elevations in the vicinity of McLaughlin Drain but the increase incapacity of the stream also increases downstream flow rates.

Stone Eater Park Development plan (2020)

Stone Eater Bike Park is a rough terrain bike park designed in partnership of City of Lebanon and with the National Interscholastic Cycling Association (NICA). It would include a bike park, destination trail system and professional mountain bike racing, competition and special event venue. As of April 2022, the project was still working to remove trees and create an artificial geology enclosure. This portion will be updated as information becomes available.

Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek Watershed Diagnostic Study (2021)

The Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek Watershed Diagnostic Study is a comprehensive examination of Little Sugar Creek and Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek and their surrounding watershed. In 2020, with funding from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources Lake and River Enhancement (LARE) Program, the

Montgomery County SWCD hired Arion Consultants to conduct the study. The scope of the study included the following:

- Data review and mapping current conditions: Collection and review of historic studies, water quality and fisheries reports, and base mapping of watershed conditions.
- Public engagement and outreach: Completion of a watershed tour and landowner and public meetings.
- Watershed assessment: Complete tributary water quality Sampling and water quality modeling.
- Analysis and data interpretation: Review of Historic and Current Conditions, assessment collected water quality data, and compilation of results recommendation.
- The study recommended various ways to improve the watershed. These include:
 - Reduce total suspended solids concentrations in streams throughout the watershed.
 - Reduce E.coli concentrations in streams throughout the watershed.
 - Reduce soluble and total phosphorus concentrations in streams throughout the watershed.
 - Apply for Lake and River Enhancement (LARE) funds to best management practices.
 - Target best management practice implementation on non-protected parcels mapped as highly erodible land.
 - Extend Management at the watershed level.
 - Provide information about streams within the Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek Watershed to local landowners.
 - Reach out to a school or other volunteer group to begin volunteer monitoring at additional sites within the watershed through the Hoosier Riverwatch Program.
 - Invite producers and other landowners to visit successful project sites.

2.12 Watershed Summary: Parameter Relationships

Several relationships among watershed parameters become apparent when watershed-wide data are examined. These relationships are discussed here in general, while relationships within specific subwatersheds are discussed in more detail in subsequent sections.

2.12.1 Topography, Soils and Nutrient and Sediment Loss

Much of the topography and terrain characteristics within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed have a direct correlation to water quality. Approximately 91% of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed is mapped in highly erodible lands. Highly erodible lands are very susceptible to erosion. Nutrients, such as phosphorus, and sediment erode easily when these soils are not covered. Sediments and nutrients that reach Upper Sugar Creek waterbodies are likely to degrade water quality. Highly erodible lands that are used for animal production or are located on cropland are more susceptible to soil erosion. Topography within the watershed is relatively flat with the exception of the City of Lebanon.

2.12.2 Wetland Loss, Hydromodification and Flooding

Wetlands cover 5,613 acres, or 8%, of the watershed. When hydric soil coverage (67,539 acres) is used as an estimate of historic wetland coverage, it becomes apparent that more than 93% of wetlands have been modified or lost over time. Additionally, it is estimated that more than 200 miles of surface tile drains have been constructed in the watershed to move water more rapidly from land to adjacent waterbodies. In total, nearly 76% of the watershed is estimated to be covered by tile-drained soils. As commodity prices continue to go up and down, area land values remain high and as a result, individuals are spending a great deal of money to drain small natural wetlands in their fields in order to be able to

farm that additional couple acres of land as it is cheaper to tile it than to buy ground already in production.

The modification of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed directly impacts its ability to retain and store water. Additionally, these efforts push water from one area to another resulting in flooding in portions of the watershed.

2.12.3 Topography, Population Centers and Septic Soil Suitability

Much of the watershed's population is located within unincorporated areas outside of the City of Lebanon and Towns of Darlington, Colfax and Thornton. Unsewered, dense housing areas are located throughout the watershed with small subdivisions and roadside housing developments occurring throughout the watershed. This is a concern because adequate filtration may not occur and this water may easily reach water sources and groundwater. With a lack of natural filtration of septic fields to groundwater, degradation of water quality is likely if septic systems are not maintained. Septic maintenance is a concern of Upper Sugar Creek Watershed stakeholders.

2.12.4 High-quality Habitat and ETR Species

Many high-quality communities occur throughout the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. Several of these are preserved for future generations. The high-quality natural areas including, heavily forested riparian areas associated with the mainstem of Sugar Creek provide unique habitats which house several endangered, threatened or rare communities and species. The topography, bedrock and soils in this area support ravines and mature forest habitats that provide rare habitat that is home to many species of wildlife, fish, and plants. The topography here made this area less suitable for farming and so more of the natural community and habitat has been preserved here. Many of the endangered, threatened and rare species and high-quality natural communities in the watershed are found along this stretch of the stream corridor, making this an important area to focus habitat preservation and restoration efforts.

3.0 WATERSHED INVENTORY II-A: WATER QUALITY AND WATERSHED ASSESSMENT

In order to better understand the watershed, an inventory and assessment of the watershed and existing water quality studies conducted within the watershed is necessary. Examining previous efforts allowed the project participants to determine if sufficient data was available or if additional data needed to be collected in order to characterize water quality problems. Once the water quality data assessment occurred, the watershed was then characterized to determine potential sources of any water quality issues identified by the data review. Subsequently, pollutant sources could then be tied to stakeholder concerns and collected data could be used to estimate pollutant loads from each identified source location. The following sections detail the water quality and watershed assessment efforts on both the broad, watershed-wide scale and in a focused manner looking at each subwatershed within the Big Walnut Creek Watershed.

3.1 Water Quality Targets

Many of the historic water quality assessments occurred using different techniques or goals. Several sites were sampled only one time and for a limited number of parameters. Monitoring committee members were reluctant to draw too many conclusions based on a single sampling event. Nonetheless, the available data are detailed below and compared in general with water quality targets. In order to compare the results of these assessments, the monitoring committee identified a standard suite of parameters and parameter benchmarks. Table 16 details the selected parameters and the benchmark utilized to evaluate collected water quality data.

Table 16. Water quality benchmarks used to assess water quality from historic and current water quality assessments.

Parameter	Water Quality Benchmark	Source
Dissolved oxygen	>4 mg/L or <12 mg/L	Indiana Administrative Code
pH	>6 or <9	Indiana Administrative Code
Temperature	Monthly standard	Indiana Administrative Code
Conductivity	<1050 mmhos/cm	Indiana Administrative Code
<i>E. coli</i>	<235 colonies/100 mL	Indiana Administrative Code
Nitrate-nitrogen	<1 mg/L	Dodds et al. (1998)
Ammonia-nitrogen	Varies by pH/temp	Indiana Administrative Code
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen	2.18 mg/L	USEAP (2000)
Total phosphorus	<0.08 mg/L	Dodds et al. (1998)
Orthophosphorus	<0.005 mg/L	Dunne and Leopold (1978)
Total suspended solids	<15 mg/L	Waters (1995)
Turbidity	<6.36 NTU	USEPA (2000)
Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index	>51 points	IDEM (2008)
Index of Biotic Integrity	>36 points	IDEM (2008)
Macroinvertebrate Index of Biotic Integrity	>2.2 points (old) >36 points (new)	IDEM (2008)

3.2 Historic Water Quality Sampling Efforts

A variety of water quality assessment projects have been completed within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed (Figure 23). Statewide assessments and listings include the impaired waterbodies assessment and fish consumption advisories. Additionally, Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), developers of the Little Sugar Creek Watershed Management Plan and Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek LARE diagnostic study and Hoosier Riverwatch volunteers have all completed assessments within the watershed. A summary of each assessment methodology and general results are discussed below. Specific data results are detailed within subwatershed discussions in the subsequent section.

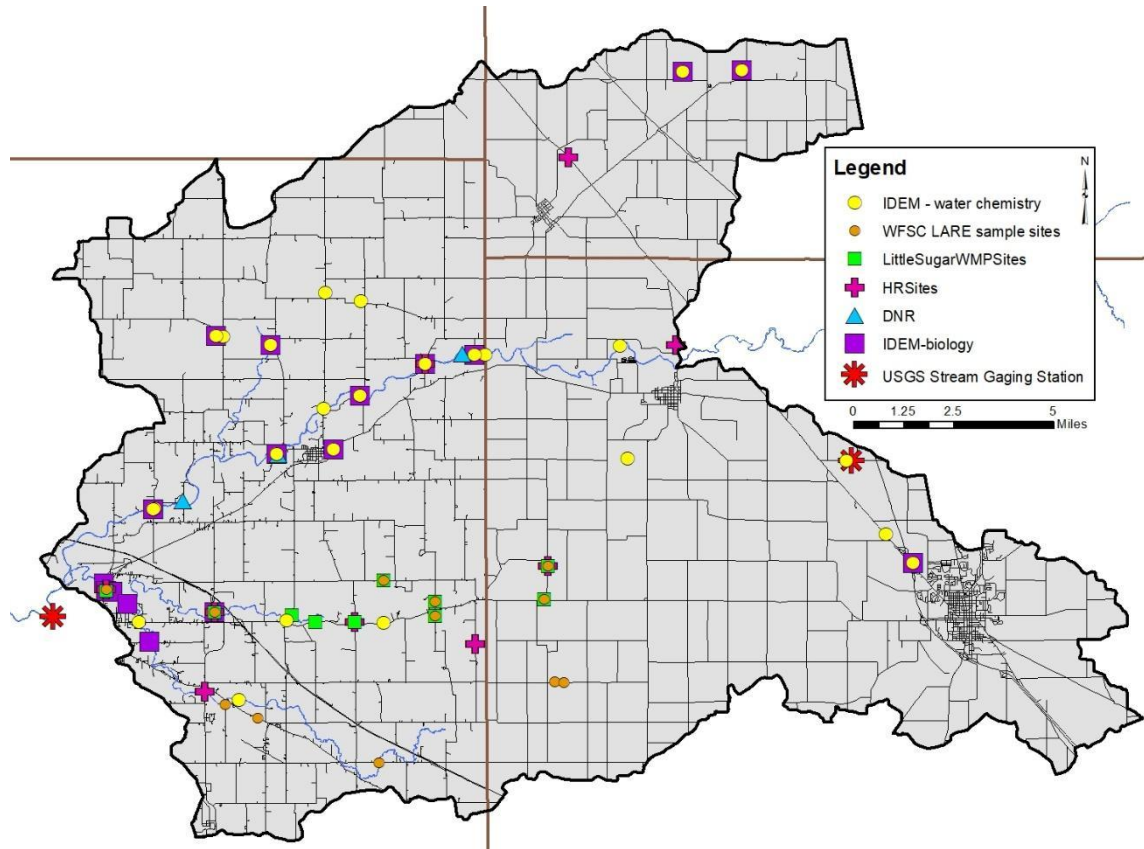


Figure 23. Historic water quality assessment locations.

3.2.1 Impaired Waterbodies (303(d) List)

The impaired waterbodies, or 303(d), list is prepared biannually by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. Waterbodies are included on the list if water quality assessments indicate that they do not meet their designated use. More information on the listing process is included in section 3.2.1. In total, 55 stream segments within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed are included on the list of impaired waterbodies (IDEM, 2018).

Table 17 details the listings in the watershed, while Figure 24 maps the segments and their locations within the watershed. Waterbodies are listed as impaired for *E. coli* (126 miles), nutrients (10.9 miles), impaired biotic communities (10.9 miles), pH (10.9 miles) and PCBs in fish tissue (92.1 miles).

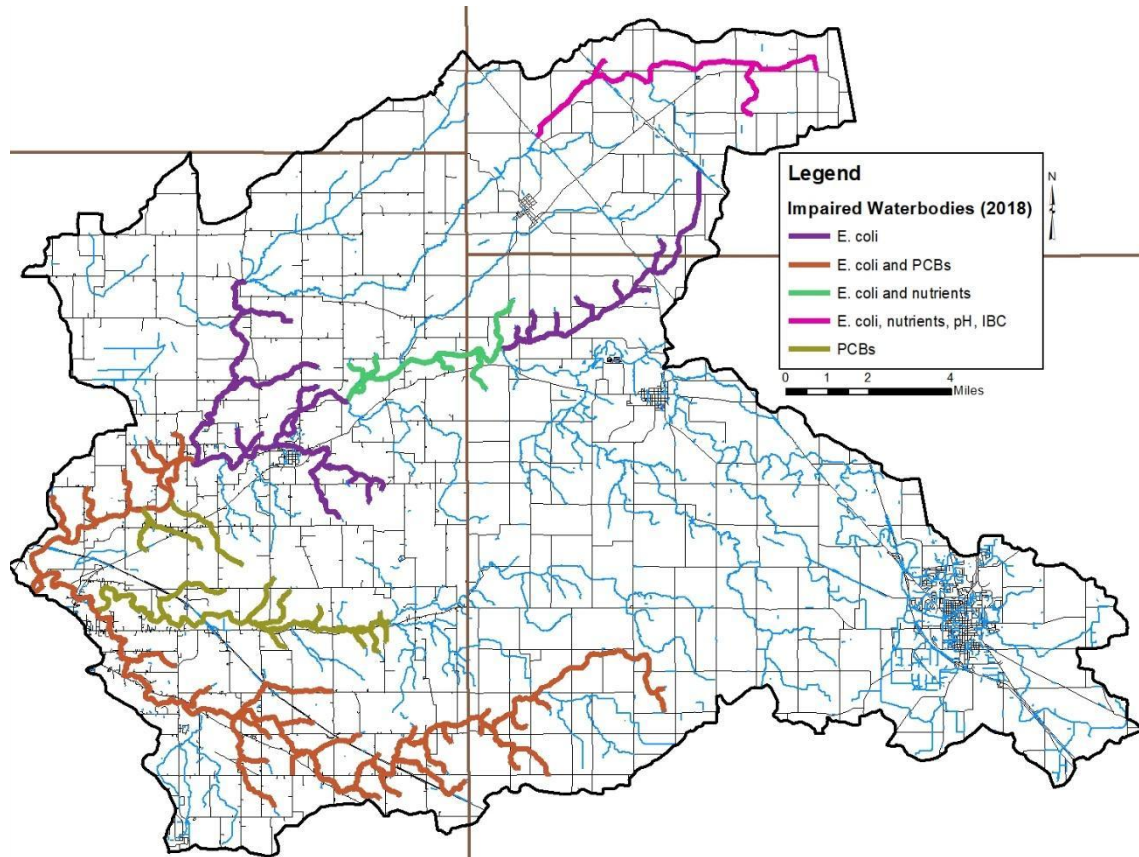


Figure 24. Impaired waterbody locations in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. Source: IDEM, 2018.

Table 17. Impaired waterbodies on the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed 2018 IDEM 303(d) list.

Waterbody Name	Assessment Unit	Impairment
GOLDSBERRY CREEK	INB1044_T100 3	E. coli
GOLDSBERRY CREEK	INB1044_T100 4	E. coli
HONEY CREEK	INB1046_T100 5	E. coli
HONEY CREEK	INB1046_T100 6	E. coli
LITTLE POTATO CREEK	INB1021_01	E. coli, nutrients, pH, IBC
LITTLE SUGAR CREEK	INB1032_02	PCBs
LITTLE SUGAR CREEK	INB1032_03	PCBs
LITTLE SUGAR CREEK	INB1032_04	PCBs
LITTLE SUGAR CREEK	INB1032_05	PCBs
LITTLE SUGAR CREEK - UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	INB1032_T1003	PCBs
LYE CREEK	INB1024_02	E. coli
LYE CREEK	INB1024_03	E. coli

Waterbody Name	Assessment Unit	Impairment
LYE CREEK - UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	INB1024_T1002	E. coli
SUGAR CREEK	INB1045_02	E. coli and nutrients
SUGAR CREEK	INB1045_03	E. coli and nutrients
SUGAR CREEK	INB1046_02	E. coli
SUGAR CREEK	INB1046_03	E. coli
SUGAR CREEK	INB1047_02	E. coli and PCBs
SUGAR CREEK	INB1047_03	E. coli and PCBs
SUGAR CREEK - UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	INB1047_T1003	PCBs
SUGAR CREEK - UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	INB1047_T1004	PCBs
WALNUT FORK SUGAR CREEK	INB1033_02	E. coli and PCBs
WALNUT FORK SUGAR CREEK	INB1033_03	E. coli and PCBs
WALNUT FORK SUGAR CREEK	INB1033_04	E. coli and PCBs
WALNUT FORK SUGAR CREEK	INB1033_05	E. coli and PCBs
WALNUT FORK SUGAR CREEK	INB1033_06	E. coli and PCBs
WALNUT FORK SUGAR CREEK - UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	INB1033_T1003	E. coli and PCBs
WALNUT FORK SUGAR CREEK - UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	INB1033_T1004	E. coli and PCBs

3.2.2 Fish Consumption Advisory (FCA)

Three state agencies collaborate annually to compile the Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory (FCA). The Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Indiana Department of Environmental Management, and Indiana State Department of Health have worked together since 1972 on this effort. Samples are collected through IDEM's rotating basin assessment for bottom feeding, mid-water column feeding, and top feeding fish. Fish tissue samples are then analyzed for heavy metals, PCBs, and pesticides. Advisories listings by the ISDH are as follows:

- Level 3 – limit consumption to one meal per month for adults with pregnant or breastfeeding women, women who plan to have children, and children under 15 consuming zero volume of these fish.
- Level 4 – limit consumption to one meal every 2 months for adults with women and children detailed above having zero consumption.
- Level 5 – zero consumption or do not eat.

Further, sensitive populations are defined as females under 50 except those no longer able to become pregnant, males under 15 or people with compromised immune systems, while general populations are defined as males over the age of 15 and women over the age of 50 or who are no longer capable of becoming pregnant.

Based on these listings, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- All fish upstream of I-74 in Sugar Creek are located well above the known PCB contamination sources. However, fish have been found to be much lower in PCBs. Consumers should follow the Safe Eating Guidelines as follows: consume carp up to 23 inches no more than one meal per

week and carp larger than 23 inches one meal per month; redhorse species no more than one meal per week; rock bass species, smallmouth bass and sunfish species nor more than one meal per week.

- Fish from Little Sugar Creek should not be consumed by those in the sensitive or general populations.
- Fish from Walnut Fork Sugar Creek should be limited by sensitive populations as follows: consume carp up to 14 inches no more than one meal per week and carp larger than 14 inches one meal per month; redhorse species no more than one meal per week; rock bass species and smallmouth bass species nor more than one meal per week. For the general population, consume carp up to 14 inches no more than one meal per week and carp larger than 14 inches one meal per month; redhorse species no more than one meal per month and smallmouth bass nor more than one meal per week.

3.2.3 IDEM Rotational Basin Assessments (1991-2021)

IDEM sampled water chemistry, macroinvertebrates, fish and habitat at several locations in the Upper Sugar Watershed via their rotational basin, watershed assessment, and source ID assessment programs between 1991 and 2020. Additionally, one site on Salt Creek at Oolitic is sampled monthly as part of IDEM's fixed station monitoring program from 1991 through 2020. A few of the assessments which occurred via various IDEM assessment program included a single sample event with most assessments including five sample events and a few assessments including up to 12 events. Based on the water chemistry assessments, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- *E. coli* concentrations exceeded the state standard in 80% of samples collected in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.
- Nitrate-nitrogen concentrations exceeded target concentrations in 69% of samples collected in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.
- Total phosphorus concentrations exceeded the recommended criteria in 74% of samples collected in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.
- Turbidity levels routinely exceed the recommended standard in 69% of samples collected in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

Based on the fish and macroinvertebrate community and habitat assessments, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Macroinvertebrate community assessments indicate that Upper Sugar Creek and its tributaries rate as moderately impaired to not impaired using the kick net sampling procedure. All of the sites sampled using the multimetric habitat approach rate as fully supporting scoring 36 points or more.
- Fish community assessments indicate that Upper Sugar Creek and its tributaries rate as poor (34) to excellent (54). Only 6% of samples did not meet their aquatic life use designation scoring less than 36.
- Habitat assessments completed along Upper Sugar Creek and its tributaries indicate that habitat is generally fully supported for aquatic life uses with QHEI scores ranging from 23 to 89 during fish and macroinvertebrate community assessments. Approximately 15% of assessments indicate habitat that does meet its aquatic life use designation.

3.2.4 Indiana Department of Natural Resources Assessments (1973-2003)

The DNR assessed the fish communities within the Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek Watershed in 1973 (Huffaker, 1973), 1998 (Keller, 1998), and 2003 (Keller, 2004). Based on these assessments, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Huffaker sampled three stream sites, two on Walnut Fork and one on Little Sugar Creek in 1973. Between 18 and 20 species were identified at the Walnut Fork sites, while 16 species were identified at the Little Sugar Creek site. Huffaker suggested that a confined feeding operation established in the Little Sugar Creek drainage in 1973 which had a history of manure spills may have impacted the fish community present.
- Keller sampled multiple locations along both Walnut Fork and Little Sugar Creek in 1998. The study aimed at determining fish distribution, game and non-game fish species abundance, assess aquatic habitat and determine recovery of the Little Sugar Creek fishery following fish kills. In total, 6,969 fish representing 42 species and families were collected. Keller noted that the community indicated good rebound capabilities following manure spills and fish kills.
- Keller sampled Little Sugar Creek and Walnut Fork again in 2003. Keller noted that the previously abundant darter species had been mostly eliminated as were the intolerant redhorse and hogsucker communities, intolerant minnow species and rock bass. The fish community in Little Sugar Creek was only one-fifth as abundant as the community present in Walnut Fork.

3.2.5 **Gammon Assessments (1973-2003)**

James Gammon of DePauw university assessed the fish communities within the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed regularly from 199 to 2002. In total, 22 sites were assessed. Based on these assessments, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Little Sugar Creek's fish community on average rated as fair using the Index of Biotic Integrity developed by Karr (1981).
- Walnut Fork's fish community on average rated as good using the IBI.

3.2.6 **Little Sugar Creek Watershed Management Plan (2001-2004)**

The Little Sugar Creek watershed coordinator assessed water chemistry at 10 sites twice monthly for 22 months as part of the Little Sugar Creek watershed management plan development process. Average concentrations by site are provided in the plan. Based on these assessments, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- On average, nitrate-nitrogen concentrations were elevated throughout the Little Sugar Creek drainage with 96% of samples exceeding target concentrations. Average concentrations ranged from 2.6 to 13.1 mg/L with all sites averaging concentrations which exceed target concentrations (1.5 mg/L). Site 7, the tributary which drained hog CFO barns present at the time of the assessment possessed the highest average nitrate-nitrogen concentration.
- Average total phosphorus concentrations ranged from 0.025 to 0.068 mg/L. All average concentrations measured below target concentration; however, individual grab samples exceeded target concentrations (0.08 mg/L) in 22% of collected samples.
- E. coli concentration averages measured below the state standard (235 col/100 mL) with site 1 recording the highest average concentration (100 col/100 mL). E. coli concentrations exceeded state standards in only 3% (8 of 285) samples.
- Dissolved oxygen concentrations exceeded the higher state standards (12 mg/L) in 43% of collected samples.
- Summer temperatures measured at Sites 1-3 measured higher than levels suitable for smallmouth bass, a popular game fish in the Sugar Creek drainage.
- Macroinvertebrate and fish communities as well as available habitat rated low at sites 2, 6 and 10 with those sites with the poorest habitat registering the lowest community scores.

3.2.7 **Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek Diagnostic Study (2020-2021)**

Arion Consultants assessed water chemistry at 13 sites twice – once during base flow and once during storm flow, macroinvertebrate community and habitat in 2020 as part of the Walnut Fork Sugar Creek diagnostic study development process. Average concentrations by site are provided in the plan. Based on these assessments, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- On average, nitrate-nitrogen concentrations were elevated throughout the Walnut Fork Sugar Creek drainage with 85% of samples exceeding target concentrations. Concentrations ranged from 0.81 mg/L to 2.66 mg/L during base flow, while storm flow nitrate- nitrogen concentrations ranged from 1.16 mg/L to 1.88 mg/L.
- Total phosphorus concentrations ranged from 0.07 mg/L to 0.24 mg/L with 54% of samples exceeding the target concentration.
- E. coli concentration ranged from 435 col/100 ml to 2420 col/100 ml with 77% of samples exceeding state standards.
- The overall evaluation of biotic health and habitat quality in the Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek Watershed indicates that headwaters and tributary sites are slightly to moderately degraded while mainstem and outlet sites possess higher quality habitat. Many of the headwaters and tributary sites lacked at least one of the key elements of natural, healthy stream habitats. These missing key elements limit the functionality of these systems. The QHEI evaluations from each of the headwaters site describe moderate substrate quality throughout streams in the Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek Watershed.

3.2.8 Hoosier Riverwatch Sampling (2002-2022)

From 2001 to present, volunteers trained through the Hoosier Riverwatch program assessed nine sites in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. Volunteers monitored stream stage, flow rate, and discharge; collected water chemistry samples for analysis using HACH test kits; assessed instream habitat using the Citizen's QHEI; and surveyed the stream's macroinvertebrate community. Using the chemical data, the Water Quality Index (WQI) was calculated. Volunteers calculated a Pollution Tolerance Index (PTI) using the biological data. Based on these data, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Dissolved oxygen concentrations typically measured within the state standard with concentrations ranging from 0.1 to 14 mg/L. None of the samples collected exceeded state standards.
- When measured, E. coli concentrations were relatively low with only one of six samples measuring above the state standard.
- Nitrate concentrations ranged from 0 to 22 mg/L with 38% of samples exceeding the water quality target.
- Orthophosphorus concentrations were elevated in 76% of samples. There is no pattern to sites with elevated orthophosphorus concentrations.
- Turbidity levels were elevated across all sample sites with 26% of samples exceeding the transparency which indicates poor water quality (29 cm).

3.3 Watershed Inventory Assessment

3.3.1 Watershed Inventory Methodologies

Volunteers completed windshield surveys throughout the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed in spring 2022. Volunteers conducted surveys by driving all accessible roads throughout the watershed. Large maps with aerial photographs, road and stream names, and public property labels were provided to each volunteer group. Volunteers recorded observations on the provided maps and data sheets, documented field conditions with photographs, and provided all notes to the Project Coordinator for review. The windshield surveys were also used to confirm GIS map layer data throughout the watershed. Items targeted during the surveys included, but were not limited to the following:

- Aerial land use category
- Field or gully erosion
- Pasture locations and condition
- Livestock access and impact to streams
- Buffer condition and width
- Bank erosion or head-cutting
- Logjams located within the stream
- Dumping areas or areas where trash or debris accumulate
- Small, unregulated farms
- Environmental site confirmation (NPDES, CFO, open dump, Superfund, etc.)

3.3.2 Watershed Inventory Results

All accessible road-stream crossings were inventoried. A majority of issues identified fall into five categories: stream buffers limited in width or lacking altogether, areas of livestock access, streambank erosion, dumping areas, and unregulated farms. I details locations throughout the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed where problems were riparian area problems identified. Much of the watershed is not visible from the road and additional assessments will be on-going; therefore, those identified in Figure 25 should not be considered exhaustive. Nearly 22.3 miles of streams possessed limited buffers, nearly 84.8 miles of streambank were eroded, and livestock had access to nearly 15.8 miles of streams. Note that these data are preliminary and additional inventory efforts will augment this map as the project moves forward.

