

CANEY CREEK WATERSHED TMDL PROJECT

November 1, 2018

Steven Johnston



Meeting Agenda

- 4:00 – 4:05 Welcome - Open Meeting
- 4:05 – 4:50 Review Caney Creek Project Results
- 4:50 – 5:10 Forming a Coordination Committee - Discussion
- 5:10 – 5:20 Wrap Up and Next Steps
- 5:20 – 5:40 Coastal Communities Project
- 5:40 – 6:00 Open Q&A / Adjourn

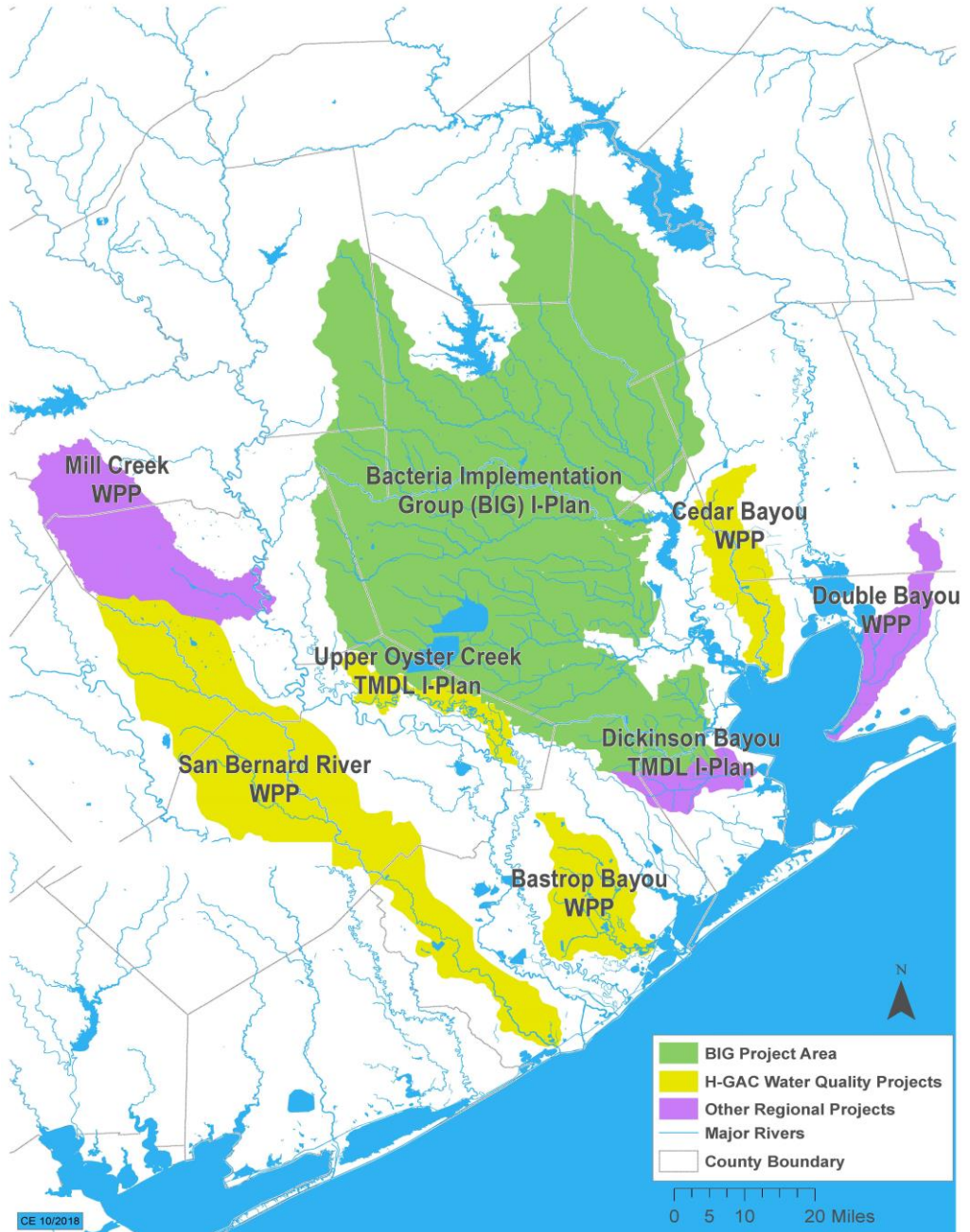
Why Are We Here?

Portions of Caney Creek and Linnville Bayou do not meet the State's Water Quality Standards for Contact Recreation.

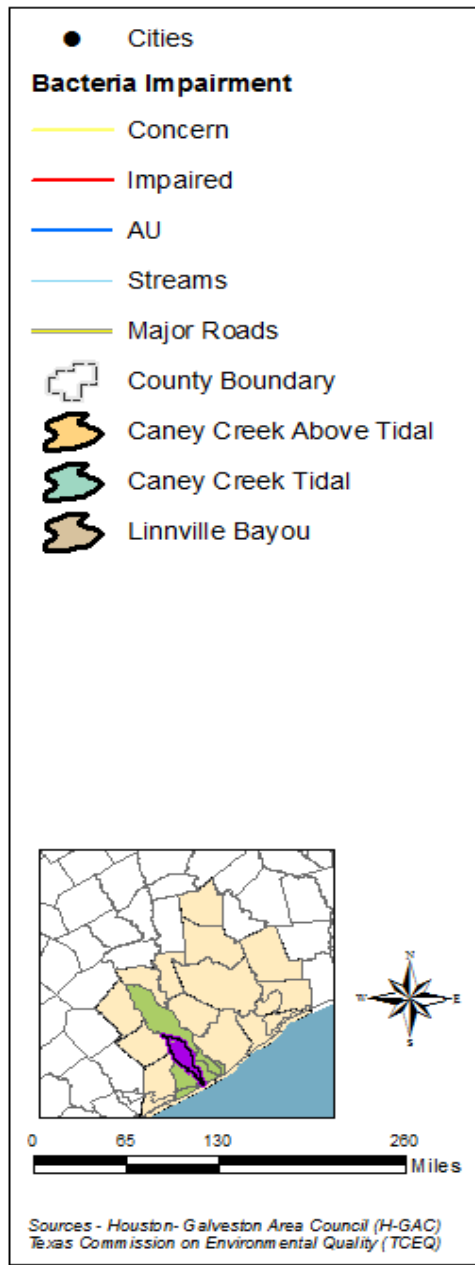
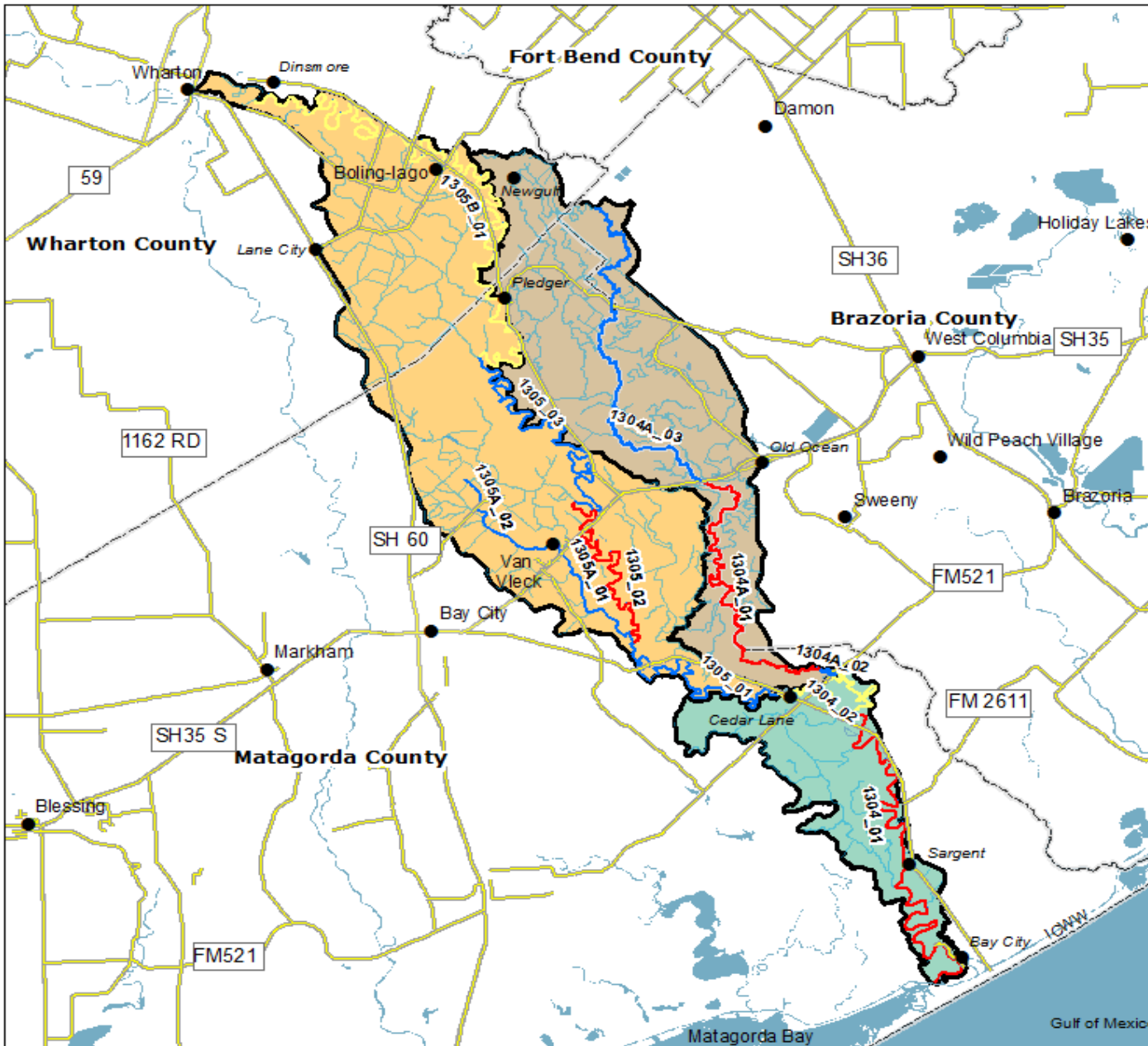


