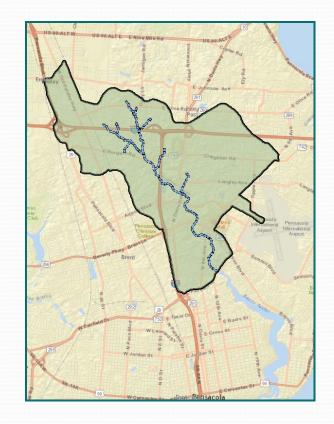
Carpenter Creek Bacteria Pollution Control Plan (BPCP)

Stakeholder Kickoff Meeting

Wednesday, March 29, 2017 1:00 – 3:00pm Escambia County Central Office Complex – Room 104 3363 West Park Place, Pensacola, FL 32505





Stakeholder Meeting Agenda

- Welcome & Introductions
- NPDES Permit and TMDL Program Overview
 - Brent Wipf, Manager, Escambia County Water Quality & Land Management (WQLM)
- TMDL Prioritization Report & Carpenter Creek BPCP
 - Dana Morton, Environmental Programs Manager, WQLM
- Overview of Available Carpenter Creek Data
 - Mollie Taylor, Environmental Analyst, WQLM
- Stakeholder Discussion
 - Matt Kelly, Environmental Analyst, WQLM
- Next Steps
 - Dana Morton, Environmental Programs Manager, WQLM

Our goal is for Carpenter Creek to meet surface water quality standards for fecal coliform bacteria.



What are we trying to accomplish?



How do we intend to reach our goal?

What <u>IS</u> the Carpenter Creek Bacteria Pollution Control Plan?

- It <u>IS</u> an action plan designed to achieve fecal colifrom bacteria reduction goals for Carpenter Creek as established by the adopted Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).
- It <u>IS</u> a joint effort by Escambia County, the Florida Department of Transportation, City of Pensacola, and Town of Century.
- It **IS** an opportunity to work with other local stakeholders to achieve joint water quality goals and improve quality of life for everyone.
- It **IS** a process for identifying problems, finding solutions, and monitoring progress.
- It **IS** required.

What the Carpenter Creek Bacteria Pollution Control Plan is NOT.

It is <u>NOT</u> the Carpenter Creek Master Plan Project submitted for consideration for funding through the RESTORE Direct Component.

It is **NOT** just a County, FDOT, or City project.

It is <u>NOT</u> intended to directly address other environmental concerns such as excess nutrients, sedimentation, loss of wildlife habitat, riparian buffer encroachments, evasive species, trash, etc.

It is **NOT** intended to directly address stormwater drainage issues such as flooding.

It is **NOT** currently focused on water quality issues in Bayou Texar.

It is **NOT** likely a quick fix.

How did we get here?



Florida's TMDL Program Overview

- Section 303(d) of the **Clean Water Act** requires states to submit list of surface waters that do not meet applicable water quality standards and establish TMDLs.
- The Florida Watershed Restoration Act (1999) defines the process the State of Florida uses to determine which water bodies are impaired, and the process for adopting TMDLs.
- Waterbodies are listed as impaired based on an evaluation of available reliable data.
- Surface water quality standards in Florida are based on classifications and designated uses (i.e. Class I Potable Water Supplies, Class II Shellfish Propagation, Class III Fish Consumption and Recreation, etc.).
- **TMDLs** are established for waters that fail to meet water quality standards for their designated use. TMDLs characterize how much of a given pollutant that water body can assimilate without violating the corresponding classification based standards.
- **BMAPs** are adopted by the State to achieve TMDL goals by the implementation of necessary management strategies and effectiveness monitoring.

NPDES Program & TMDLs

- "Medium" and "large" municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) with populations > 100,000 are required to obtain a phase I NPDES permit to discharge stormwater to waters of the state.
- Phase I NPDES permits are based on the ultimate goal of reducing the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the **Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)**.
- This requirements of MEP is extended through NPDES permit requirements to impaired water bodies with TMDLs.
- Part VIII requires permittees to submit a **TMDL Prioritization Plan**. The purpose of the plan is to prioritize water bodies with a TMDL that do not have a Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP).
- •Part VIII also requires permittees to develop a plan to address the top priority. In the case of bacteria impairments, this plan is call a **BPCP**.

TMDL Process Pollutants from Point & Non-Point Sources Receiving Waterbody Assessment of Clean / Healthy Data Listed as Available Water Body does not meet Standards Receiving Waterbody Collection Impaired for Reliable Data Pollutant of Concern Water Body meets Surface Water Quality Standards for Classification BMAP Adoption & TMDL Assessment Implementation of Development Data of Available Management Strategies & Adoption to Collection Reliable Data Necessary to Achieve Address TMDL Goals Impairment Does not meet Standards

BPCP Process Pollutants from Point & Non-Point Sources Receiving Waterbody Assessment of Clean / Healthy Data Listed as Available Water Body does not meet Standards Collection Receiving Waterbody Impaired for Reliable Data Pollutant of Concern Water Body meets Surface Water Quality Standards for Classification TMDL BMAP Adoption & Assessment Implementation of Development Data of Available Management Strategies & Adoption to Collection Reliable Data Necessary to Achieve Address **BPCP Development &** TMDL Goals Impairment Implementation of **Management Strategies Necessary to Achieve TMDL Goals** Does not meet Standards

Carpenter Creek BPCP ≈ **BMAP**



TMDL Prioritization Report & Bacteria Pollution Control Plan

Dana Morton
Water Quality Land Management Division





TMDL Prioritization Report

- Develop a list of water bodies that operator discharges to with a TMDL.
- Develop a list of factors that will be used to prioritize the water bodies with adopted TMDLs.
- Using the factors developed prioritize the water bodies.
- 4. Develop a schedule for implementing the tasks that follow.
- 5. Prepare a final report that includes the above information for DEP review and approval.





TMDL Prioritization Report

Escambia County Prioritization Factors:

- Number and percent area of co-permittees discharging to the water body.
- 2. Probability to improve water quality as a result of copermittees actions.
- 3. If a USEPA TMDL, has it been verified by FDEP?
- 4. Human and ecological health concerns for the water body.
- 5. Public stakeholder heightened awareness, concerns, and involvement with the waterbody.

6. Economic concerns (industry, tourism) for the water

body.



TMDL Prioritization Report

Waterbody	FDEP/EPA TMDL	Rank	BPC Plan
Carpenter Creek	FDEP, Fecal Coliform	1	1/1/2016
Bayou Texar	FDEP, Fecal Coliform	2	Proposed for cycle 4 in 2017
Elevenmile Creek	FDEP, Fecal Coliform	3	Approved 9/19/2014
Tenmile Creek	FDEP, Fecal Coliform	4	Approved 9/19/2014
Elevenmile Creek	EPA, TN, TP, BOD	5	
Escambia Bay North	EPA, Fecal Coliform	6	Not later than cycle 6 in 2027
Escambia Bay South	EPA, Fecal Coliform	7	Not later than cycle 6 in 2027
Pensacola Bay	EPA, Fecal Coliform	8	Not later than cycle 6 in 2027



Approved June 2015!

Bacteria Pollution Control Plan



Fecal Coliform TMDL Implementation Plan



my escambia

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

vision of Environmental Assessment and Restoration, Bureau of Watershed Restoration

NORTHWEST DISTRICT • PENSACOLA BAY BASIN

FINAL TMDL Report

Fecal Coliform TMDL for Escambia River (WBID 10F), Texar Bayou (WBID 738), and Carpenter Creek (WBID 676)

Kyeongsik Rhew, Ph.D.