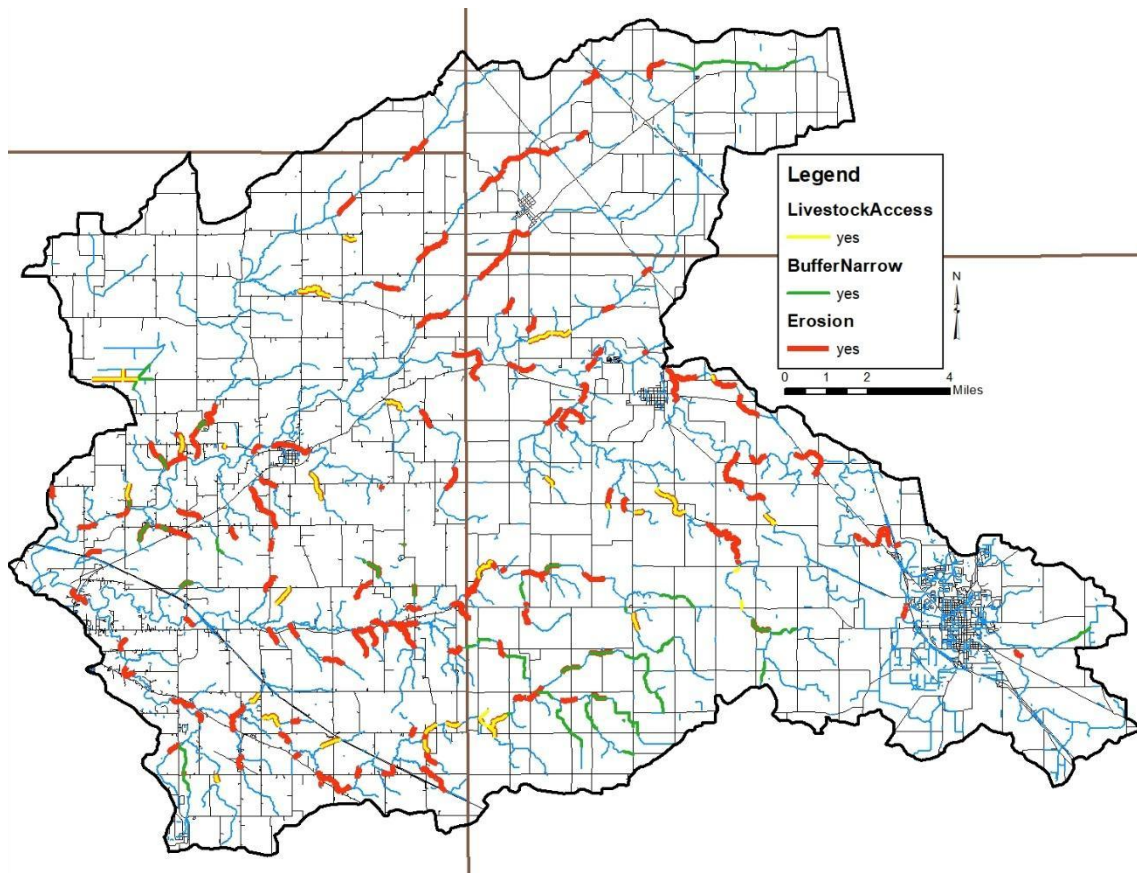


Figure 25. Stream-related watershed concerns identified during watershed inventory efforts.

4.0 **WATERSHED INVENTORY II-B: SUBWATERSHED DISCUSSIONS**

To gather more specific, localized data, the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed was divided into fourteen (14) subwatersheds with each subwatershed reflecting one 12-digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC; Figure 26.) These subwatersheds reflect specific tributary drainages and similar land uses and hydrology. Land uses, point and non-point watershed concern areas, and historic water quality sampling locations and results are discussed in detail below for each subwatershed.

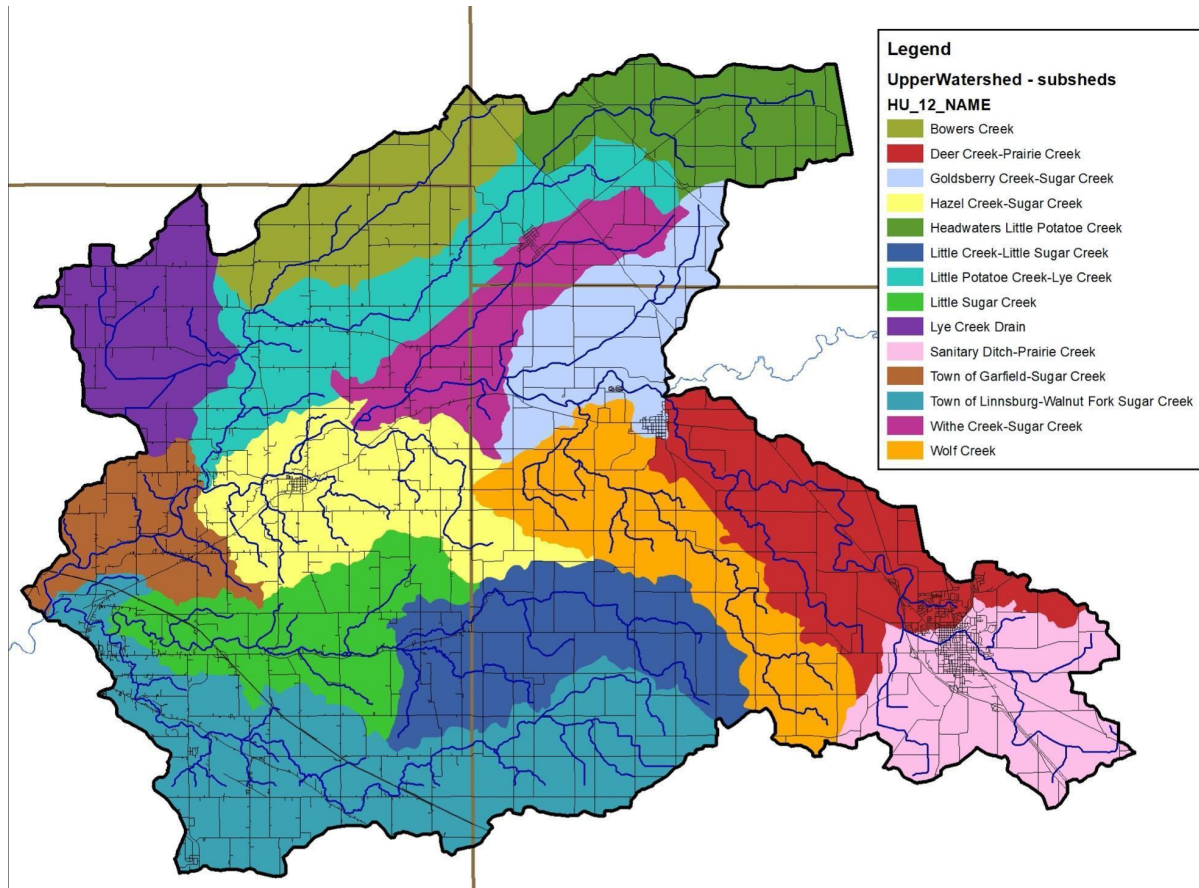


Figure 26. 12-digit Hydrologic Unit Codes subwatersheds in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed.

4.1 Headwaters Little Potato Creek subwatershed

The Headwaters Little Potato Creek subwatershed is the northernmost subwatershed of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed and forms the northern edge of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed. The Headwaters Little Potato Creek subwatershed lies entirely within Clinton County (Figure 27). It encompasses one 12-digit HUC watershed: 051201100201. This subwatershed drains 11,674 acres or 18.2 square miles and accounts for 7% of the total watershed area. There are 17.3 miles of stream. IDEM has classified 10.8 miles of stream as impaired for *E. coli*.

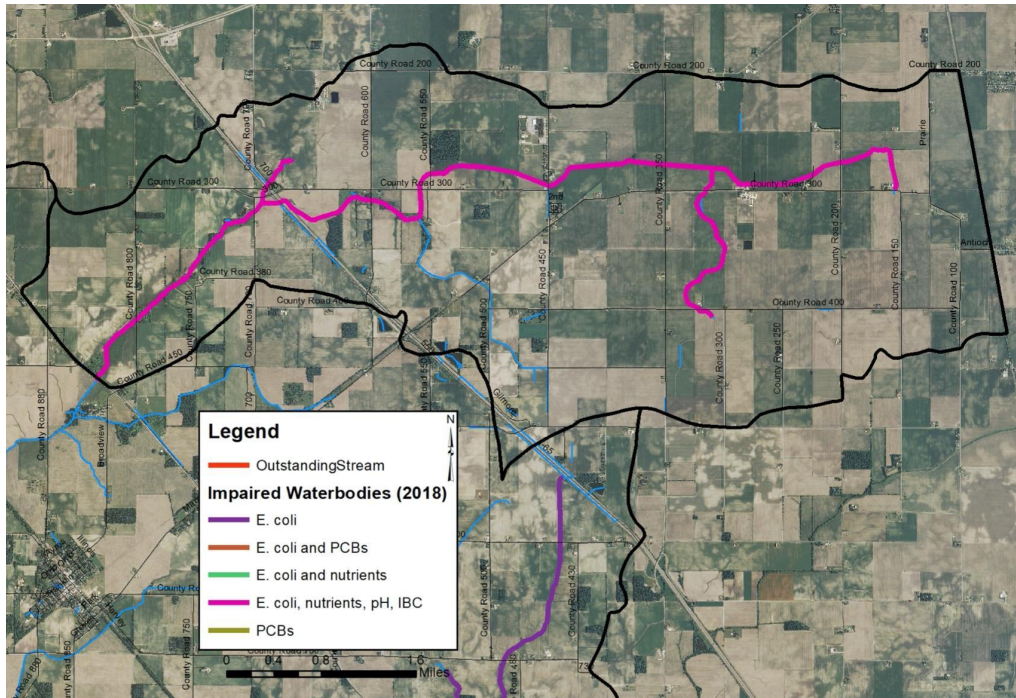


Figure 27. Headwaters Little Potato Creek subwatershed.

4.1.1 Soils

Hydric soils cover 5,212.7 acres or 44.7% of the subwatershed; wetlands currently cover 0.6% (66.1 acres) of the subwatershed. Highly erodible soils are prevalent throughout the subwatershed covering 6,329.3 acres or 54.2% of the subwatershed. Nearly all of the subwatershed, 99.1% (11,573.3 acres), has soils which are very limited for septic use.

4.1.2 Land Use

Agricultural land use dominates the Headwaters Little Potato Creek subwatershed at 92.9% (10,850.1 acres), with row crops and pastureland accounting for the majority of agricultural land uses. Urban land use is the next largest use of the subwatershed, but only accounts for 5.5% (637.4 acres) of use. Forest land makes up just 1.0% (111.2 acres) of the subwatershed. Wetlands, open water, and grassland cover just 66.1 acres, or 0.6%, of the subwatershed.

4.1.3 Point Source Water Quality Issues

There is one potential point source of water pollution in the subwatershed. There is one underground storage tank listed in this watershed. No open dumps, NPDES-permitted locations, superfund sites, corrective action sites, or voluntary remediation sites are located within the Headwaters Little Potato Creek subwatershed.

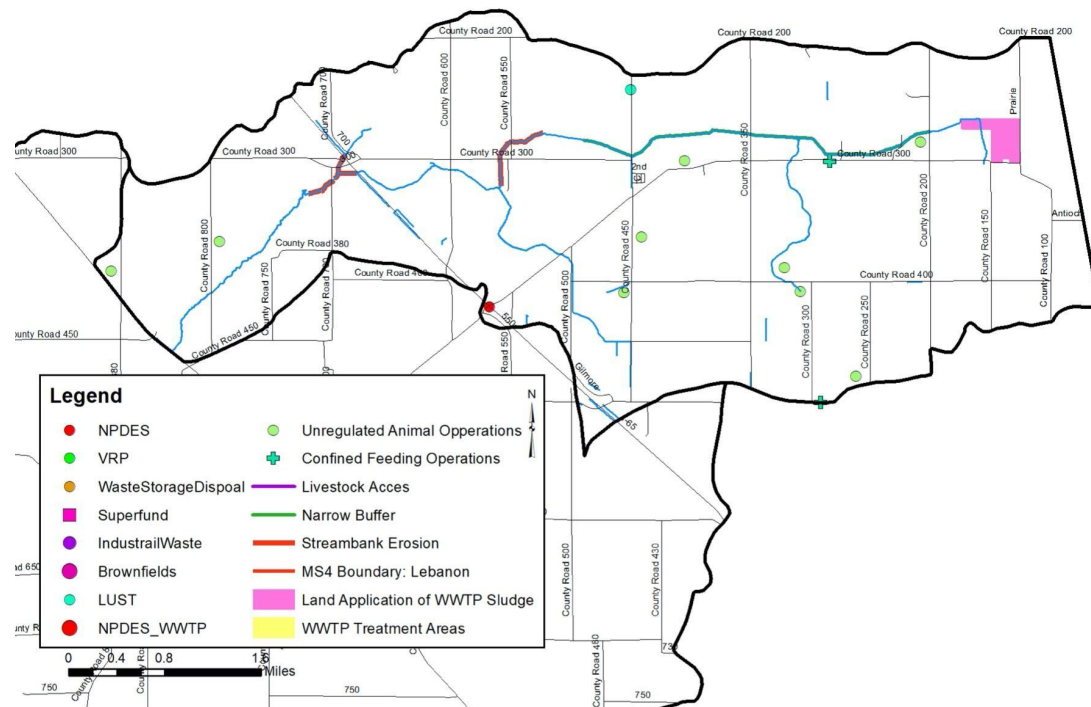


Figure 28. Potential point and non-point sources of pollution and suggested solutions in the Headwaters Little Potato Creek subwatershed.

4.1.4 Non-Point Source Water Quality Issues

Agricultural land uses are the predominant land use in the Headwaters Little Potato Creek subwatershed. As a result, various small animal operations and pastures are also present (Figure 28). Nine unregulated animal operations housing more than 50 cows and horses were identified during the windshield survey. Livestock do not have access to the Headwaters Little Potato Creek subwatershed streams based on observations during the windshield survey. Two active CFOs were also identified, housing up to 6,725 dairy cattle. In total, manure from small animal operations and the two CFOs total over 148,348 tons per year, which contains almost 70,477 pounds of nitrogen, 34,565 pounds of phosphorus and 4.21E+15 col of *E. coli*. Streambank erosion and lack of buffers are a concern in the subwatershed. Approximately 3.1 miles (18%) of insufficient stream buffers and 1.3 miles (7.7%) of streambank erosion were identified within the subwatershed.

Water Quality Assessment

Waterbodies within the Headwaters Little Potato Creek subwatershed have been sampled historically at three locations (Figure 29). One site in the Headwaters Little Potato Creek subwatershed is being sampled as part of the current project (insert data when available). Historic assessments include collection of water chemistry (3 sites) and fish data by IDEM (1 site) and Hoosier Riverwatch Volunteers (1 site). No stream gages are in the Headwaters Little Potato Creek subwatershed.

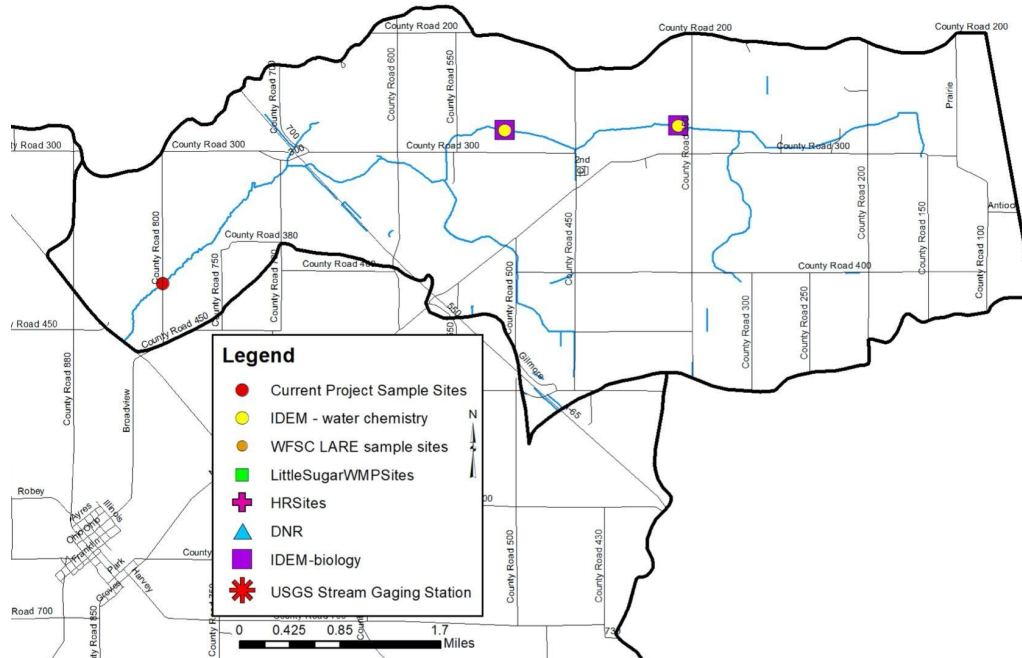


Figure 29. Locations of historic water quality data collection in the Headwaters Little Potato Creek subwatershed.

Table 18 details historic water quality sampled collected in the Headwaters Little Potato Creek subwatershed. As shown in the table, E. coli samples exceed state grab sample standards (235 col/100 ml) in 60% of samples collected. Nitrate-nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (1 mg/L) in 67% of samples, while total Kjeldahl nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.50 mg/L) in 33% of samples. Total phosphorus concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.08 mg/L) in 100% of samples. Turbidity levels exceed water quality targets (5.7NTU) in 57% of samples. Additionally, dissolved oxygen concentrations exceeded the upper state standard (12 mg/L) in 44% of samples collected.

Table 18. Headwaters Little Potato Creek subwatershed historic water quality data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
Dissolved oxygen	3.4	14.4	4	9	44%
E. coli	61.6	1299.7	3	5	60%
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen	0.2	0.588	1	3	33%
Nitrate	0.2	24.2	2	3	67%
pH	7.25	10.12	1	9	11%
Total Phosphorus	0.083	0.417	3	3	100%
Specific conductance	569	657	0	9	0%
Turbidity	2.5	87	4	7	57%

IDEM conducted fish community assessments at two sites with habitat assessed a second time at one site (three total assessments). Habitat scores ranged from 28 to 51 with 33% of sites scoring below the

state target (51). Fish community assessments rated poor to fair with 100% of assessments not meeting the state’s aquatic life use designation (Table 19).

Table 19. Headwaters Little Potato Creek subwatershed biological assessment data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
QHEI	38	51	1	3	33%
IBI	34	36	2	2	100%
mIBI kick	--	--	--	--	--
mIBI mult	--	--	--	--	--

4.2 Bowers Creek subwatershed

The Bowers Creek subwatershed forms the northwestern boundary of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed and sits in three counties, Tippecanoe, Clinton, and Montgomery (Figure 30). It encompasses one 12-digit HUC watershed: 051201100202. This subwatershed drains 11,927 acres and has a total drainage of 18.6 square miles. The Bowers Creek subwatershed accounts for 7% of the total watershed area. There are 13.9 miles of stream. IDEM has not classified any portions of this subwatershed as impaired.

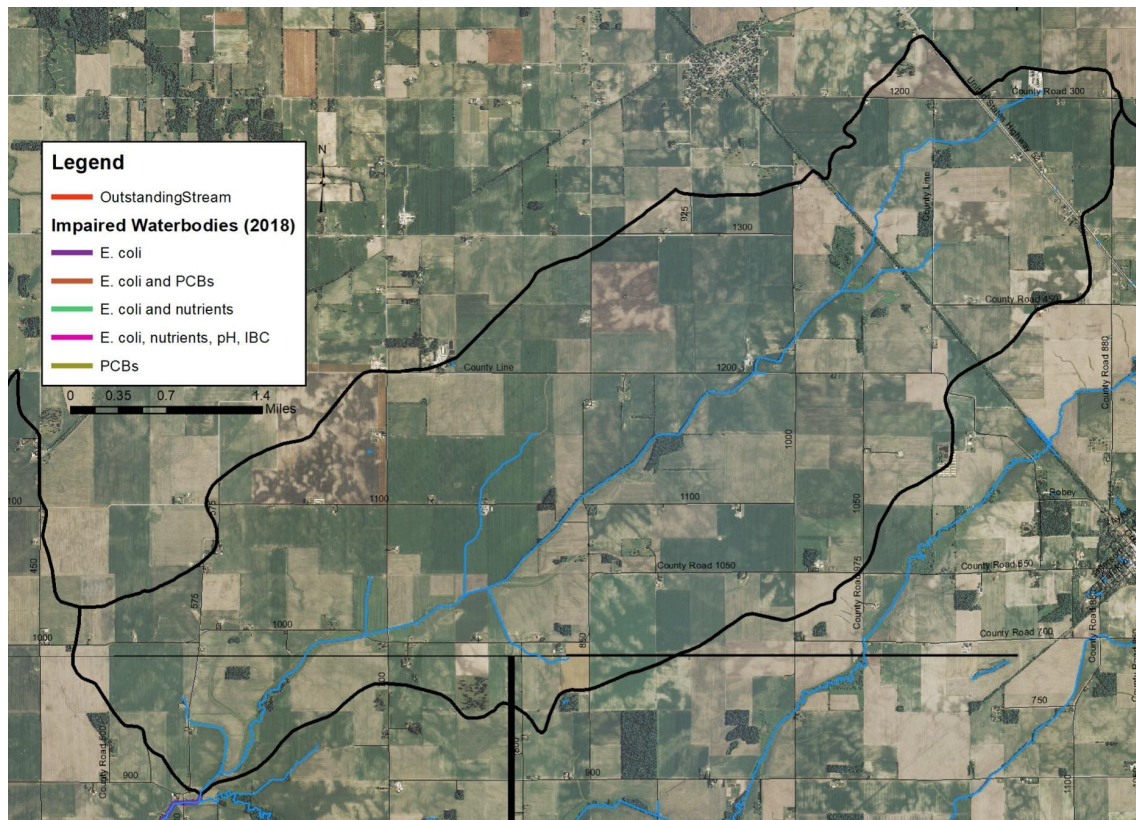


Figure 30. Bowers Creek subwatershed.

4.2.1 Soils

Hydric soils cover 6,416.4 acres or 53.8% of the subwatershed. Wetlands currently cover 0.6% (75.7 acres) of the subwatershed. Highly erodible soils nearly cover just under half of the subwatershed (41.2%) or 4,917.2 acres. In total, 11,915.0 acres or 99.9% of the subwatershed is identified as very limited for septic use. The majority of the Bowers Creek subwatershed is rural indicating many homes utilize on-site septic systems. Based on the soil septic suitability, maintenance and inspection of septic systems is important to ensure proper function and capacity.

4.2.2 Land Use

Agricultural land use dominates the Bowers Creek subwatershed at 94.7% (11,292.0 acres), with row crops and pasture land accounting for the majority of agricultural land uses. Urban land use is the next largest use of the subwatershed, but only accounts for 4.1% (494.6 acres) of the subwatershed land use. Forest land makes up just 0.5% (55.9 acres) of the subwatershed. Wetlands, open water, and grassland cover just 75.7 acres, or 0.6%, of the subwatershed.

4.2.3 Point Source Water Quality Issues

There are two potential sources of water pollution in the subwatershed: two underground storage tanks. No open dumps, NPDES-permitted locations, superfund sites, corrective action sites, or voluntary remediation sites are located within the Bowers Creek subwatershed.

4.2.4 Non-Point Source Water Quality Issues

Agricultural land uses are the predominant land use in the Bowers Creek subwatershed. Additionally, a number of small animal operations and pastures are also present. In total, 32 unregulated animal operations housing more than 67 cows were identified during the windshield survey (Figure 31). Based on windshield survey observations, livestock appear to have access to 0.3 miles of the Bowers Creek subwatershed streams. There are two confined feeding operations housing up to 2,978 cows and pigs in the subwatershed. These animal operations produce more than 40,377 tons of manure annually which contains more than 34,476 pounds of nitrogen, 21,737 pounds of phosphorus and more than 9.75×10^{14} colonies of *E. coli*. Streambank erosion is also a concern in the subwatershed. Approximately 1.7 miles (12.5%) of streambank erosion were identified within the subwatershed.

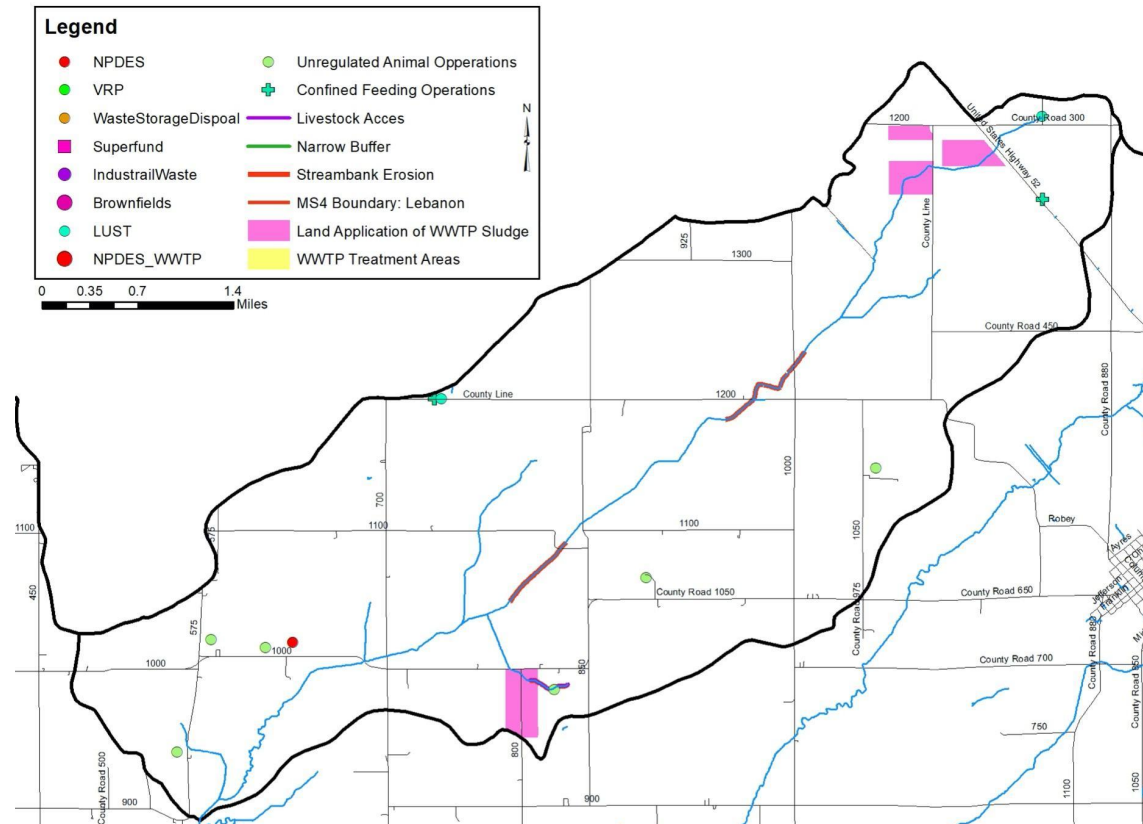


Figure 31. Potential point and non-point sources of pollution and suggested solutions in the Bowers Creek subwatershed.