Approved Watershed Protection Plans (WPPs) & Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Implementation Plans (I-Plans)

Watershed Based Plans

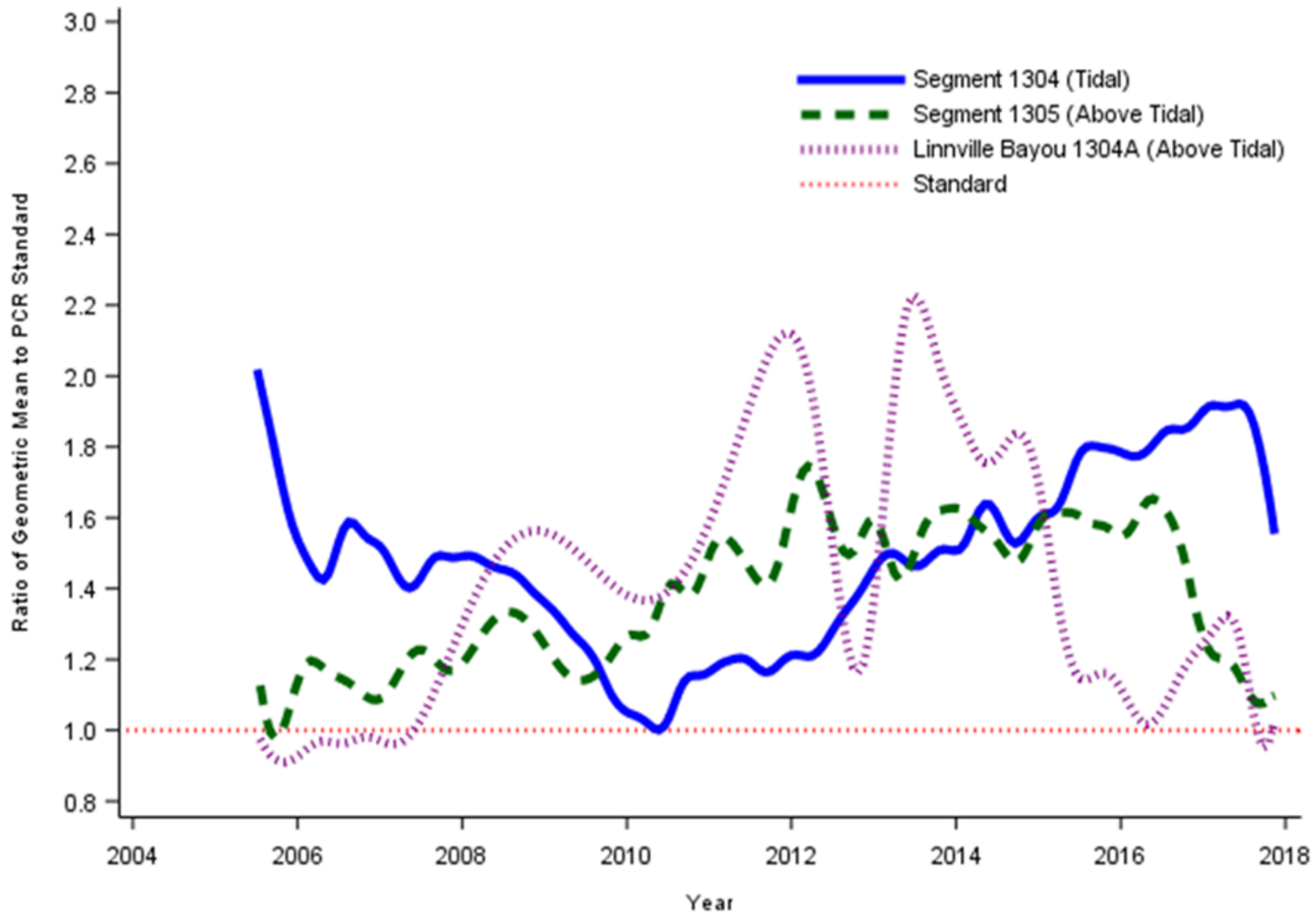


CANEY CREEK WATERSHED

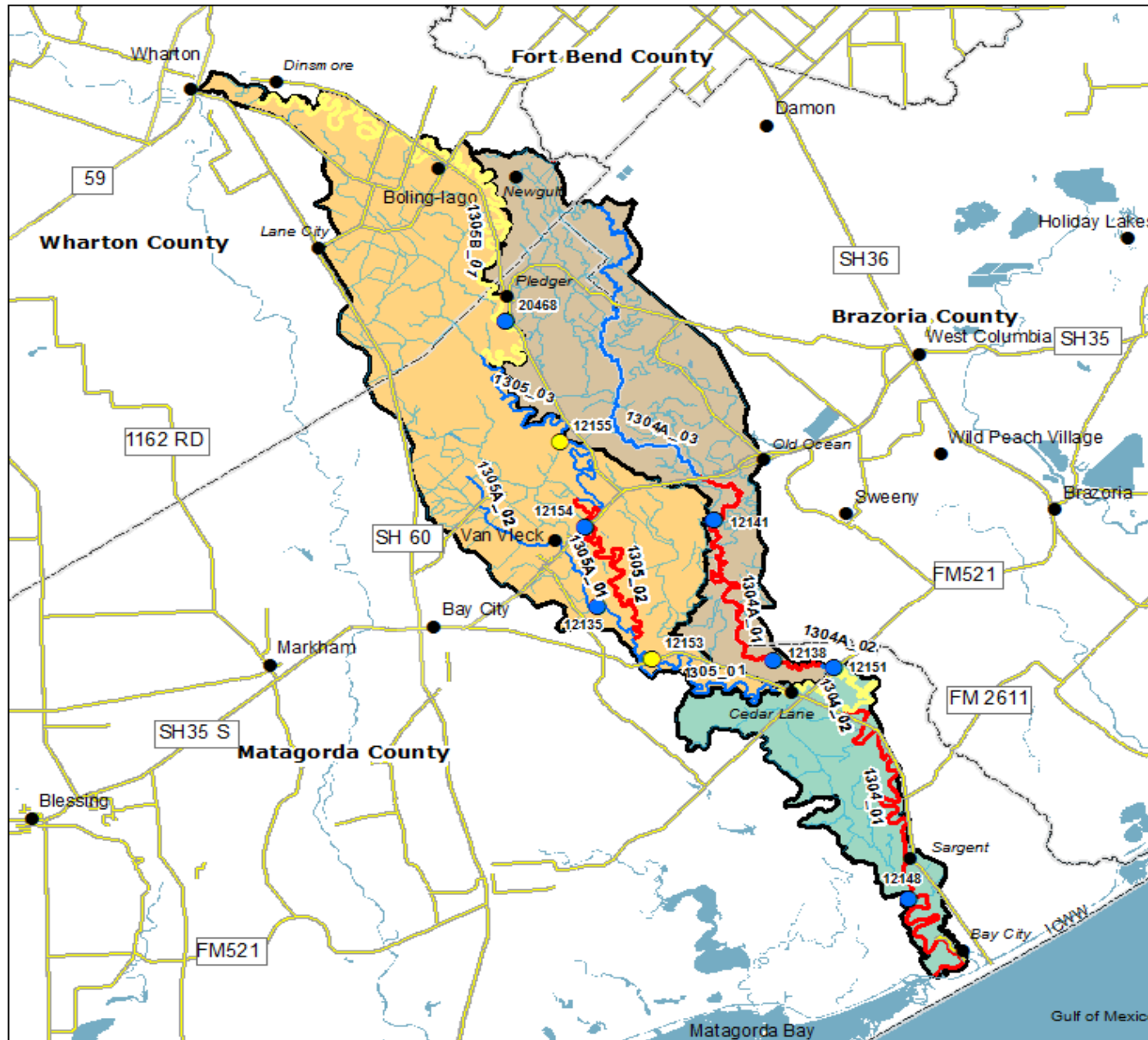


Bacteria Trends

Moving Seven-Year Geometric Mean- Caney Creek TMDL Project Area Expressed as Multiple of Primary Contact Recreation Standard



MONITORING STATIONS



- Cities
- Monitoring Station
- Added Station
- Major Roads

Bacteria Impairment

- Concern
- Impaired
- AU
- Streams

