

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration, Bureau of Watershed Restoration

NORTHEAST DISTRICT • LOWER ST. JOHNS BASIN

Final TMDL Report

Fecal Coliform TMDL for Grog Branch (WBID 2407)

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Websites

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Watershed Restoration

<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/tmdl/index.htm>

Identification of Impaired Surface Waters Rule

<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/legal/Rules/shared/62-303/62-303.pdf>

STORET Program

<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/storet/index.htm>

2008 Integrated Report

http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/docs/2008_Integrated_Report.pdf

Criteria for Surface Water Quality Classifications

<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wqssp/classes.htm>

Basin Status Report for the Lower St. Johns Basin

http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/basin411/sj_lower/status.htm

Water Quality Assessment Report for the Lower St. Johns Basin

http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/basin411/sj_lower/assessment.htm

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Region 4: Total Maximum Daily Loads in Florida

<http://www.epa.gov/region4/water/tmdl/florida/>

National STORET Program

<http://www.epa.gov/storet/>

Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Report

This report presents the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for fecal coliform bacteria for Grog Branch in the Lower St. Johns Basin. The river was verified as impaired for fecal coliform and therefore was included on the Verified List of impaired waters for the Lower St. Johns Basin that was adopted by Secretarial Order on May 19, 2009. The TMDL establishes the allowable fecal coliform loadings to Grog Branch that would restore the waterbody so that it meets its applicable water quality criterion for fecal coliform.

1.2 Identification of Waterbody

Grog Branch is located in the northern portion of Clay County in northeast Florida, approximately 10 miles south of the Jacksonville metropolitan area (**Figure 1.1**). The river flows primarily southeast into Black Creek and drains an area of about 4.1 square miles. Approximately 3.4 miles long, Grog Branch is a second-order stream. State Road 21 (S.R. 21) crosses the middle portion of the river. Most development is found in the upstream section of the watershed, with wetlands and upland forest dominating the middle part.

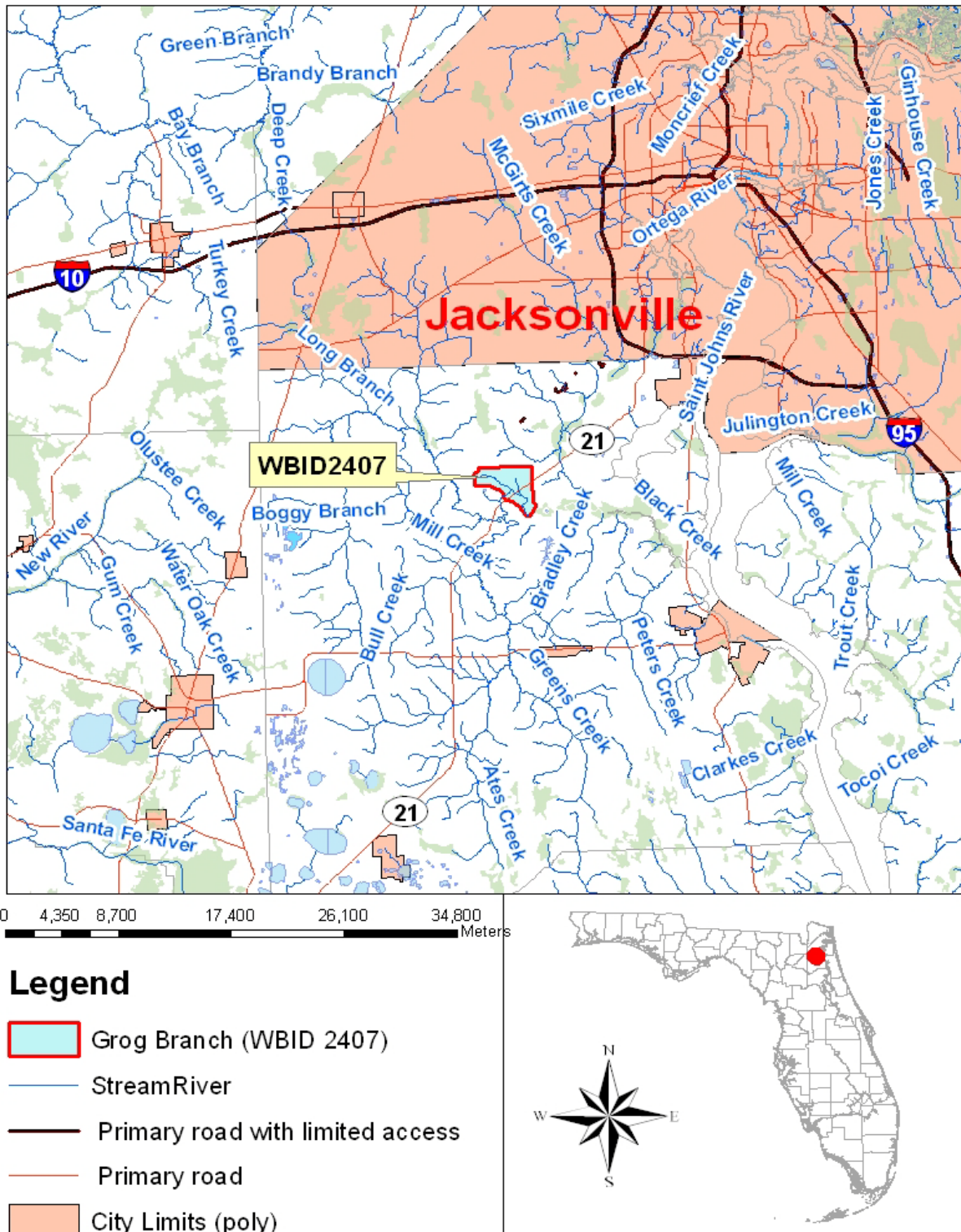
For assessment purposes, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Department) has divided the Lower St. Johns Basin into water assessment polygons with a unique **waterbody identification** (WBID) number for each watershed or stream reach. This TMDL addresses Grog Branch (WBID 2407) for fecal coliform.

1.3 Background

This report was developed as part of the Department's watershed management approach for restoring and protecting state waters and addressing TMDL Program requirements. The watershed approach, which is implemented using a cyclical management process that rotates through the state's 52 river basins over a 5-year cycle, provides a framework for implementing the TMDL Program-related requirements of the 1972 federal Clean Water Act and the 1999 Florida Watershed Restoration Act (FWRA) (Chapter 99-223, Laws of Florida).

A TMDL represents the maximum amount of a given pollutant that a waterbody can assimilate and still meet water quality standards, including its applicable water quality criteria and its designated uses. TMDLs are developed for waterbodies that are verified as not meeting their water quality standards. They provide important water quality restoration goals that will guide restoration activities.

Figure 1.1. Location of Grog Branch (WBID 2407) in Clay County and Major Hydrologic Features in the Area



This TMDL Report will be followed by the development and implementation of a restoration plan, designed to reduce the amount of fecal coliform that caused the verified impairment of Grog Branch. These activities will depend heavily on the active participation of the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD), local governments, businesses, and other stakeholders. The Department will work with these organizations and individuals to undertake or continue reductions in the discharge of pollutants and achieve the established TMDLs for impaired waterbodies.

Chapter 2: DESCRIPTION OF WATER QUALITY PROBLEM

2.1 Statutory Requirements and Rulemaking History

Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires states to submit to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) lists of surface waters that do not meet applicable water quality standards (impaired waters) and establish a TMDL for each pollutant causing the impairment of listed waters on a schedule. The Department has developed such lists, commonly referred to as 303(d) lists, since 1992. The list of impaired waters in each basin, referred to as the Verified List, is also required by the FWRA (Subsection 403.067[4], Florida Statutes [F.S.]); the state's 303(d) list is amended annually to include basin updates.

Florida's 1998 303(d) list included 55 waterbodies in the Lower St. Johns Basin. However, the FWRA (Section 403.067, F.S.) stated that all previous Florida 303(d) lists were for planning purposes only and directed the Department to develop, and adopt by rule, a new science-based methodology to identify impaired waters. After a long rulemaking process, the Environmental Regulation Commission adopted the new methodology as Rule 62-303, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) (Identification of Impaired Surface Waters Rule, or IWR), in April 2001; the rule was modified in 2006 and 2007.

2.2 Information on Verified Impairment

The Department used the IWR to assess water quality impairments in Grog Branch and has verified that this waterbody segment is impaired for fecal coliform bacteria. The verification of impairment was based on the observation that 22 out of 34 fecal coliform samples collected during the verified period (January 1, 2001, through June 30, 2008) exceeded the applicable fecal water quality criterion (Rule 62-302, F.A.C.).