September 2012

Bacteria Pollution Control Plan



Fecal Coliform TMDL Implementation Plan

Waste Load Allocation for NPDES Stormwater 28% reduction

my escambia

FINAL TMDL Report: Pensacola Bay Basin; Escambia River (WBID 10F), Texar Bayou (WBID 738), and Carpenter Creek (WBID 676); Fecal Coliform; September 2012

Table 6.1. TMDL Components for Fecal Coliform in the Escambia River, Texar Bayou, and Carpenter Creek

This is an eight-column table. Column 1 lists the WBID number, Column 2 lists the waterbody name, Column 3 lists the parameter, Column 4 lists the TMDL (counts/100mL), Column 5 lists the WLA for wastewater (counts/100mL), Column 6 lists the WLA for NPDES stormwater (percent reduction), Column 7 lists the LA (percent reduction), and Column 8 lists the MOS.

N/A – Not applicable

WBID	Waterbody Name	Parameter	TMDL (counts/ 100mL)	WLA for Wastewater (counts/ 100mL)	WLA for NPDES Stormwater (% reduction)	LA (% reduction)	MOS
10F	Escambia River	Fecal coliform	400	N/A	5%	5%	Implicit
738	Texar Bayou	Fecal coliform	400	N/A	49%	49%	Implicit
676	Carpenter Creek	Fecal coliform	400	N/A	28%	28%	Implicit

6.2 Load Allocation

A fecal coliform reduction of 5 49, and 28% is needed from nonpoint sources in the Escambia River, Texar Bayou, and Carpenter Creek watersheds, respectively. It should be noted that the LA includes loading from stormwater discharges regulated by the Department and the water management afficies that are not part of the NPDES Stormwater Program (see Appendix A).

6.2 Wasteload Allocation

6.3.1 NPDES Wastewater Discharges

There is one NPDES-permitted facility (the Gulf Power Company-Crist Power Plant, FL0002275) located within the Escambia River WBID boundary. One NPDES-permitted wastewater facility (Cemex-Pensacola Plant, FLG110354) was identified within the Carpenter Creek WBID boundary. These facilities do not contribute fecal coliform bacteria to surface water. There are no NPDES-permitted facilities in the Texar Bayou watershed.

The state already requires all NPDES point source dischargers to meet bacteria criteria at the end of the pipe. It is the Department's current practice not to allow mixing zones for bacteria. Any point sources that may discharge in the WBID in the future will also be required to meet end-of-pipe standards for coliform bacteria.

6.3.2 NPDES Stormwater Discharges

The WLA for stormwater discharges with an MS4 permit is a 5, 49, and 28% reduction in current fecal coliform loadings for the Escambia River, Texar Bayou, and Carpenter Creek, respectively. It should be noted that any MS4 permittee is only responsible for reducing the anthropogenic loads associated with stormwater outfalls that it owns or otherwise has responsible control over, and it is not responsible for reducing other nonpoint source loads in its jurisdiction.

 The Permittee shall use the Departments TMDL On-line Tool Kit



Implementation Guidance
for the Fecal Coliform Total Daily
Maximum Loads Adopted by the
Florida Department of
Environmental Protection



developed by the

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration

Bureau of Watershed Restoration

Tallahassee, FL 32399

March 2011



FDEP recommends the following outline for TMDL implementation plans:

- Chapter 1: Purpose and Scope of the Plan
 - Plan Purpose and Approach
 - Plan Scope
 - Stakeholder Involvement
 - TMDL(s) Being Implemented
 - Assumptions and Considerations for TMDL Implementation
 - Addressing Future Growth in the Watershed



- Chapter 2: Water Quality Trends and Anticipated Outcomes
 - Summary of Water Quality Trends in the Watershed
 - Anticipated Outcomes of Plan Implementation
- Chapter 3: Assessing Progress and Making Changes
 - Water Quality Monitoring Plan (Began 2016)
 - Additional Assessments
 - Milestones for Implementation
 - Tracking Plan Implementation





- <u>Chapter 4:</u> Stakeholder Commitment to Plan Implementation
 - NPDES/MS4 permit <u>requires</u> the TMDL be implemented.
 - Stakeholders are requested to make every effort to implement bacteria reducing projects.
- Chapter 5: TMDL Implementation Plan
- Potential Sources
 - Sanitary Sewer Systems
 - OSTDS
 - Stormwater
 - Agriculture
 - Wildlife
- Projects to Reduce Fecal Coliform Loading
 - Management Actions for Each Stakeholder





Executive Summary (excerpt)

With the cooperation of FDEP and area stakeholders the BPCP will:

- Establish a water quality monitoring program for Carpenter Creek.
- Employ microbial source tracking (MST) tools.
 - FDEP assistance this summer
- Assess the watershed using a "Walk the WBID" field assessment approach.



Executive Summary (excerpt)

With the cooperation of FDEP and area stakeholders the BPCP will:

- Identify and track existing projects with potential to reduce fecal coliform loading.
- Identify new projects to reduce fecal coliform loading.
- Track water quality and project implementation.
- Meet as needed and make regular reports.



Approved July 2016!

NEXT STEPS......

- 1. Identification of existing & planned projects since 2006.
 - a) Stakeholders submit project list to County.
 - b) County will prepare a summary table of activities to reduce bacterial loading.
 - c) Stakeholder commitment to projects and activities.



NEXT STEPS......

Stakeholder Projects and Activities to Reduce Fecal Coliform Loadings from Stormwater Sources.

Project		Project				
Number	Project Name	Description	Level of Effort	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Project Status
			Stormwater			
	Stormwater Pond	County maintains	inspections and			
	Inspection and	and inspects >	maintenance			
Escambia	Maintenance	300 ponds	continually			
County-2	Program	countywide	ongoing	\$300,000	Escambia County	Ongoing
		Pass ordinance to				
		define the				
	Pet Waste	handling and				
	Ordinance, Part 1,	removal of				
Escambia	Article 1, Section	domestic pet	Countywide,			Adopted
County-4	10-11(f)	waste countywide	ongoing	Unknown	Escambia County	April 8, 2010