⊕ County Boundary

Watershed

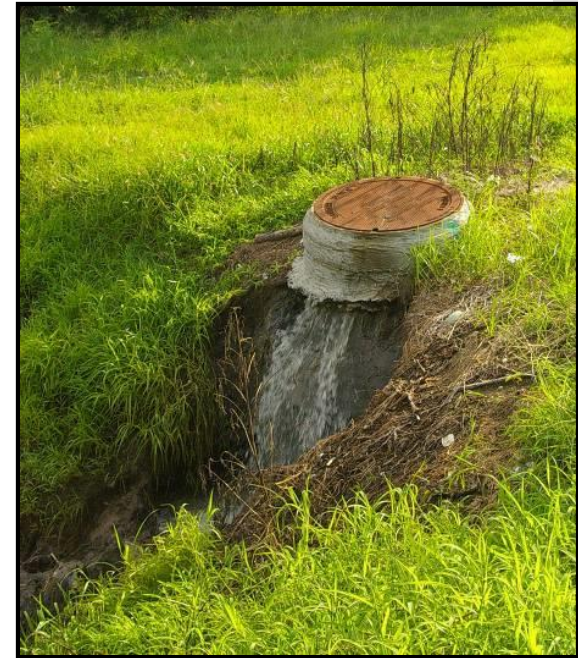
- Caney Creek Above Tidal
- Caney Creek Tidal
- Linnville Bayou

0 3 6 12 Miles

Sources - Houston-Galveston Area Council (H-GAC)
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

Possible Sources of Bacteria

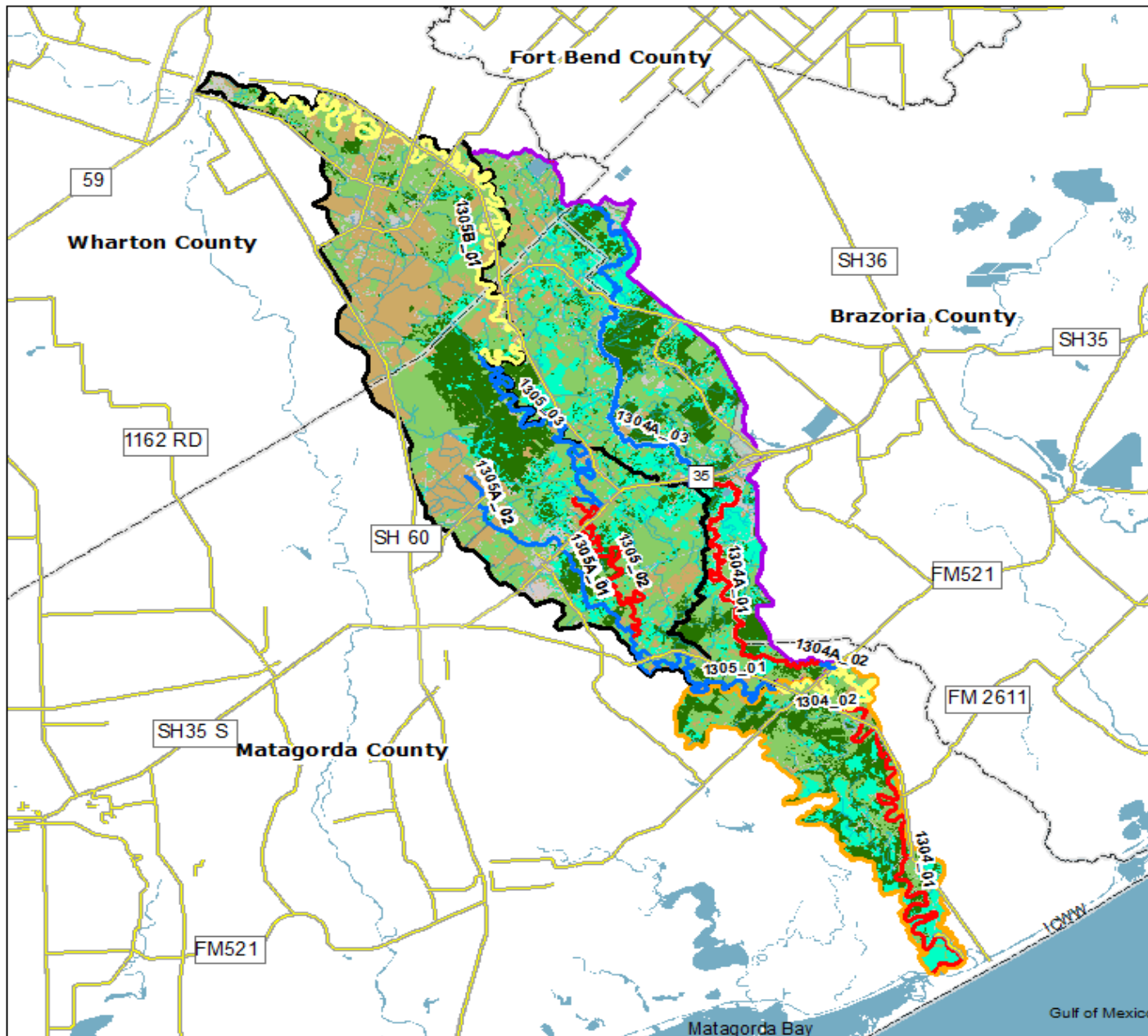
- Domestic pets (dogs, cats)
- Leaking wastewater infrastructure
- Wildlife (deer, bird, raccoon, etc.)
- Onsite Sewage Treatment
- Urban lawns and landscaping
- Streets and parking lots
- Agriculture/Pasture