Table 2.1 summarizes the fecal coliform monitoring results for the verified period for Grog Branch. **Tables 2.2** through **2.4** also provide summary results for fecal coliform data for the verified period by month, season, and year, respectively.

Table 2.1. Summary of Fecal Coliform Monitoring Data for Grog Branch (WBID 2407) During the Verified Period (January 1, 2001, through June 30, 2008)

- = Empty cell

¹ Most probable number per 100 milliliters

Waterbody (WBID)	Parameter	Fecal Coliform
Grog Branch (2407)	Total number of samples	34
Grog Branch (2407)	IWR-required number of exceedances for the Verified List	7
Grog Branch (2407)	Number of observed exceedances	22
Grog Branch (2407)	Number of observed nonexceedances	12
Grog Branch (2407)	Number of seasons during which samples were collected	4
Grog Branch (2407)	Highest observation (MPN/100mL) ¹	3,800
Grog Branch (2407)	Lowest observation (MPN/100mL) ¹	17
Grog Branch (2407)	Median observation (MPN/100mL) ¹	570
Grog Branch (2407)	Mean observation (MPN/100mL) ¹	923
-	FINAL ASSESSMENT:	Impaired

Table 2.2. Summary of Fecal Coliform Data for Grog Branch (WBID 2407) by Month During the Verified Period (January 1, 2001, through June 30, 2008)

- = Empty cell/no data

¹ Coliform counts are #/100 mL.

² Exceedances represent values above 400 counts/100 mL.

Month	Number of Samples	Minimum ¹	Maximum ¹	Median ¹	Mean ¹	Number of Exceedances ²	% Exceedances
January	7	133	1,500	267	487	3	43%
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	3	17	290	212	173	0	0%
April	2	170	2,200	1,185	1,185	1	50%
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June	4	560	1,233	645	771	4	100%
July	5	180	3,800	780	1,412	3	60%
August	2	316	900	608	608	1	50%
September	5	480	2,050	1,100	1,266	5	100%
October	1	330	330	330	330	0	0%
November	3	500	2,800	833	1,378	3	100%
December	2	426	2,500	1,463	1,463	2	100%

Table 2.3. Summary of Fecal Coliform Data for Grog Branch (WBID 2407) by Season During the Verified Period (January 1, 2001, through June 30, 2008)

¹ Coliform counts are #/100 mL.

² Exceedances represent values above 400 counts/100 mL.

Season	Number of Samples	Minimum ¹	Maximum ¹	Median ¹	Mean ¹	Number of Exceedances ²	% Exceedances
Winter	10	17	1,500	259.5	393	3	30%
Spring	6	170	2,200	644.5	909	5	83%
Summer	12	180	3,800	987.5	1,217	9	75%
Fall	6	330	2,800	666.5	1,232	5	83%

Table 2.4. Summary of Fecal Coliform Data for Grog Branch (WBID 2407) by Year During the Verified Period (January 1, 2001, through June 30, 2008)

¹ Coliform counts are #/100 mL.

² Exceedances represent values above 400 counts/100 mL.

Year	Number of Samples	Minimum ¹	Maximum ¹	Median ¹	Mean ¹	Number of Exceedances ²	% Exceedances
2001	1	150	150	150	150	0	0%
2002	3	212	1,233	290	578	1	33%
2003	2	426	2,500	1,463	1,463	2	100%
2004	9	180	1,100	404	529	5	56%
2007	18	133	3,800	771	1,210	14	78%
2008	1	17	17	17	17	0	0%

Chapter 3: DESCRIPTION OF APPLICABLE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS AND TARGETS

3.1 Classification of the Waterbody and Criterion Applicable to the TMDL

Florida's surface waters are protected for five designated use classifications, as follows:

Class I	Potable water supplies
Class II	Shellfish propagation or harvesting
Class III	Recreation, propagation, and maintenance of a healthy, well-balanced population of fish and wildlife
Class IV	Agricultural water supplies
Class V	Navigation, utility, and industrial use (there are no state waters currently in this class)

Grog Branch is a Class III waterbody, with a designated use of recreation, propagation, and the maintenance of a healthy, well-balanced population of fish and wildlife. The criterion applicable to this TMDL is the Class III criterion for fecal coliform.

3.2 Applicable Water Quality Standards and Numeric Water Quality Target

Numeric criteria for bacterial quality are expressed in terms of fecal coliform bacteria concentration. The water quality criterion for the protection of Class III waters, as established by Rule 62-302, F.A.C., states the following:

Fecal Coliform Bacteria:

The most probable number (MPN) or membrane filter (MF) counts per 100 mL of fecal coliform bacteria shall not exceed a monthly average of 200, nor exceed 400 in 10 percent of the samples, nor exceed 800 on any one day.

The criterion states that monthly averages shall be expressed as geometric means based on a minimum of 10 samples taken over a 30-day period. During the development of load duration curves for the impaired segment (as described in subsequent chapters), there were insufficient data (fewer than 10 samples in a given month) available to evaluate the geometric mean criterion for fecal coliform bacteria. Therefore, the criterion selected for the TMDL was not to exceed 400 MPN/100mL in any sampling event for fecal coliform. The 10 percent exceedance allowed by the water quality criterion for fecal coliform bacteria was not used directly in estimating the target load, but was included in the TMDL margin of safety (as described in subsequent chapters).

Chapter 4: ASSESSMENT OF SOURCES

4.1 Types of Sources

An important part of the TMDL analysis is the identification of pollutant source categories, source subcategories, or individual sources of pollutants in the impaired waterbody and the amount of pollutant loadings contributed by each of these sources. Sources are broadly classified as either “point sources” or “nonpoint sources.” Historically, the term “point sources” has meant discharges to surface waters that typically have a continuous flow via a discernable, confined, and discrete conveyance, such as a pipe. Domestic and industrial wastewater treatment facilities (WWTFs) are examples of traditional point sources. In contrast, the term “nonpoint sources” was used to describe intermittent, rainfall-driven, diffuse sources of pollution associated with everyday human activities, including runoff from urban land uses, agriculture, silviculture, and mining; discharges from failing septic systems; and atmospheric deposition.

However, the 1987 amendments to the Clean Water Act redefined certain nonpoint sources of pollution as point sources subject to regulation under the EPA’s National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program. These nonpoint sources included certain urban stormwater discharges, including those from local government master drainage systems, construction sites over five acres, and a wide variety of industries (see **Appendix A** for background information on the federal and state stormwater programs).

To be consistent with Clean Water Act definitions, the term “point source” will be used to describe traditional point sources (such as domestic and industrial wastewater discharges) *and* stormwater systems requiring an NPDES stormwater permit when allocating pollutant load reductions required by a TMDL (see **Section 6.1**). However, the methodologies used to estimate nonpoint source loads do not distinguish between NPDES stormwater discharges and non-NPDES stormwater discharges, and as such, this source assessment section does not make any distinction between the two types of stormwater.

4.2 Potential Sources of Fecal Coliform in the Grog Branch Watershed

4.2.1 Point Sources

Wastewater Point Sources

No NPDES-permitted wastewater facilities were identified in the Grog Branch watershed.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permittees

In the Grog Branch watershed, Clay County has a Phase II municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) permit (FLR04E045).

4.2.2 Land Uses and Nonpoint Sources

Land Uses

The spatial distribution and acreage of different land use categories were identified using the SJRWMD's 2004 land use coverage (scale 1:30,000) contained in the Department's geographic information system (GIS) library. Land use categories in the watershed were aggregated using the simplified Level 1 codes and tabulated in **Table 4.1**. **Figure 4.1** shows the acreage of the principal land uses in the watershed.

As shown in **Table 4.1**, the total area of the Grog Branch watershed is about 2,629 acres. The dominant land use is upland forest, which accounts for about 37.4 percent of the total watershed area. Urban land uses (urban and built-up; low-, medium-, and high-density residential; and transportation, communication, and utilities) occupy 32.7 percent of the total area. Of the 709 acres of urban lands, residential land use occupies about 638 acres, or about 24.3 percent of the total watershed area. Natural land uses, which include water/wetlands, upland forest, and barren land, occupy about 1,493 acres, accounting for about 56.8 percent of the total area.