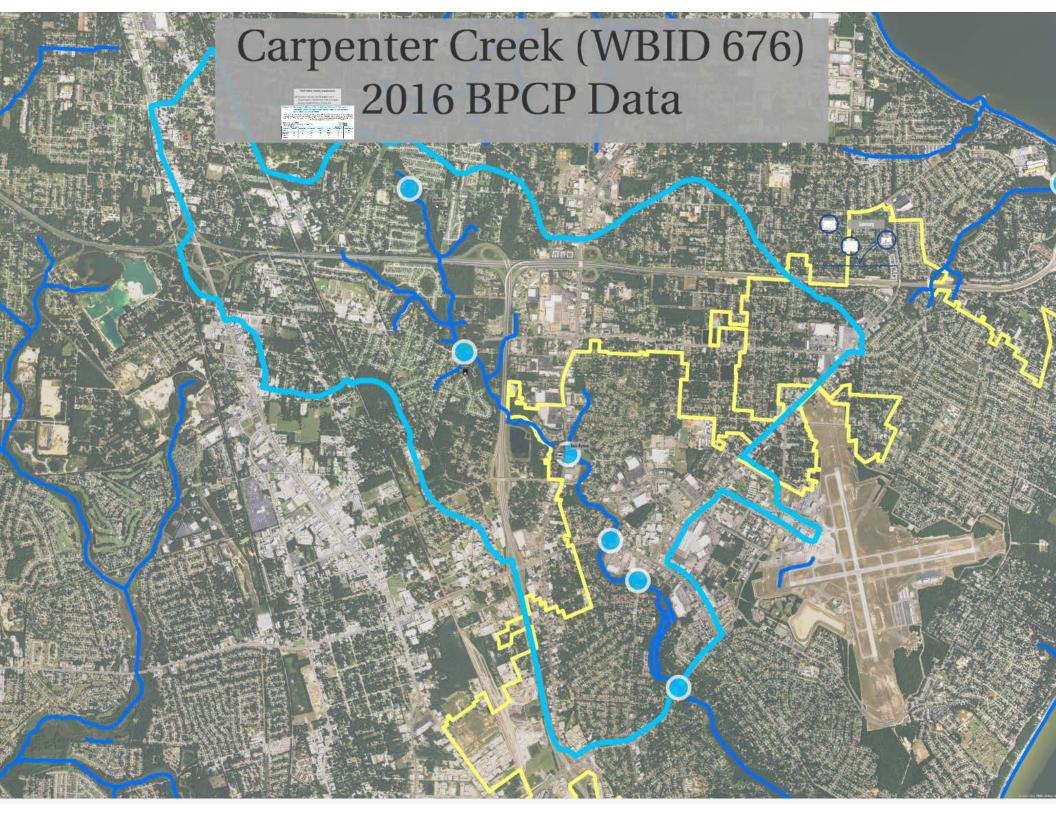












FDEP Water Quality Assessment

28 samples used to Verify Impairment

 Impairment = More than 10% of values exceed 400cfu/100mL threshold

Table 5.1f. Summary Statistics of Fecal Coliform Data for All Stations in Carpenter Creek by Season During the Period of Observation (June 2006 and March 2012)

This is an eight-column table. Column 1 lists the season, Column 2 lists the number of samples, Column 3 lists the minimum coliform count/100mL, Column 4 lists the maximum count, Column 5 lists the median count, Column 6 lists the mean count, Column 7 lists the number of exceedances, and Column 8 lists the percent exceedances.

PORT HINTLY IN TABLE 10 TO 2 20th reduction 1 lists the number of exceedances and Column 8 lists the percent exceedances.

- = Empty cell/no data

Season	Number of Samples	Minimum ¹	Maximum ¹	Median ¹	Mean ¹	Number of Exceedances ²	% Exceedances
Quarter 1	24	23	1,470	255	359	6	25%
Quarter 2	4	23	340	169	175	0	0%
Quarter 3	•	4	-	-	-	-	-
Quarter 4		1	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Coliform counts are #/100mL

Exceedances represent values above 400 counts/100mL.

Fecal coliform TMDL calls for a 28% reduction for stormwater discharges to reach compliance.



Toothpaste For Dinner.com

BPCP Monitoring Plan

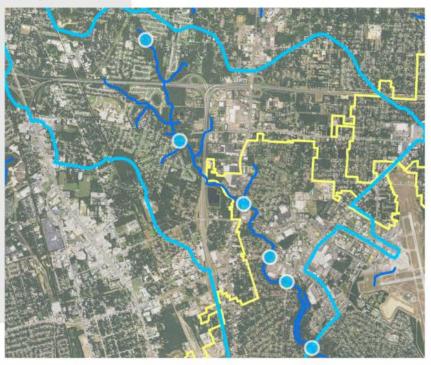
NAME/WBID	STATION	DESCRIPTION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Carpenter Creek (676)	33020057	@ Olive Rd.	30° 30' 39.5"	87° 14' 31.5"
Carpenter Creek (676)	33020053	@ Burgess Rd.	30° 29' 38.61"	87° 14' 6.32"
Carpenter Creek (676)	33020050	@ Davis Hwy.	30° 29' 2.9248"	87° 13' 21.2649"
Carpenter Creek (676)	33020058	@ Brent Lane	30° 28' 31.01"	87° 13' 2.8"
Carpenter Creek (676)	33020048	@ 9th Ave.	30° 28' 16.3228"	87° 12' 48.02"

- Monitored monthly: January 2016 start
- Follow up within 24hr for exceedingly high

results for micro

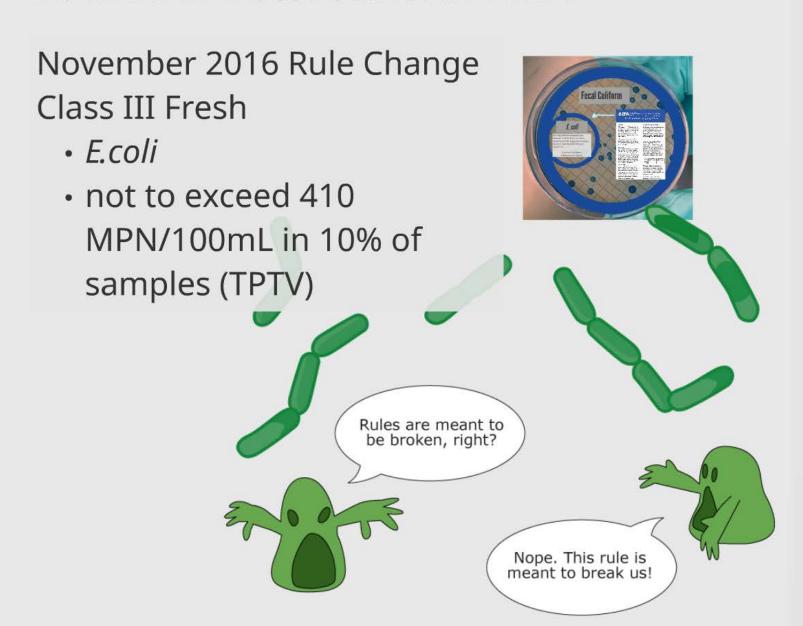
- Field parameters
 - pH
 - Turbidity
 - Temperature
 - Conductivity
 - DO (mg/L and %)
- Microbiology