4.2.5 Water Quality Assessment

Waterbodies within the Bowers Creek subwatershed have not been sampled historically. One site in the Bowers Creek subwatershed is being sampled as part of the current project (Figure 32; insert data when available).

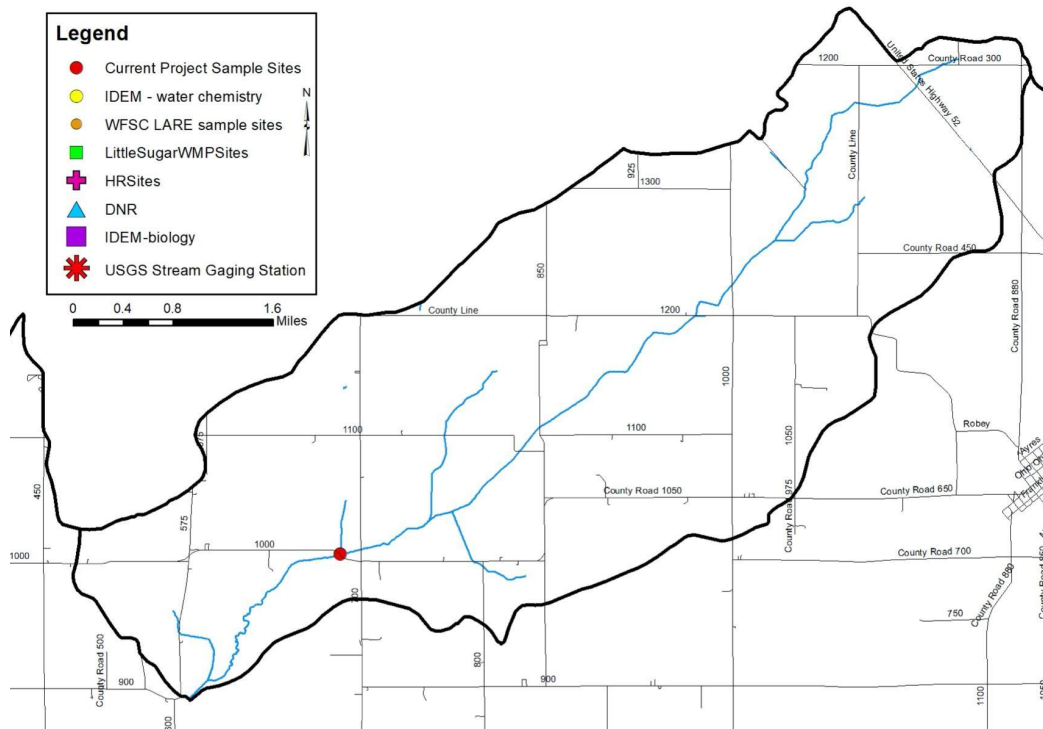


Figure 32. Locations of historic water quality data collection in the Bowers Creek subwatershed.

4.3 Lye Creek Drain subwatershed

The Lye Creek Drain subwatershed forms the northwestern border of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed and lies entirely in Montgomery County (Figure 33). It encompasses one 12-digit HUC watershed: 051201100203. There are 14.9 miles of stream. There are no recorded impairments in the Lye Creek Drain subwatershed.

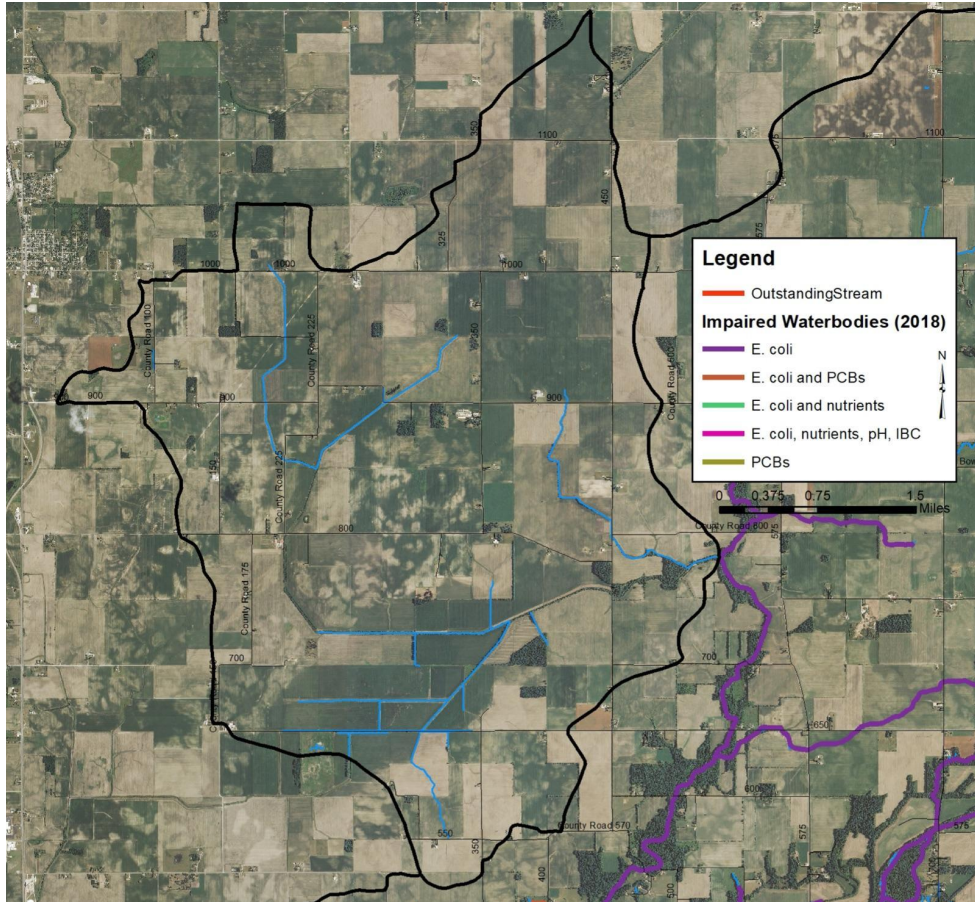


Figure 33. Lye Creek Drain subwatershed.

4.3.1 Soils

Hydric soils cover 6,248.2 acres (57.3%) of the subwatershed indicating that over half of the subwatershed was historically wetlands. Currently, wetlands currently cover 0.4% (47.0 acres) of the subwatershed. Highly erodible soils cover 45.8% of the subwatershed (5,011.0 acres). Nearly the entire subwatershed, 10,887.1 acres (99.8%) are identified as very limited for septic use. The majority of the Lye Creek Drain subwatershed is rural indicating homes pump to an on-site wastewater system. Maintenance and inspection of these septic systems are important to ensure proper function and capacity.

4.3.2 Land Use

Agricultural land use dominates the Lye Creek Drain subwatershed with 94.8% (10,346.2 acres) in agricultural land uses, including row crop and pasture. Nearly 4% (415.0 acres) of the Lye Creek Drain subwatershed is in urban land use. Wetlands and forested land use cover less than 2% of the subwatershed.

4.3.3 Point Source Water Quality Issues

There are no point sources of water pollution in the subwatershed (Figure 34).

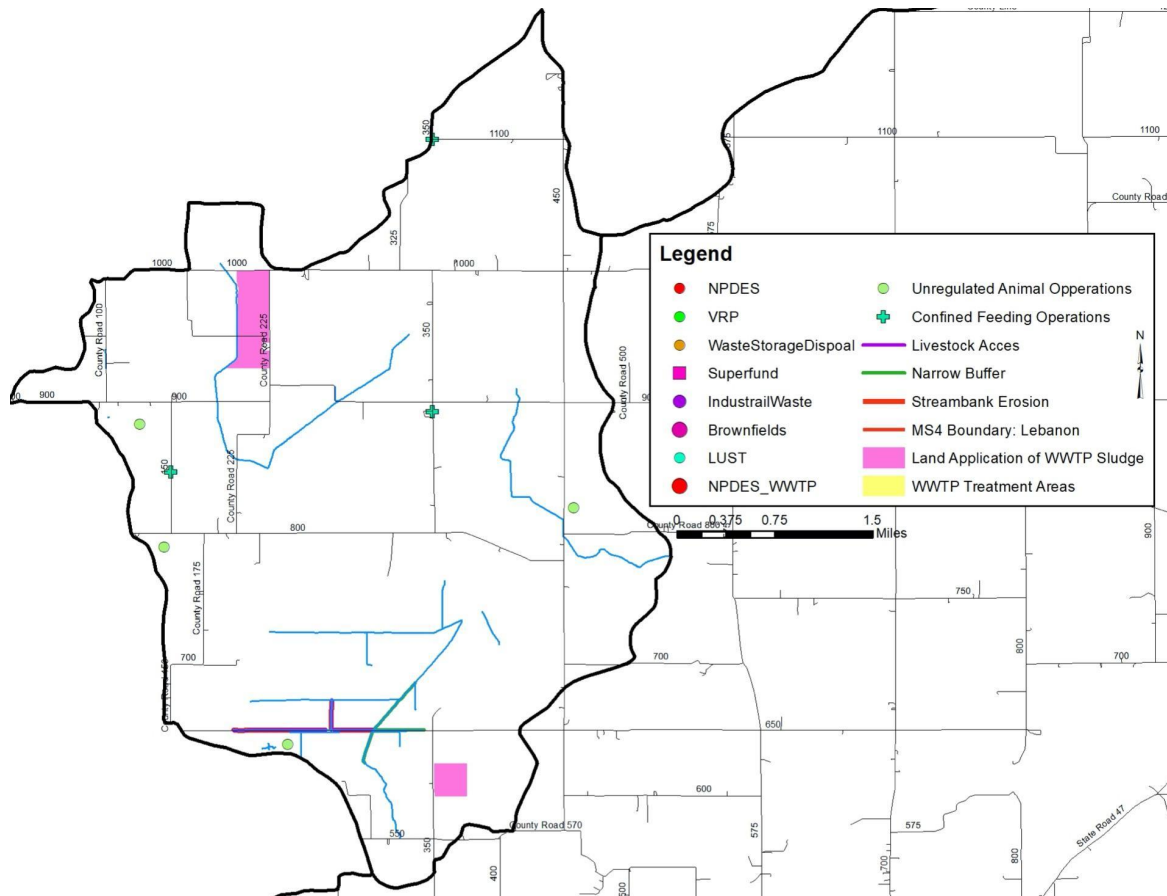


Figure 34. Potential point and non-point sources of pollution and suggested solutions in the Lye Creek Drain subwatershed.

4.3.4 Non-Point Source Water Quality Issues

Agricultural land uses are the predominant land use in the Lye Creek Drain subwatershed. Additionally, four unregulated animal operations housing more than 76 horses and cows were identified during the windshield survey. Based on windshield survey observations, livestock have access to 1.2 miles (8.3%) of Lye Creek Drain subwatershed streams. There are three active CFOs housing up to 21,164 pigs and cows in the subwatershed. In total, manure from these animal operations total over 432,320 tons per year, which contains almost 224,408 pounds of nitrogen, 116,075 pounds of phosphorus and 1.21E+16 colonies of *E. coli*. Streambank erosion and lack of buffers are a concern in the subwatershed. Approximately 1.6 miles (10.9%) of insufficient stream buffers and 1.2 miles (8.3%) of streambank erosion were identified within the subwatershed.

4.3.5 Water Quality Assessment

Waterbodies within the Lye Creek Drain subwatershed have been sampled at two locations (Figure 35). One site in the Lye Creek Drain subwatershed is being sampled as part of the current project (insert data when available). Historic assessments include collection of water chemistry (2 sites) and biology data by IDEM (1 site). No stream gages are in the Lye Creek Drain subwatershed.

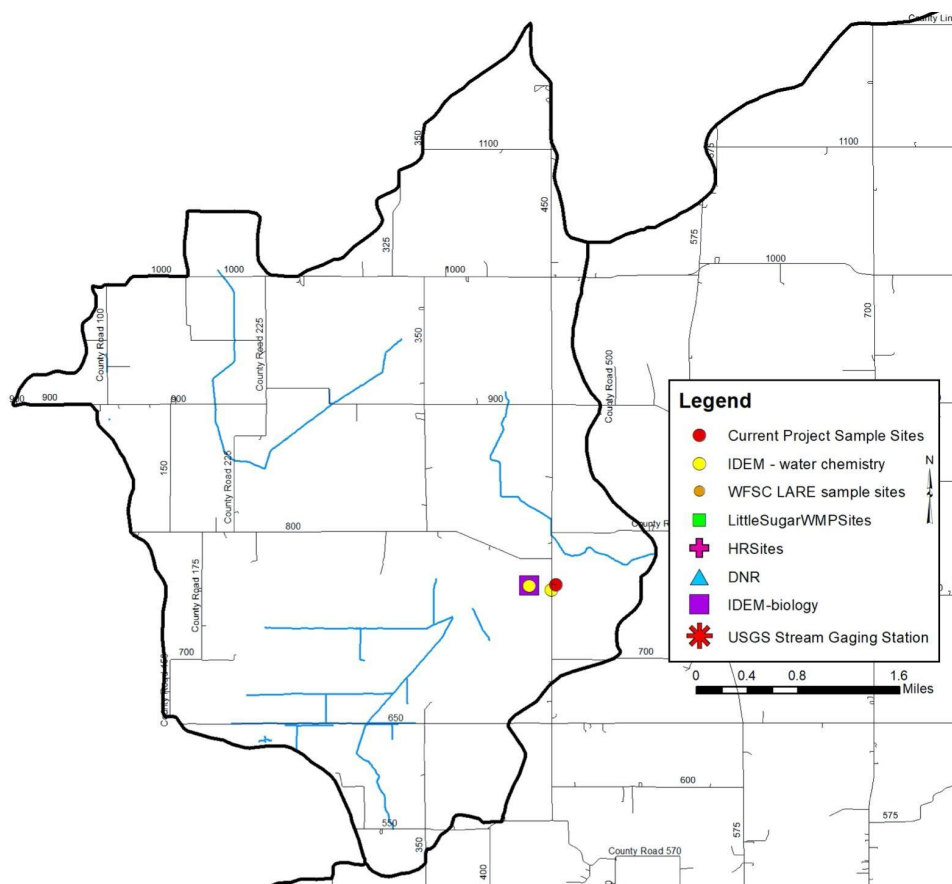


Figure 35. Locations of historic water quality data collection in the Lye Creek Drain subwatershed.

Table 20 details historic water chemistry data. Nitrate-nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (1 mg/L) in 33% of samples, while total Kjeldahl nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.5 mg/L) in 67% of samples. Total phosphorus concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.08 mg/L) in 100% of samples. Turbidity levels exceed water quality targets (5.7 NTU) in 100% of samples.

Table 20. Lye Creek Drain subwatershed historic water quality data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
Dissolved oxygen	7.64	11.15	0	3	0%
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen	0.17	0.73	2	3	67%
Nitrate	0.2	6	1	3	33%
pH	7.8	8.17	0	3	0%
Total Phosphorus	0.11	0.26	3	3	100%
Specific conductance	694	725	0	3	0%
Turbidity	13	56.9	2	2	100%

Fish community assessments were conducted by IDEM at one site with habitat scored concurrent with fish community analysis. The habitat score was low (23) scoring below the state target (51). Fish community assessments rated as fair and scored above IDEM’s target for their aquatic life use designation (Table 21).

Table 21. Lye Creek Drain subwatershed biological assessment data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
QHEI	23	23	1	1	100%
IBI	40	40	0	1	0%
mIBI kick	--	--	--	--	--
mIBI mult	--	--	--	--	--

4.4 Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed

The Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed is in the northern portion of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed and lies within Clinton, Montgomery and Boone Counties (Figure 36). It encompasses one 12-digit HUC watershed: 051201100204. This subwatershed drains 16,114 acres and accounts for 9% of the total watershed area. The Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed receives water from the Bowers Creek and Headwaters Potato Creek subwatersheds. The Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed drains 25.2 square miles. In total, the Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed, Bowers Creek subwatershed, and Headwaters Potato Creek subwatersheds drain 62 square miles. There are 30.5 miles of stream in the Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed. IDEM has classified 10.2 miles of stream as impaired for *E. coli* and 0.02 miles of stream as impaired for nutrients.

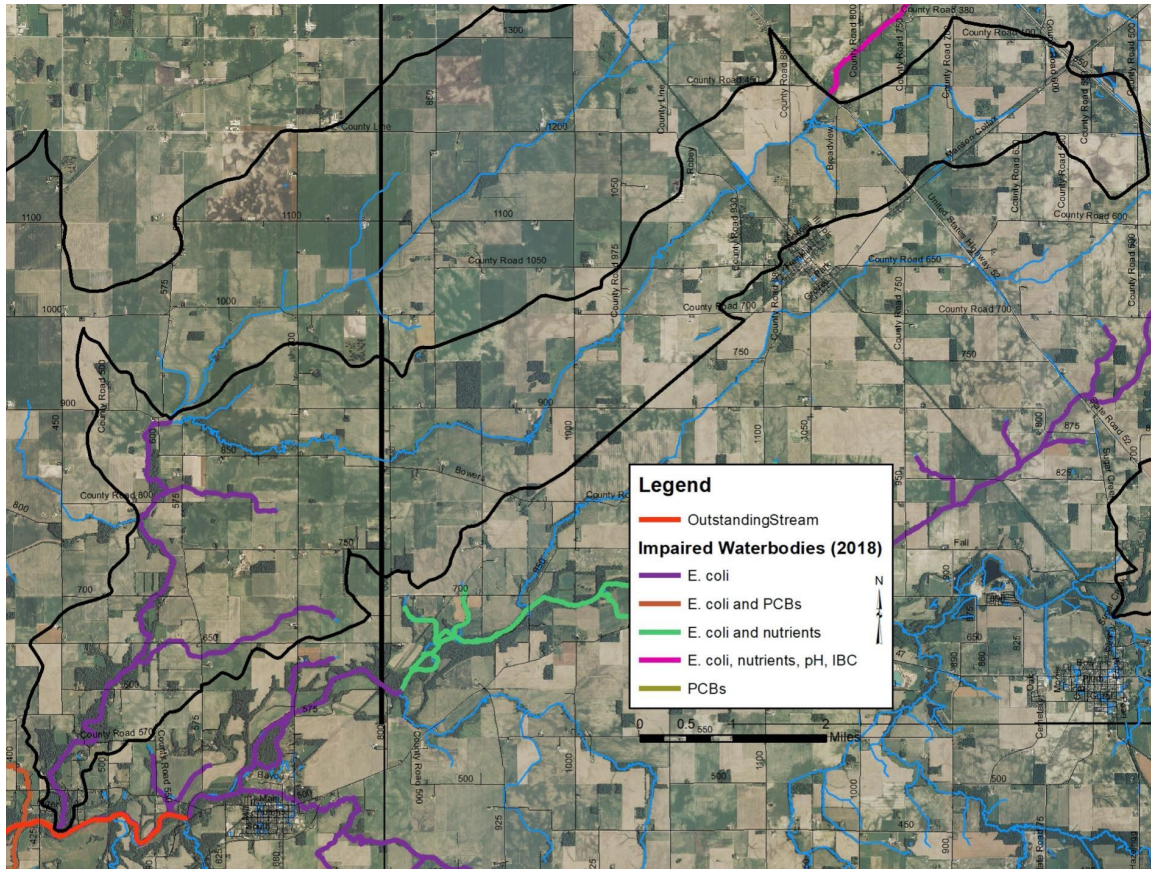


Figure 36. Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed.

4.4.1 Soils

Hydric soils cover 29.5 acres or 23.6% of the subwatershed. Wetlands currently cover 0.8% (102.2 acres) of the subwatershed. Highly erodible soils nearly cover 57.8% of the subwatershed or 9,321.1 acres. In total, 15,764.7 acres or 97.8% of the subwatershed is identified as very limited for septic use. Maintenance and inspections of septic systems in the Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed is important to ensure proper function and capacity.

4.4.2 Land Use

Agricultural land use dominates the Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed at 87.8% (14,145.1 acres) with row crops and pasture land accounting for the majority of agricultural land uses. Forested and urban land uses are the next largest use of the subwatershed, with forested land use only accounting for 4.8% (776.4 acres) of use and urban accounting for 4.7% (762.2 acres). Wetlands, open water, and grassland cover just 417.6 acres, or 2.6%, of the subwatershed.

4.4.3 Point Source Water Quality Issues

There are no point sources of water pollution in the subwatershed (Figure 37).

4.4.4 Non-Point Source Water Quality Issues

Agricultural land uses are the predominant land uses in the Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed. Additionally, a number of small animal operations, pastures, and confined feeding operations are also present. Surveyors observed 11 unregulated animal operations housing more than

161 cows, horses and sheep during the windshield survey (Figure 38). There are two active CFOs housing up to 6,274 cows and pigs in the subwatershed. Based on windshield survey observations, livestock have access to 1.2 miles of the Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed streams. Animals produce more than 43,507 tons of manure annually which contains more than 77,350 pounds nitrogen, 55,812 pounds of phosphorus and more than 6.04E+14 colonies of *E. coli*. Streambank erosion and lack of buffers are a concern in the subwatershed. Approximately 1.5 miles (5%) of insufficient stream buffers and 7.9 miles (25.8%) of streambank erosion were identified within the Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed.

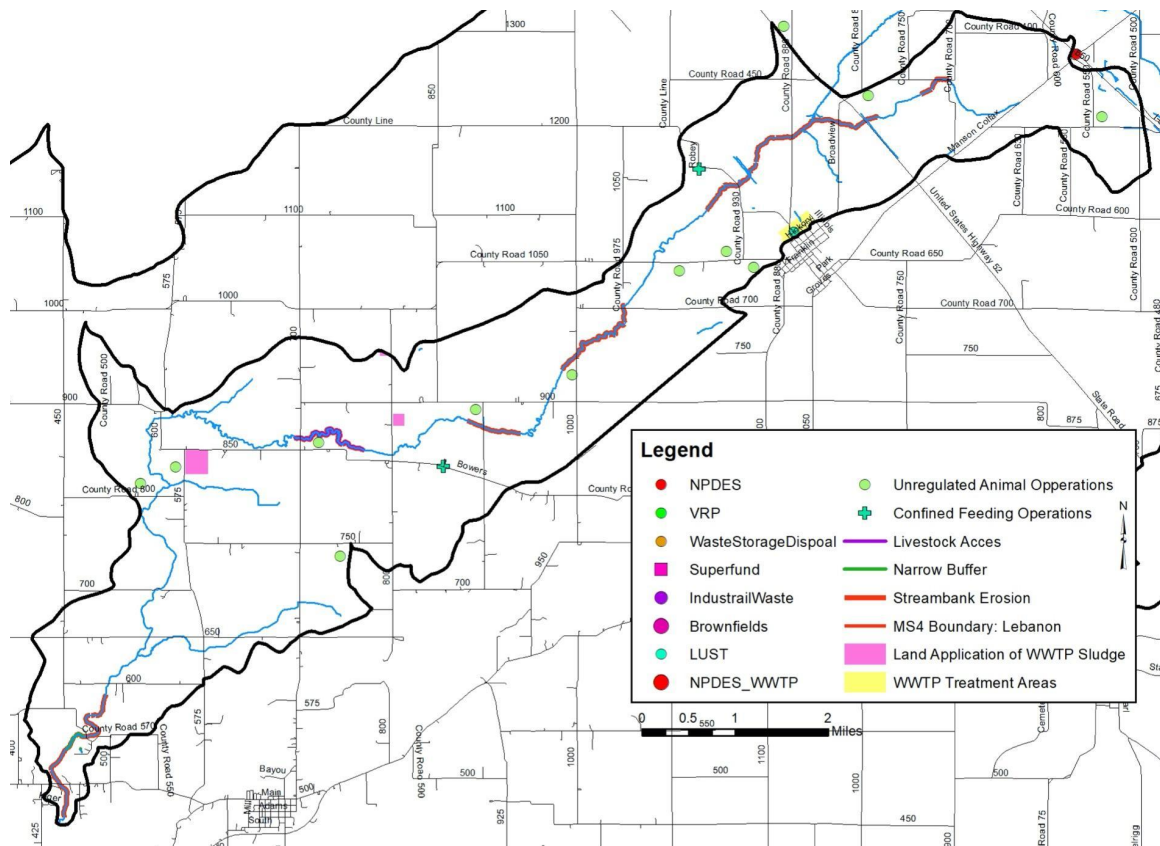


Figure 37. Potential point and non-point sources of pollution and suggested solutions in the Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed.

4.4.5 Water Quality Assessment

Waterbodies within the Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed have been sampled at four locations (Figure 38). One site in the Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed is being sampled as part of the current project (insert data when available). Historic assessments include collection of water chemistry (3 sites) and biology data by IDEM (1 site) and Hoosier Riverwatch Volunteers (1 site). No stream gages are in the Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed.

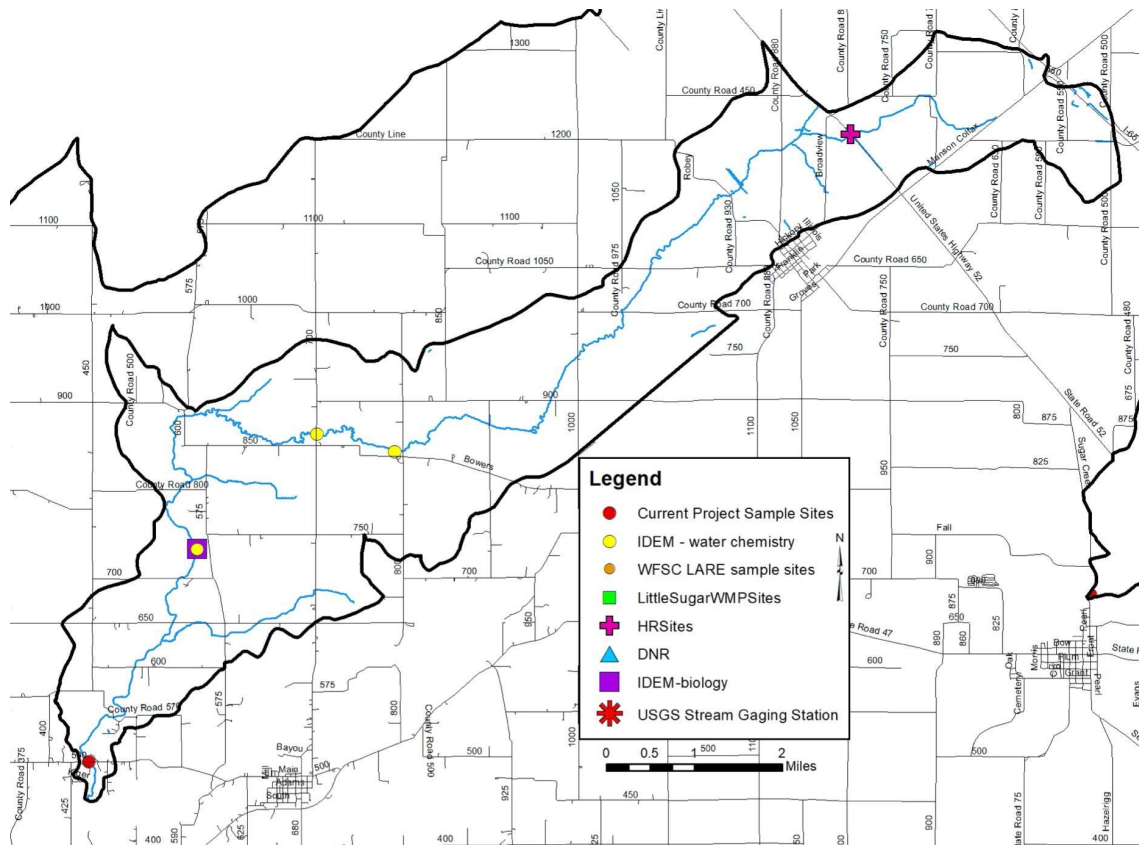


Figure 38. Locations of historic water quality data collection in the Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed.