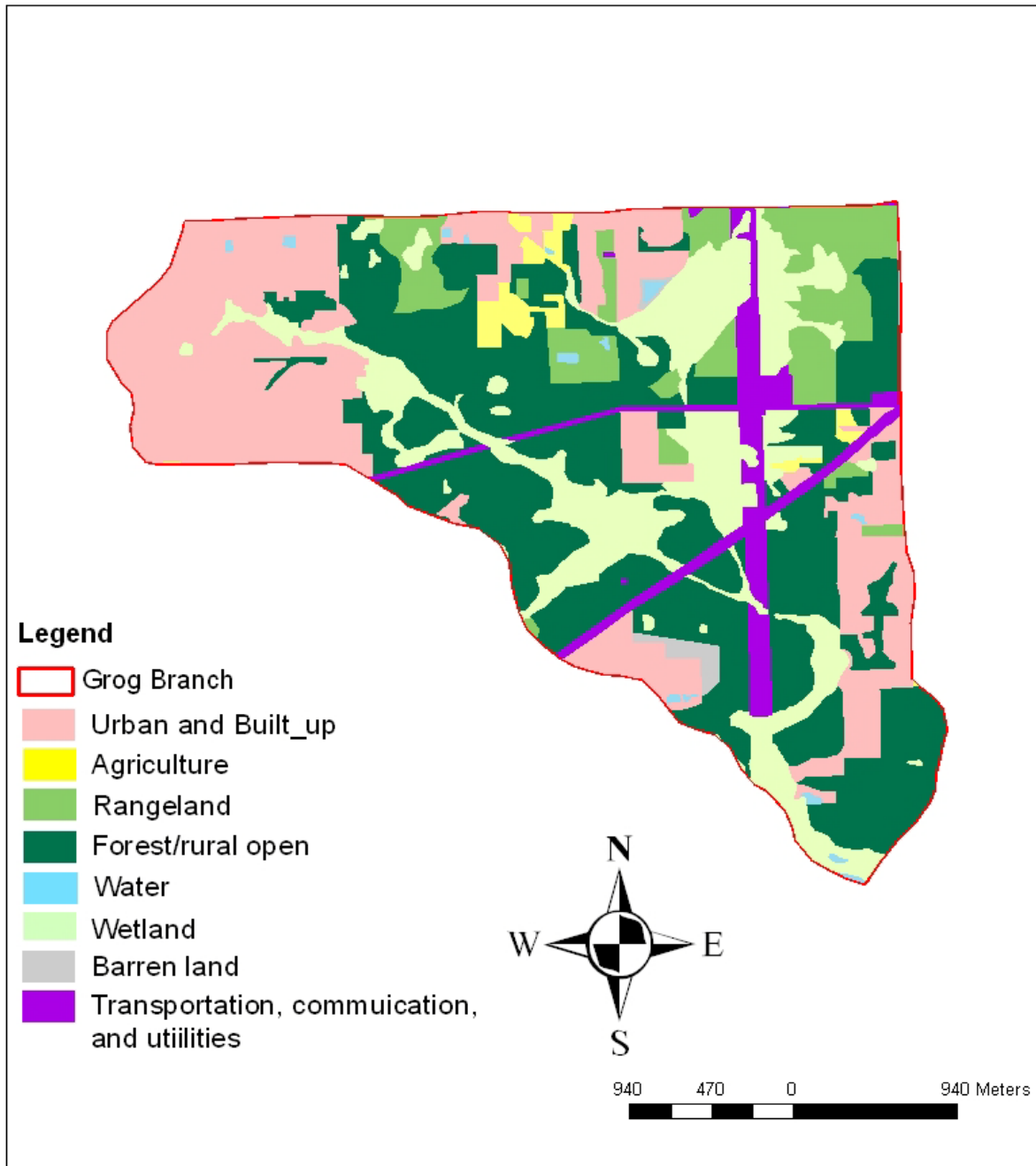
Because no conventional point sources were identified in the Grog Branch watershed, the primary loadings of fecal coliform into the river are generated by nonpoint sources or MS4-permitted areas in the watershed. Nonpoint sources of coliform bacteria generally, but not always, come from the coliform bacteria that accumulate on land surfaces and wash off as a result of storm events, the contribution from ground water from sources such as failed septic tanks, and/or sewer line leakage. In addition, feces from pets in residential areas can be another important source of fecal coliform through surface runoff.

Table 4.1. Classification of Land Use Categories in the Grog Branch Watershed (WBID 2407)

- = Empty cell

Level 1 Code	Land Use	Acreage	% Acreage
1000	Urban and built-up	71	2.7%
	Low-density residential	622	23.7%
	High-density residential	16	0.6%
2000	Agriculture	47	1.8%
3000	Rangeland	231	8.8%
4000	Upland forest	982	37.4%
5000	Water	14	0.5%
6000	Wetland	479	18.2%
7000	Barren land	18	0.7%
8000	Transportation, communication, and utilities	149	5.7%
-	TOTAL:	2,629	100.0%

Figure 4.1. Principal Land Uses in the Grog Branch Watershed (WBID 2407) in 2004



Pets

Pets (especially dogs) could be a significant source of coliform pollution through surface runoff in the Grog Branch watershed. Studies report that up to 95 percent of the fecal coliform found in urban stormwater can have nonhuman origins (Alderiso et al., 1996; Trial et al., 1993).

The most important nonhuman fecal coliform contributors appear to be dogs and cats. In a highly urbanized Baltimore catchment, Lim and Olivieri (1982) found that dog feces were the single greatest source for fecal coliform and fecal strep bacteria. Trial et al. (1993) also reported that cats and dogs were the primary source of fecal coliform in urban subwatersheds. Using bacteria source tracking techniques, it was found in Stevenson Creek in Clearwater, Florida, that the amount of fecal coliform bacteria contributed by dogs was as important as those from septic tanks (Watson, 2002).

According to the American Pet Products Manufacturers Association (APPMA), about 4 out of 10 U.S. households include at least one dog. A single gram of dog feces contains about 23 million fecal coliform bacteria (van der Wel, 1995). Unfortunately, statistics show that about 40 percent of American dog owners do not pick up their dogs' feces. **Table 4.2** shows the fecal coliform concentrations of the surface runoff measured in two urban areas (Bannerman et al., 1993; Steuer et al., 1997). While the bacteria levels differed widely in the two studies, both indicated that residential lawns, driveways, and streets were the major source areas for bacteria.

The number of dogs in the Grog Branch watershed is not known. Therefore, the statistics produced by APPMA were used in this analysis to estimate the possible fecal coliform loads contributed by dogs.

The human population in the Grog Branch watershed, calculated based on the Tiger Track 2000 data (Department's GIS library) was 846. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, there was an average of 2.77 people per household in Clay County in 2000. This gives about 305 households in the entire watershed. Assuming that 40 percent of the households in this area have 1 dog, the total number of dogs in the watershed is about 122.

According to the waste production rate for dogs and the fecal coliform counts per gram of dog waste listed in **Table 4.3**, and assuming that 40 percent of dog owners do not pick up dog feces, the total waste produced by dogs and left on the land surface in residential areas is 21,960 grams/day. The total produced by dogs is 4.83×10^{10} counts/day of fecal coliform. It should be noted that this load only represents the fecal coliform load created in the watershed and is not intended to be used to represent a part of the existing load that reaches the receiving waterbody. The fecal coliform load that eventually reaches the receiving waterbody could be significantly less than this value due to attenuation in overland transport.

Table 4.2. Concentrations (Geometric Mean Colonies/100mL) of Fecal Coliform from Urban Source Areas (Steuer et al., 1997; Bannerman et al., 1993)

Geographic Location	Marquette, Michigan	Madison, Wisconsin
Number of storms sampled	12	9
Commercial parking lot	4,200	1,758
High-traffic street	1,900	9,627
Medium-traffic street	2,400	56,554
Low-traffic street	280	92,061
Commercial rooftop	30	1,117
Residential rooftop	2,200	294
Residential driveway	1,900	34,294
Residential lawns	4,700	42,093
Basin outlet	10,200	175,106

Table 4.3. Dog Population Density, Wasteload, and Fecal Coliform Density (Weiskel et al., 1996)

* Number from APPMA

Type	Population density (#/household)	Wasteload (grams/ day)	Fecal coliform density (fecal coliform/gram)
Dog	0.4*	450	2,200,000

Septic Tanks

Septic tanks are another potentially important source of coliform pollution in urban watersheds. When properly installed, most of the coliform from septic tanks should be removed within 50 meters of the drainage field (Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, 1999). However, in areas with a relatively high ground water table, the drain field can be flooded during the rainy season, and coliform bacteria can pollute the surface water through stormwater runoff.

Septic tanks may also cause coliform pollution when they are built too close to irrigation wells. Any well that is installed in the surficial aquifer system will cause a drawdown. If the septic tank system is built too close to the well (e.g., less than 75 feet), the septic tank discharge will be within the cone of influence of the well. As a result, septic tank effluent may enter the well, and once the polluted water is used to irrigate lawns, coliform bacteria may reach the land surface and wash into surface waters during the rainy season.