Fecal coliform vs. Escherichia coli

2012 FDEP Fecal coliform TMDL

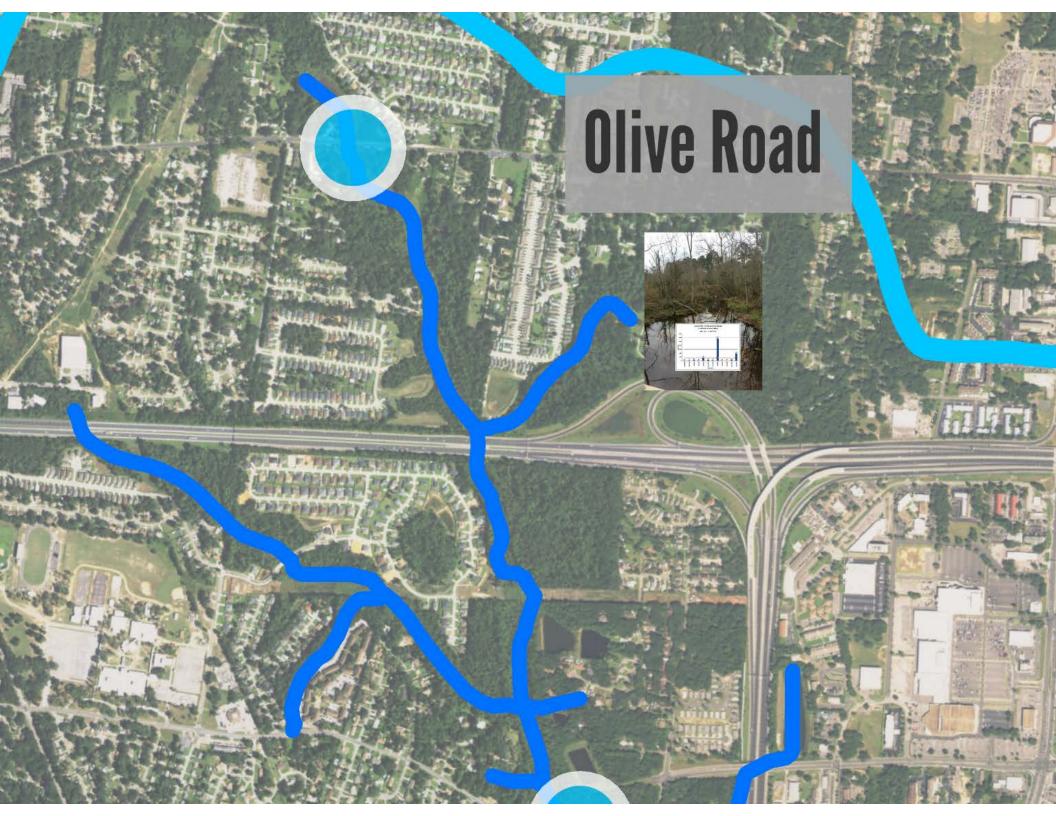


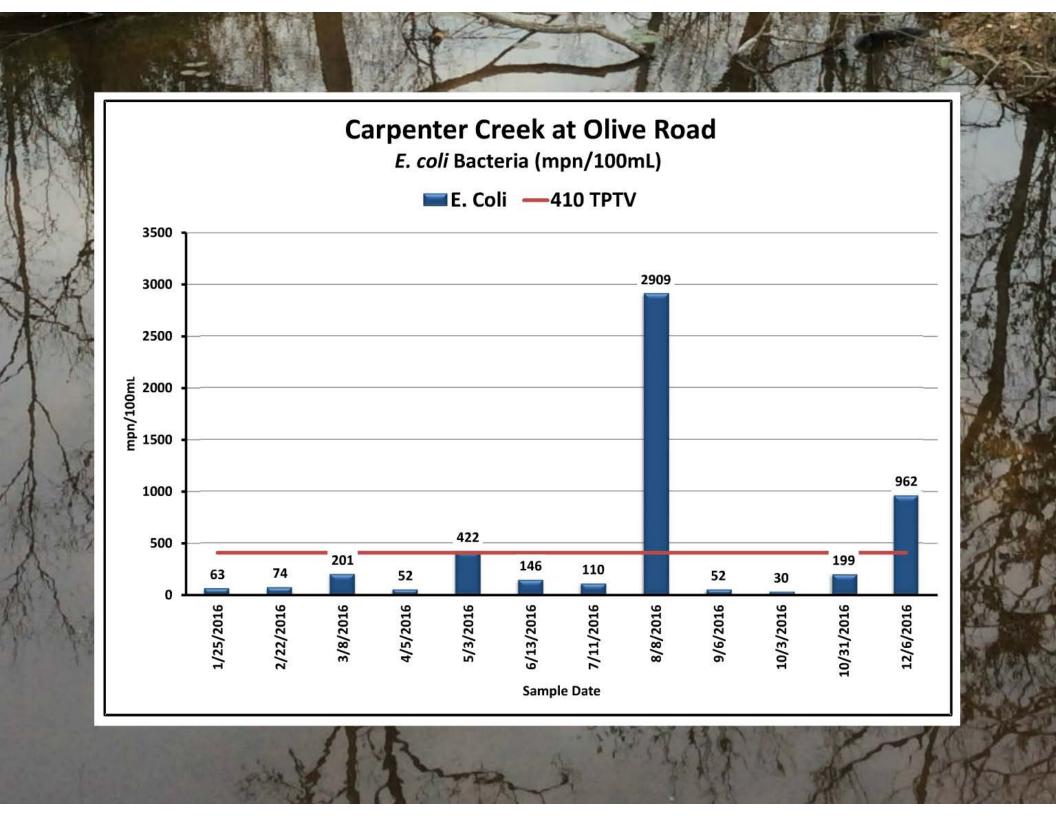


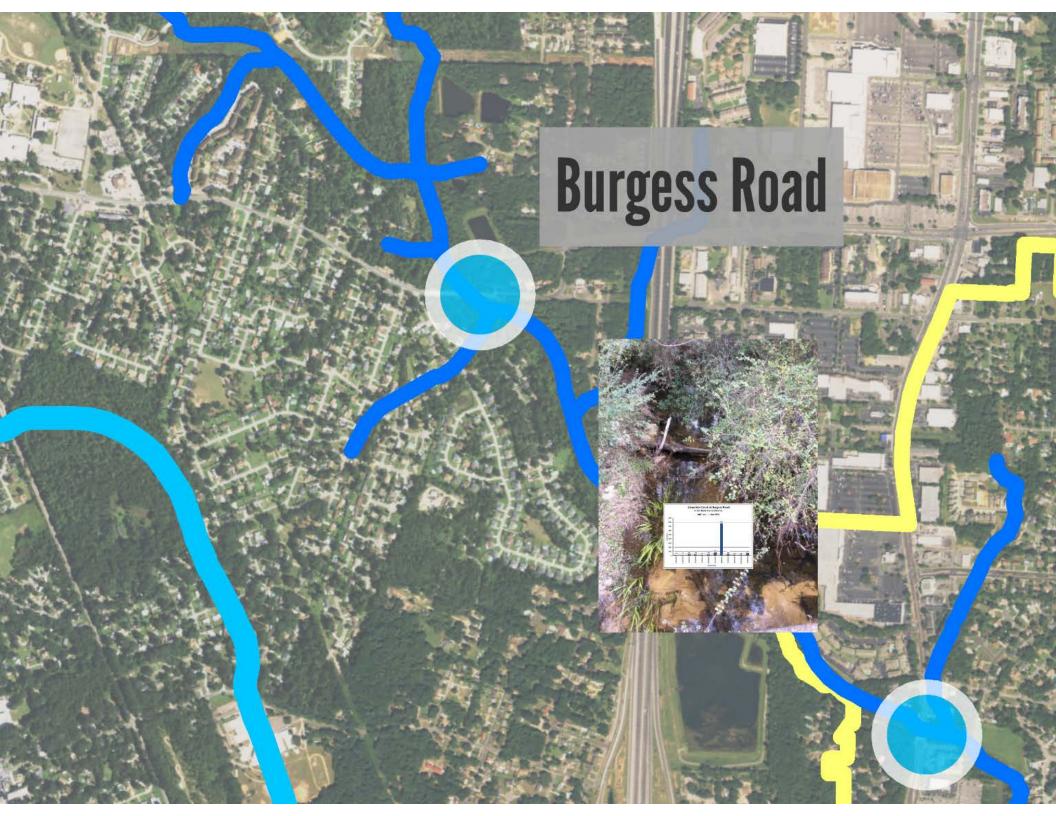


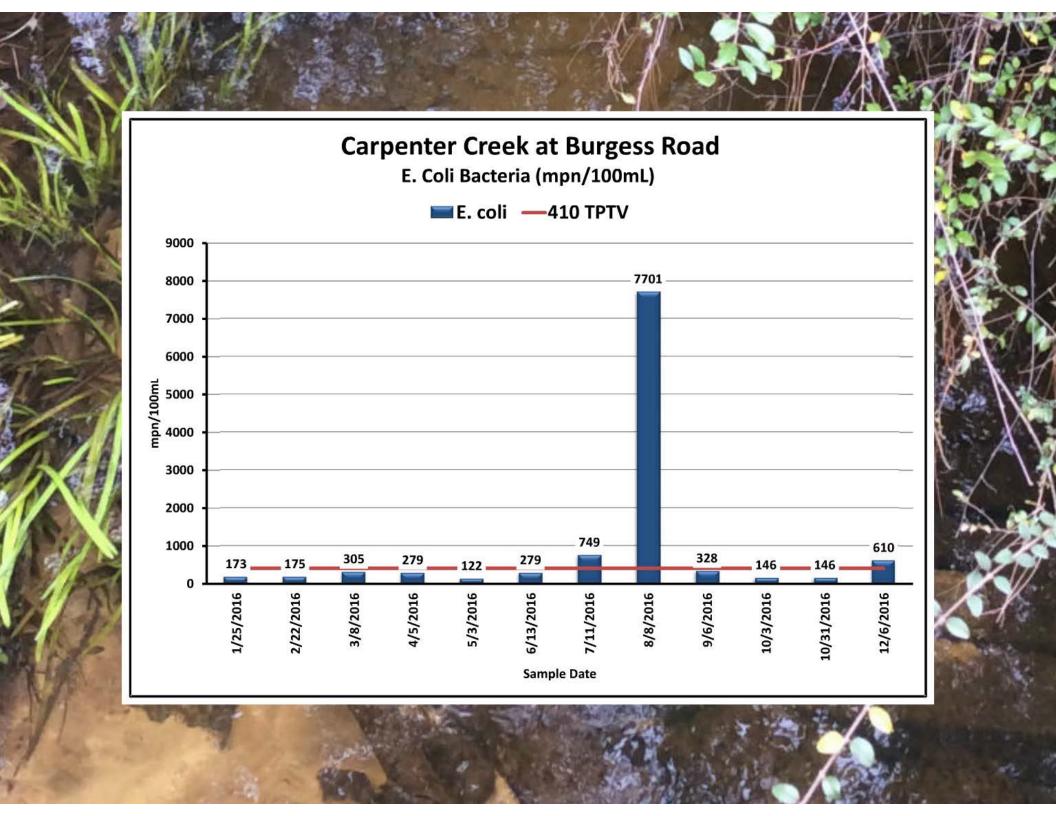