Table 22 details historic water chemistry data collected in the Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed. As shown in the table, conductivity samples exceed state standards (1050 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$) in 2% of samples collected. E. coli samples exceed state grab sample standards (235 col/100 ml) in 4% of samples collected. Nitrate-nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (1 mg/L) in 70% of samples, while total Kjeldahl nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.5 mg/L) in 54% of samples. Total phosphorus concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.08 mg/L) in 20% of samples. Turbidity levels exceed water quality targets (5.7 NTU) in 71% of samples.

Table 22. Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed historic water quality data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
Dissolved oxygen	4.92	16.69	62	271	23%
E. coli	1	3,873	11	259	4%
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen	0.5	48.6	145	269	54%
Nitrate	0.02	31.29	196	280	70%
pH	7.5	8.7	0	280	0%
Total Phosphorus	0	10	54	270	20%
Specific conductance	211	1,808	7	289	2%
Turbidity	4.66	644.1	15	21	71%

IDEM conducted a fish community assessment at one site. Habitat was assessed concurrently with the fish community assessment (Table 23). Habitat scored well rating 67 of 100 points scoring above the state target (51). The fish community assessment rated poor scoring 40 and meeting the state’s aquatic life use designation.

Table 23. Little Potato Creek-Lye Creek subwatershed biological assessment data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
Habitat (QHEI)	67	67	0	1	0
Fish (IBI)	40	40	0	1	0
Macroinvertebrates (mIBI, Kick)	--	--	--	--	--
Macroinvertebrates (mIBI, Multi Habitat)	--	--	--	--	--

4.5 Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek subwatershed

The Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek subwatershed lies fully within Montgomery County (Figure 39). It encompasses one 12-digit HUC watershed: 051201100301. This subwatershed drains 16,181 acres and accounts for 9% of the total watershed area. In total, the Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek subwatershed drains 25.3 square miles. There are 43.7 miles of stream. There are no recorded impairments to the Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek subwatershed.

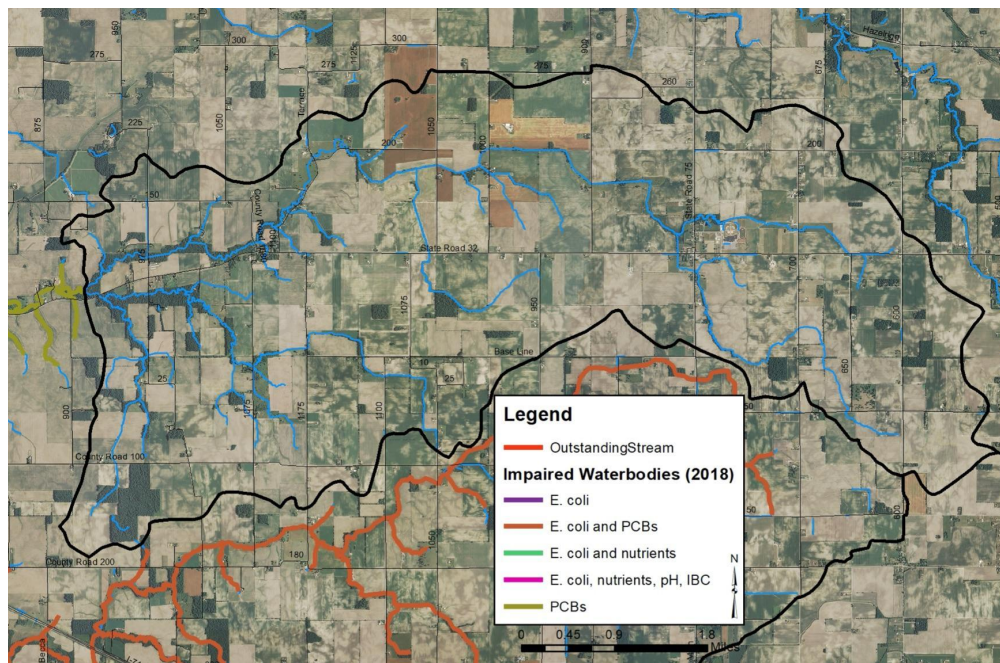


Figure 39. Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek subwatershed.

4.5.1 Soils

Hydic soils cover 6,452.9 acres (39.9%) of the subwatershed. Wetlands currently cover 1.2% (191.2 acres) of the subwatershed. Highly erodible soils cover over half of the subwatershed (58.1%). In total, 16,169.2 miles (99.9%) of the subwatershed are identified as very limited for septic use. The majority of

the subwatershed is rural indicating homes pump to on-site septic systems. Based on the septic suitability of the soil, the majority of the subwatershed is very limited. Therefore, maintenance and inspections of septic systems in the area are important to ensure proper function and capacity.

4.5.2 Land Use

Agricultural land use makes up the majority of the Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek subwatershed with 90.8% (16,169.2 acres) in agricultural land uses, including row crop and pasture. The remaining three uses account for less than 10% of the overall land use for the subwatershed. Urban land use accounts for 4.3% (703.2 acres). Forested land use accounts for 3.6% (582.1 acres). Wetlands, open water, and grassland cover 191.2 acres, or 1.2%, of the subwatershed.

4.5.3 Land Use

Point Source Water Quality Issues

There are few potential point sources of water pollution in the subwatershed. There are two underground storage tank sites (Figure 40) in the subwatershed. There are no NPDES-permitted facilities, open dumps, brownfields, corrective action sites, voluntary remediation sites, or industrial waste facilities located within the Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek subwatershed.

4.5.4 Non-Point Source Water Quality Issues

Agricultural land use is the predominant land use in the Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek subwatershed. During the windshield survey, 17 unregulated animal operations housing more than 150 cows, horses, and sheep were identified. Livestock have access to 1.7 miles (3.9%) of Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek streams. There are no active CFOs located within the Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek subwatershed. In total, manure from small animal operations total over 1,855 tons per year, which contains almost 2,279 pounds of nitrogen, 1,090 pounds of phosphorus and $5.80E+14$ colonies of *E. coli*. Streambank erosion and lack of buffers are a concern in the subwatershed. Approximately 4.3 miles (9.9%) of insufficient stream buffers and 9.8 miles (22.5%) of streambank erosion were identified within the subwatershed.

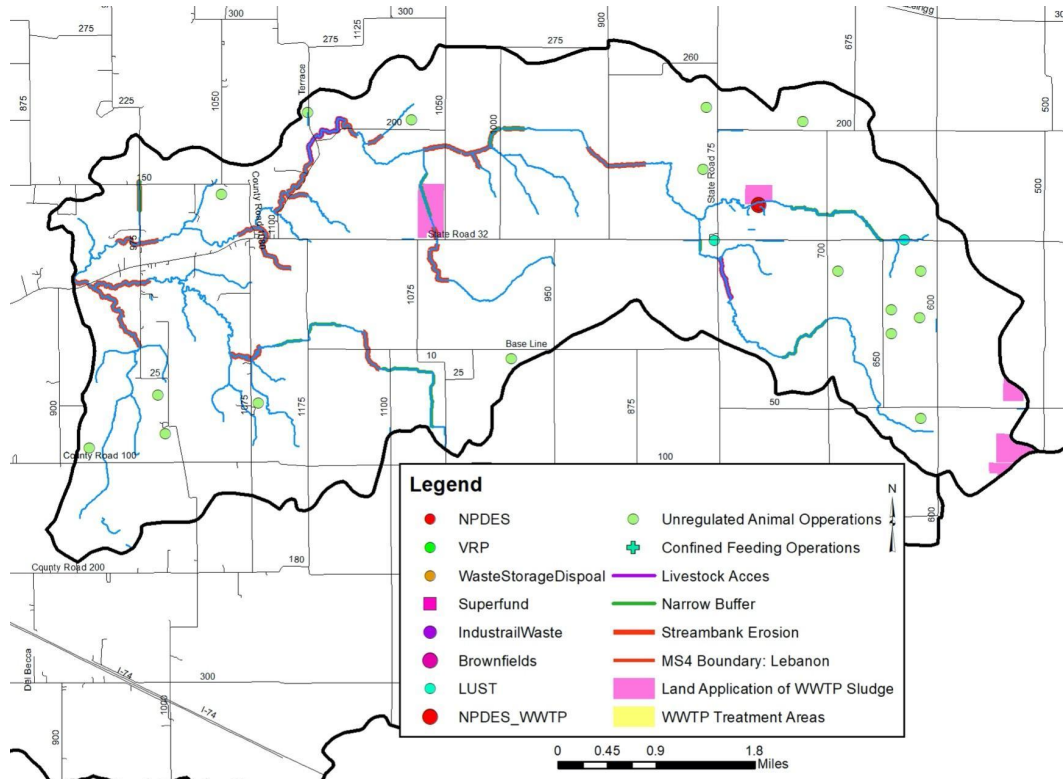


Figure 40. Potential point and non-point sources of pollution and suggested solutions in the Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek subwatershed.

4.5.5 Water Quality Assessment

Waterbodies within the Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek subwatershed have been sampled historically at 11 sites (Figure 41). One site in the Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek subwatershed is being sampled as part of the current project (insert data when available). Assessments include collection of water chemistry through development of the Little Sugar Creek Watershed Management Plan (4 sites), development of the Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek LARE study (5 sites) and by Hoosier Riverwatch volunteers (2 sites). No stream gages are in the Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek subwatershed.

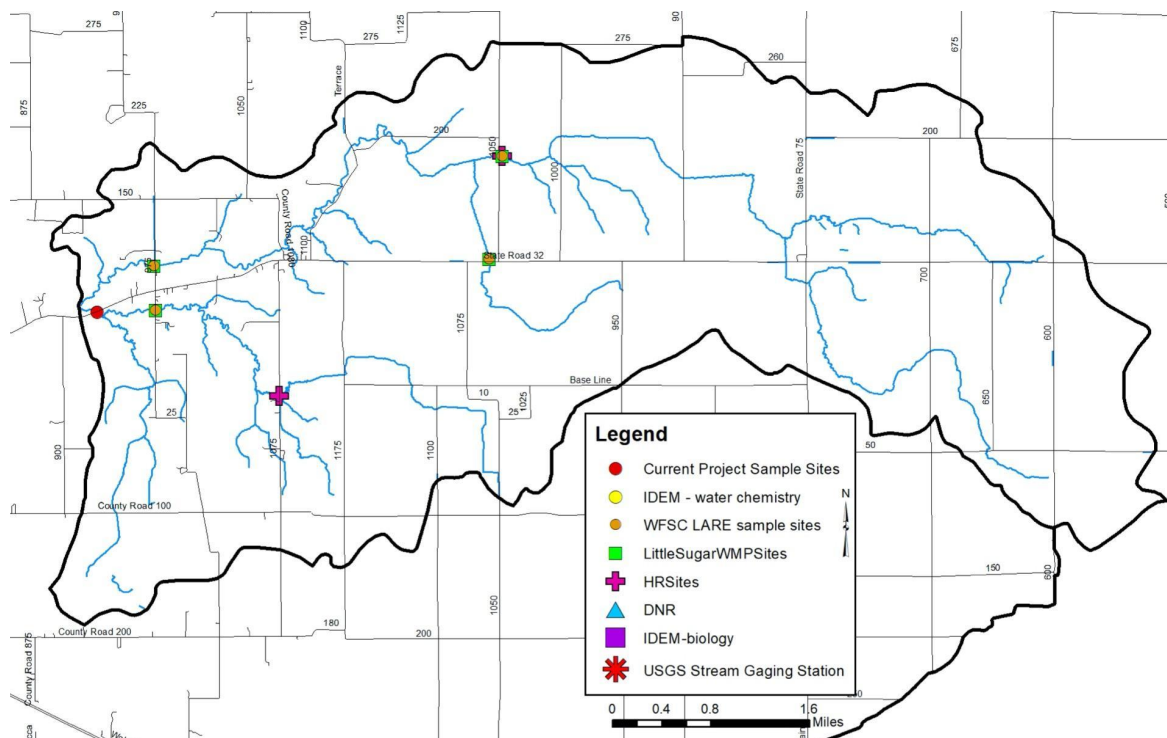


Figure 41. Locations of historic water quality data collection in the Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek subwatershed.

Table 24 details historic water chemistry data collected in the Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek subwatershed. As shown in the table, conductivity samples exceed state standards (1050 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$) in 2% of samples collected. E. coli samples exceed state grab sample standards (235 col/100 ml) in 6% of samples collected. Nitrate-nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (1 mg/L) in 70% of samples, while total Kjeldahl nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.5 mg/L) in 4% of 67% of samples. Total phosphorus concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.08 mg/L) in 71% of samples. Turbidity levels exceed water quality targets (5.7 NTU) in 90% of samples.

Table 24. Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek subwatershed historic water quality data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
Dissolved oxygen	2.97	19.5	66	179	37%
E. coli	0	2420	11	178	6%
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen	0.11	29	120	178	67%
Nitrate	0.12	31	124	178	70%
pH	7.7	8.8	0	164	0%
Total Phosphorus	0.07	31	126	178	71%
Specific conductance	271.1	1711	2	178	1%
Turbidity	3.89	740	9	10	90%

Table 25 documents Hoosier Riverwatch volunteer data. Nitrate-nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (1 mg/L) in 83% of samples. Orthophosphorus concentrations exceed water quality

targets (0.03 mg/L) in 25% of samples. Turbidity levels exceed water quality targets (5.7NTU) in 100% of samples.

Table 25. Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek subwatershed Hoosier Riverwatch historic water quality data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
Dissolved Oxygen	6	11	0	6	0%
Nitrate	0	22	5	6	83%
Ortho P	0	0	1	4	25%
pH	7	8	0	6	0%
Turbidity	15	18	6	6	100%

Macroinvertebrate community assessments were conducted by Arion Consultants as part of the Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek diagnostic study at five sites. Habitat was scored concurrently with biological monitoring. Habitat scores ranged from 17 to 62 with 80% of sites scoring below the state target (51). Macroinvertebrate assessments scored from 24 to 36 with 100% of multihabitat samples not meeting their aquatic life use designation (Table 26).

Table 26. Little Creek-Little Sugar Creek subwatershed biological assessment data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
Habitat (QHEI)	17	62	4	5	80%
Fish (IBI)	--	--	--	--	--
Macroinvertebrates (mIBI, Kick)	--	--	--	--	--
Macroinvertebrates (mIBI, Multi Habitat)	24	36	5	5	100%

4.5.6

4.6 Little Sugar Creek subwatershed

The Little Sugar Creek subwatershed is lies within Montgomery and Boone Counties (Figure 42). It encompasses one 12-digit HUC watershed: 051201100302. This subwatershed drains 12,917 acres and accounts for 7% of the total watershed area. In total, the Little Sugar Creek subwatershed drains 20.2 square miles. There are 31.9 miles of stream. IDEM has classified 19.9 miles of stream as impaired for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) in fish tissue.

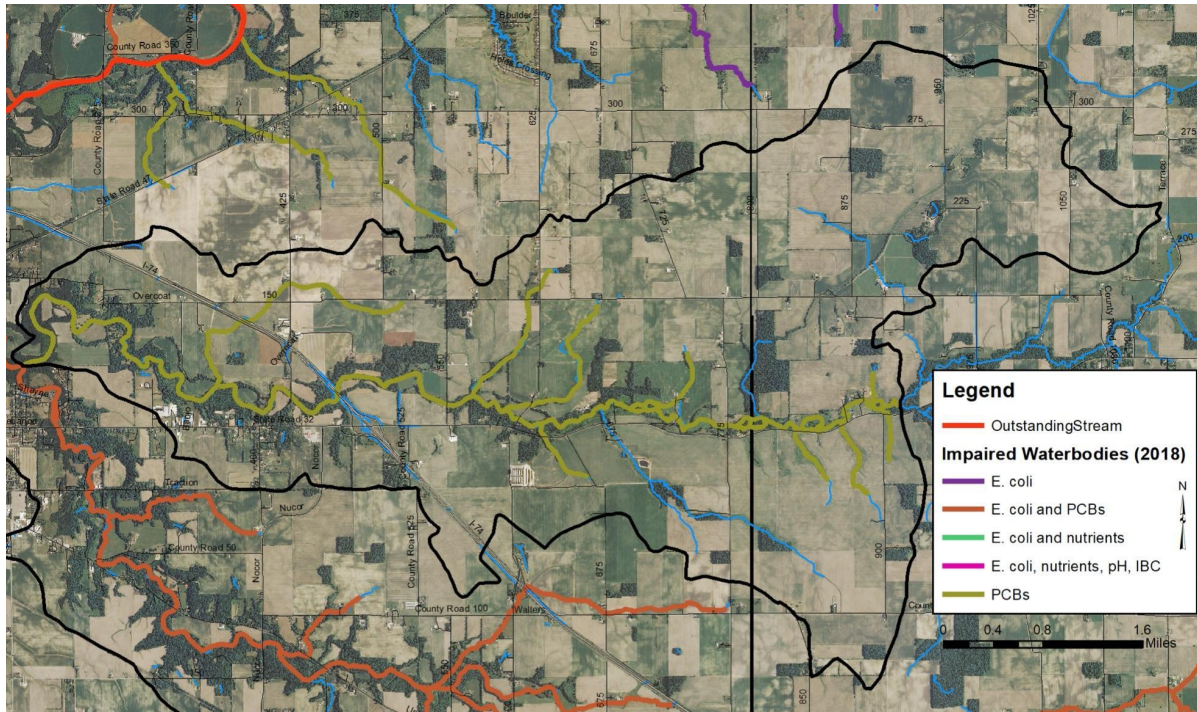


Figure 42. Little Sugar Creek subwatershed.

4.6.1 Soils

Hydric soils cover 3,052.0 acres (23.6%) of the subwatershed. Wetlands currently cover 0.8% (102.2 acres) of the subwatershed. Highly erodible soils cover over half of the subwatershed (69.3%). In total, 12,741.7 acres (98.6%) of the subwatershed are identified as very limited for septic use. The majority of the subwatershed is rural, indicating homes pump to on-site septic systems. Based on the septic suitability of the soil, the majority of the subwatershed is very limited. Therefore, maintenance and inspections of septic systems in the area are important to ensure proper function and capacity.

4.6.2 Land Use

Agricultural land uses are the major land use of the Little Sugar Creek subwatershed (85.5%) (11,038.1 acres) including row crop and pasture. Nearly 8.5% (1,096.8 acres) of the subwatershed is in forested land use. Urban land use accounts for 5.2% (669.6 acres) of the subwatershed with portions of unincorporated Crawfordsville within this subwatershed. Wetlands, open water, and grassland cover 102.2 acres, or 0.8%, of the subwatershed.

4.6.3 Point Source Water Quality Issues

There are no point sources of water pollution in the subwatershed (Figure 43).

4.6.4 Non-Point Source Water Quality Issues

Agricultural land uses are the predominant land uses in the Little Sugar Creek subwatershed. Seven unregulated animal operations housing more than 113 cows and horses were identified during the windshield survey. Livestock have access to 0.5 miles (1.7%) of Little Sugar Creek streams. There are two active CFOs which house 16,643 pigs and cows located within the Little Sugar Creek subwatershed. In total, manure from small animal operations and the CFOs total over 161,910 tons per year, which contains almost 194,714 pounds of nitrogen, 132,679 pounds of phosphorus and 3.27E+15 colonies of *E. coli*. Streambank erosion and lack of buffers are a concern in the subwatershed. Approximately 1.0 mile

(3.2%) of insufficient stream buffers and 6.7 miles (21.1%) of streambank erosion were identified within the subwatershed.

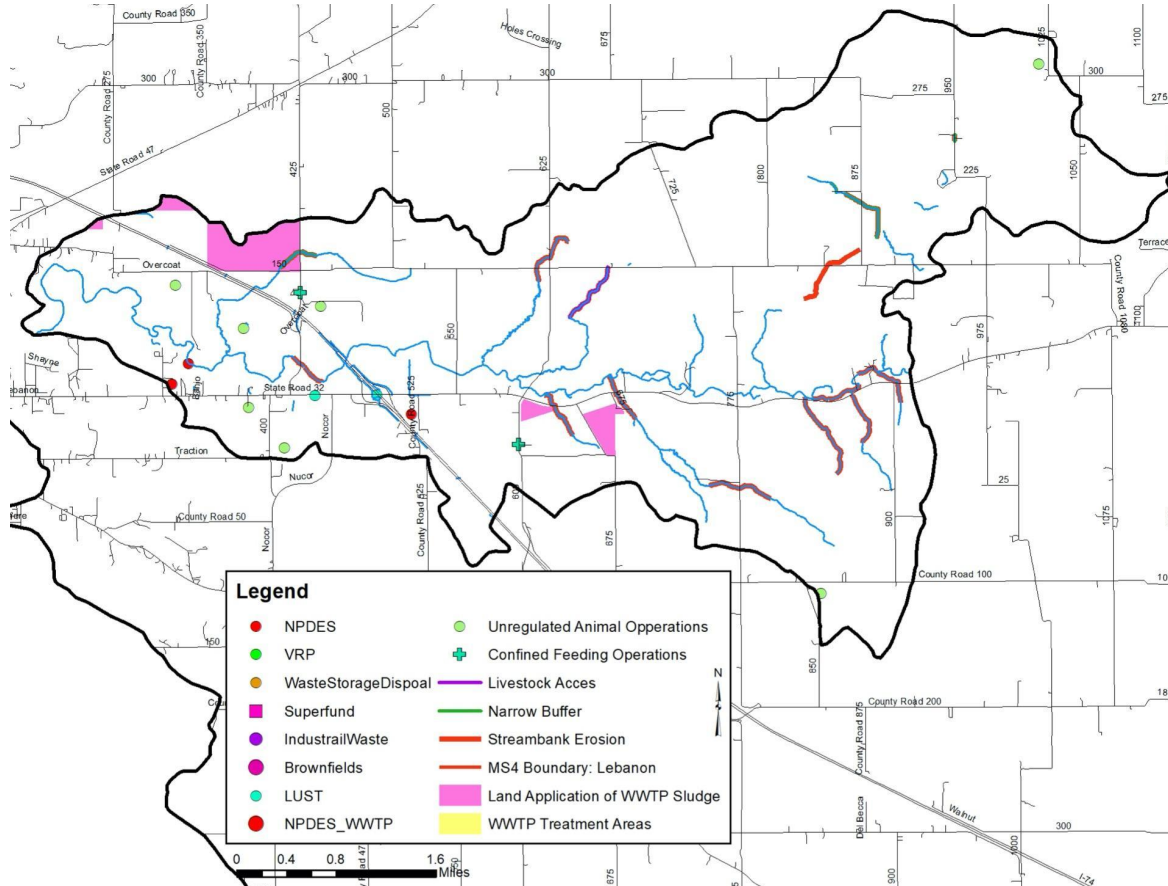


Figure 43. Potential point and non-point sources of pollution and suggested solutions in the Little Sugar Creek subwatershed.

4.6.5 Water Quality Assessment

Waterbodies within the Little Sugar Creek subwatershed have been sampled historically at 12 locations (Figure 44). One site in the Little Sugar Creek subwatershed is being sampled as part of the current project (insert data when available). Historic assessments include collection of water chemistry (3 sites), as part of development of the Little Sugar Creek watershed management plan and via Hoosier Riverwatch Volunteers (2 sites). No stream gages are in the Little Sugar Creek subwatershed.

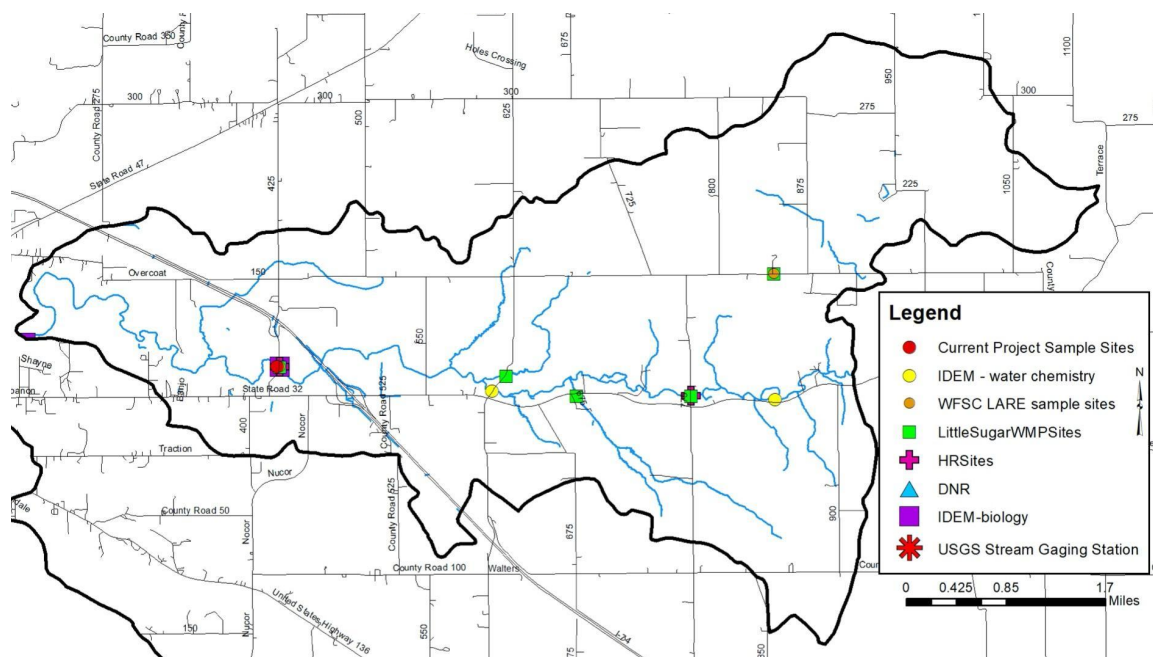


Figure 44. Locations of historic water quality data collection in the Little Sugar Creek subwatershed.