A rough estimate of fecal coliform loads from failed septic tanks in the Grog Branch watershed can be made using **Equation 4.1**:

$$L = 37.85 * N * Q * C * F \quad \text{(Equation 4.1)}$$

Where:

- L is the fecal coliform daily load (counts/day);
- N is the total number of septic tanks in the area (septic tanks);
- Q is the discharge rate for each septic tank;
- C is the fecal coliform concentration for the septic tank discharge; and
- F is the septic tank failure rate.

Based on 2008 Florida Department of Health (FDOH) onsite sewage GIS coverage (available: <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/environment/programs/EhGis/EhGisDownload.htm>), about 198 housing units (N) were identified as being on septic tanks in the Grog Branch watershed (**Figure 4.2**). The discharge rate from each septic tank (Q) was calculated by multiplying the average household size by the per capita wastewater production rate per day. Based on the information published by the Census Bureau, the average household size for Clay County is about 2.77 people/household. The same population densities were assumed for the Grog Branch watershed. A commonly cited value for per capita wastewater production rate is 70 gallons/day/person (EPA, 2001). The commonly cited concentration (C) for septic tank discharge is 1×10^6 counts/100mL for fecal coliform (EPA, 2001).

No measured septic tank failure rate data were available for the watershed when this TMDL was developed. Therefore, the failure rate was derived from the number of septic tank and septic tank repair permits for Clay County published by FDOH (available: <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/environment/OSTDS/statistics/ostdsstatistics.htm>). The number of septic tanks in the county was calculated assuming that none of the installed septic tanks will be removed after being installed (**Table 4.4**). The reported number of septic tank repair permits was also obtained from the FDOH Website. Based on this information, discovery rates of failed septic tanks for each year between 2002 and 2007 were calculated and listed in **Table 4.4**.

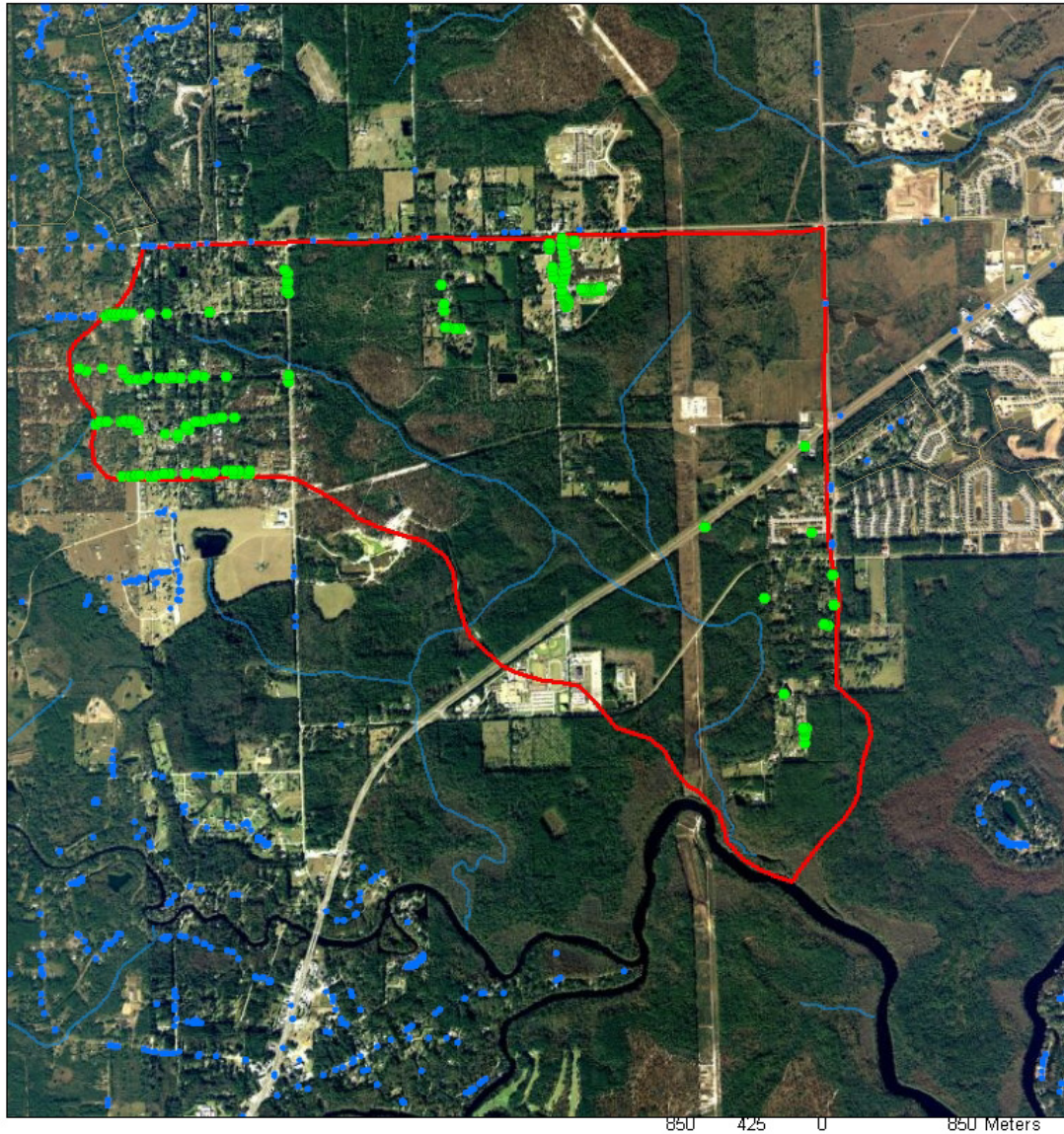
Based on **Table 4.4**, the average annual septic tank failure discovery rate is about 0.63 percent for Clay County. Assuming that failed septic tanks are not discovered for about 5 years, the estimated annual septic tank failure rate is about 5 times the discovery rate, which is equal to 3.2 percent. Based on **Equation 4.1**, the estimated fecal coliform loading from failed septic tanks in the Grog Branch watershed is about 4.7×10^{10} counts/day.

Sanitary Sewer Overflows

Sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) can also be a potential source of fecal bacteria pollution. Human sewage can be introduced into surface waters even when storm and sanitary sewers are separated. Leaks and overflows are common in many older sanitary sewers where capacity is exceeded, high rates of infiltration and inflow occur (i.e., outside water gets into pipes, reducing capacity), frequent blockages occur, or sewers are simply falling apart due to poor joints or pipe materials. Power failures at pumping stations are also a common cause of SSOs. The greatest risk of an SSO occurs during storm events; however, few comprehensive data are available to quantify SSO frequency and bacteria loads in most watersheds.

When this TMDL was developed, no information on sewer line coverage was available to the Department, and so it was difficult to determine with certainty whether the entire area was sewered. Typically, the high- and medium-density residential areas are sewered to avoid too-high septic tank density. Fecal coliform loading from sewer line leakage can be calculated based on the number of people in the watershed, typical per household generation rates, and

Figure 4.2. Distribution of Onsite Sewage Disposal Systems (Septic Tanks) in the Grog Branch Watershed (WBID 2407)



Legend

- Onsite Sewage in WBID2407
 - OnsiteSewage_NE
 - Grog Branch
- NHDFlowline**
- Canal/Ditch
 - Stream/River



Table 4.4. Estimated Septic Tank Numbers and Septic Tank Failure Rates for Clay County, 2002–07

- = Empty cell
 * Failure rate is 5 times the failure discovery rate.

-	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
New installation (septic tanks)	580	467	429	438	522	286	454
Accumulated installation (septic tanks)	22,445	29,025	29,492	29,921	30,359	30,881	29,687
Repair permit (septic tanks)	236	185	241	183	145	128	186
Failure discovery rate (%)	0.83%	0.64%	0.82%	0.61%	0.48%	0.41%	0.63
Failure rate (%)*	4.1%	3.2%	4.1%	3.1%	2.4%	2.1%	3.2

typical fecal coliform concentrations in domestic sewage, assuming a leakage rate of 0.5 percent (Culver et al., 2002). Based on this assumption, a rough estimate of fecal coliform loads from leaks and SSOs in the Grog Branch watershed can be made using **Equation 4.2**.

$$L = 37.85 * N * Q * C * F \quad \text{(Equation 4.2)}$$

Where:

- L* is the fecal coliform daily load (counts/day);
- N* is the number of households using sanitary sewer in the watershed;
- Q* is the discharge rate for each household;
- C* is the fecal coliform concentration for domestic wastewater discharge; and
- F* is the sewer line leakage rate.