Basin Data



Caney Creek: Land Cover



	Developed - 4.76%
	Agriculture - 2.9%
	Grassland - 35.12%
	Forest - 27.06%
	Wetland - 28.02%
	Water - 2.02%
	Barren Lands - 0.11%

Major Roads

Bacteria Impairment

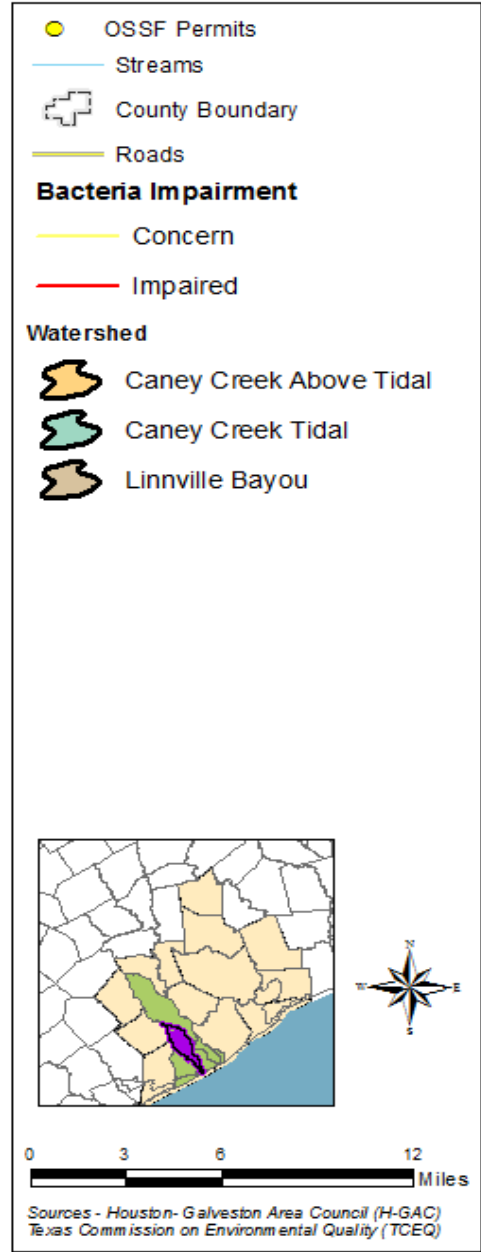
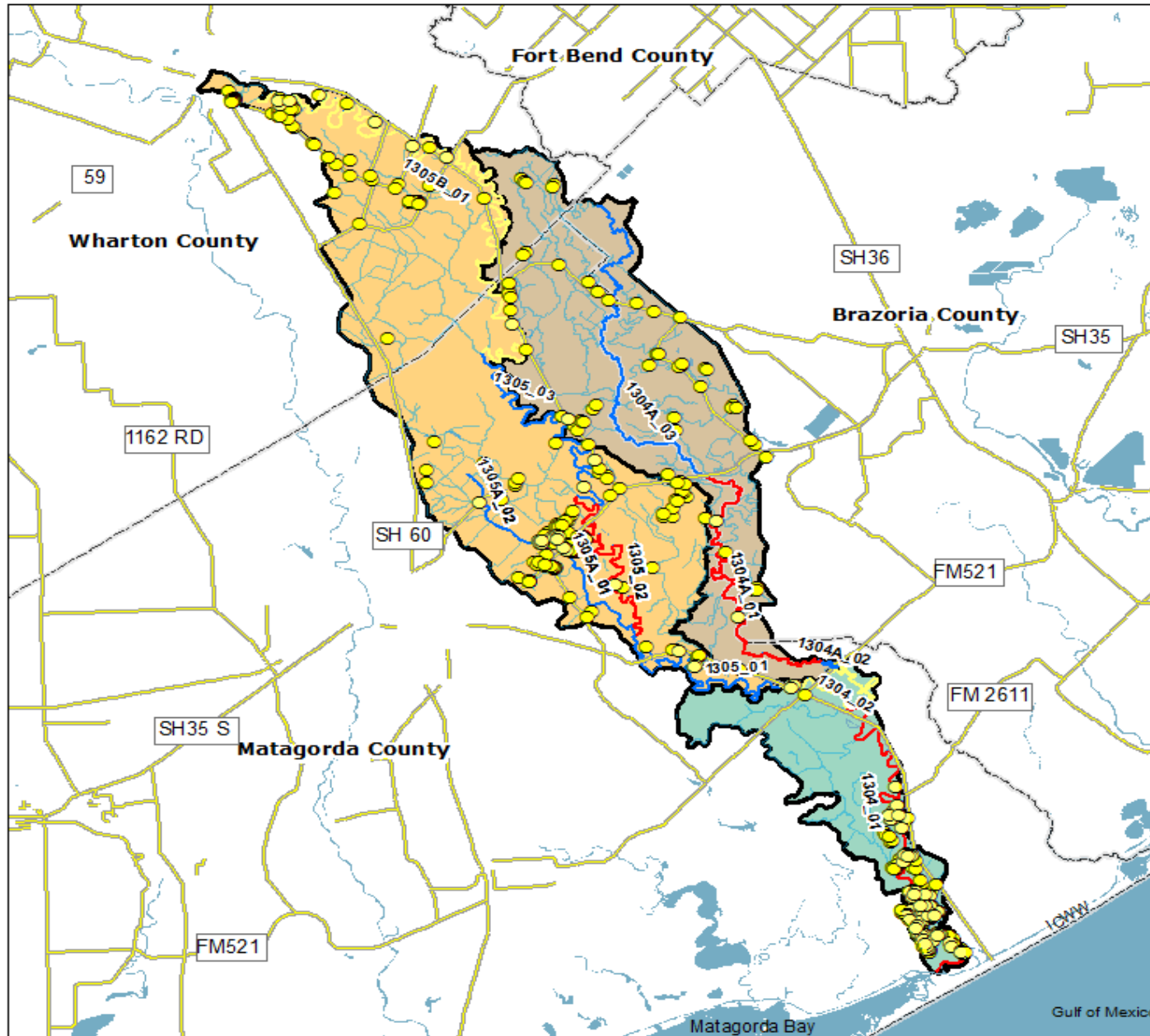
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Watershed