EPA 2012 RWQC indicated a link between human illness and fecal contamination in recreational waters, based on two bacterial indicator organisms...

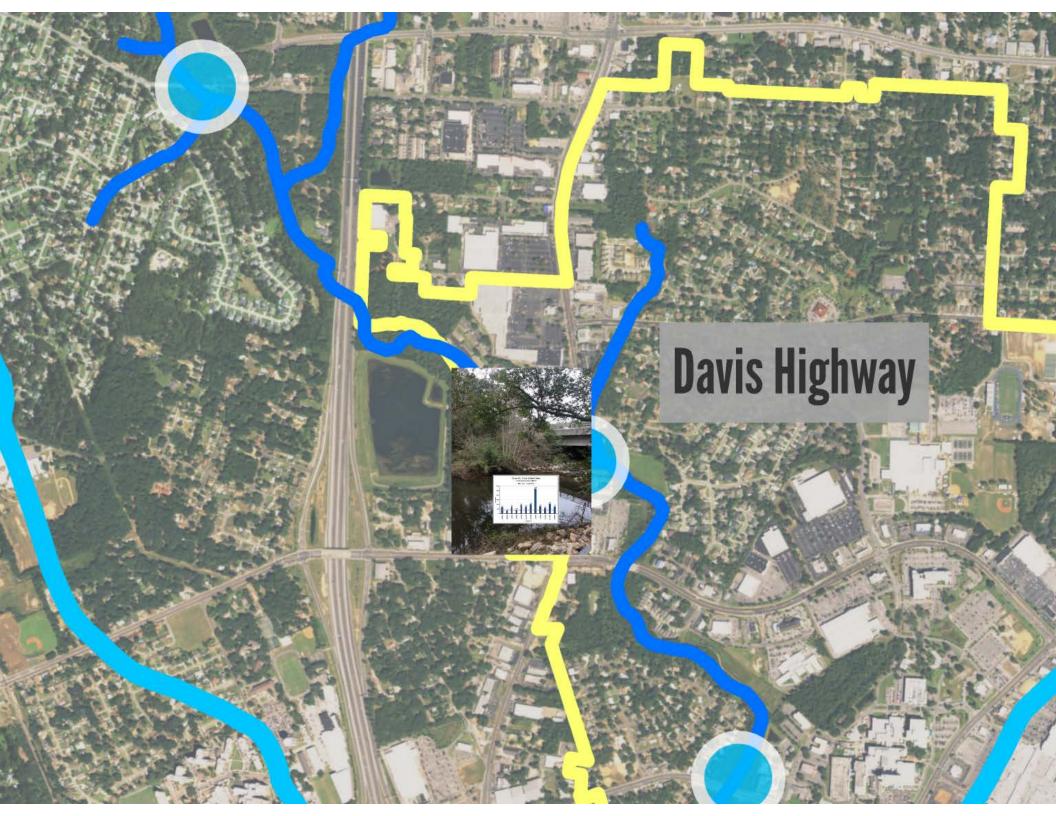
> E. coli for Freshwater Enterococci for Marine