Table 27 details historic water chemistry data collected in the Little Sugar Creek subwatershed. As shown in the table, conductivity samples exceed state standards (1050 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$) in 3% of samples collected. E. coli samples exceed state grab sample standards (235 col/100 ml) in 2% of samples collected. Nitrate-nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (1 mg/L) in 71% of samples, while total Kjeldahl nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.5 mg/L) in 53% of samples. Total phosphorus concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.08 mg/L) in 71% of samples. Turbidity levels exceed water quality targets (5.7 NTU) in 50% of samples.

Table 27. Little Sugar Creek subwatershed historic water quality data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
Dissolved oxygen	6.92	16.69	62	252	25%
E. coli	1	2420	5	252	2%
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen	0.02	48.6	136	258	53%
Nitrate	0.02	79	189	268	71%
pH	0.02	79	160	263	61%
Total Phosphorus	0.02	30	184	258	71%
Specific conductance	211	1808	7	270	3%
Turbidity	4.66	8.09	1	2	50%

Table 28 documents Hoosier Riverwatch volunteer data. Nitrate-nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (1 mg/L) in 100% of samples. Orthophosphorus concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.03 mg/L) in 33% of samples. Turbidity levels exceed water quality targets (5.7NTU) in 100% of samples.

Table 28. Little Sugar Creek subwatershed Hoosier Riverwatch historic water quality data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
Dissolved Oxygen	6	12	0	8	0%
E. coli	67	67	0	2	0%
Nitrate	2	22	8	8	100%
Ortho P	0	0	2	6	33%
pH	7	8	0	8	0%
Turbidity	15	15	7	7	100%

IDEM assessed the macroinvertebrate community at one site in the Little Sugar Creek subwatershed (Table 29). Habitat was assessed concurrently and scored 69 which is above the state target (51). Macroinvertebrate assessments indicated the community scored 40 using the multihabitat assessment which meets the state’s aquatic life use designation (Table 29).

Table 29. Little Sugar Creek subwatershed biological assessment data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
Habitat (QHEI)	69	69	0	1	0%
Fish (IBI)	--	--	--	--	--
Macroinvertebrates (mIBI, Kick)	--	--	--	--	--
Macroinvertebrates (mIBI, Multi Habitat)	40	40	0	1	0%

4.7 Town of Linnsburg-Walnut Fork Sugar Creek subwatershed

The Town of Linnsburg-Walnut Fork Sugar Creek subwatershed forms much of the southern boundary of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed (Figure 45). It encompasses one 12-digit HUC watershed: 051201100303 and is the largest subwatershed draining 30,600 acres and accounting for 17% of the total watershed area. In total, the Town of Linnsburg-Walnut Fork Sugar Creek subwatershed drains 47.8 square miles. There are 88.6 miles of stream. IDEM has classified 51.9 miles of stream as impaired for PCBs in fish tissue and 51.9 miles of stream impaired for *E. coli*.

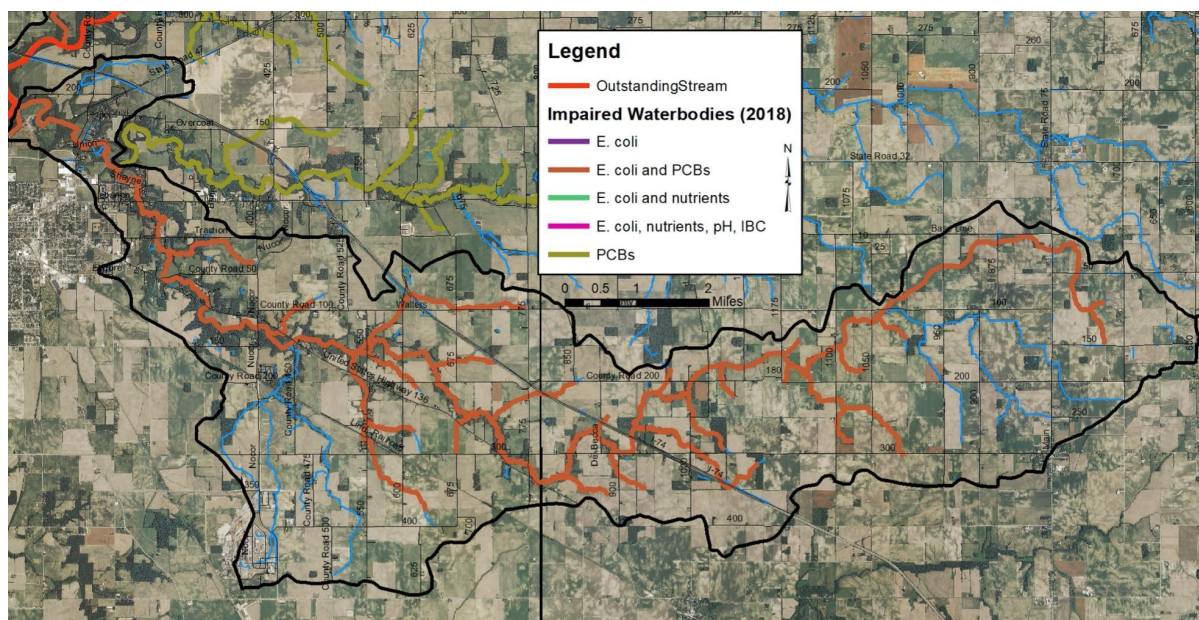


Figure 45. Town of Linnsburg-Walnut Fork Sugar Creek subwatershed.

4.7.1 Soils

Hydric soils cover 8,281.4 acres (27.1%) of the subwatershed. Wetlands currently cover 0.9% (270.5 acres) of the subwatershed. Highly erodible soils cover over half of the subwatershed (66.2%). In total, 30,285.9 miles (99%) of the subwatershed are identified as very limited for septic use. The majority of the subwatershed is rural, indicating homes pump to on-site septic systems. Based on the septic suitability of the soil, the majority of the subwatershed is very limited. Therefore, maintenance and inspections of septic systems in the area are important to ensure proper function and capacity.

4.7.2 Land Use

Agricultural land use dominates the Town of Linnsburg-Walnut Fork Sugar Creek subwatershed with 84.5% (25,850.7 acres) in agricultural land uses, including row crop and pasture. Forested land use is the second largest uses of the subwatershed accounting for 7.4% (2,258.4 acres) of the subwatershed. Additionally, urban land use accounts for 7.2% (2,197.0 acres) of the subwatershed. Wetlands, open water and grassland cover 270.5 acres, or 0.9%, of the subwatershed.

4.7.3 Point Source Water Quality Issues

There are few potential point sources of water pollution in the subwatershed. There are two underground storage tank sites (Figure 46) in the subwatershed. There is one NPDES-permitted facility - the Nucor Steel Corporation. There are no open dumps, brownfields, corrective action sites, voluntary remediation sites, or industrial waste facilities located within the Town of Linnsburg-Walnut Fork subwatershed.

4.7.4 Non-Point Source Water Quality Issues

Agricultural land use is the predominant land use in the Town of Linnsburg-Walnut Fork subwatershed. During the windshield survey, 26 unregulated animal operations housing more than 379 cows, horses and sheep were identified. Livestock have access to 4.5 miles (5.1%) of Town of Linnsburg-Walnut Fork subwatershed streams. There is one active CFO which houses up to 7,800 cows located within the Town of Linnsburg-Walnut Fork subwatershed. In total, manure from small animal operations and the CFO

total over 178,356 tons per year, which contains almost 85,450 pounds of nitrogen, 41,893 pounds of phosphorus and 5.34E+15 colonies of *E. coli*. Streambank erosion and lack of buffers are a concern in the subwatershed. Approximately 9.7 miles (11%) of insufficient stream buffers and 17.1 miles (19.2%) of streambank erosion were identified within the subwatershed.

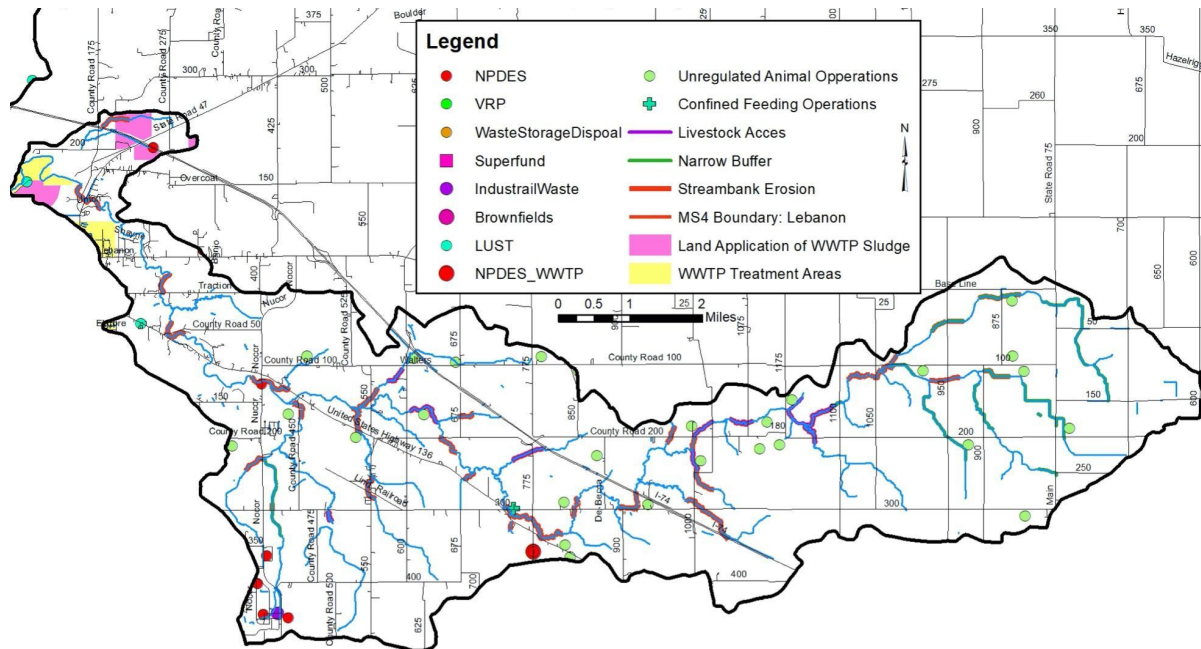


Figure 46. Potential point and non-point sources of pollution and suggested solutions in the Town of Linnsburg-Walnut Fork Sugar Creek subwatershed.

4.7.5 Water Quality Assessment

Waterbodies within the Town of Linnsburg-Walnut Fork Sugar Creek subwatershed have been sampled historically at 13 locations (Figure 47). One site in the Town of Linnsburg-Walnut Fork Sugar Creek subwatershed is being sampled as part of the current project (insert data when available). Historic assessments include collection of water chemistry (3 sites) and biology data by IDEM (4 sites), as part of the Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek LARE study (8 sites for water chemistry and biology) and Hoosier Riverwatch Volunteers (2 sites). No stream gages are in the Town of Linnsburg-Walnut Fork Sugar Creek subwatershed.

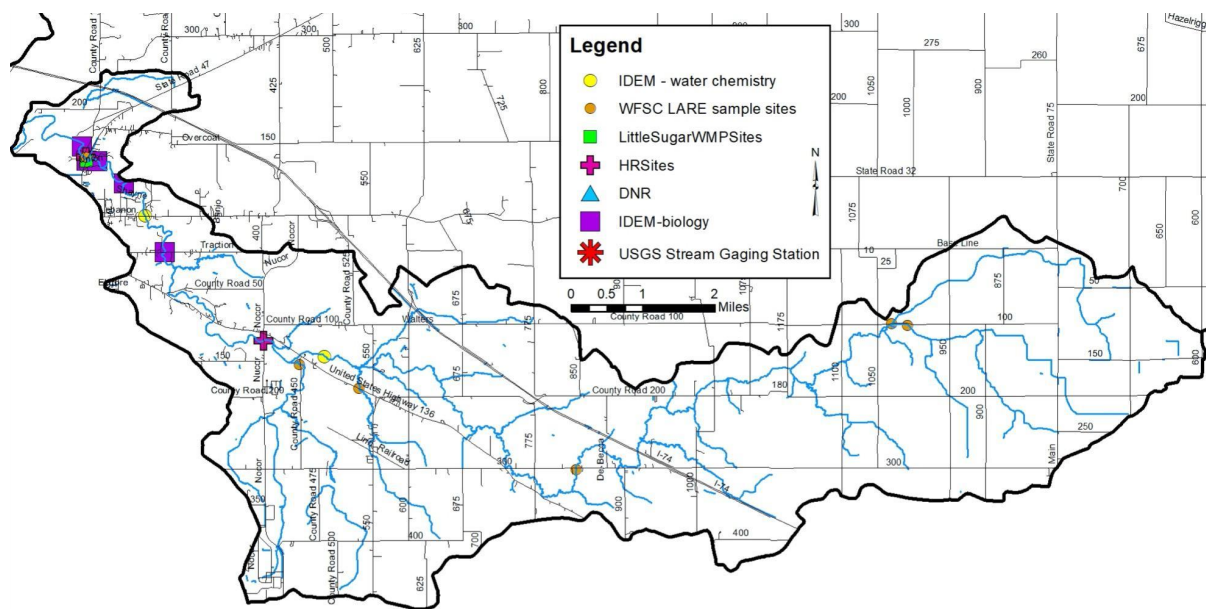


Figure 47. Locations of historic water quality data collection in the Town of Linnsburg-Walnut Fork Sugar Creek subwatershed.

Table 30 details historic water chemistry data collected in the Town of Linnsburg-Walnut Fork Sugar Creek subwatershed. As shown in the table, conductivity samples exceed state standards (1050 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$) in 5% of samples collected. E. coli samples exceed state grab sample standards (235 col/100 ml) in 79% of samples collected. Nitrate-nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (1 mg/L) in 93% of samples, while total Kjeldahl nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.5 mg/L) in 100% of samples. Total phosphorus concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.08 mg/L) in 59% of samples. Turbidity levels exceed water quality targets (5.7 NTU) in 68% of samples.

Table 30. Town of Linnsburg-Walnut Fork Sugar Creek subwatershed historic water quality data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
Dissolved oxygen	3.67	137.6	10	29	34%
E. coli	36	2420	15	19	79%
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen	0.874	2.51	17	17	100%
Nitrate	0.93	2.66	13	14	93%
pH	8.15	8.43	0	8	0%
Total Phosphorus	0.07	0.441	10	17	59%
Specific conductance	244.1	1570	1	22	5%
Turbidity	2.77	74.3	15	22	68%

Table 31 documents Hoosier Riverwatch volunteer data. Nitrate-nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (1 mg/L) in 88% of samples. Orthophosphorus concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.03 mg/L) in 67% of samples. Turbidity levels exceed water quality targets (5.7 NTU) in 100% of samples. E. coli samples exceed state grab sample standards (235 col/100 ml) in 20% of samples collected.

Table 31. Town of Linnsburg-Walnut Fork Sugar Creek subwatershed Hoosier Riverwatch historic water quality data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
Dissolved Oxygen	6	12	0	8	0%
E. coli	33	300	1	5	20%
Nitrate	1	22	7	8	88%
Ortho P	0	0	2	3	67%
pH	7	9	0	8	0%
Turbidity	15	18	7	7	100%

Biological monitoring was conducted by IDEM and Arion Consultants as part of the development of the Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek diagnostic study (Table 32). In total, IDEM assessed the fish community three times at two sites and the macroinvertebrate community eight times at four sites. Arion Consultants assessed the macroinvertebrate community at seven sites. Habitat assessment occurred concurrently with fish and macroinvertebrate community assessments. Habitat scores ranged from 23 to 89 with 28% of sites (5 of 18) scoring below the state target (51). Fish community assessments rated fair to excellent with all assessments meeting the state’s aquatic life use designation. Macroinvertebrate assessments rated moderately impaired to slightly impaired using the kick sampling method with all sites meeting their aquatic life use designation and from 16 to 46 with 63% of multihabitat samples not meeting their aquatic life use designation (Table 32).

Table 32. Town of Linnsburg-Walnut Fork-Sugar Creek subwatershed biological assessment data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
Habitat (QHEI)	23	89	5	18	28%
Fish (IBI)	44	54	0	4	0%
Macroinvertebrates (mIBI, Kick)	3.2	5	0	8	0%
Macroinvertebrates (mIBI, Multi Habitat)	16	46	5	8	63%

4.8 Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek subwatershed

The Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek subwatershed forms the southeastern corner of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed and sits in Boone County (Figure 48). It encompasses one 12-digit HUC watershed: 051201100401. This subwatershed drains 14,226 acres and accounts for 8% of the total watershed area. In total, the Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek subwatershed drains 22.2 square miles. There are 62.3 miles of stream. There are no recorded impairments in the Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek subwatershed.

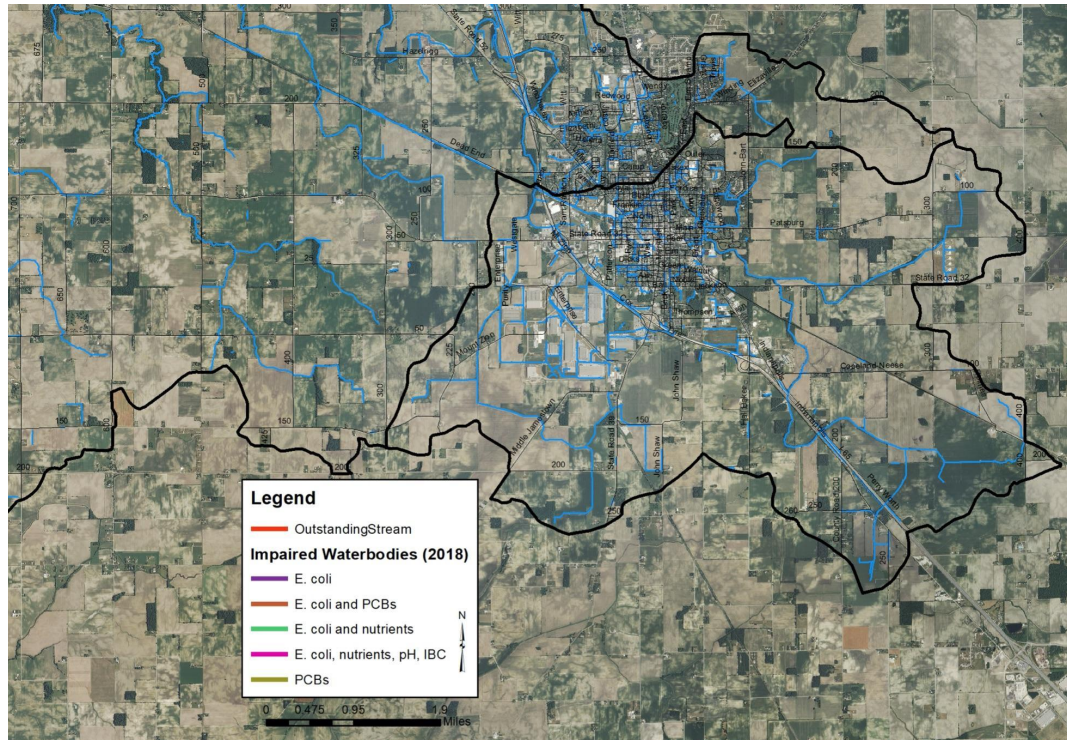


Figure 48. Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek subwatershed.

4.8.1 Soils

Hydric soils cover 6,656.6 acres (46.8%) of the subwatershed. Wetlands currently cover 1.8% (254.2 acres) of the subwatershed. Highly erodible soils cover over half of the subwatershed (46%). In total, 14,166.9 acres (99.6%) of the subwatershed are identified as very limited for septic use. The majority of the subwatershed is rural, indicating homes pump to on-site septic systems. Based on the septic suitability of the soil, the majority of the subwatershed is very limited. Therefore, maintenance and inspections of septic systems in the area are important to ensure proper function and capacity.

4.8.2 Land Use

Agricultural land use dominates the Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek subwatershed with 71.5% (10,172.3 acres) in agricultural land uses, including row crop and pasture. An additional 24.8% (3,530.6 acres) of the subwatershed is in urban land use-with a majority of the City of Lebanon sitting in this subwatershed. The Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek subwatershed contains the highest urban land use density of all Upper Sugar Creek subwatersheds. Wetlands, open water and grassland cover 254.2 acres, or 1.8%, of the subwatershed. Forested land use accounts for 1.8% of the subwatershed as well (259.0 acres).

4.8.3 Point Source Water Quality Issues

There are many potential point sources of water pollution in the subwatershed. There are 78 underground storage tank sites (Figure 49) and one NPDES-permitted facility in the subwatershed, the City of Lebanon WWTP. The City of Lebanon is a regulated MS4 community. Of note, this subwatershed also has four brownfields, which are the only brownfields in the watershed. There are no open dumps, corrective action sites, voluntary remediation sites, or industrial waste facilities located within the Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek subwatershed.

4.8.4 Non-Point Source Water Quality Issues

Agricultural and urban land uses are the predominant land uses in the Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek subwatershed. Additionally, a number of small animal operations and pastures are also present (Figure 49). In total, one unregulated animal operation housing more than 10 cows were identified during the windshield survey. No active confined feeding operations are located within the Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek subwatershed. In total, manure from small animal operations total over 219 tons per year, which contains almost 104 pounds of nitrogen, almost 51 pounds of phosphorus and 6.22E+12 colonies of *E. coli*. Livestock appear to have no access to the subwatershed streams based on windshield survey observations. Streambank erosion and lack of buffer is a concern in the subwatershed. Approximately 0.5 miles (0.9%) of streambank erosion and 0.6 miles (0.9%) of narrow buffer were identified within the subwatershed.

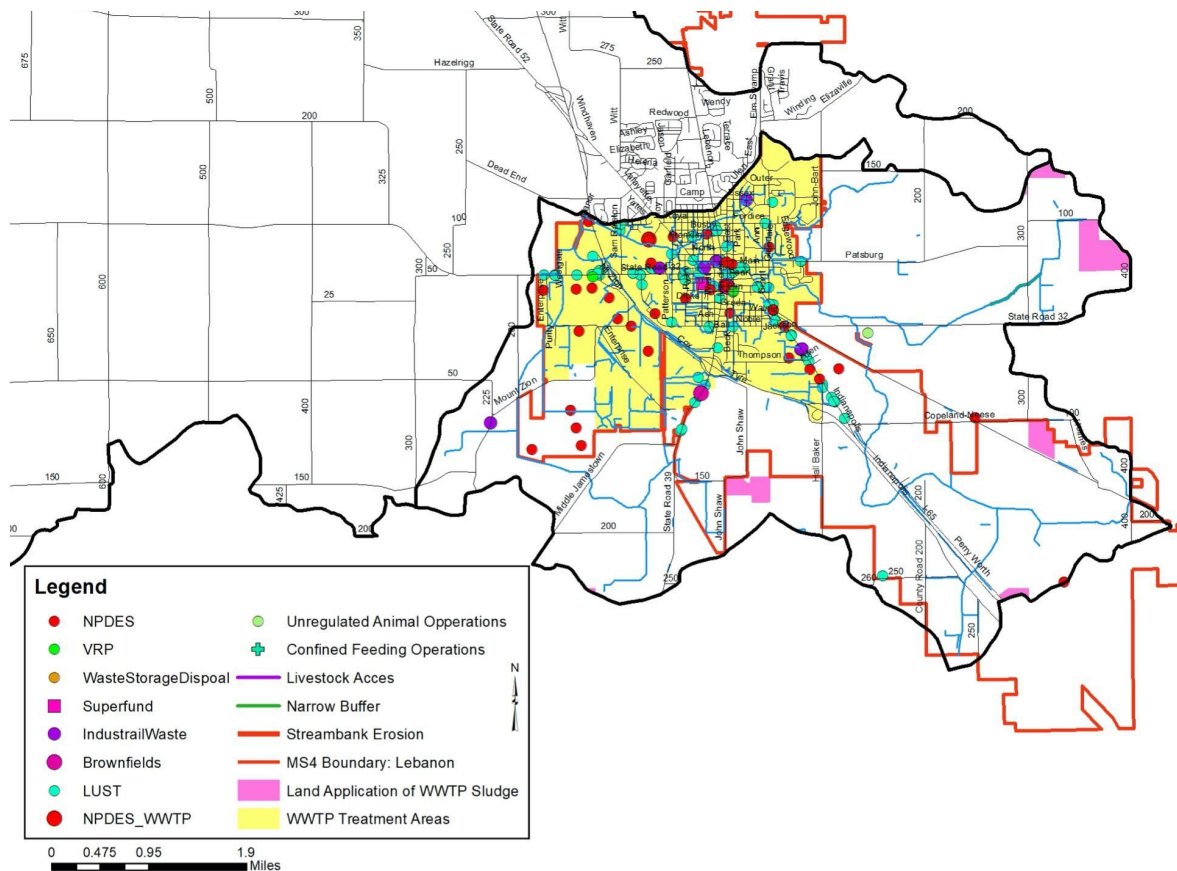


Figure 49. Potential point and non-point sources of pollution and suggested solutions in the Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek subwatershed.

4.8.5 Water Quality Assessment

Waterbodies within the Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek subwatershed have not been sampled historically. One site in the Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek subwatershed is being sampled as part of the current project (Figure 50, insert data when available). No stream gages are in the Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek subwatershed.

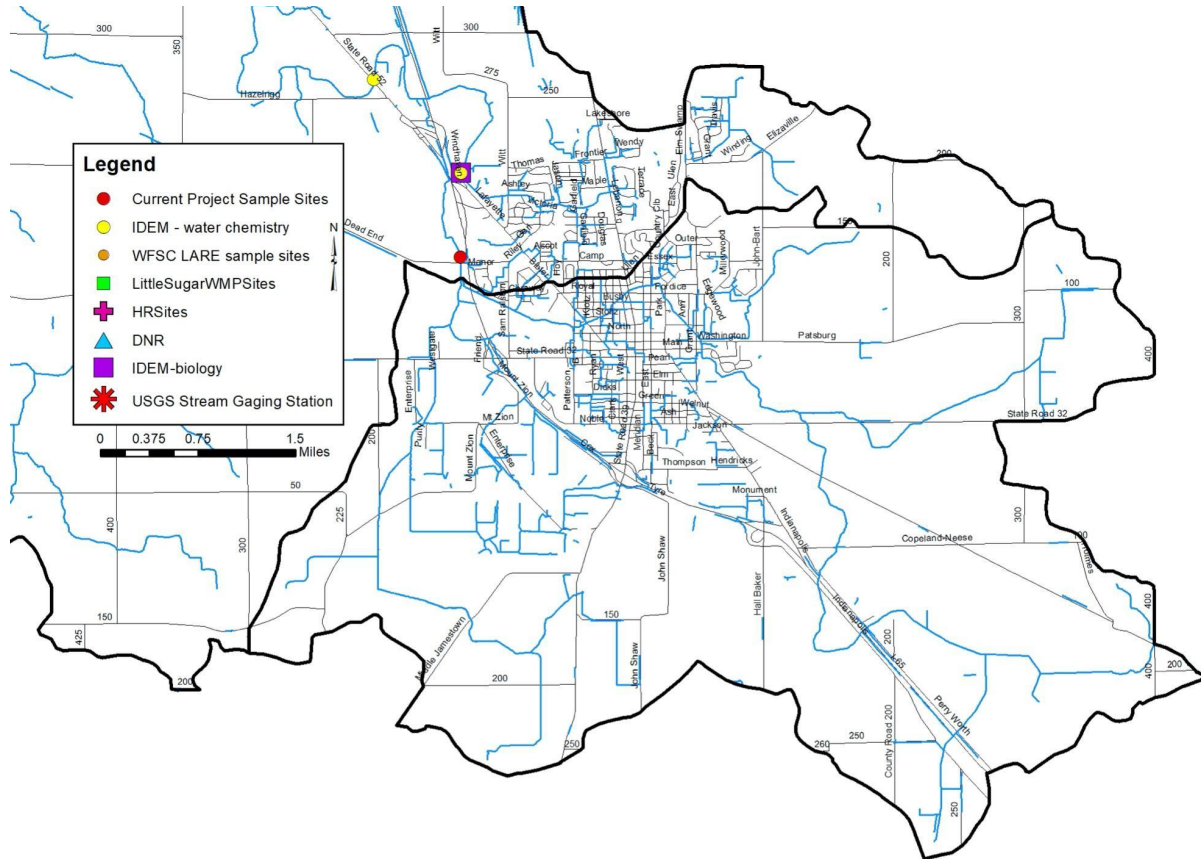


Figure 50. Locations of historic water quality data collection in the Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek subwatershed.