The number of households (*N*) tied to sewer lines is 107 (total households minus the households using septic tanks) in the Grog Branch watershed. The discharge rate through sewers from each household (*Q*) was calculated by multiplying the average household size (2.77) by the per capita wastewater production rate per day (70 gallons). The commonly cited concentration (*C*) for domestic wastewater is 1×10^6 counts/100mL for fecal coliform (EPA, 2001). The contribution of fecal coliform through sewer line leakage was assumed to be 0.5 percent of the total sewage loading created from the population not on septic tanks (Culver et al., 2002). Based on **Equation 4.2**, the estimated fecal coliform loading from sewer line leakage in the watershed is about 3.93×10^9 counts/day.

Wildlife

Wildlife is another possible source of fecal coliform bacteria in the Grog Branch watershed. As shown in **Figure 4.1**, there are wetland areas along Grog Branch, and these are likely habitats for small wildlife such as rabbits and raccoons. Animals in upland forest areas could also be important contributors to bacterial pollution.

Chapter 5: DETERMINATION OF ASSIMILATIVE CAPACITY

5.1 Determination of Loading Capacity

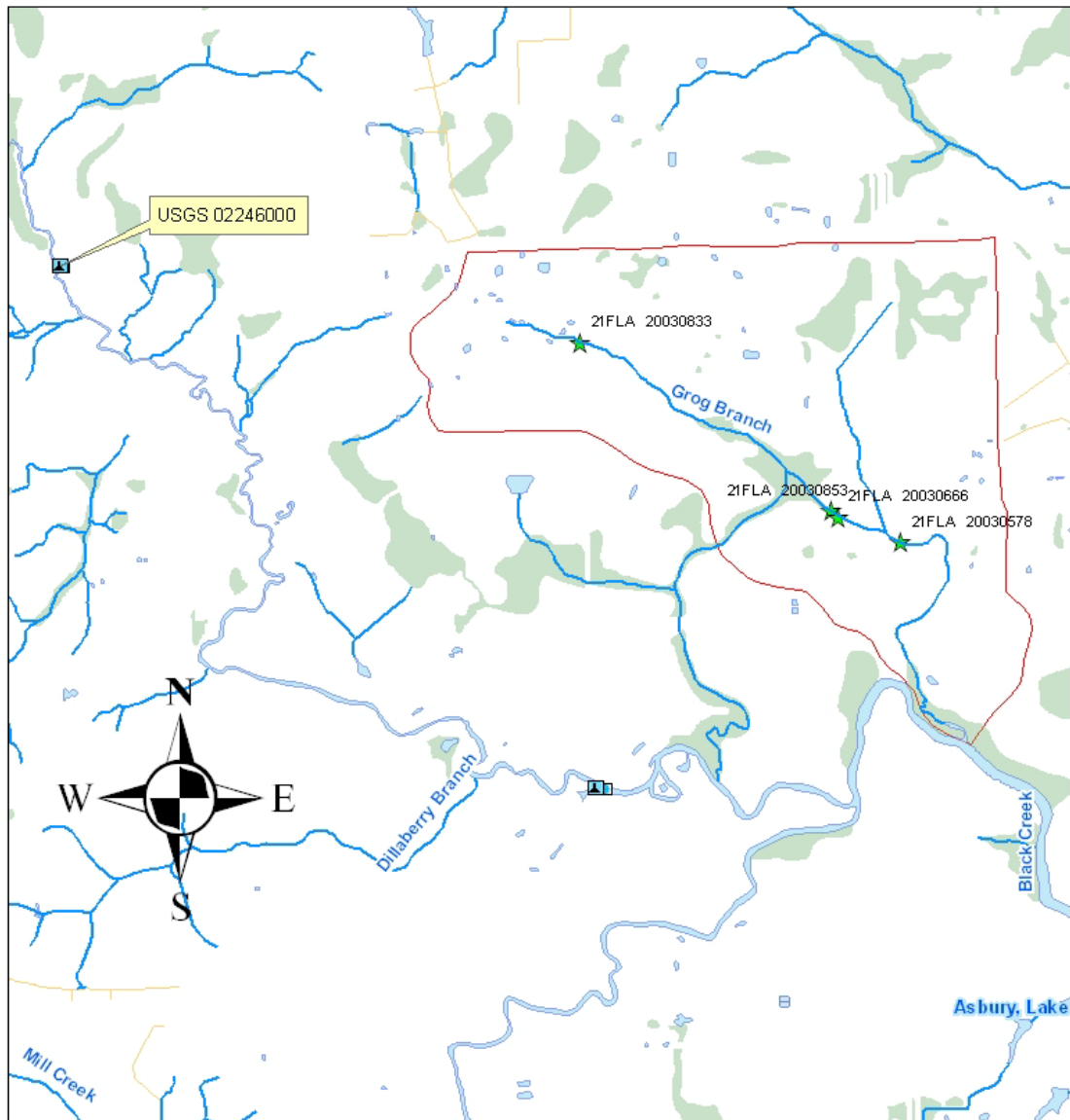
No long-term stream flow information was available on Grog Branch; therefore, the load duration curve method could not be applied in this circumstance. To determine the required reduction for the TMDL, the required percent reduction that would be required for each of the exceedances was determined using all available data, and the percent reduction required to meet the state fecal coliform standard of 400 counts/100mL was determined. The median value of all of these reductions determined the overall required reduction, and therefore the TMDL.

5.1.1 Data Used in the Determination of the TMDL

All data used for this TMDL report were provided by the Department. **Figure 5.1** shows the locations of the water quality sites where fecal coliform data were collected. This analysis used fecal coliform data collected during the verified period (January 1, 2001, through June 30, 2008). During the verified period, a total of 34 fecal coliform samples was collected from 4 sampling stations in WBID 2407.

Figure 5.2 shows the fecal coliform concentrations observed in Grog Branch. These ranged from 17 to 3,800 MPN/100mL and averaged 923 MPN/100mL during the verified period from 2001 to 2008. Seasonally, the highest fecal coliform concentration was observed during the third quarter (July, August, and September) and fourth quarter (October, November, and December) (**Figure 5.3**). Although the lowest fecal coliform concentration was observed during the first quarter (January, February, and March), its exceedance rate was not insignificant, reaching 30 percent. Spatially, the highest fecal coliform concentrations were observed at the upstream station, and the concentrations decreased from upstream to downstream (**Figure 5.4**). Station 21FLA 20030853 was not included in the graph because only 1 sample was available. The exceedance rate also decreased from upstream to downstream; it was 83 percent at Stations 21FLA 20030833 and 21FLA 20030666 and 47 percent at Station 21FLA 20030578.

Figure 5.1. Locations of Water Quality Stations in Grog Branch (WBID 2407) and Adjacent U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Gaging Stations



Legend

- Grog_Branch
- ★ sampling stations
- USGS Gaging Stations
- NHDFlowline**
- CanalDitch
- StreamRiver

960 480 0 960 Meters

Figure 5.2. Trends of Fecal Coliform Concentrations in Grog Branch (WBID 2407) during the Verified Period (January 1, 2001, through June 30, 2008)

Note: The red line indicates the target concentration (400 counts/100mL).

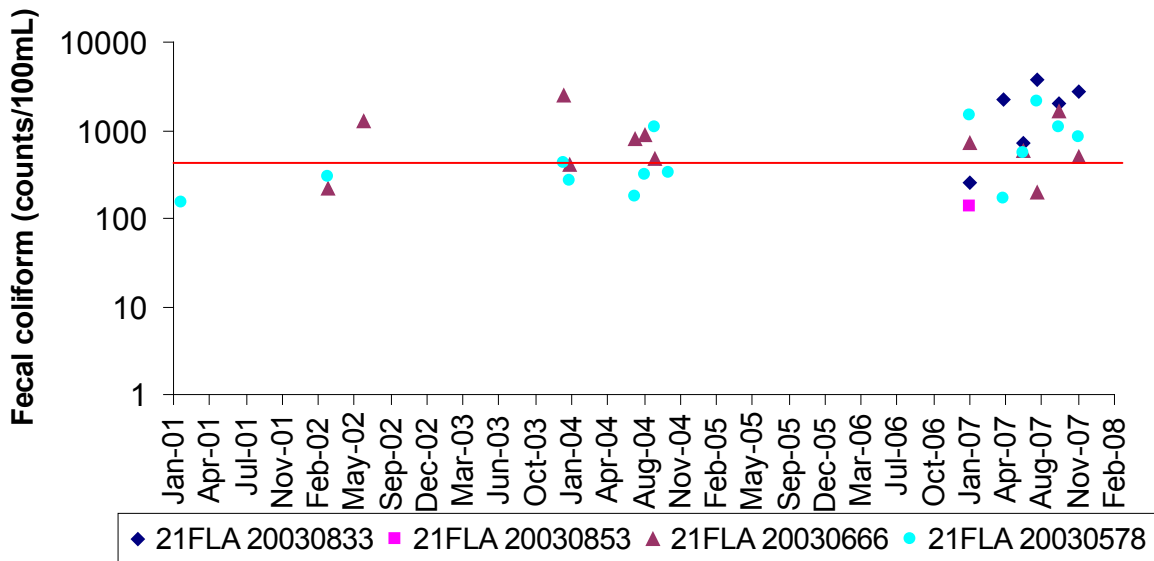


Figure 5.3. Temporal Trend of Fecal Coliform Concentration in Grog Branch (WBID 2407) during the Verified Period (January 1, 2001, through June 30, 2008)