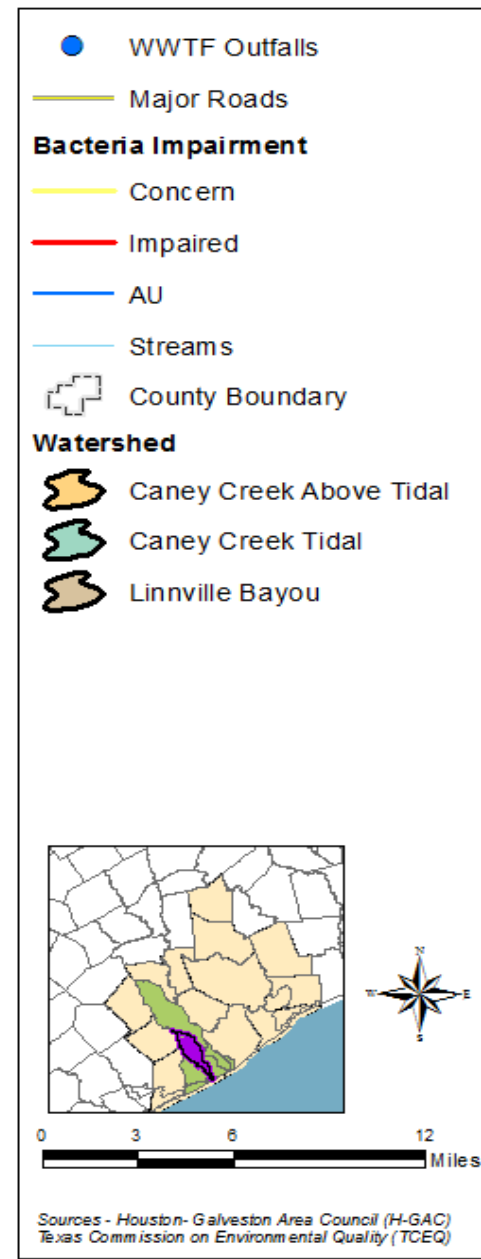
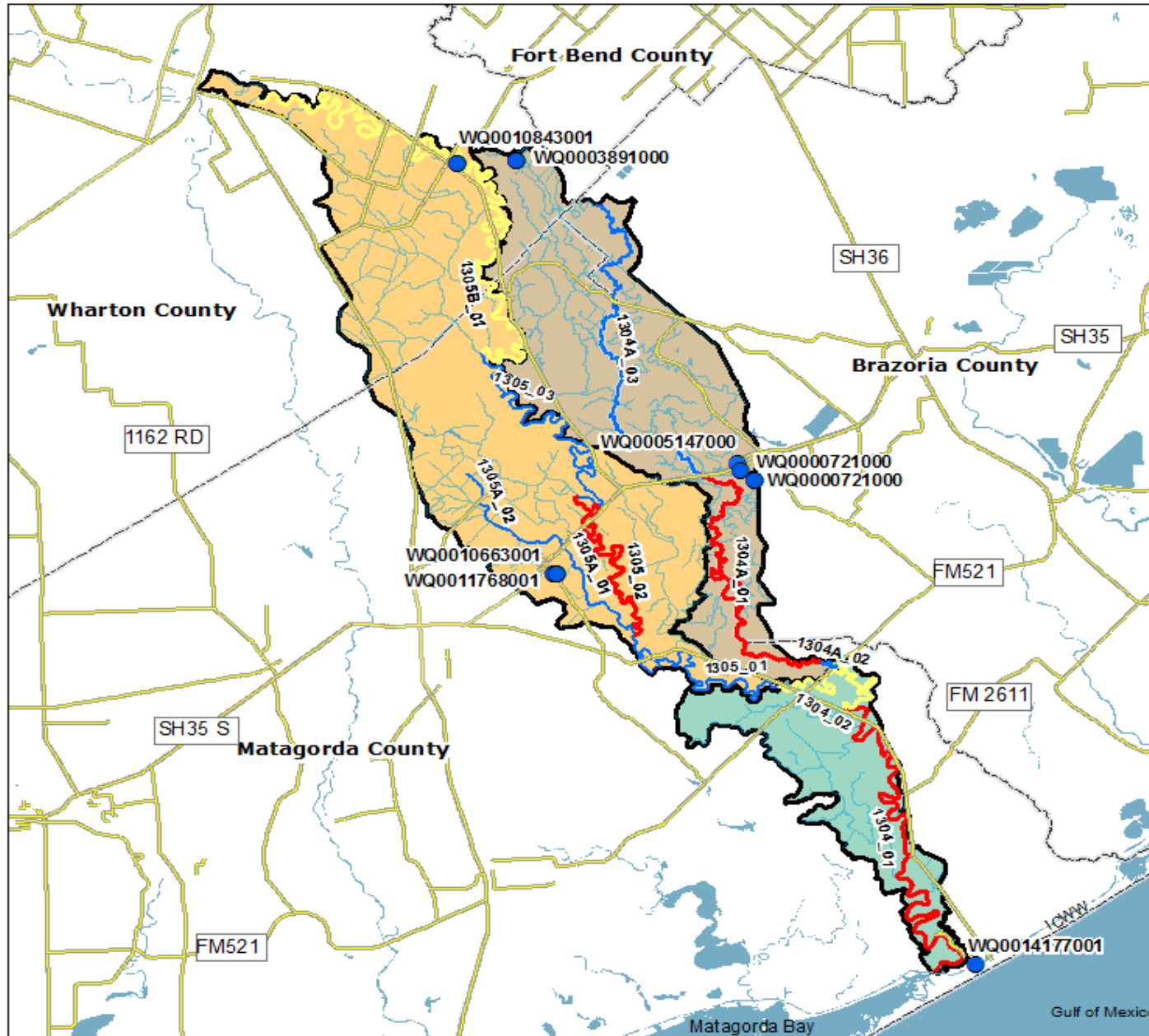
- Caney Creek Above Tidal
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Sources - Houston-Galveston Area Council (H-GAC)
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

Caney Creek: OSSFs



Caney Creek: WWTF Outfalls



Potential Agricultural Sources



Watershed	Pasture/Grassland Area (Acres)	Cattle and Calves	Hogs and Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Equine	Poultry
Brazoria	262112	78907	4218	1435	4572	6033
Matagorda	240492	53283	47	304	1141	1261
Wharton	256621	57168	131	395	1687	242
Caney Creek Tidal	9904.68	2194	2	13	47	52
Linnville Bayou	23429.63	5804	127	63	215	244
Caney Creek Above Tidal	40842.56	9069	13	56	224	144



Pets / Feral Hogs



Segment	Estimated Households	Dogs	Cats
Caney Creek Tidal	185	108	118
Linnville Bayou	357	208	228
Caney Creek Above Tidal	3,003	1,754	1,916
Total	3,545	2,070	2,262

Watershed	Suitable Area (Acres)	Suitable Area (Sq. Mile)	Feral Hog Population
Caney Creek Tidal	28,182.51	44.04	342-570
Linnville Bayou	63,782.74	99.66	774-1291
Caney Creek Above Tidal	100,742.43	157.41	1223-2038

Determining Pollutant Loadings – LDC Approach

- Load Duration Curve (LDC) Method Used
- Method is widely accepted by EPA and Texas for development of bacteria WBPs
- Modification of LDCs for tidal streams pioneered by State of Oregon and being used in Texas for TMDL development.
- TMDLs adopted by TCEQ and approved by EPA in 2016 for Tidal segments of Mission & Aransas Rivers used Modified FDCs/LDCs

LDC Development Requires

- streamflow data,
- bacteria (Enterococci & *E. coli*) data,
- salinity data (for Modified Approach)
- the relevant bacteria criterion