4.9 Deer Creek-Prairie Creek subwatershed

The Deer Creek-Prairie Creek subwatershed forms a majority of the eastern boundary of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed and is entirely within Boone County (Figure 51). It encompasses one 12-digit HUC watershed: 051201100402 and receives drainage from the Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek subwatershed. This subwatershed drains 17,381 acres and accounts for 10% of the total watershed area. In total, the Deer Creek-Prairie Creek subwatershed drains 27.2 square miles. There are 62.9 miles of stream. There are no recorded impairments in the Deer Creek-Prairie Creek subwatershed.

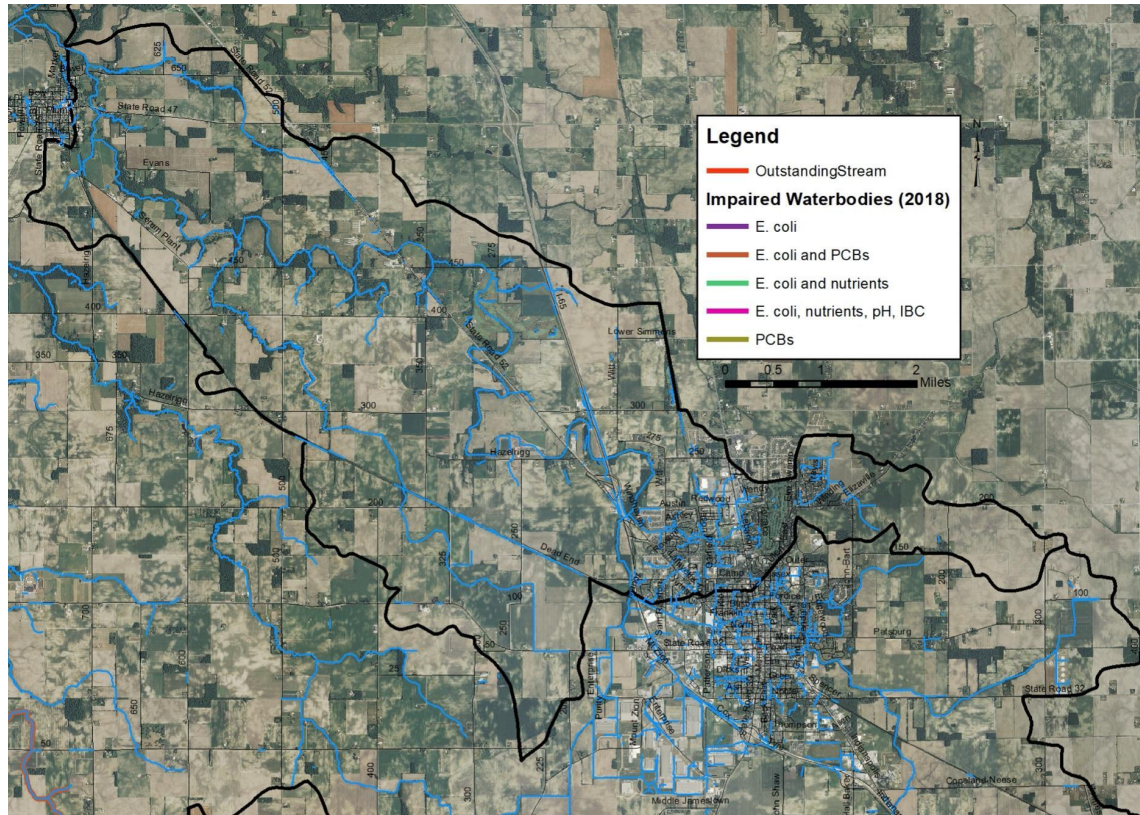


Figure 51. Deer Creek-Prairie Creek subwatershed.

4.9.1 Soils

Hydric soils cover 5,609.1 acres (32.3%) of the subwatershed. Wetlands currently cover 1.4% (237.7 acres) of the subwatershed. Highly erodible soils cover over half of the subwatershed (58.4%). In total, 17,182.4 acres (98.9%) of the subwatershed are identified as very limited for septic use. The majority of the subwatershed is rural, indicating homes pump to on-site septic systems. Based on the septic suitability of the soil, the majority of the subwatershed is very limited. Therefore, maintenance and inspections of septic systems in the area are important to ensure proper function and capacity.

4.9.2 Land Use

Agricultural land use dominates the Deer Creek-Prairie Creek subwatershed with 79.7% (13,860.6 acres) in agricultural land uses, including row crop and pasture. Deer Creek-Prairie Creek has the second highest urban land use percentage in the watershed, behind the Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek subwatershed. This is due to the City of Lebanon lying partially within the subwatershed. Urban land use accounts for 14.1% (2,456.0 acres) of the Deer Creek-Prairie Creek subwatershed. Forested land use covers 4.7% (814.0 acres). Wetlands, open water, and grassland cover just 1.4% (237.7 acres) of this subwatershed.

4.9.3 Point Source Water Quality Issues

There are few potential point sources of water pollution in the subwatershed. There are 18 underground storage tank sites (Figure 52) in the subwatershed. There are no NPDES-permitted facilities, open dumps, brownfields, corrective action sites, voluntary remediation sites, or industrial waste facilities located within the Deer Creek-Prairie Creek subwatershed.

4.9.4 Non-Point Source Water Quality Issues

Agricultural land use is the predominant land use in the Deer Creek-Prairie Creek subwatershed. Additionally, a number of small animal operations and pastures are also present (Figure 52). In total, 29 unregulated animal operations housing more than 404 cows and horses were identified during the windshield survey. No active confined feeding operations are located within the Deer Creek-Prairie Creek subwatershed. In total, manure from small animal operations total over 8,718 tons per year, which contains almost 4,290 pounds of nitrogen, 2,123 pounds of phosphorus and 2.34E+14 colonies of *E. coli*. Livestock appear to have access to 0.5 miles (0.8%) the subwatershed streams based on windshield survey observations. Streambank erosion is a concern in the subwatershed. Approximately 9.9 miles (15.8%) of streambank erosion were identified within the subwatershed.

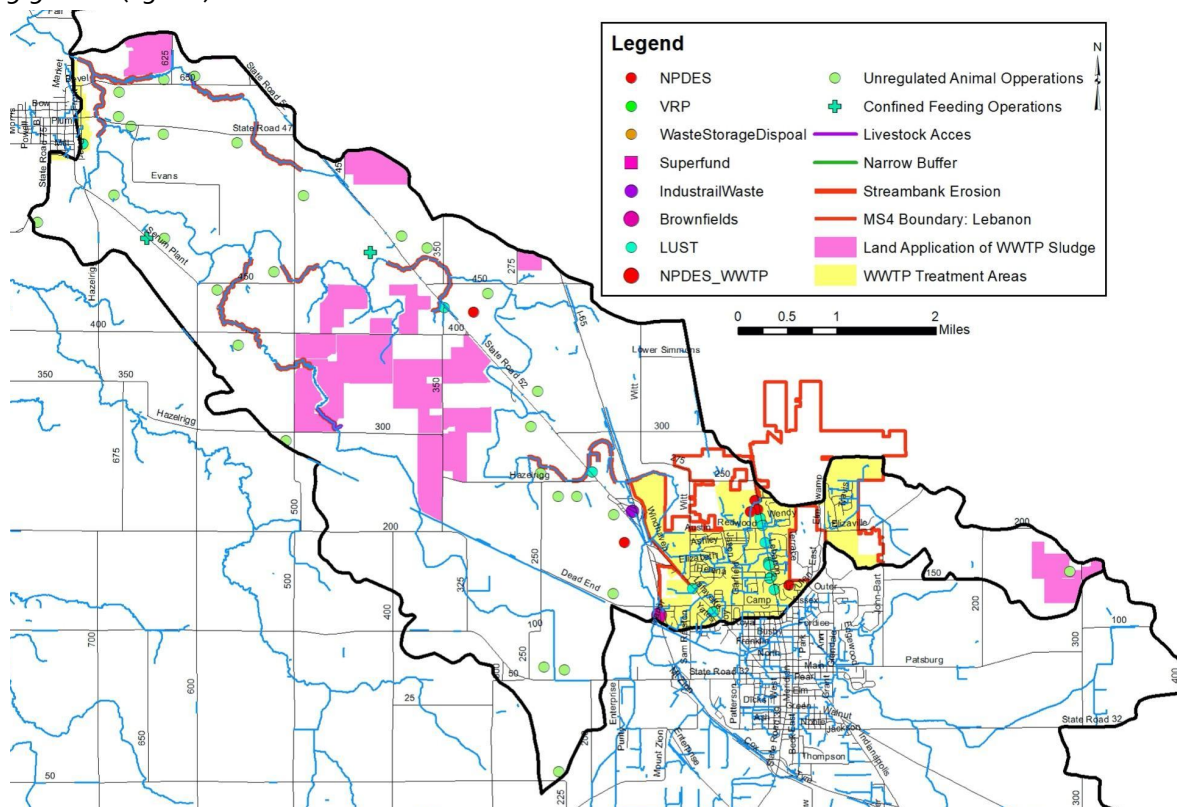


Figure 52. Potential point and non-point sources of pollution and suggested solutions in the Deer Creek-Prairie Creek subwatershed.

4.9.5 Water Quality Assessment

Waterbodies within the Deer Creek-Prairie Creek subwatershed have been sampled historically at three locations (Figure 53). One site in the Deer Creek-Prairie Creek subwatershed is being sampled as part of the current project (insert data when available). Historic assessments include collection of water chemistry (3 sites) and biology data by IDEM (1 site). One stream gage located on Prairie Creek is located in the Deer Creek-Prairie Creek subwatershed.

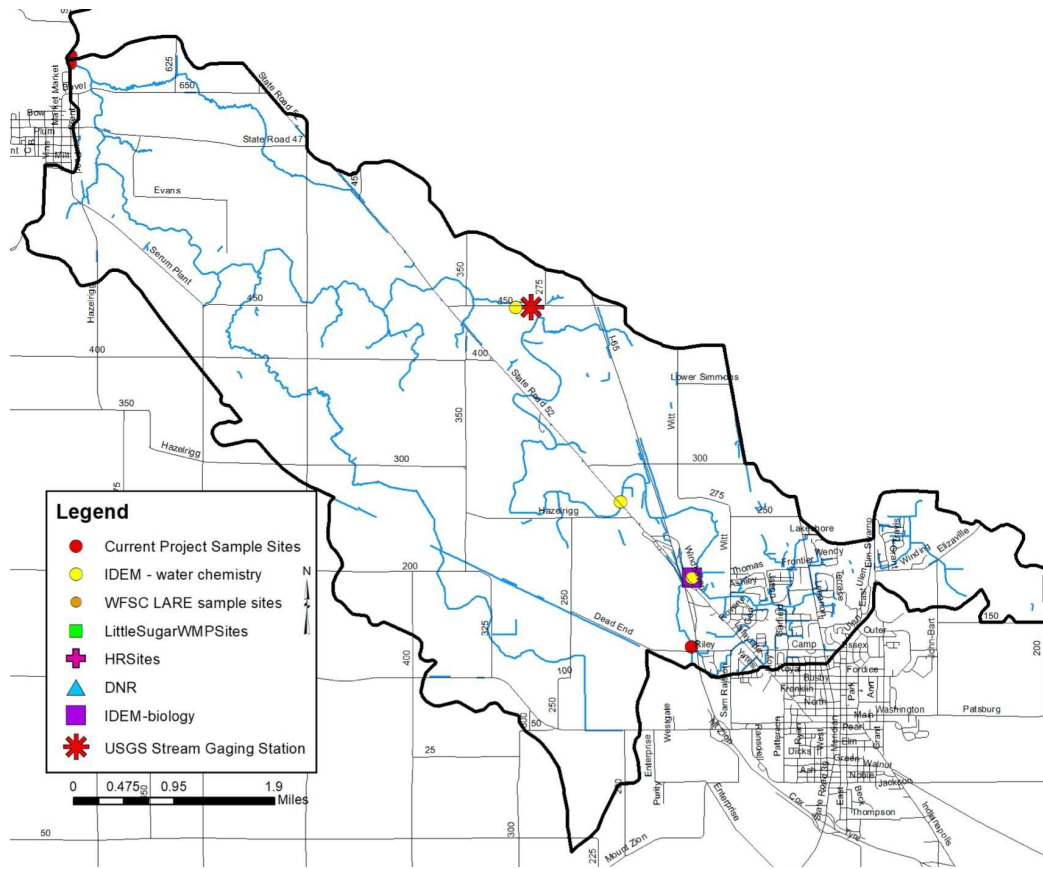


Figure 53. Locations of historic water quality data collection in the Deer Creek-Prairie Creek subwatershed.

Table 33 details historic water chemistry data collected in the Deer Creek-Prairie Creek subwatershed. Turbidity levels exceed water quality targets (5.7 NTU) in 93% of samples.

Table 33. Deer Creek-Prairie Creek subwatershed historic water quality data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
Dissolved oxygen	7.28	11.3	0	14	0%
pH	7.65	8.89	0	15	0%
Specific conductance	569	998	0	15	0%
Turbidity	4.5	95.5	14	15	93%

Biological monitoring was conducted by IDEM at one site twice for macroinvertebrate community assessments and one time for fish community assessments. Habitat assessment occurred concurrently with biological community assessments. Habitat scores ranged from 63 to 67 with all sites scoring above the state target (51). Fish community assessment rated fair with all assessments meeting their aquatic life use designation. Macroinvertebrate assessments rated moderately impaired to slightly impaired using the kick sampling method with 50% of sites not meeting their aquatic life use designation (Table 34).

Table 34. Deer Creek-Prairie Creek subwatershed biological assessment data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
Habitat (QHEI)	63	67	0	3	0%
Fish (IBI)	44	44	0	1	0%
Macroinvertebrates (mIBI, Kick)	2.6	3.4	1	2	50%
Macroinvertebrates (mIBI, Multi Habitat)	--	--	--	--	--

4.10 Wolf Creek subwatershed

The Wolf Creek subwatershed is very centrally located within the watershed, with a small portion forming some of the southern boundary of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed (Figure 54). The Wolf Creek subwatershed is within Boone County. It encompasses one 12-digit HUC watershed: 051201100403. This subwatershed drains 16,258 acres and accounts for 9% of the total watershed area. In total, the Wolf Creek subwatershed drains 25.4 square miles. There are 42.4 miles of stream. There are no recorded impairments in the Wolf Creek subwatershed.

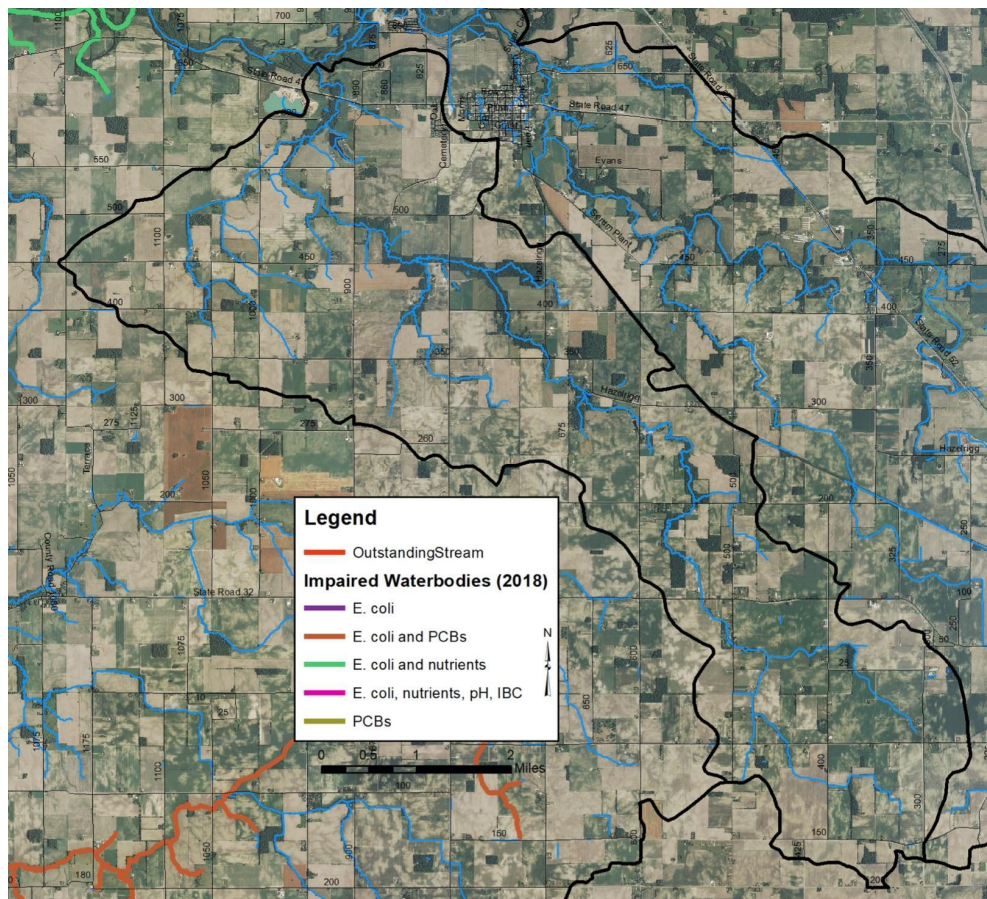


Figure 54. Wolf Creek subwatershed.

4.10.1 Soils

Hydric soils cover 5,898.4 acres (36.3%) of the subwatershed. Wetlands currently cover 1% (169.7 acres) of the subwatershed. Highly erodible soils cover more than half of the subwatershed (59.1%). In total, 16,182.6 acres (99.5%) of the subwatershed are identified as very limited for septic use. The majority of the subwatershed is rural, indicating homes pump to on-site septic systems. Based on the septic suitability of the soil, the majority of the subwatershed is very limited. Therefore, maintenance and inspections of septic systems in the area are important to ensure proper function and capacity.

4.10.2 Land Use

Agricultural land use dominates the Wolf Creek subwatershed with 89.7% (14,575.9 acres) in agricultural land uses, including row crop and pasture. Forested land use cover 4.7% (758.8 acres) of the subwatershed. In total, 741.5 acres or 4.6% of the subwatershed are in urban land uses. Wetlands, open water, and grassland cover 169.7 acres, or 1%, of the subwatershed.

4.10.3 Point Source Water Quality Issues

There are few potential point sources of water pollution in the subwatershed. There is one underground storage tank site. (Figure 55). There are no open dumps, NPDES sites, brownfields, corrective action sites, voluntary remediation sites, or industrial waste facilities located within the Wolf Creek subwatershed.

4.10.4 Non-Point Source Water Quality Issues

Agricultural land use is the predominant land use in the Wolf Creek subwatershed. Nearly 28 unregulated animal operations housing more than 319 cows, horses, goats, and sheep were identified during the windshield survey. Livestock have access to 2.3 (5.4%) miles of Wolf Creek streams. There are two active CFOs which houses 54,694 turkeys and cows located within the Wolf Creek subwatershed. In total, manure from small animal operations and the CFOs total over 13,939 tons per year, which contains almost 1,518,400 pounds of nitrogen, 1,319,218 pounds of phosphorus and 1.15E+16 colonies of *E. coli*. Streambank erosion and lack of buffers are a concern in the subwatershed. Approximately 1.7 miles (3.9%) of insufficient stream buffers and 7.8 miles (18.4%) of streambank erosion were identified within the subwatershed.

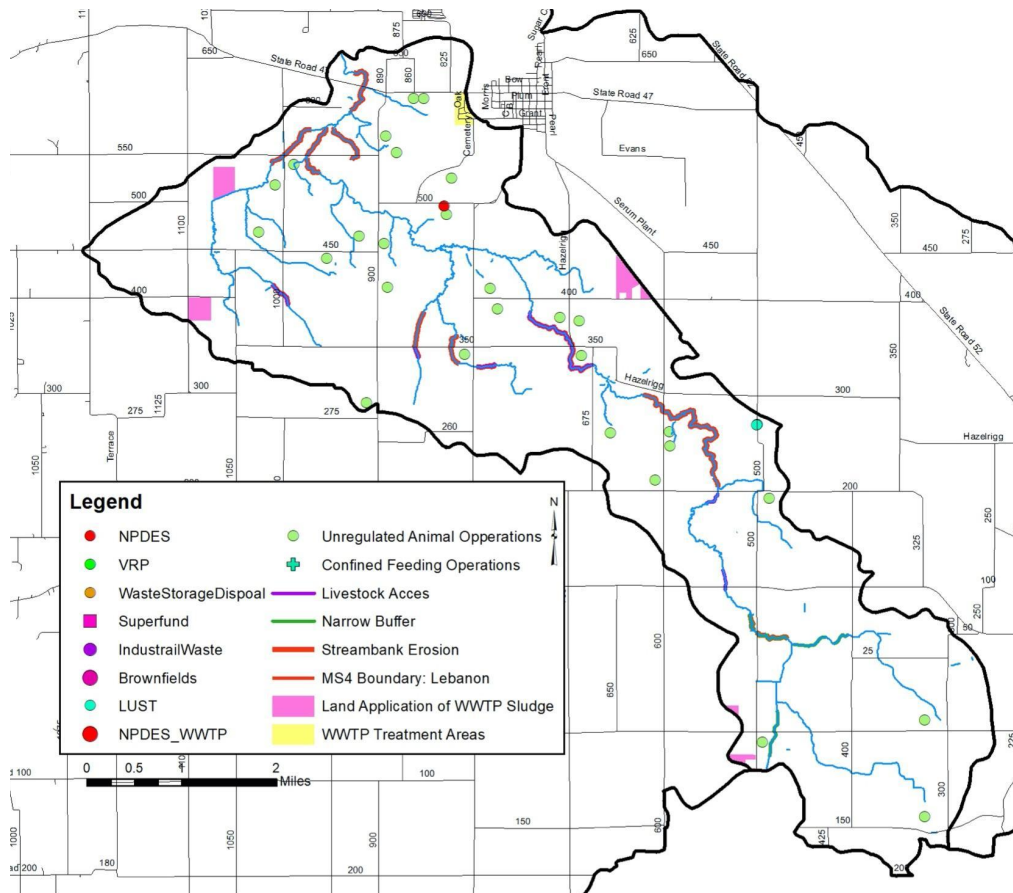


Figure 55. Potential point and non-point sources of pollution and suggested solutions in the Wolf Creek subwatershed.

4.10.5 Water Quality Assessment

While an IDEM water chemistry sample point is shown in the Wolf Creek subwatershed, no data is available for this sample point (Figure 56). One site in the Wolf Creek subwatershed is being sampled as part of the current project (insert data when available). No stream gages are in the Wolf Creek subwatershed.

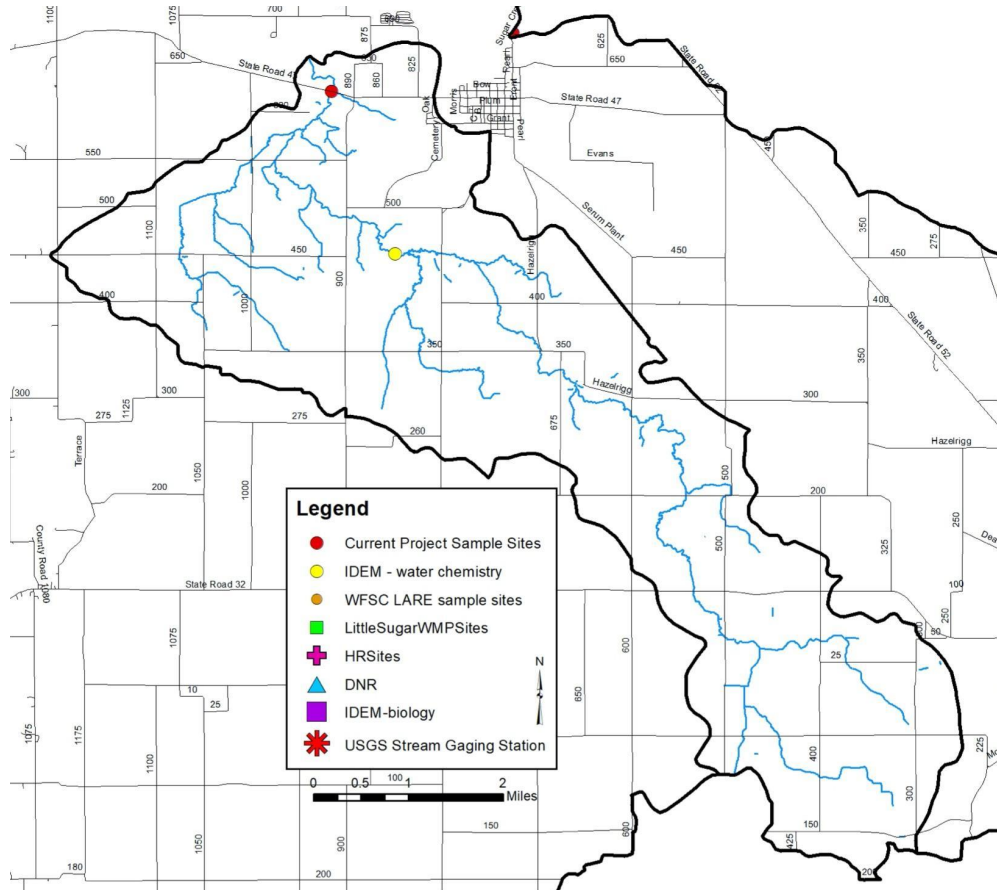


Figure 56. Locations of historic water quality data collection in the Wolf Creek subwatershed.

4.11 Goldsberry Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed

The Goldsberry Creek-Sugar subwatershed forms much of the eastern boundary of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed and drains portions of Clinton and Boone Counties (Figure 57). It encompasses one 12-digit HUC watershed: 051201100404. This subwatershed drains 11,307 acres and accounts for 6% of the total watershed area. The Goldsberry Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed drains 17.7 square miles. The Goldsberry Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed receives the drainage from the Browns Wonder-Sugar Creek watershed. There are 30.1 miles of stream. IDEM has classified 12.4 miles of stream as impaired for *E. coli*.