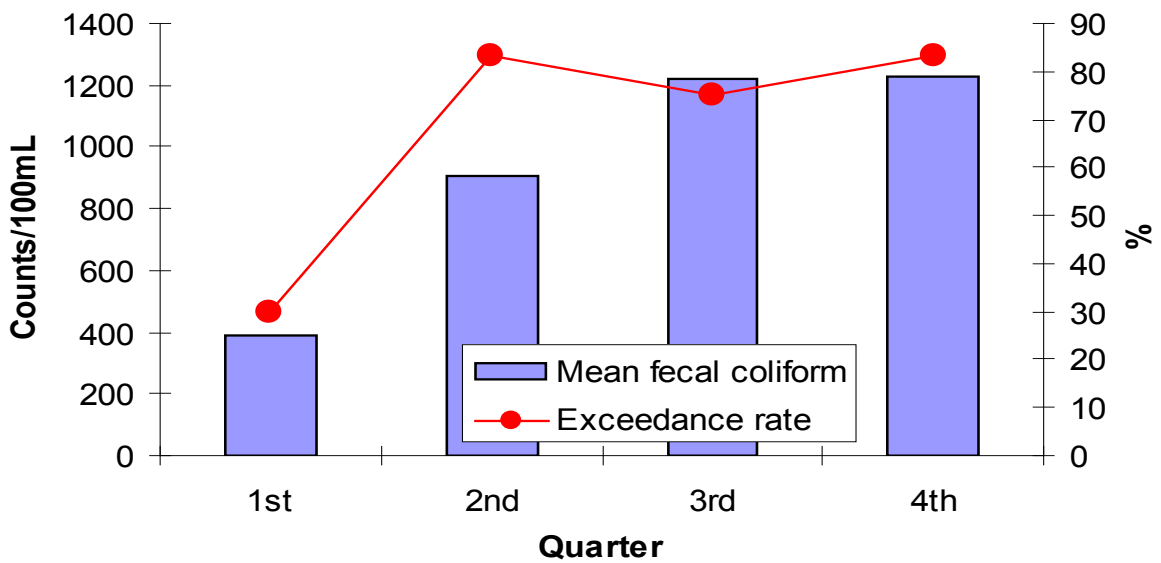
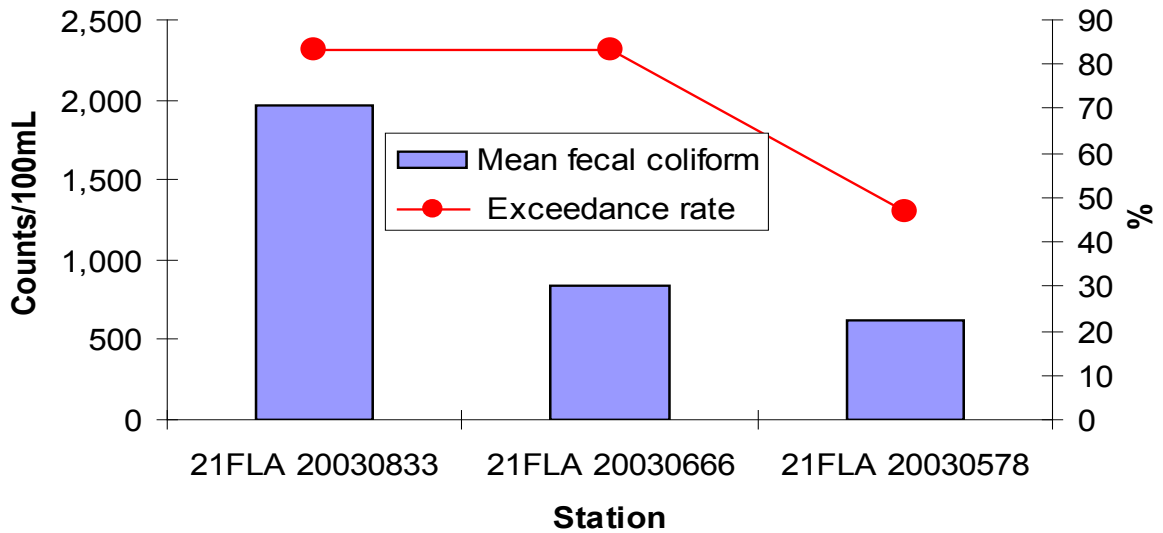


Figure 5.4. Spatial Trend of Fecal Coliform Concentration in Grog Branch (WBID 2407) during the Verified Period (January 1, 2001, through June 30, 2008)



5.1.2 TMDL Development Process

Due to the lack of supporting information, mainly flow data, a simple reduction calculation was performed to determine the needed reduction. Exceedances of the state criterion were compared with the criterion of 400 counts/100 mL. For each individual exceedance, an individual required reduction was calculated using the following:

$$\text{Load reduction} = \frac{\text{Existing loading} - \text{Allowable loading}}{\text{Existing loading}} \times 100\%$$

After the individual results were calculated, the median of the individual values was calculated. **Table 5.1** shows the individual reduction calculations for fecal coliform. The median reduction was 59.2 percent.

Table 5.1. Calculation of Fecal Coliform Reductions for the TMDL for Grog Branch (WBID 2407)

- = Empty cell

¹ Coliform counts are #/100 mL.

² Exceedances represent values above 400 counts/100 mL.

Date	Station	Fecal Coliform Exceedances ^{1,2}	Fecal Coliform Target ¹	% Reduction
6/20/2002	21FLA 20030666	1,233	400	67.56%
12/23/2003	21FLA 20030666	2,500	400	84.00%
12/23/2003	21FLA 20030578	426	400	6.10%
1/8/2004	21FLA 20030666	404	400	0.99%
7/6/2004	21FLA 20030666	780	400	48.72%
8/5/2004	21FLA 20030666	900	400	55.56%
9/1/2004	21FLA 20030578	1,100	400	63.64%
9/1/2004	21FLA 20030666	480	400	16.67%
1/18/2007	21FLA 20030578	1,500	400	73.33%
1/18/2007	21FLA 20030666	700	400	42.86%
4/19/2007	21FLA 20030833	2,200	400	81.82%
6/14/2007	21FLA 20030833	709	400	43.58%
6/14/2007	21FLA 20030666	580	400	31.03%
6/14/2007	21FLA 20030578	560	400	28.57%
7/26/2007	21FLA 20030833	3,800	400	89.47%
7/26/2007	21FLA 20030578	2,100	400	80.95%
9/20/2007	21FLA 20030833	2,050	400	80.49%
9/20/2007	21FLA 20030666	1,625	400	75.38%
9/20/2007	21FLA 20030578	1,075	400	62.79%
11/15/2007	21FLA 20030833	2,800	400	85.71%
11/15/2007	21FLA 20030578	833	400	51.98%
11/15/2007	21FLA 20030666	500	400	20.00%
-	-	-	Median % Reduction:	59.17%

5.1.3 Critical Conditions

The critical conditions for coliform loadings in a given watershed depend on many factors, including the presence of point sources and the land use pattern in the watershed. Typically, the critical condition for nonpoint sources is an extended dry period followed by a rainfall runoff event. During the wet weather period, rainfall washes off coliform bacteria that have built up on the land surface under dry conditions, resulting in the wet weather exceedances. However, significant nonpoint source contributions can also appear under dry conditions without any major surface runoff event. This usually happens when nonpoint sources contaminate the surficial aquifer, and fecal coliform bacteria are brought into the receiving waters through baseflow. In addition, wildlife with direct access to the receiving water can contribute to the exceedance during dry weather. The critical condition for point source loading typically occurs during periods of low stream flow, when dilution is minimized.

Since no flow data were available for Grog Branch, hydrologic conditions were analyzed using flow data from a nearby USGS gaging station (02246000; **Figure 5.1**), located approximately 1 mile east from the river. The USGS gaging station is located on North Fork Black Creek (WBID 2386A); land uses in this watershed are very similar to those of the Grog Branch watershed.