Steps to Develop LDCs

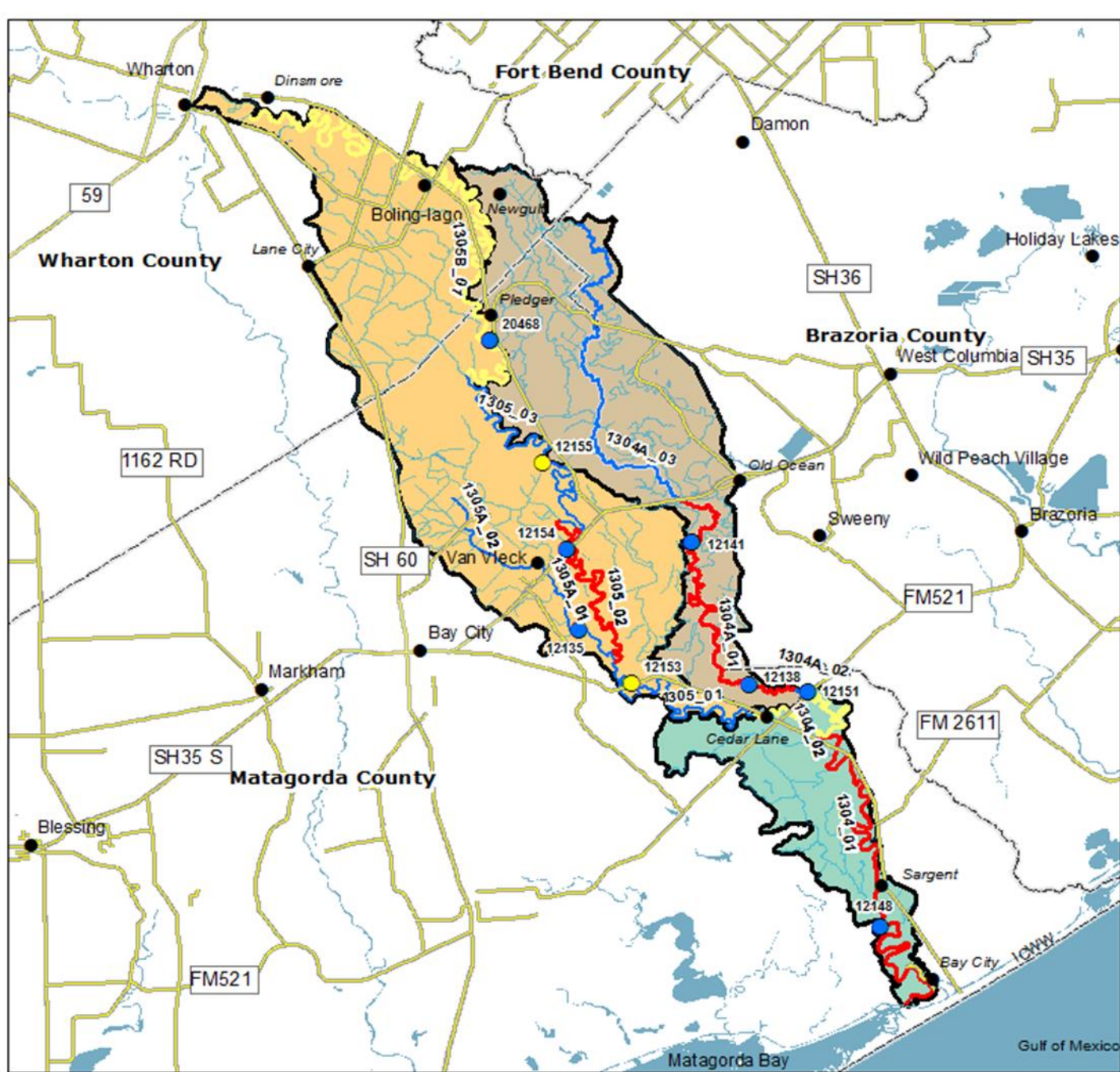
1. Calculate daily freshwater using drainage area ratio approach
2. Develop FDCs, including **seawater** contribution (for each tidal station)
3. Develop LDCs (allowed loadings)
4. Estimate existing loading from measured bacteria data

First Step

Develop a daily streamflow record (typically 10 to 20 years of data)

- No long term flow in Caney Creek. New height level gauge at Station 12153 (Feb 2017 – Aug 2017)
- Nearby U.S. Geological Survey flow gauge stations: San Bernard River and Tres Palacios
- Selected U.S. Geological Survey gage 08162600
- Selected flow period: 1/1/2004 – 12/31/2017





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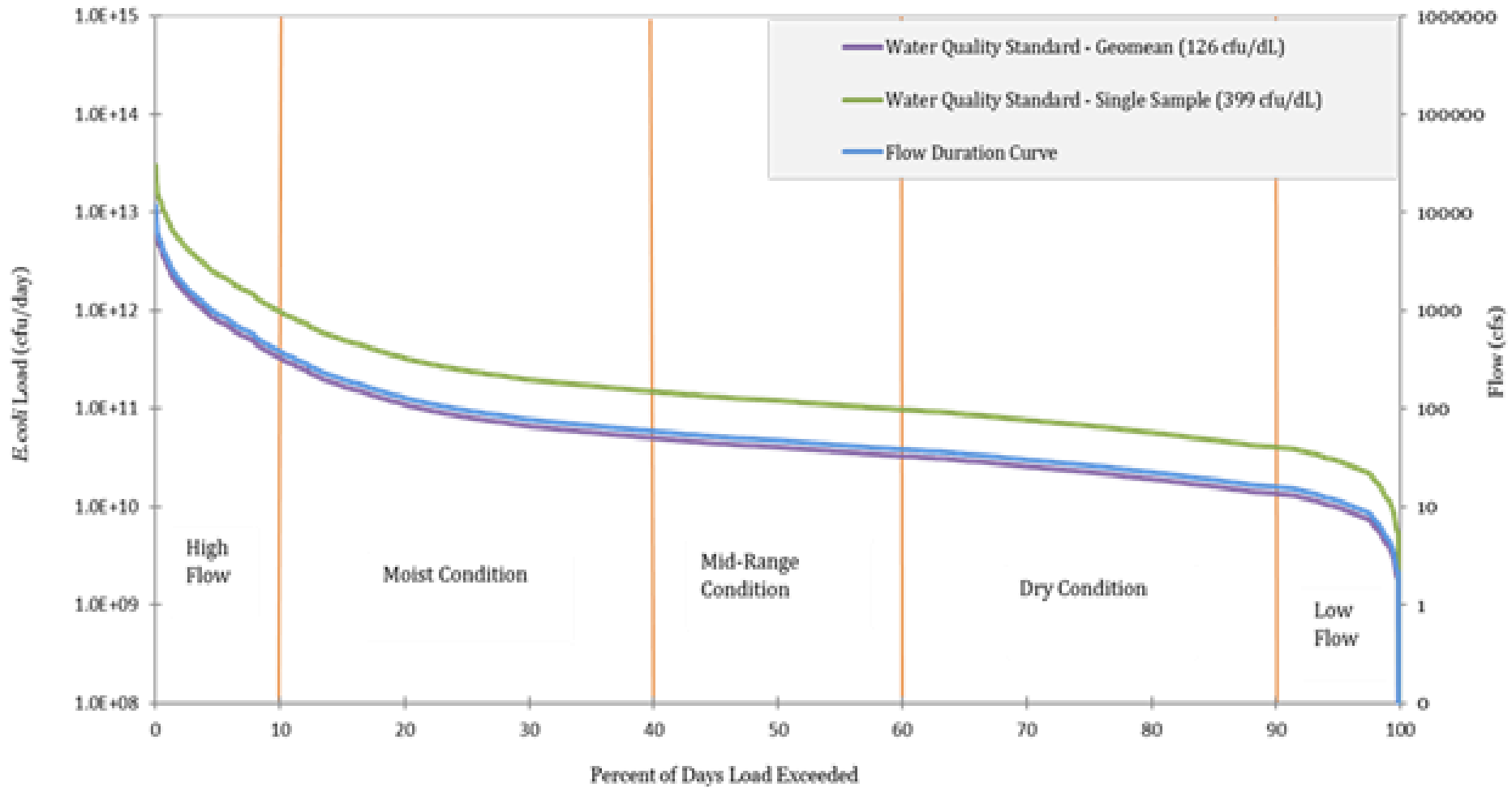
Watershed

- Caney Creek Above Tidal
- Caney Creek Tidal
- Linnville Bayou

0 3 6 12 Miles

Sources - Houston-Galveston Area Council (H-GAC)
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FLOW DURATION CURVE