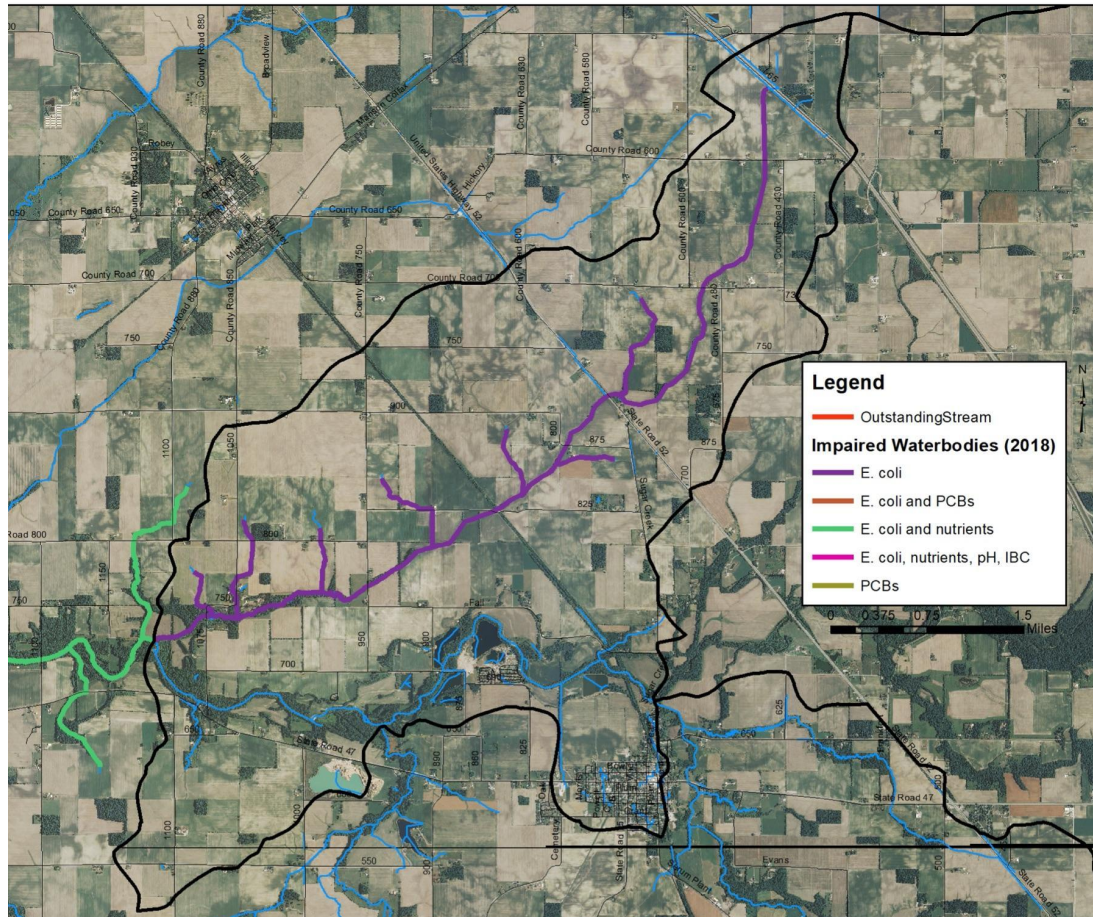


Figure 57. Goldsberry Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed.

4.11.1 Soils

Hydric soils cover 3,459.3 acres (30.6%) of the subwatershed. Wetlands currently cover 2.5% (278.9 acres) of the subwatershed. Highly erodible soils nearly 57.8% the subwatershed with 6,532.3 acres. In total, 10,978.7 acres (97.1%) of the subwatershed are identified as very limited for septic use. Maintenance and inspections of septic systems in the area is important to ensure proper function and capacity.

4.11.2 Land Use

Agricultural land use dominates the Goldsberry Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed covering 85% (9,614.7 acres) with row crops and pastureland accounting for the majority of agricultural land uses. Urban land use constitutes the next largest use of the subwatershed with the Towns of Thorntown and Colfax residing in this subwatershed. Urban land use makes up 7.1% or 807.2 acres of this subwatershed. Forested land use covers 5.3% (597.2 acres). Wetlands, open water, and grassland cover just 278.9 acres, or 2.5%, of the subwatershed.

4.11.3 Point Source Water Quality Issues

There are a few potential sources of Point Source water quality issues in the subwatershed. There are two NPDES-permitted facilities in this watershed - the Thorntown WWTP and the Western Boone School Corporation WWTP. While a small portion of the town of Colfax resides in this subwatershed, it will be discussed later as its WWTP & outfall resides in the Withe Creek subwatershed. There are eight

underground storage tanks located in this subwatershed. There are no open dumps, brownfields, corrective action sites, voluntary remediation sites or industrial waste facilities located within the Goldsberry Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed (Figure 58).

4.11.4 Non-Point Source Water Quality Issues

Agricultural land use is the predominant land use in the Goldsberry Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed. Additionally, a number of small animal operations and pastures are also present (Figure 58). In total, eight unregulated animal operations housing more than 120 cows and horses were identified during the windshield survey. No active confined feeding operations are located within the Goldsberry Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed. Manure from small animal operations total over 2,611 tons per year, which contains almost 1,260 pounds of nitrogen, 620 pounds of phosphorus and 7.23E+13 colonies of *E. coli*. Livestock appear to have access to 1.2 miles (3.9%) of the subwatershed streams based on windshield survey observations. Streambank erosion is a concern in the subwatershed. Approximately 3 miles (10.1%) of streambank erosion were identified within the subwatershed.

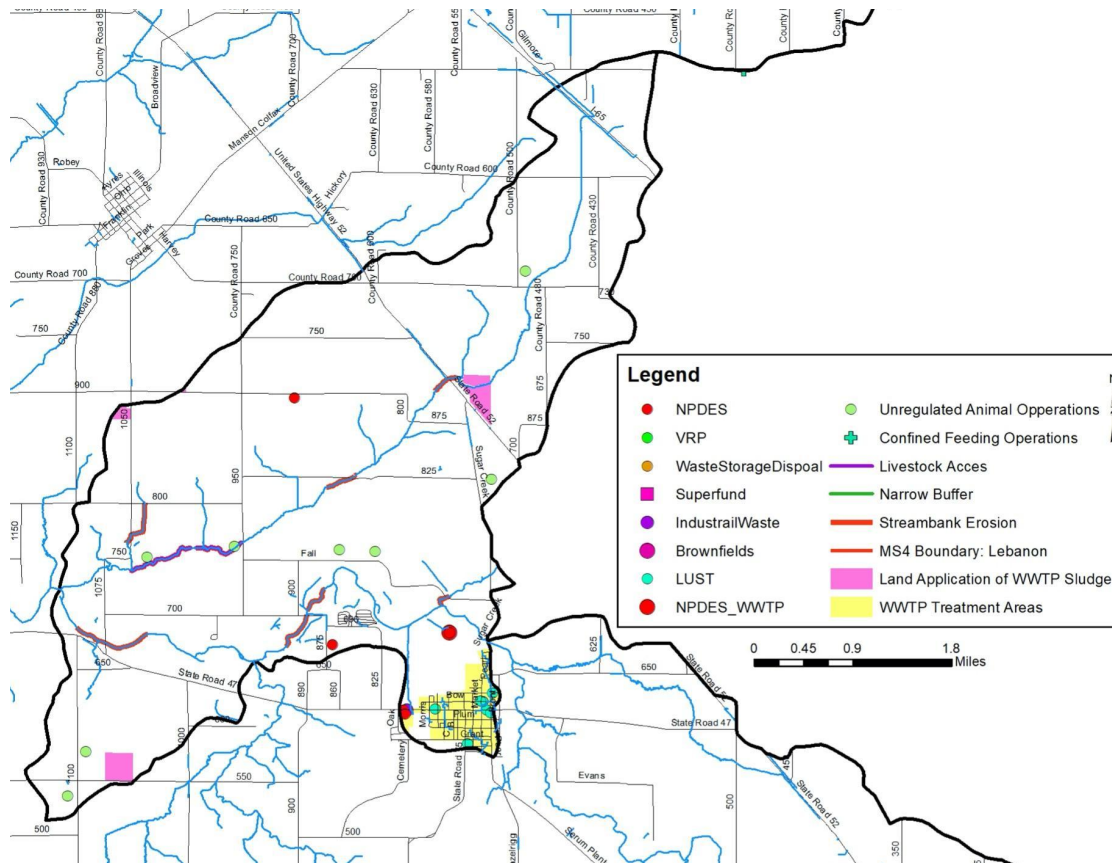


Figure 58. Potential point and non-point sources of pollution and suggested solutions in the Goldsberry Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed.

4.11.5 Water Quality Assessment

Waterbodies within the Goldsberry Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed have been sampled at one location by Hoosier Riverwatch volunteers (Figure 59). Two sites in the Goldsberry Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed are being sampled as part of the current project (insert data when available). No stream gages are in the Goldsberry Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed.

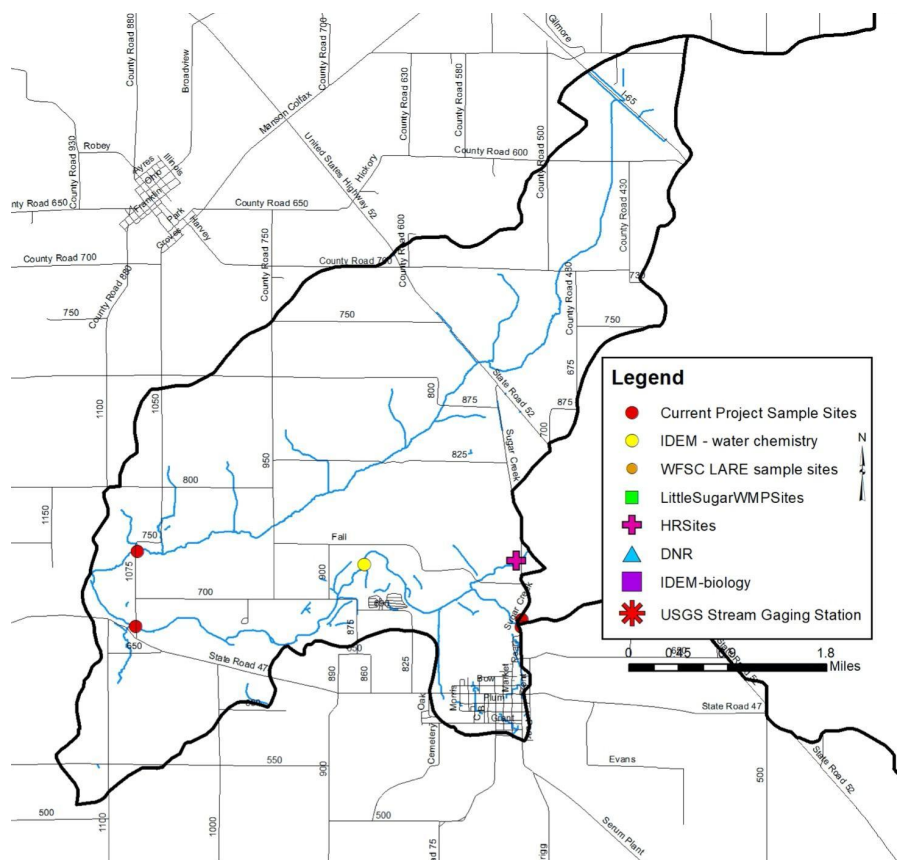


Figure 59. Locations of historic water quality data collection in the Goldsberry Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed.

Table 35 documents Hoosier Riverwatch volunteer data. Nitrate-nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (1 mg/L) in 75% of samples. Orthophosphorus concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.03 mg/L) in 100% of samples. Turbidity levels exceed water quality targets (5.7NTU) in 100% of samples. E. coli samples did not exceed state grab sample standards (235 col/100 ml).

Table 35. Goldsberry Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed historic Hoosier Riverwatch water quality data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
Dissolved Oxygen	5	10	0	4	0%
E. coli	100	100	0	1	0%
Nitrate	0	22	3	4	75%
Ortho P	0	1	3	3	100%
pH	7	8	0	4	0%
Turbidity	15	70	4	4	100%

4.12 Withe Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed

The Withe Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed is in the northern half of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed and lies within Boone, Clinton, and Montgomery Counties (Figure 60). It encompasses one 12-digit HUC watershed: 051201100405. This subwatershed drains 10,902 acres or 17 square miles, and

accounts for 6% of the total watershed area. The Withe Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed receives water from the Goldsberry Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed. There are 24.4 miles of stream in the Withe Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed. IDEM has classified 10.6 miles of stream as impaired for *E. coli* and 10.6 miles of stream as impaired for nutrients.

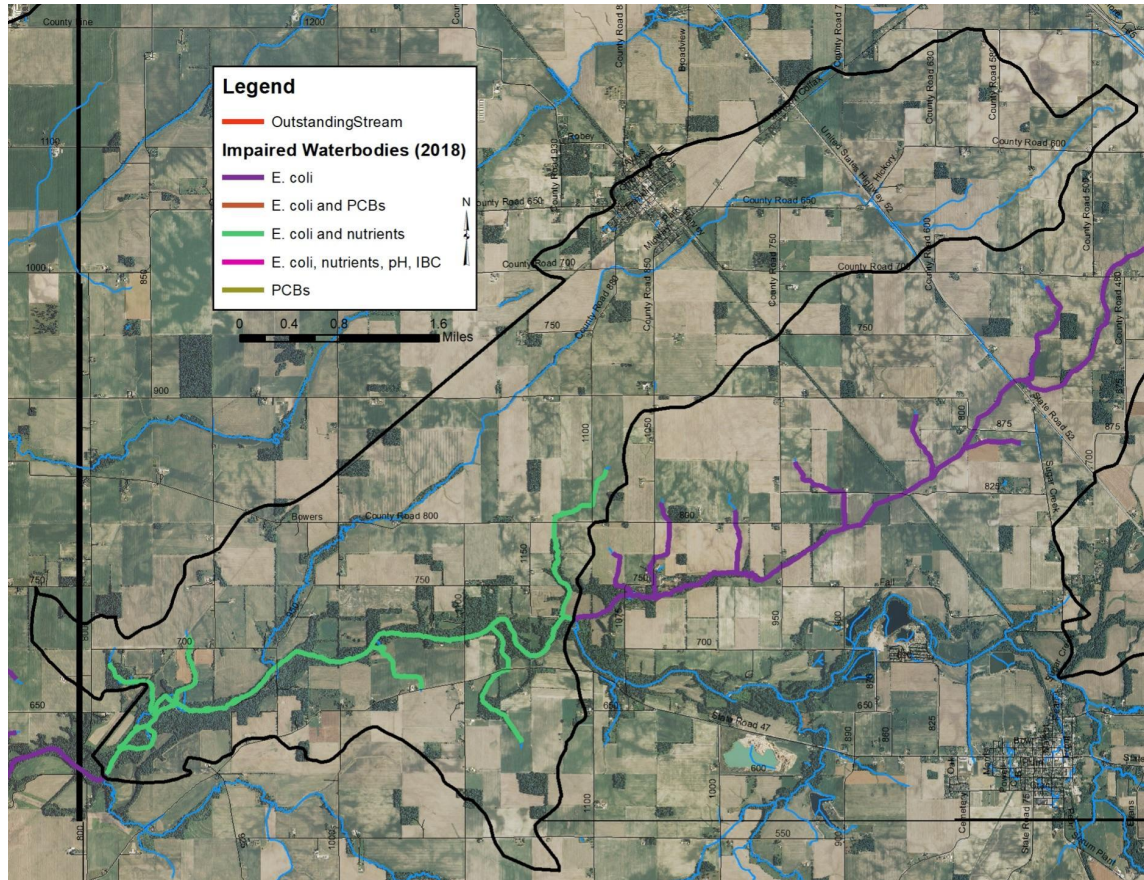


Figure 60. Withe Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed.

4.12.1 Soils

Hydric Soils cover 30.9% or 3,373.1 acres of the subwatershed. Wetlands currently cover 2.1% (225.6 acres) of the subwatershed. Highly erodible soils cover more than half of the subwatershed with 6,269.4 acres or 57.5%. More than 10,765.0 miles (98.7%) of the subwatershed are identified as very limited for septic use. Homes in the Withe Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed are mostly rural using on-site septic systems. Maintenance and inspection of septic systems in this area are important to ensure proper function and capacity.

4.12.2 Land Use

Agricultural land use dominates the Withe Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed at 84.1% (9,170.1 acres), with row crops and pastureland accounting for the majority of agricultural land uses. Forested and urban land uses are the next largest use of the subwatershed, with forested land use only accounting for 7.7% (834.2 acres) of use and urban land use accounting for 6.1% (663.8 acres). The town of Colfax, which had a population of 813 in 2020, resides in this subwatershed. Wetlands, open water, and grassland cover just 225.6 acres, or 2.1%, of the subwatershed.

4.12.3 Point Source Water Quality Issues

There are seven potential point sources of water pollution in the subwatershed (Figure 61). This subwatershed has six underground storage tanks and one NPDES-permitted location, the town of Colfax WWTP. No open dumps, superfund sites, corrective action sites or voluntary remediation sites are located within the Withe Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed.

4.12.4 Non-Point Source Water Quality Issues

Agricultural land uses are the predominant land use in the Withe Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed. Additionally, a number of small animal operations, pastures and one confined feeding operation are also present. In total, 10 unregulated animal operations housing more than 141 cows and horses were identified during the windshield survey. There is one active CFO housing 10,000 cows in the subwatershed. Based on windshield survey observations, livestock do not appear to have access to the subwatershed streams. In total, manure from animal operations total over 222,073 tons per year, which contains almost 105,477 pounds of nitrogen, 51,726 pounds of phosphorus and 6.31E+15 colonies of *E. coli*. Streambank erosion is a concern in the subwatershed. Approximately 5.2 miles (21.2%) of streambank erosion were identified within the subwatershed.

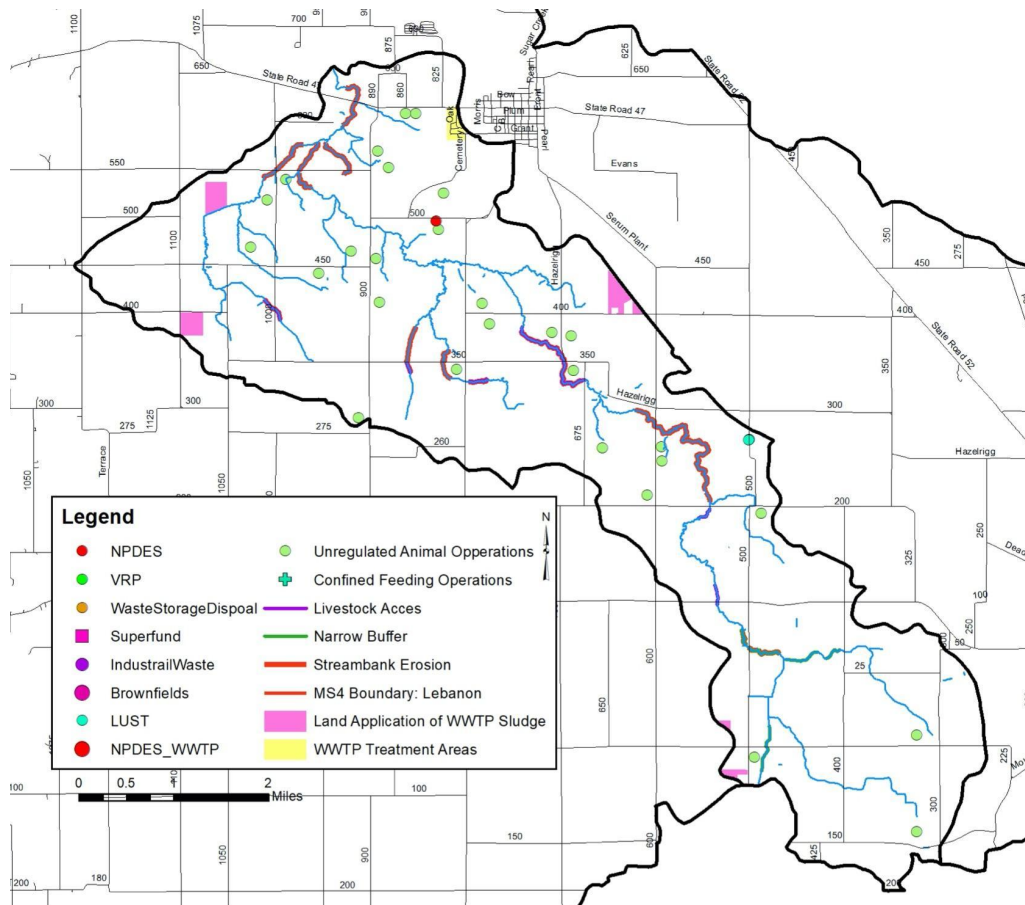


Figure 61. Potential point and non-point sources of pollution and suggested solutions in the Withe Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed.

4.12.5 Water Quality Assessment

Waterbodies within the Withe Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed have been sampled historically at five locations (Figure 62). One site in the Withe Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed is being sampled as part of the current project (insert data when available). Historic assessments include collection of water chemistry (4 sites) and biology data by IDEM (1 site) and Hoosier Riverwatch Volunteers (1 site). No stream gages are in the Withe Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed.

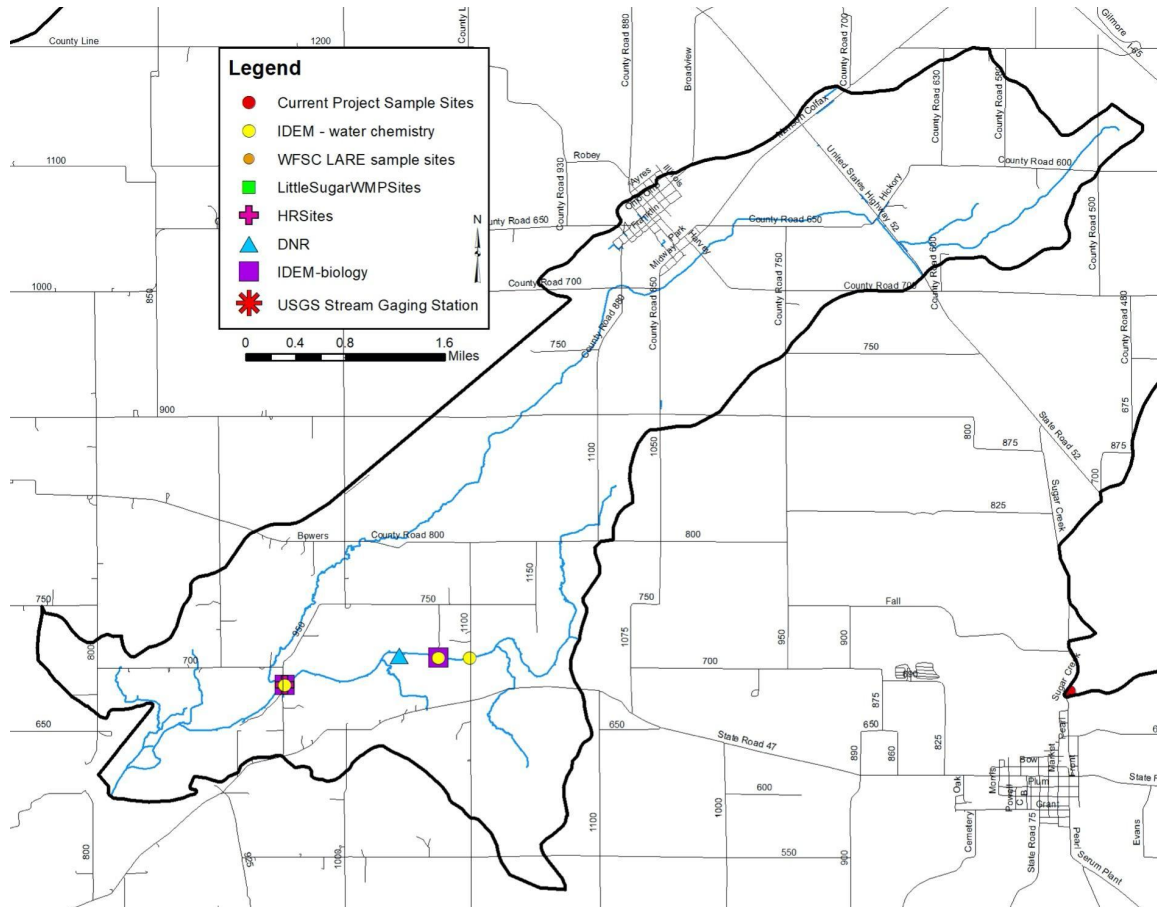


Figure 62. Locations of historic water quality data collection in the Withe Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed.

Table 36 details historic water chemistry data collected in the Withe Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed. E. coli samples exceed state grab sample standards (235 col/100 ml) in 100% of samples collected. Nitrate-nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (1 mg/L) in 100% of samples, while total Kjeldahl nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.5 mg/L) in 100% of samples. Total phosphorus concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.08 mg/L) in 100% of samples. Turbidity levels exceed water quality targets (5.7 NTU) in 100% of samples.

Table 36. Withe Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed historic water quality data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
Dissolved oxygen	8.19	9.64	0	10	0%
E. coli	387.3	3873	5	5	100%
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen	0.697	2.26	2	2	100%

Nitrate	1.37	7.91	3	3	100%
pH	7.91	8.56	0	10	0%
Total Phosphorus	0.15	0.365	3	3	100%
Specific conductance	403	614	0	10	0%
Turbidity	8.3	644.1	9	9	100%

Biological monitoring was conducted by IDEM at three sites with macroinvertebrate community assessments occurring once or twice at each site and fish community assessment occurring twice at one site. Habitat assessment occurred concurrently with biological monitoring. Habitat scores ranged from 47 to 81 with 20% of sites scoring below the state target (51). Fish community assessments rated very poor to good with 33% of assessments not meeting their aquatic life use designation. Macroinvertebrate assessments rated moderately impaired to not impaired using the kick sampling method with 0% of sites not meeting their aquatic life use designation and score 42 with all multihabitat samples meeting their aquatic life use designation (Table 37).

Table 37. Withe Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed biological assessment data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
QHEI	47	81	1	5	20%
IBI	54	54	0	2	0%
mIBI kick	2.6	6.2	0	2	0%
mIBI mult	42	42	0	1	0%

4.13 Hazel Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed

The Hazel Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed sits near the center of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed and within Montgomery and Boone counties (Figure 63). It encompasses one 12-digit HUC watershed: 051201100406. This subwatershed drains 16,166 acres and accounts for 9% of the total watershed area. In total, the Hazel Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed drains 25.25 square miles. There are 42.2 miles of stream. IDEM has classified 15.5 miles of stream impaired for *E. coli*.