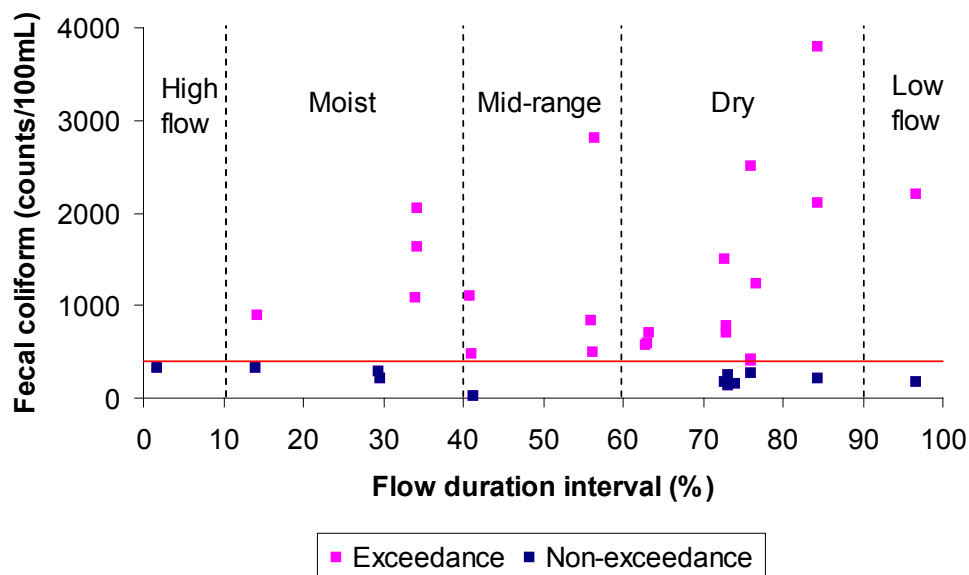
The Department usually uses precipitation data at Jacksonville International Airport for hydrologic conditions in the vicinity of the Jacksonville metropolitan area, but Station 02246000 better reflects the hydrologic conditions of Grog Branch (see **Appendix B**).

The flow duration interval was created using flow data from 2001 through 2008 (**Figure 5.5**). The chart was divided into 5 areas where high flow events represent the upper percentiles (0–10th percentile), followed by moist events (10th–40th percentile), mid-range events (40th–60th percentile), dry events (60th–90th percentile), and low-flow events (90th–100th percentile). The exceedances on the right side of the curve typically occur during low-flow events, implying a contribution from either point sources or baseflow, which could come from the load from failed septic tanks and sewer line leakage that interact with surface water. The exceedances that appear on the left side of the curve usually represent loading from stormwater-related sources. In this case, the potential sources may include contributions from pets such as dogs and cats, wild animals, failed septic tanks, and sewer line leakage.

Data show that fecal coliform exceedances occurred over all hydrologic conditions except for the high-flow events. The greatest percentage of exceedances occurred in the mid-range events (83 percent) followed by the dry events (67 percent). Even in the low-flow event portion of the curve, approximately 50 percent of the observations exceeded the 400 counts/100mL criterion. This may indicate influences from septic tank and sewage line leakage, as well as wildlife contributions that have not been quantified. Even without rain, discharges may still be finding their way to the river. For Grog Branch, it is assumed that the exceedance frequency is evenly distributed across the entire span of the flow conditions, and exceedances also occur in the same way.

Figure 5.5. Fecal Coliform Data by Hydrologic Condition (Flow Duration Interval Calculated by Flow Data from USGS Gaging Station 02246000)

Note: The red line indicates the target concentration (400 counts/100mL).



Chapter 6: DETERMINATION OF THE TMDL

6.1 Expression and Allocation of the TMDL

The objective of a TMDL is to provide a basis for allocating acceptable loads among all of the known pollutant sources in a watershed so that appropriate control measures can be implemented and water quality standards achieved. A TMDL is expressed as the sum of all point source loads (wasteload allocations, or WLAs), nonpoint source loads (load allocations, or LAs), and an appropriate margin of safety (MOS), which takes into account any uncertainty concerning the relationship between effluent limitations and water quality:

$$\text{TMDL} = \sum \text{WLAs} + \sum \text{LAs} + \text{MOS}$$

As discussed earlier, the WLA is broken out into separate subcategories for wastewater discharges and stormwater discharges regulated under the NPDES Program:

$$\text{TMDL} \cong \sum \text{WLAs}_{\text{wastewater}} + \sum \text{WLAs}_{\text{NPDES Stormwater}} + \sum \text{LAs} + \text{MOS}$$

It should be noted that the various components of the revised TMDL equation may not sum up to the value of the TMDL because (a) the WLA for NPDES stormwater is typically based on the percent reduction needed for nonpoint sources and is also accounted for within the LA, and (b) TMDL components can be expressed in different terms (for example, the WLA for stormwater is typically expressed as a percent reduction, and the WLA for wastewater is typically expressed as mass per day).

WLAs for stormwater discharges are typically expressed as “percent reduction” because it is very difficult to quantify the loads from MS4s (given the numerous discharge points) and to distinguish loads from MS4s from other nonpoint sources (given the nature of stormwater transport). The permitting of stormwater discharges also differs from the permitting of most wastewater point sources. Because stormwater discharges cannot be centrally collected, monitored, and treated, they are not subject to the same types of effluent limitations as wastewater facilities, and instead are required to meet a performance standard of providing treatment to the “maximum extent practical” through the implementation of best management practices (BMPs).

This approach is consistent with federal regulations (40 CFR § 130.2[I]), which state that TMDLs can be expressed in terms of mass per time (e.g., pounds per day), toxicity, or other appropriate measure. The TMDL for Grog Branch is expressed in terms of MPN/day and percent reduction, and represents the maximum daily fecal coliform load the river can assimilate without exceeding the fecal coliform criterion (**Table 6.1**).

Table 6.1. TMDL Components for Fecal Coliform in Grog Branch (WBID 2407)

NA = Not applicable

Parameter	TMDL (counts/100mL)	Wasteload Allocation for Wastewater (colonies/day)	Wasteload Allocation for NPDES Stormwater (% reduction)	LA (% reduction)	MOS
Fecal coliform	400	NA	59%	59%	Implicit

6.2 Load Allocation

Based on the percent reduction approach, the load allocation is a 59 percent reduction in fecal coliform from nonpoint sources. It should be noted that the LA includes loading from stormwater discharges regulated by the Department and the water management districts that are not part of the NPDES Stormwater Program (see **Appendix A**).

6.3 Wasteload Allocation

6.3.1 NPDES Wastewater Discharges

No NPDES-permitted wastewater facilities with fecal coliform limits were identified in the Grog Branch 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 watershed 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 59 percent reduction in current fecal coliform for Grog Branch. 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.

6.4 Margin of Safety

Consistent with the recommendations of the Allocation Technical Advisory Committee (Department, 2001), an implicit MOS was used in the development of this TMDL by not allowing any exceedances of the state criterion, even though intermittent natural exceedances of the criterion would be expected and would be taken into account when determining impairment. Additionally, the TMDL calculated for fecal coliform was based on meeting the water quality criterion of 400 counts/100mL without any exceedances, while the actual criterion allows for 10 percent exceedances over the fecal coliform criterion.

Chapter 7: TMDL IMPLEMENTATION

TMDL Implementation

Following the adoption of this TMDL by rule, the Department will determine the best course of action regarding its implementation. Depending upon the pollutant(s) causing the waterbody impairment and the significance of the waterbody, the Department will select the best course of action leading to the development of a plan to restore the waterbody. Often this will be accomplished cooperatively with stakeholders by creating a Basin Management Action Plan, referred to as the BMAP. Basin Management Action Plans are the primary mechanism through which TMDLs are implemented in Florida [see Subsection 403.067(7) F.S.]. A single BMAP may provide the conceptual plan for the restoration of one or many impaired waterbodies.

If the Department determines a BMAP is needed to support the implementation of this TMDL, a BMAP will be developed through a transparent stakeholder-driven process intended to result in a plan that is cost-effective, technically feasible, and meets the restoration needs of the applicable waterbodies. Once adopted by order of the Department Secretary, BMAPs are enforceable through wastewater and municipal stormwater permits for point sources and through BMP implementation for nonpoint sources. Among other components, BMAPs typically include:

- Water quality goals (based directly on the TMDL);
- Refined source identification;
- Load reduction requirements for stakeholders (quantitative detailed allocations, if technically feasible);
- A description of the load reduction activities to be undertaken, including structural projects, nonstructural BMPs, and public education and outreach;
- A description of further research, data collection, or source identification needed in order to achieve the TMDL;
- Timetables for implementation;
- Implementation funding mechanisms;
- An evaluation of future increases in pollutant loading due to population growth;
- Implementation milestones, project tracking, water quality monitoring, and adaptive management procedures; and
- Stakeholder statements of commitment (typically a local government resolution).