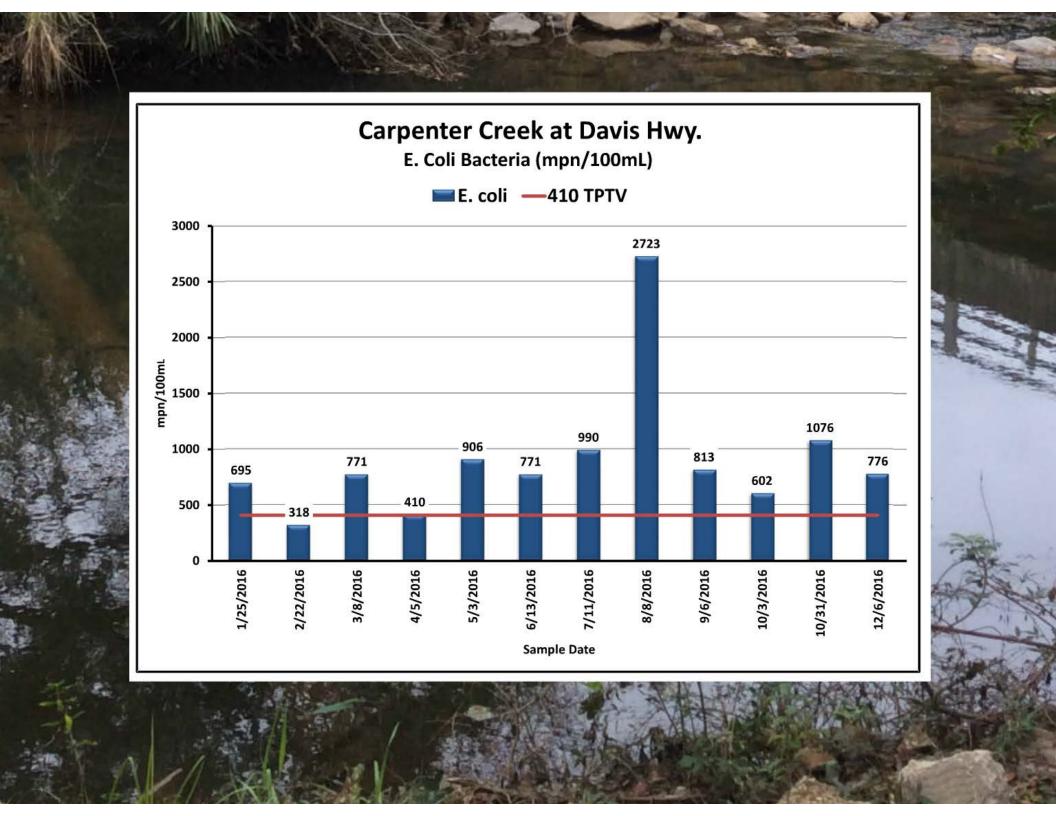


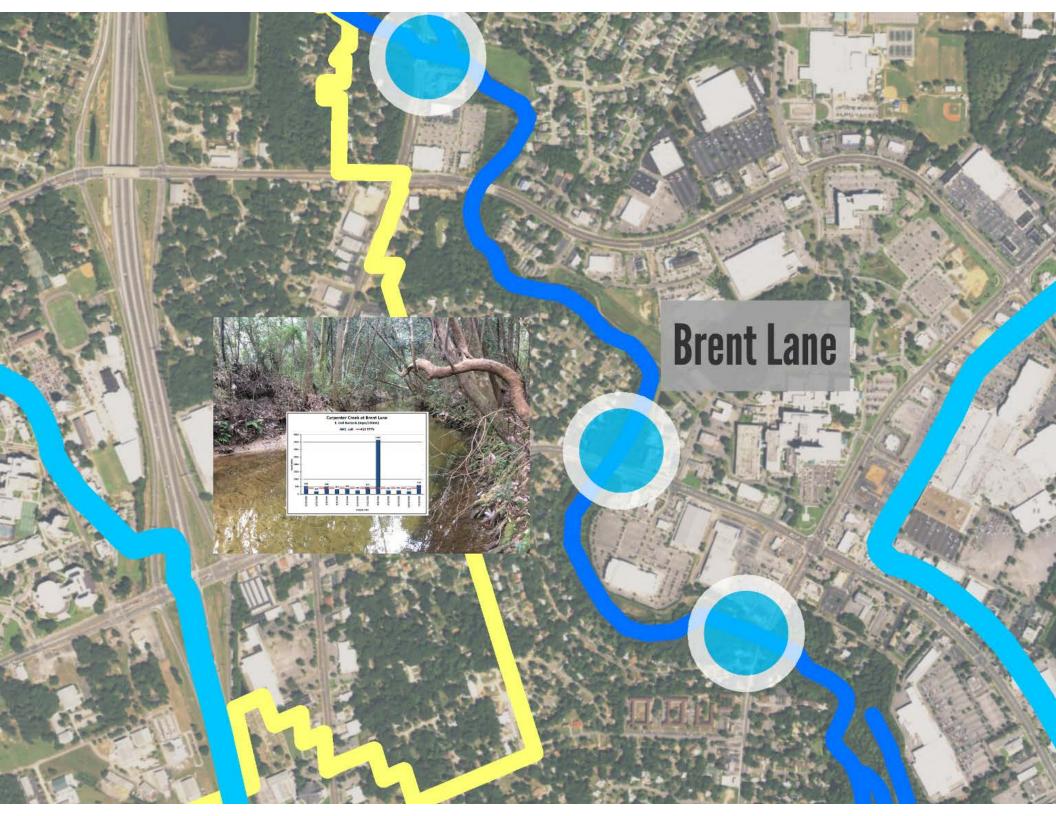


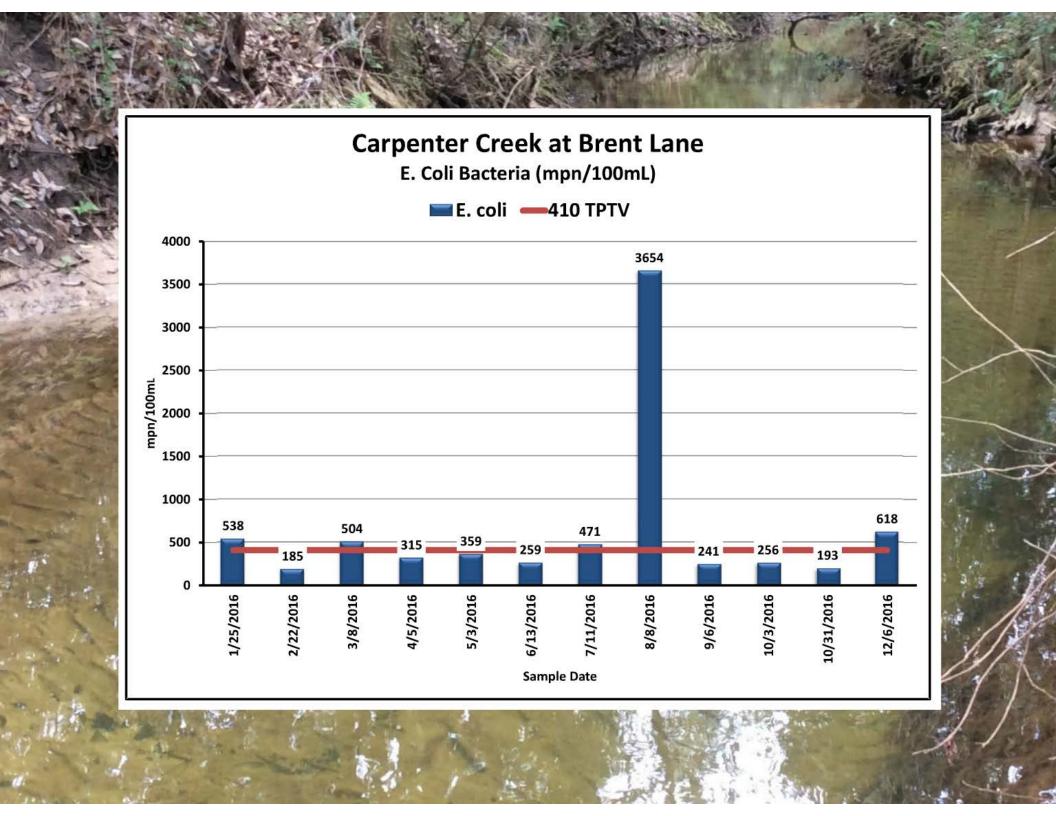


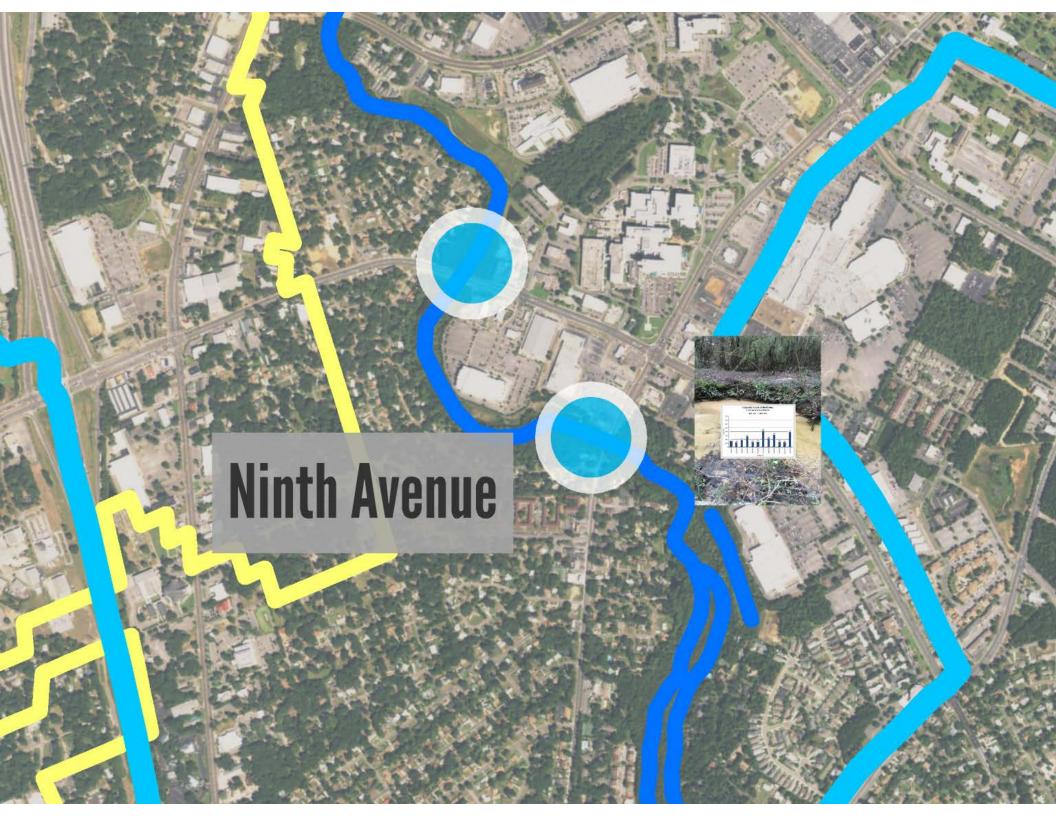


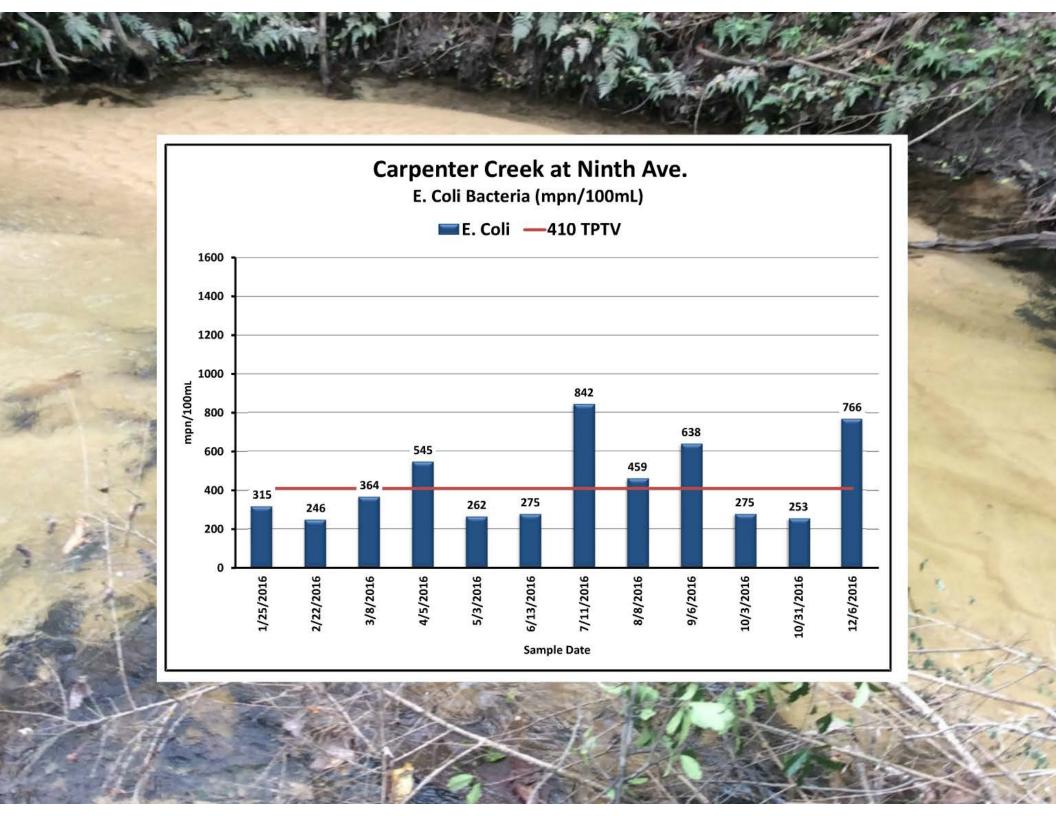




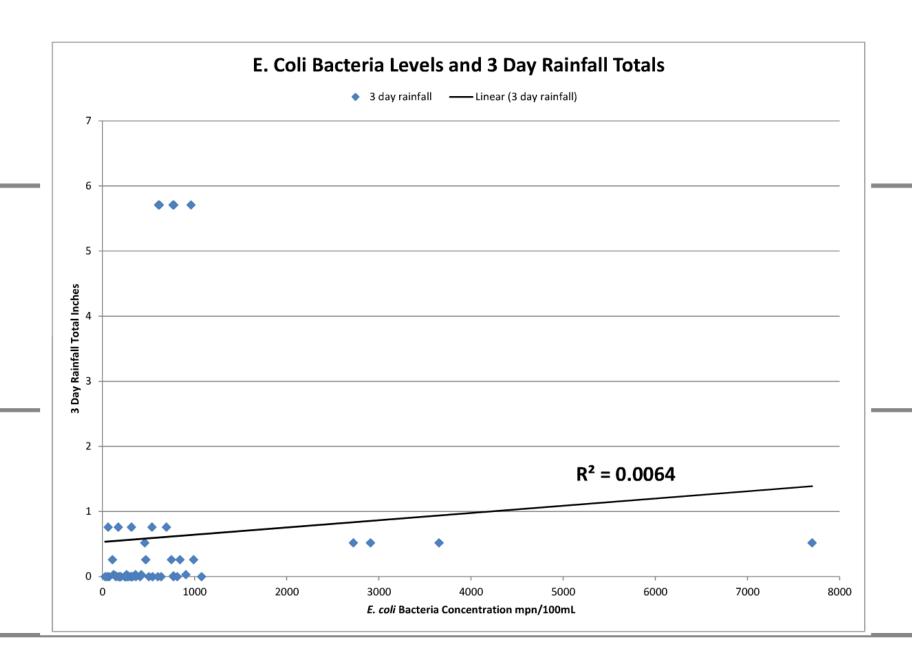


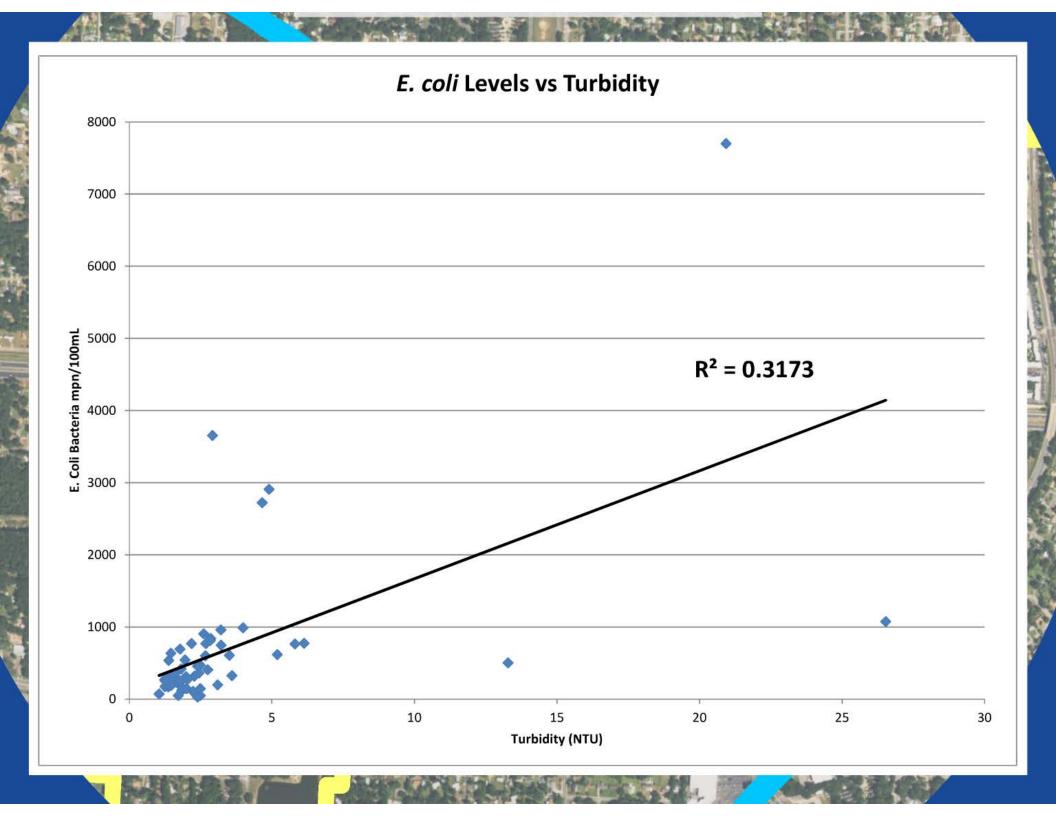


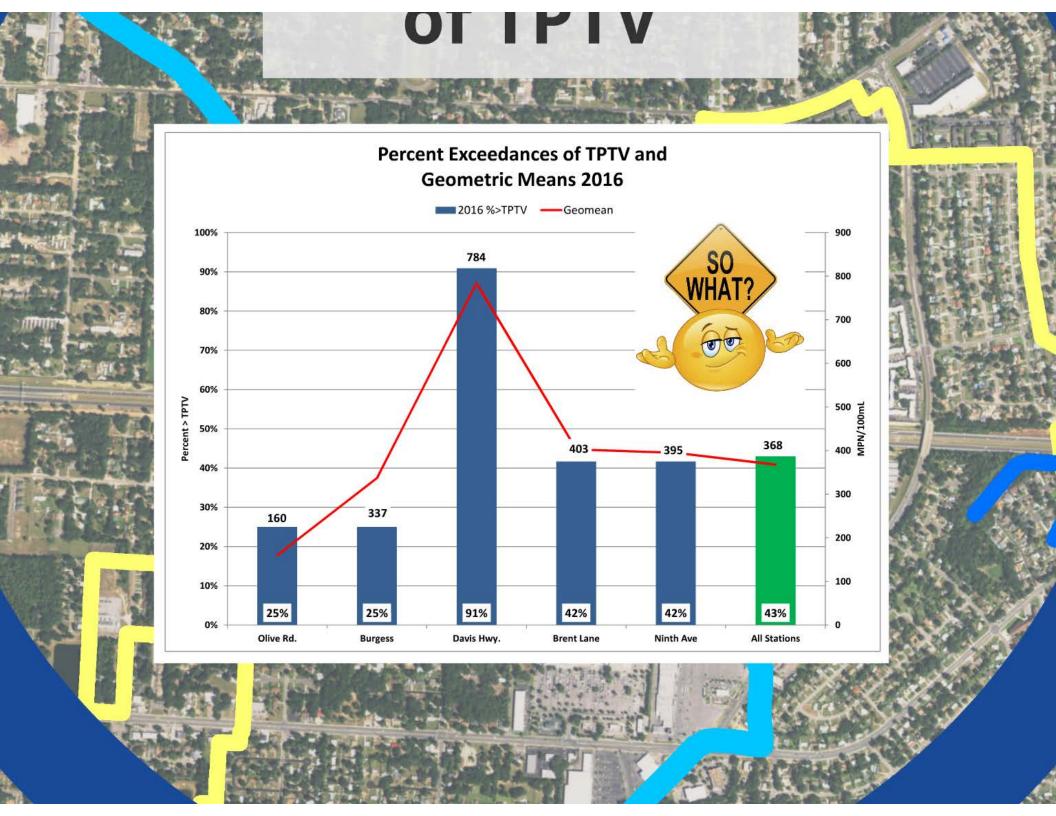




E. coli Bacteria in Carpenter Creek 3D Rain — Olive Rd. — Burgess — Davis Hwy. — Brent Lane — Ninth Ave — 410 TPTV 8000 5.71 7000 E. Coli Bacteria Levels and 3 Day Rainfall Totals 6000 5000 3 day rain total cfu/100mL 4000 3000 2 2000 1 0.76 1000 0.52 0.26

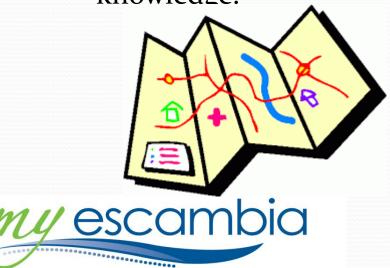






NEXT STEPS.....

- 2. Maps on the Table Meeting...