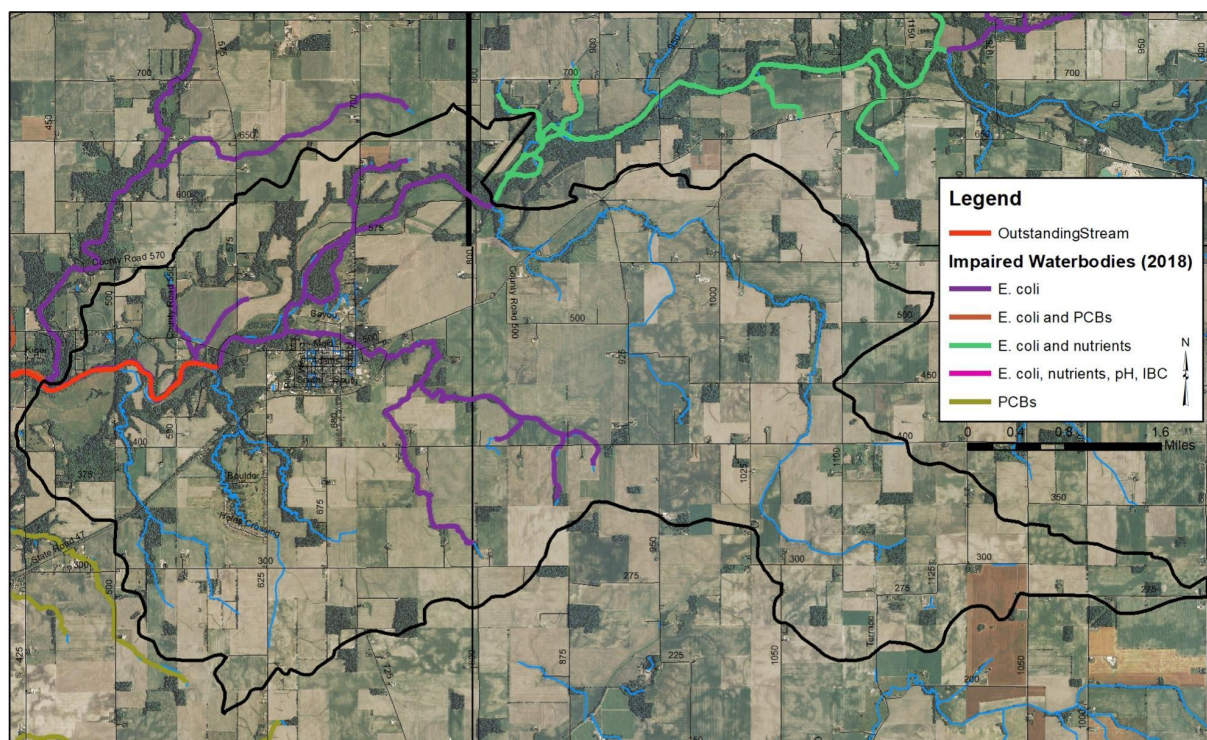


Figure 63. Hazel Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed.

4.13.1 Soils

Hydric soils cover 4,610.2 acres (28.5%) of the subwatershed. Wetlands currently cover 2.1% (336.5 acres) of the subwatershed. Highly erodible soils cover over half of the subwatershed (63.1%). In total, 16,028.8 acres (99.2%) of the subwatershed are identified as very limited for septic use. The majority of the subwatershed is rural, indicating homes pump to on-site septic systems. Based on the septic suitability of the soil, the majority of the subwatershed is very limited. Therefore, maintenance and inspections of septic systems in the area are important to ensure proper function and capacity.

4.13.2 Land Use

Agricultural land uses dominate the Hazel Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed with 83.7% (13,524.5 acres) in agricultural land uses, including row crop and pasture. Forested land use cover the next largest portion of the subwatershed with 7.4% (1,197.7 acres) in forested land use. Wetlands, open water, and grassland cover 336.5 acres, or 2.1%, of the subwatershed. The Montgomery County seat of Crawfordsville and the town of Darlington reside in the Hazel Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed. In total, 1,094.9 acres or 6.8% of the subwatershed are in urban land uses.

4.13.3 Point Source Water Quality Issues

There are few potential point sources of water pollution in the subwatershed. There are seven underground storage tank sites (Figure 64) and one NPDES-permitted facilities in the subwatershed: the Town of Darlington WWTP. There are no open dumps, brownfields, corrective action sites, voluntary remediation sites, or industrial waste facilities located within the Hazel Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed.

4.13.4 Non-Point Source Water Quality Issues

Agricultural land use is the predominant land use in the Hazel Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed. Additionally, a number of small animal operations and pastures are also present (Figure 64). In total, 16 unregulated animal operations housing more than 280 cows, horses and pigs were identified during the windshield survey. No active confined feeding operations are located within the Hazel Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed. In total, manure from small animal operations total over 5,259 tons per year, which contains almost 3,047 pounds of nitrogen, almost 1,652 pounds of phosphorus and 1.37E+14 colonies of *E. coli*. Livestock appear to have access to 1.5 miles (3.5%) of the subwatershed streams based on windshield survey observations. Streambank erosion is a concern in the subwatershed. Approximately 7.2 miles (17%) of streambank erosion were identified within the subwatershed.

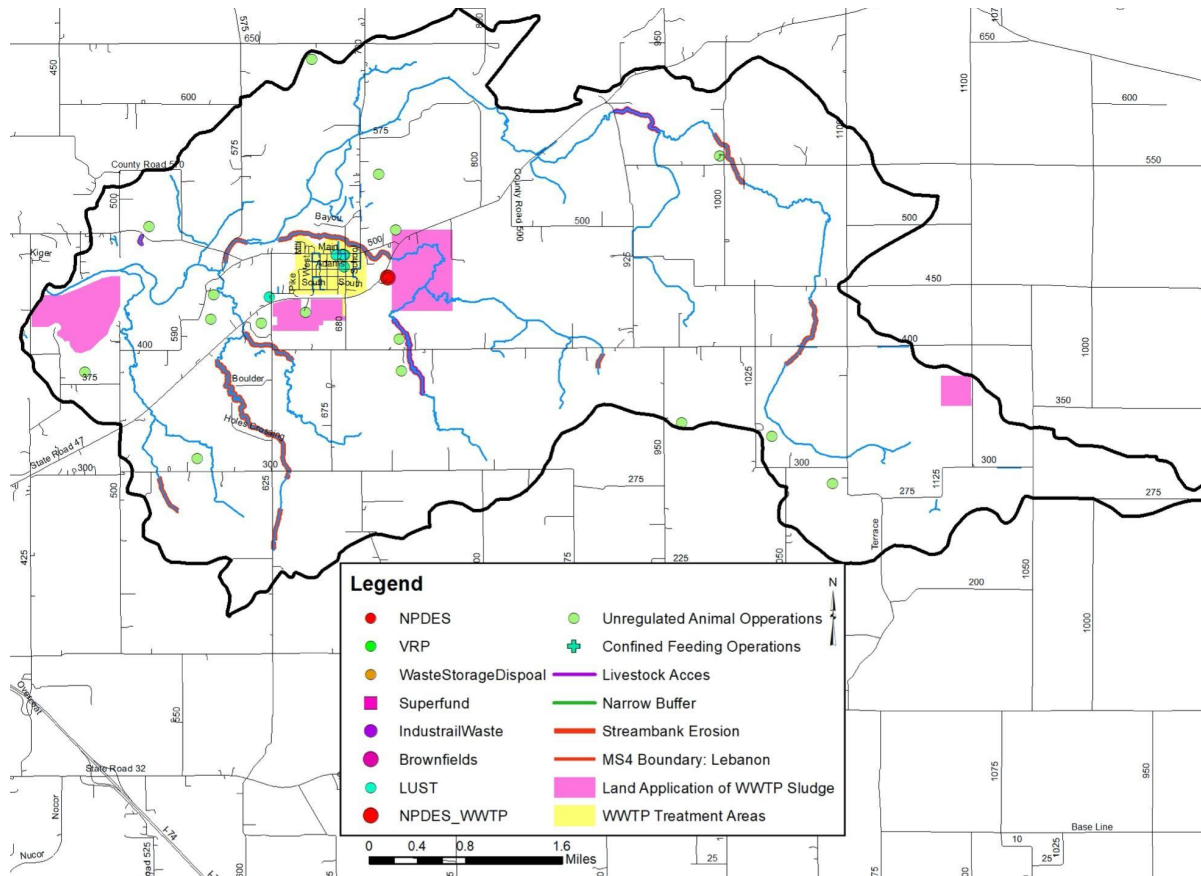


Figure 64. Potential point and non-point sources of pollution and suggested solutions in the Hazel Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed.

4.13.5 Water Quality Assessment

Waterbodies within the Hazel Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed have been sampled historically at two locations (Figure 65). One site in the Hazel Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed is being sampled as part of the current project (insert data when available). Historic assessments include collection of water chemistry (2 sites) and biology data by IDEM (2 sites). No stream gages are in the Hazel Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed.

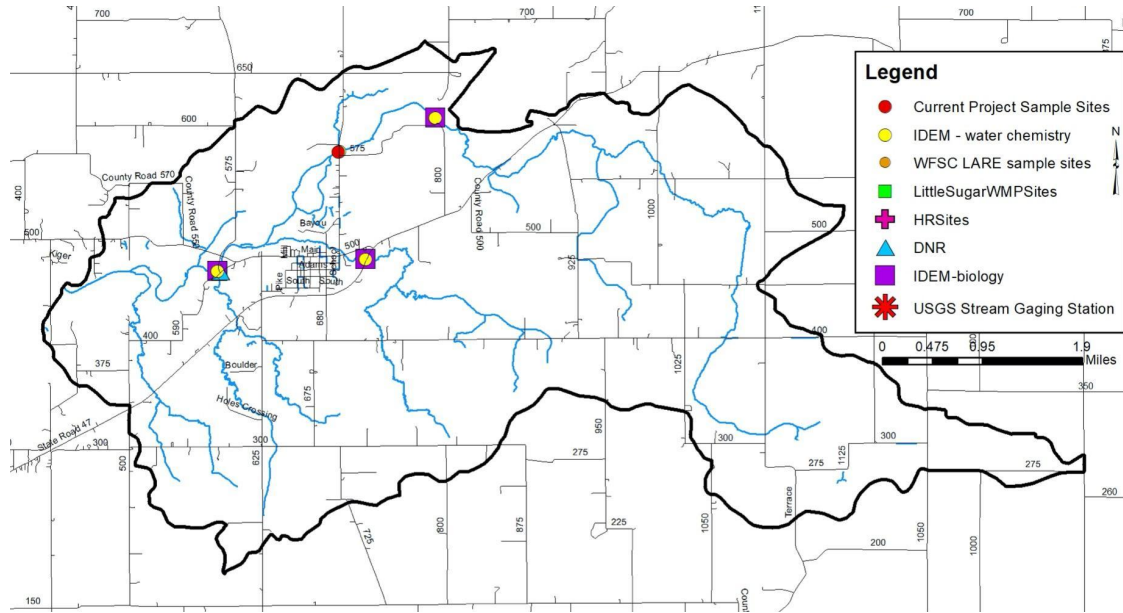


Figure 65. Locations of historic water quality data collection in the Hazel Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed.

Table 38 details historic water chemistry data collected in the Hazel Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed. E. coli samples exceed state grab sample standards (235 col/100 ml) in 80% of samples collected. Nitrate-nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (1 mg/L) in 100% of samples, while total Kjeldahl nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.5 mg/L) in 100% of samples. Total phosphorus concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.08 mg/L) in 100% of samples. Turbidity levels exceed water quality targets (5.7 NTU) in 42% of samples.

Table 38. Hazel Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed historic water quality data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
Dissolved oxygen	6.7	12.37	4	14	29%
E. coli	139.6	1986.3	4	5	80%
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen	0.63	0.84	3	3	100%
Nitrate	3.4	6.7	3	3	100%
pH	7.35	8.58	4	14	29%
Total Phosphorus	0.2	0.62	3	3	100%
Specific conductance	457.9	822.1	0	12	0%
Turbidity	1.99	27	5	12	42%

Biological monitoring was conducted by IDEM at six sites with two sites assessed for macroinvertebrates and two sites assessed for fish. Habitat assessment occurred seven times in total and scores ranged from 49 to 82. Only 6% of sites scored below the state target (51). Fish community assessments rated good and meets the state’s aquatic life use designation. Macroinvertebrate assessments rated moderately impaired to not impaired using the kick sampling method with all sites meeting their aquatic life use designation and from 40 to 48 with all multihabitat samples meeting their aquatic life use designation (Table 39).

Table 39. Hazel Creek-Sugar Creek subwatershed biological assessment data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
QHEI	49	82	1	7	6%
IBI	48	48	0	2	0%
mIBI kick	3.6	6.2	0	2	0%
mIBI mult	40	48	0	2	0%

4.14 Town of Garfield-Sugar Creek subwatershed

The Town of Garfield-Sugar Creek subwatershed forms the western boundary of the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed and is the most downstream subwatershed receiving water from all basins in the Upper Sugar Creek Watershed (Figure 66). It encompasses one 12-digit HUC watershed: 051201100407. This subwatershed drains 7,973 acres and accounts for 4% of the total watershed area. In total, the Town of Garfield-Sugar Creek subwatershed drains 12.4 square miles. There are 25.2 miles of stream. IDEM has classified 20.3 miles of stream as impaired for PCBs in fish tissue and 14.6 miles of stream impaired for *E. coli*.

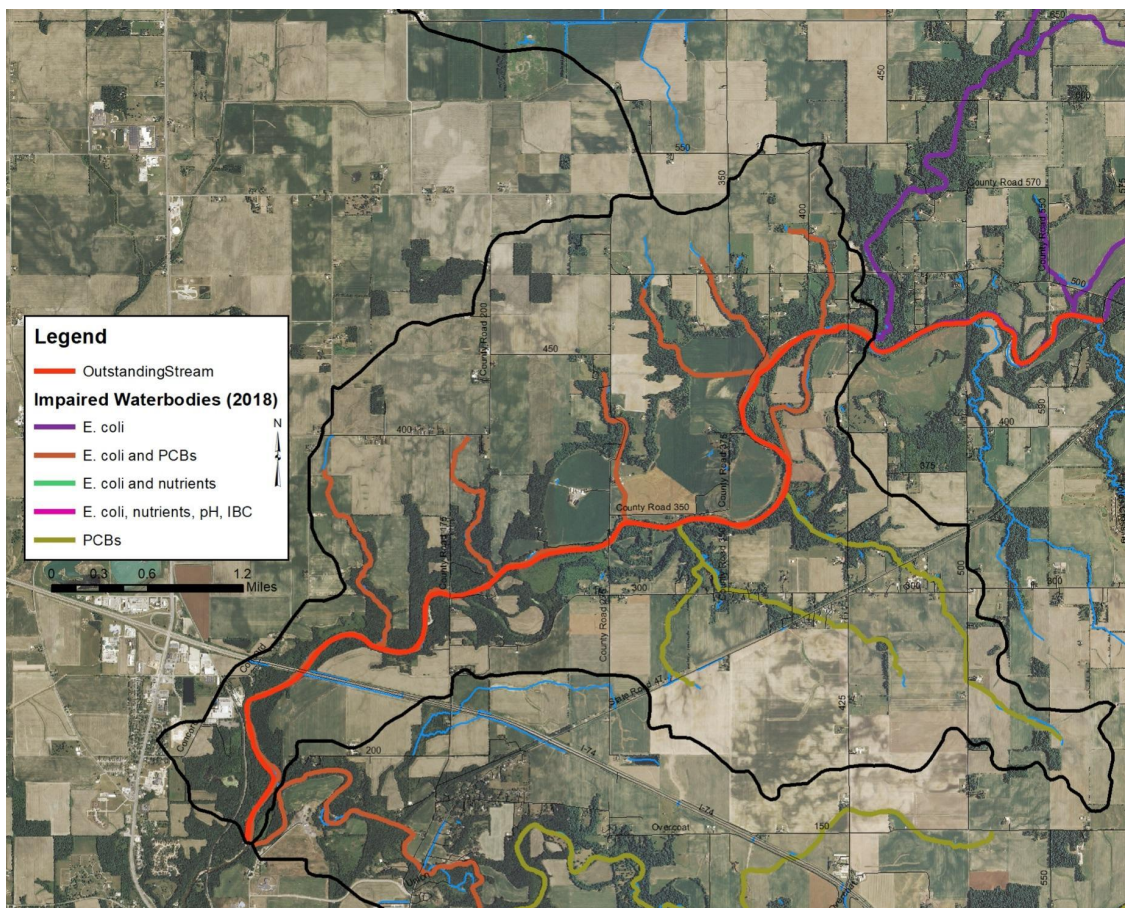


Figure 66. Town of Garfield-Sugar Creek subwatershed.

4.14.1 Soils

Hydric soils cover 1,599.0 acres (20.1%) of the subwatershed. Wetlands currently cover 2.3% (186.8 acres) of the subwatershed. Highly erodible soils cover over half of the subwatershed (64.3%). In total, 7,693.2 acres (96.5%) of the subwatershed are identified as very limited for septic use. The majority of the subwatershed is rural, indicating homes pump to on-site septic systems. Based on the septic suitability of the soil, the majority of the subwatershed is very limited. Therefore, maintenance and inspections of septic systems in the area are important to ensure proper function and capacity.

4.14.2 Land Use

Agricultural land use dominates the Town of Garfield-Sugar Creek subwatershed with 75.2% (5,991.8 acres) in agricultural land uses, including row crop and pasture. An additional 17.1% (1,367.3 acres) is in forested land use. Wetlands, open water, and grassland cover 186.8 acres, or 2.3%, of the subwatershed. In total, 421.2 acres or 5.3% of the subwatershed are in urban land uses.

4.14.3 Point Source Water Quality Issues

There are few potential point sources of water pollution in the subwatershed. There is one underground storage tank site in the Town of Garfield-Sugar Creek subwatershed (Figure 67). There are no open dumps, brownfields, corrective action sites, voluntary remediation sites, NPDES sites, or industrial waste facilities located within the Town of Garfield-Sugar Creek subwatershed.

4.14.4 Non-Point Source Water Quality Issues

Agricultural land use is the predominant land use in the Town of Garfield-Sugar Creek subwatershed. Additionally, a number of small animal operations and pastures are also present (Figure 67). In total, six unregulated animal operations housing more than 182 cows and horses were identified during the windshield survey. No active confined feeding operations are located within the Town of Garfield-Sugar Creek subwatershed. In total, manure from small animal operations total over 3,731 tons per year, which contains almost 2,066 pounds of nitrogen, 1,051 pounds of phosphorus and $7.92E+13$ colonies of *E. coli*. Livestock have access to 0.9 miles (3.4%) of the subwatershed streams based on windshield survey observations. Streambank erosion and lack of buffers are a concern in the subwatershed. Approximately 0.5 miles (0.9%) of insufficient stream buffers and 0.6 miles (0.9%) of streambank erosion were identified within the subwatershed.

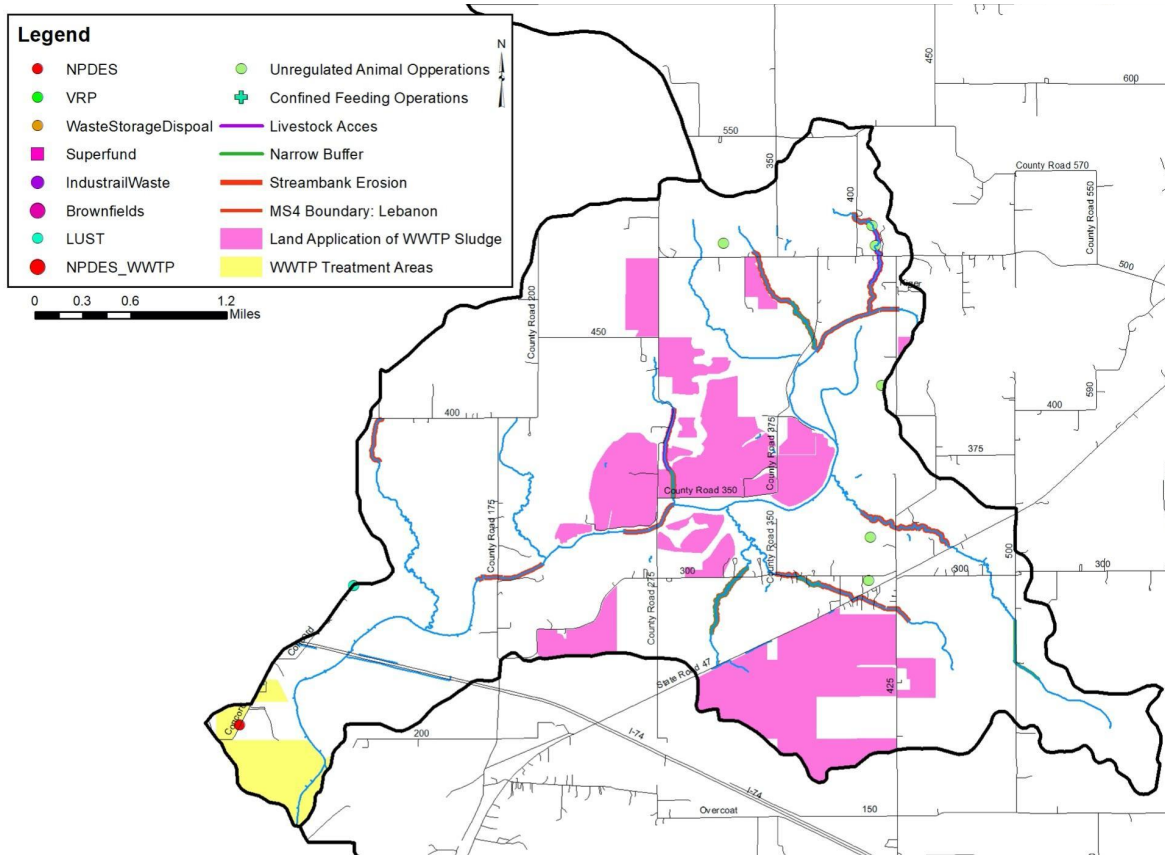


Figure 67. Potential point and non-point sources of pollution and suggested solutions in the Town of Garfield-Sugar Creek subwatershed.

4.14.5 Water Quality Assessment

Waterbodies within the Town of Garfield-Sugar Creek subwatershed have been sampled historically at two locations (Figure 68). One site in the Town of Garfield-Sugar Creek subwatershed is being sampled as part of the current project (insert data when available). Historic assessments include collection of water chemistry (2 sites) and biology data by IDEM (2 sites). No stream gages are in the Town of Garfield-Sugar Creek subwatershed.

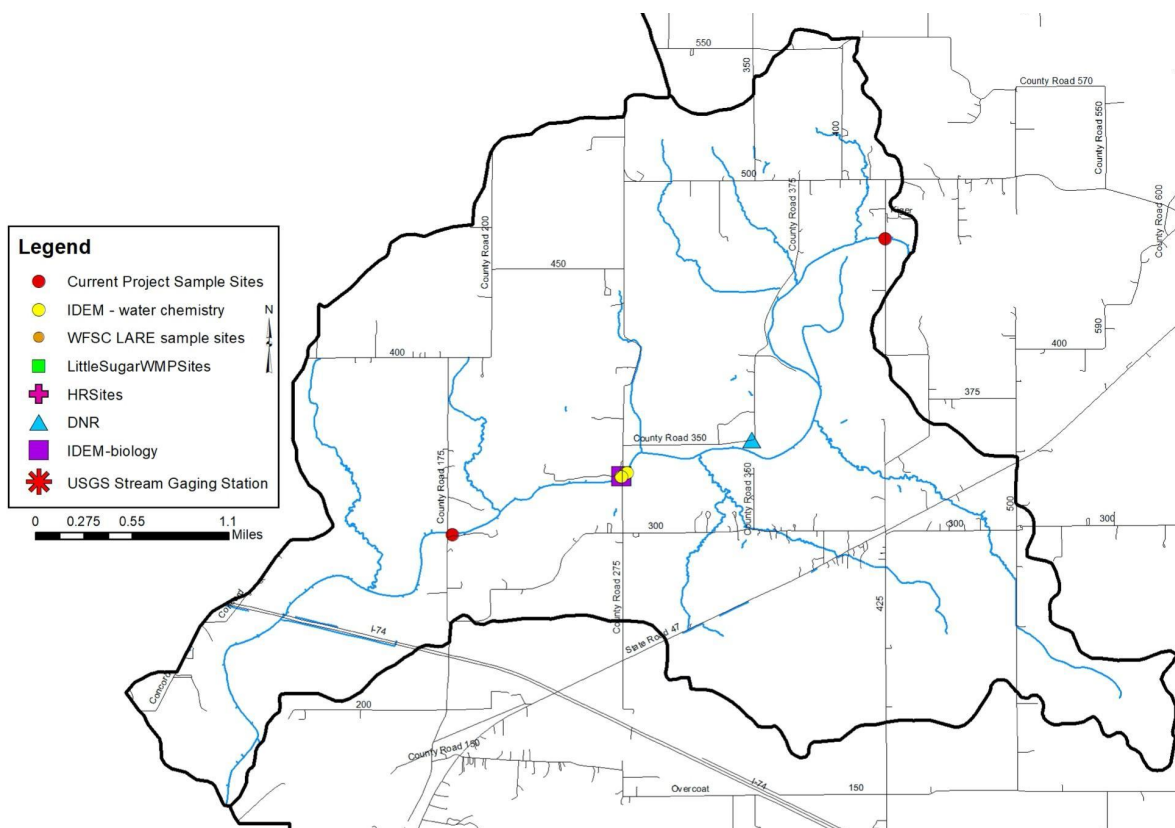


Figure 68. Locations of historic water quality data collection in the Town of Garfield-Sugar Creek subwatershed.

Table 40 details historic water chemistry data collected in the Town of Garfield-Sugar Creek subwatershed. E. coli samples exceed state grab sample standards (235 col/100 ml) in 60% of samples collected. Nitrate-nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (1 mg/L) in 50% of samples, while total Kjeldahl nitrogen concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.5 mg/L) in 60% of samples. Total phosphorus concentrations exceed water quality targets (0.08 mg/L) in 50% of samples. Turbidity levels exceed water quality targets (5.7 NTU) in 78% of samples.

Table 40. Town of Garfield-Sugar Creek subwatershed historic water quality data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
Dissolved oxygen	7.35	11.18	0	18	0%
E. coli	206.4	2,755	3	5	60%
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen	0.2	1.68	3	5	60%
Nitrate	0.739	6.64	3	6	50%
pH	7.63	8.37	0	18	0%
Total Phosphorus	0.034	0.174	3	6	50%
Specific conductance	513	700	0	18	0%
Turbidity	3.39	79.5	14	18	78%

Biological monitoring was conducted by IDEM at two sites with both sites assessed for macroinvertebrates and for fish and habitat assessed a total of five times. Habitat scores ranged from

54 to 88 with all sites scoring above the state target (51). Fish community assessments are good with all assessments meeting their aquatic life use designation. Macroinvertebrate assessment sites meet their aquatic life use designation using the multihabitat assessment (Table 41).

Table 41. Town of Garfield-Sugar Creek subwatershed biological assessment data summary.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Number Exceeding Target	Number of Samples	Percent Exceeding
QHEI	54	88	0	5	0%
IBI	50	50	0	2	0%
mIBI kick	--	--	--	--	--
mIBI mult	40	42	0	2	0%