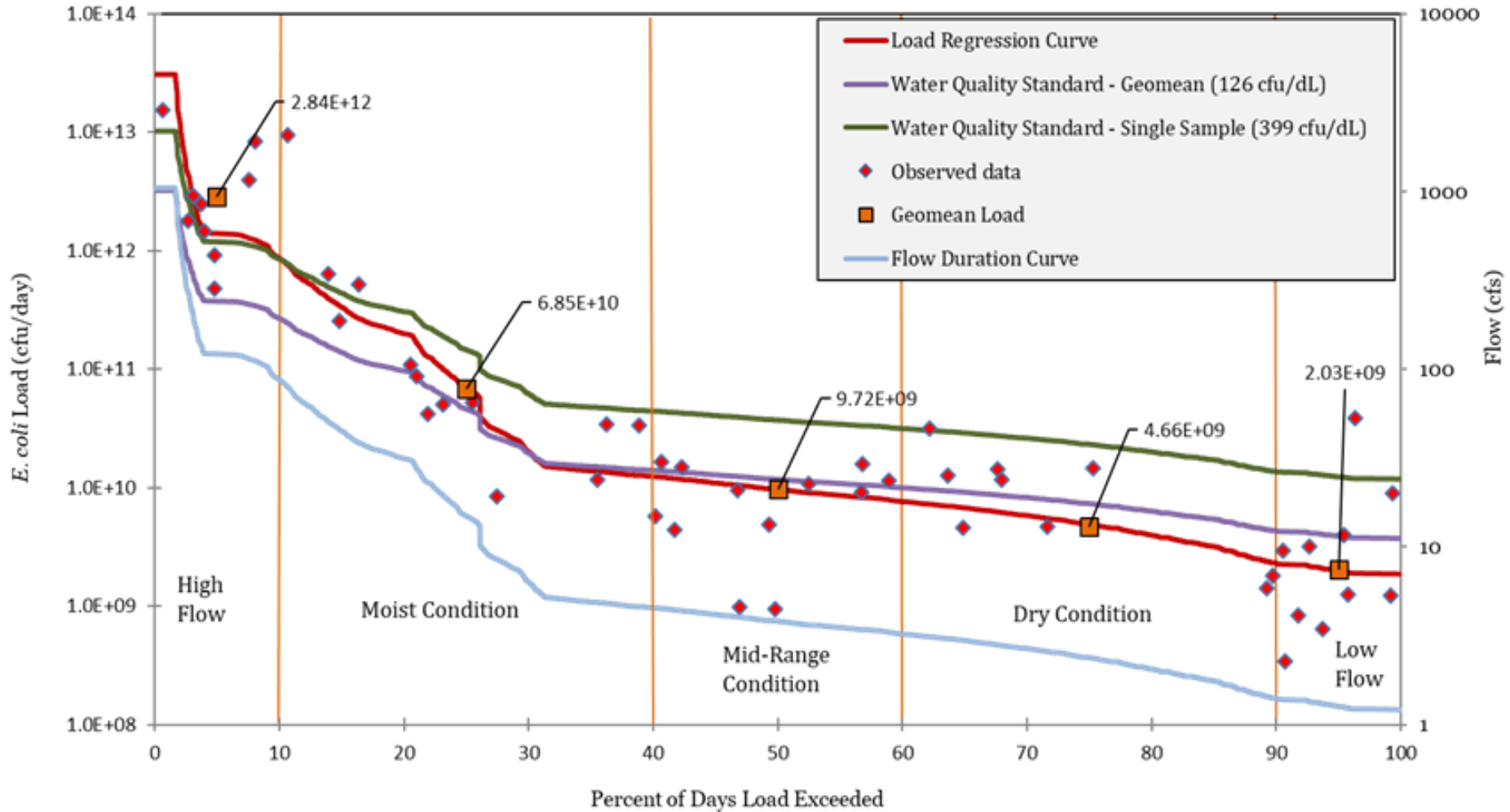


Third / Fourth Steps: Load Duration Curves

- Third Step (Allowable Load): The existing Enterococci (or *E. coli*) criterion is multiplied by the flow on each day and the appropriate conversion factor to give units of MPN/day.
- Standard Curves are calculated using primary contact recreation use protective criteria as geometric mean and single sample:
 - Tidal geometric mean criterion = 35 MPN/100 mL of Enterococci
 - Tidal single sample criterion = 104 MPN/100 mL of Enterococci
 - Freshwater geometric mean criterion = 126 MPN/100 mL of *E. coli*
 - Freshwater single sample criterion = 399 MPN/100 mL of *E. coli*
- Fourth Step (Existing Load): Measured bacteria multiplied by the flow on the day measured.