 - a) Stakeholders that collect water quality data.
 - b) Entities with asset responsibilities (sanitary or storm sewer).
 - c) Regulatory agencies.
 - d) Environmental advocacy organizations.
 - e) Concerned property owners & citizens with first hand knowledge.





NEXT STEPS.....

- 2. Maps on the Table Meeting.
 - a) Preparation for Walk the WBID.
 - b) Review all bacteria data.
 - c) Identify potential sources.
 - d) Mark up large scale maps.



Large Map



NEXT STEPS......

- 3. Walk the WBID......
 - a) Field Reconnaissance to gain better understanding of the watershed.
 - a) Hydrology
 - ы) Infrastructure
 - c) Potential problems
 - b) When problems identified assign action to appropriate agency.
 - c) Track problem resolution.
 - d) Collect samples as warranted

Private Sewage Lift-Station





NEXT STEPS......

- 3. Walk the WBID......Who?
 - a) Asset managers with field personnel.





NEXT STEPS.....

- 3. Walk the WBID......
 - b) Sampling personnel.





NEXT STEPS.....

- 3. Walk the WBID......
 - c) Regulatory inspectors





NEXT STEPS......

- 3. Walk the WBID......
 - d) Citizens with specific knowledge.







NEXT STEPS......

- 4. E-mail project list template.
- 5. County website for BPCP.
- 6. Plan for Maps On the Table this summer.
- 7. Continue monitoring.





Thank You!!

We look forward to working with you....

For more information or answers to questions Please contact Dana Morton:

595-1865 dmorton@myescambia.com