BMAPs are updated through annual meetings and may be officially revised every five years. Completed BMAPs in the state have improved communication and cooperation among local stakeholders and state agencies, improved internal communication within local governments, applied high-quality science and local information in managing water resources, clarified obligations of wastewater point source, MS4 and non-MS4 stakeholders in TMDL implementation, enhanced transparency in DEP decision-making, and built strong relationships between DEP and local stakeholders that have benefited other program areas.

However, in some basins, and for some parameters, particularly those with fecal coliform impairments, the development of a BMAP using the process described above will not be the most efficient way to restore a waterbody, such that it meets its' designated uses. Why? Because fecal coliform impairments result from the cumulative effects of a multitude of potential sources, both natural and anthropogenic. Addressing these problems requires good old fashioned detective work that is best done by those in the area. There are a multitude of assessment tools that are available to assist local governments and interested stakeholders in this detective work. The tools range from the simple – such as Walk the WBIDs and GIS mapping - to the complex such as Bacteria Source Tracking. Department staff will provide technical assistance, guidance, and oversight of local efforts to identify and minimize fecal coliform sources of pollution. Based on work in the Lower St Johns River tributaries and the Hillsborough River basin, the Department and local stakeholders have developed a logical process and tools to serve as a foundation for this detective work. In the near future, the Department will be releasing these tools to assist local stakeholders with the development of local implementation plans to address fecal coliform impairments. In such cases, the Department will rely on these local initiatives as a more cost-effective and simplified approach to identify the actions needed to put in place a roadmap for restoration activities, while still meeting the requirements of Chapter 403.067(7), F.S.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Background Information on Federal and State Stormwater Programs

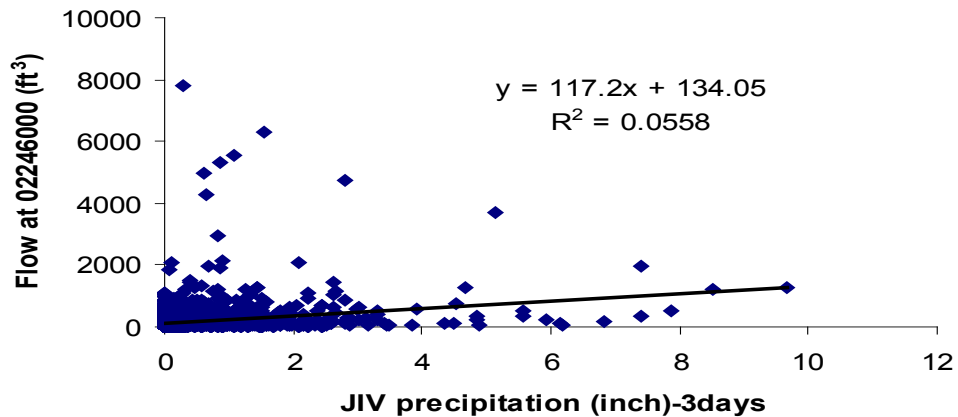
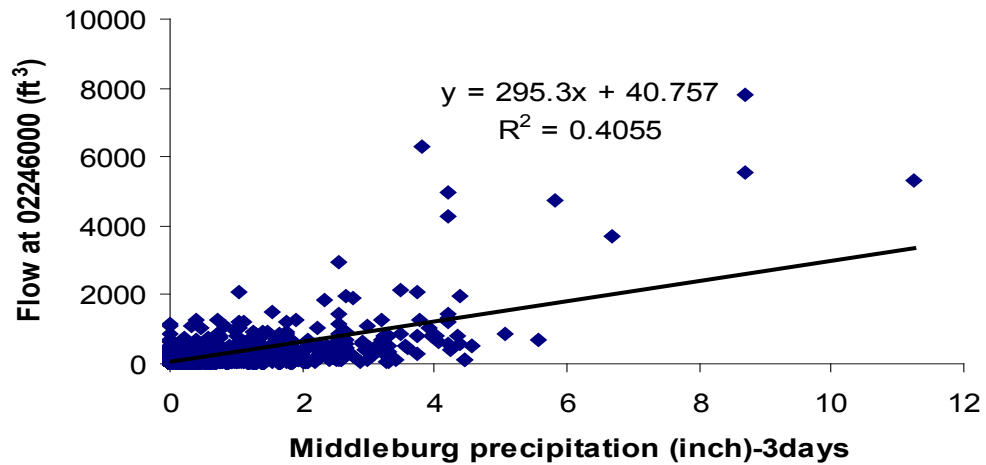
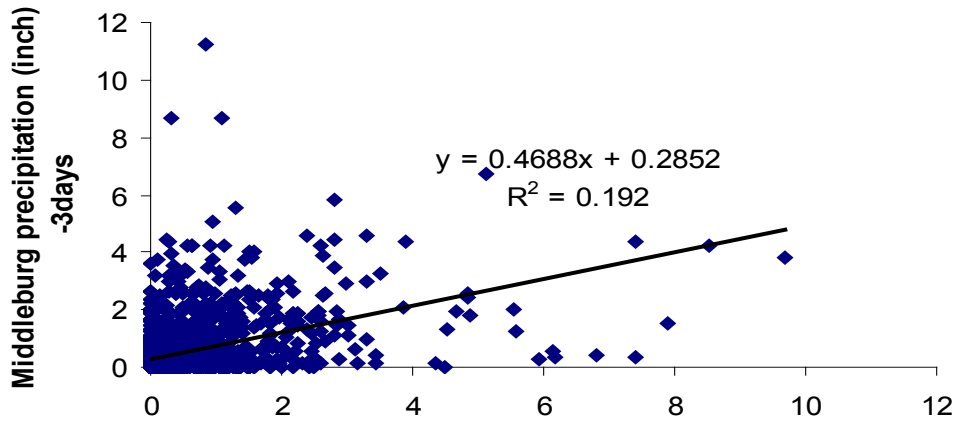
In 1982, Florida became the first state in the country to implement statewide regulations to address the issue of nonpoint source pollution by requiring new development and redevelopment to treat stormwater before it is discharged. The Stormwater Rule, as authorized in Chapter 403, F.S., was established as a technology-based program that relies on the implementation of BMPs that are designed to achieve a specific level of treatment (i.e., performance standards) as set forth in Rule 62-40, F.A.C. In 1994, the Department's stormwater treatment requirements were integrated with the stormwater flood control requirements of the water management districts, along with wetland protection requirements, into the Environmental Resource Permit regulations.

Rule 62-40, F.A.C., also requires the state's water management districts to establish stormwater pollutant load reduction goals (PLRGs) and adopt them as part of a Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) plan, other watershed plan, or rule. Stormwater PLRGs are a major component of the load allocation part of a TMDL. To date, stormwater PLRGs have been established for Tampa Bay, Lake Thonotosassa, the Winter Haven Chain of Lakes, the Everglades, Lake Okeechobee, and Lake Apopka.

In 1987, the U.S. Congress established Section 402(p) as part of the federal Clean Water Act Reauthorization. This section of the law amended the scope of the federal NPDES permitting program to designate certain stormwater discharges as "point sources" of pollution. The EPA promulgated regulations and began implementing the Phase I NPDES Stormwater Program in 1990. These stormwater discharges include certain discharges that are associated with industrial activities designated by specific standard industrial classification (SIC) codes, construction sites disturbing 5 or more acres of land, and the master drainage systems of local governments with a population above 100,000, which are better known as MS4s. However, because the master drainage systems of most local governments in Florida are interconnected, the EPA implemented Phase I of the MS4 permitting program on a countywide basis, which brought in all cities (incorporated areas), Chapter 298 urban water control districts, and the Florida Department of Transportation throughout the 15 counties meeting the population criteria. The Department received authorization to implement the NPDES Stormwater Program in 2000.

An important difference between the federal NPDES and the state's stormwater/environmental resource permitting programs is that the NPDES Program covers both new and existing discharges, while the state's program focus on new discharges only. Additionally, Phase II of the NPDES Program, implemented in 2003, expands the need for these permits to construction sites between 1 and 5 acres, and to local governments with as few as 1,000 people. While these urban stormwater discharges are now technically referred to as "point sources" for the purpose of regulation, they are still diffuse sources of pollution that cannot be easily collected and treated by a central treatment facility, as are other point sources of pollution such as domestic and industrial wastewater discharges. It should be noted that all MS4 permits issued in Florida include a reopener clause that allows permit revisions to implement TMDLs when the implementation plan is formally adopted.

Appendix B: Relationships Between Precipitation at Jacksonville International Airport and Flow Data at USGS Gaging Station 02246000, and Precipitation in Middleburg (Clay County, about 1 mile from WBID 2407) with Limited Data (January 2001–May 2006)





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