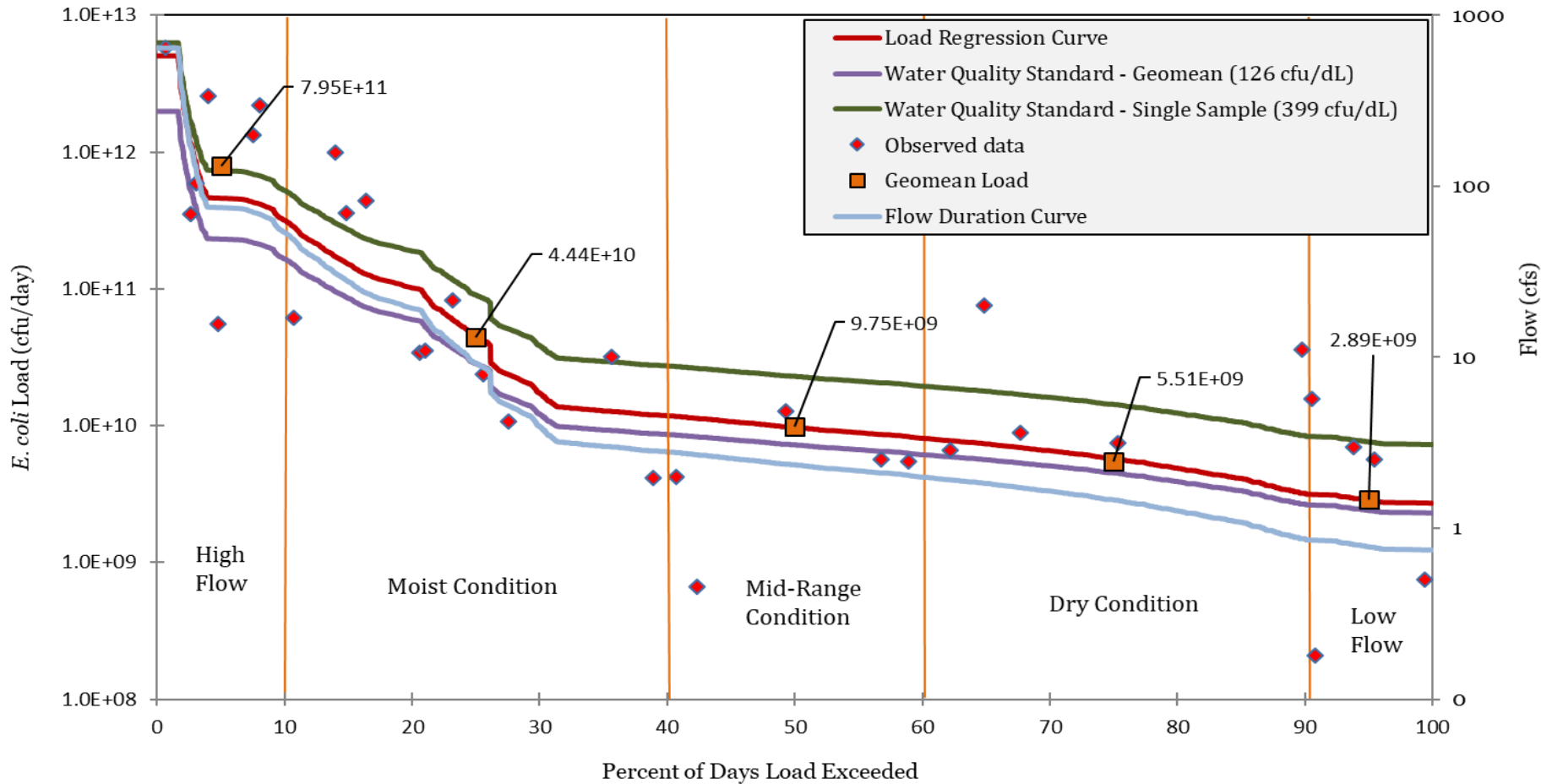
LOAD DURATION CURVES

Caney Creek Above Tidal 1305_02



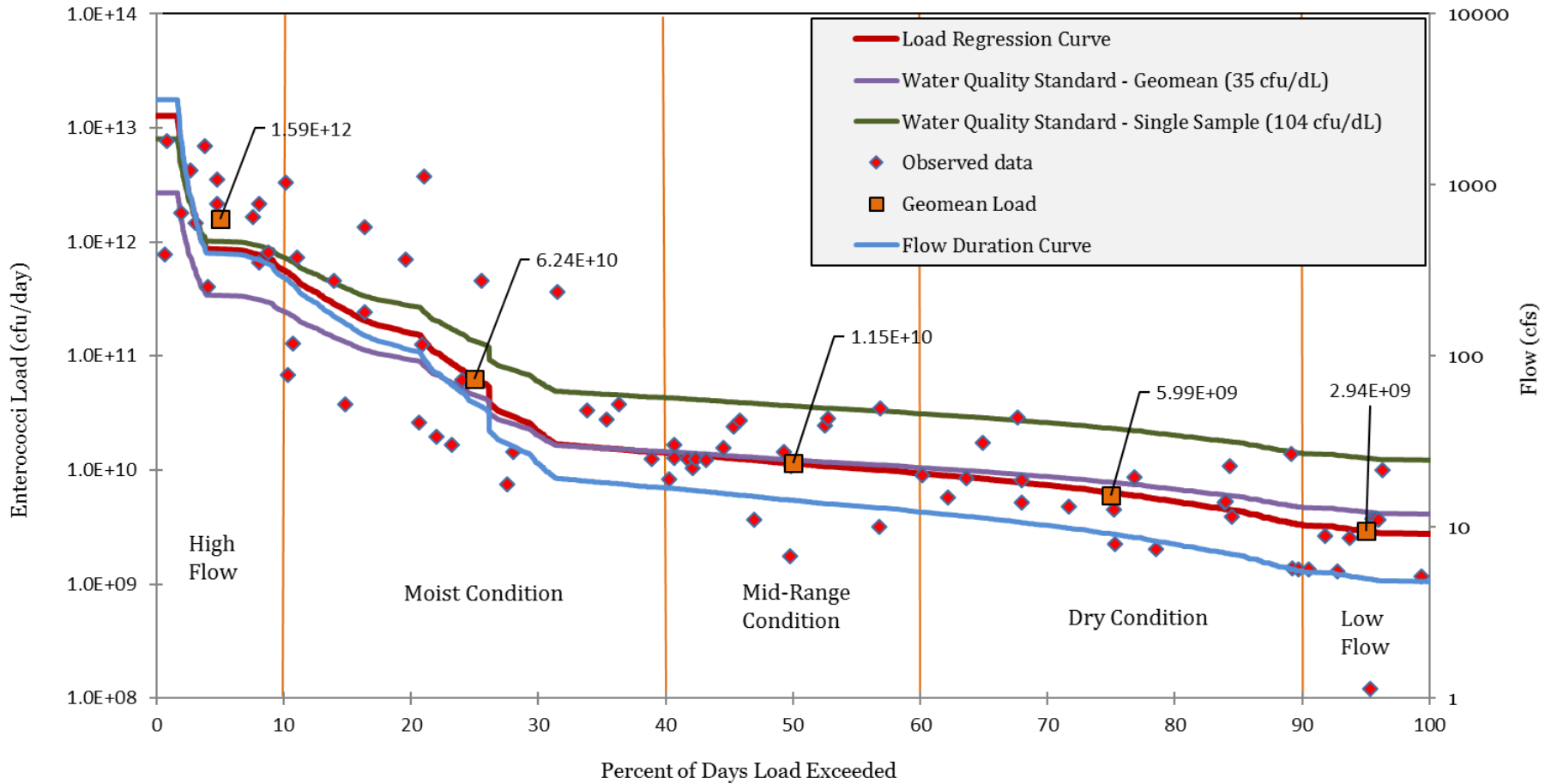
LOAD DURATION CURVES

Linnville Bayou 1304A_01



LOAD DURATION CURVES

Caney Creek Tidal 1304_01



BACTERIA REDUCTION

Flow Condition	Exceedance Range	1304_01		1304A_01		1305_02	
		Enterococci		<i>E. coli</i>		<i>E. coli</i>	
		35 MPN/100mL		126 MPN/100 mL		126 MPN/100 mL	
		Geometric Mean (MPN/100mL)	Required Percent Reduction	Geometric Mean (MPN/100mL)	Required Percent Reduction	Geometric Mean (MPN/100mL)	Required Percent Reduction
High Flow	(0-10%)	102.14	65.73%	264.89	52.43%	582.01	78.35%
Moist	(10-40%)	48.29	27.52%	197.47	36.19%	187.80	32.91%
Mid-Range	(40-60%)	32.65	0.00%	169.26	25.56%	103.83	0.00%
Dry	(60-90%)	29.00	0.00%	159.71	21.11%	83.04	0.00%
Low Flow	(90-100%)	23.81	0.00%	149.55	15.75%	64.48	0.00%

TMDL

$$\text{TMDL} = \text{WLA} (\text{WLA}_{\text{wwtf}} \text{ and } \text{WLA}_{\text{sw}}) + \text{LA} + \text{FG} + \text{MOS}$$

Draft TMDL – (Preliminary)

AU	Indicator Bacteria	TMDL (Billion MPN/day)	MOS (Billion MPN/day)	WLA _{wwtf} (Billion MPN/day)	WLA _{sw} (Billion MPN/day)	LA (Billion MPN/day)
1304_01	Enterococci	339.49	3.30	0.59	1.33	334.26
1304A_01	<i>E. coli</i>	231.01	11.55	0.24	7.80	211.42
1305_02	<i>E. coli</i>	375.41	18.77	0.75	0.01	355.89

What's a Coordination Committee?

A proactive group of local and regional stakeholders helping to create and drive content for the TMDL / I-Plan and/or WPP documents.

Role of the Coordination Committee

- Attend Public Meetings
- Participate in Work Groups
- Act as Community Ambassadors
- Provide Input on Priorities for the Watershed
- Identify Appropriate Management Measures
- Provide Input on Documents & Reports

What are Management Measures?

Existing measures are a menu of voluntary strategies stakeholders can use to reduce bacteria levels in Caney Creek.

Group Discussion

(1) POTENTIAL INTERESTS

- Citizens
- Education
- Environmental Groups
- Government Interest
- Industry and Business
- Parks / Recreation
- Resource Agency
- Watersheds
- Wildcard
- Others?

(2) NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

- Ideal size of the committee?
- Other committees range from 31 members to 18.
- Number should be fairly distributed by interest.

(3) PROCESS TYPES

FORMAL

- Formal nominations
- Recorded votes
- Written rules of order

INFORMAL

- Informal nominations
- Consensus-based
- Ground rules

(4) MISSING PIECES

- Who should be here that isn't?
- Are we missing major industry or stakeholder groups?

Coordination Committee Decision Process

FORMAL

- ▶ Establish rules that govern the actions of the committee
 - Adhere to Open Meeting Act Requirements
- 

INFORMAL

- ❖ Develop a set of ground rules that will be used to govern the committee
- ❖ Committee members approve ground rules and their use

Informal Ground Rules

- Speak up
- Disagree respectfully
- Silence is presumed consent
- Listen during discussions
- Respect opinions and don't criticize people
- Be open to new ideas
- Silence cell phones
- Have fun



Implementation: Workshops, Training and Resources



Texas Stream Team
Training – February 2018

Texas Watershed
Stewards Training/July
11, 2017



Implementation: Outreach and Education



Bacteria is a common source of pollution in Texas waters. Improper disposal of fats, oils and grease (FOG) contributes to the problem.

Where does FOG come from?

- Meat
- Cooking oils, lard, shortening
- Butter & margarine
- Dairy products
- Mayo, salad dressings, sour cream



Why does FOG matter?

- Sticks to pipes from the sink to the sewer
- Causes sewage backups into homes, streets, and storm drains
- Pollutes local waters with raw sewage
- Costly repairs for homeowners and taxpayers

What can YOU do?

- No FOG or food scraps down the sink or garbage disposal
- Wipe grease off dishes before rinsing
- Flushing FOG with hot or cold water will NOT prevent grease build-up in pipes
- Call a professional rather than use chemicals to clear a grease clog



GREASE: A MONSTER OF A PROBLEM



Funded in part by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and Galveston Bay Estuary Program



<https://coastalcommunitiestx.weebly.com/materials.html>

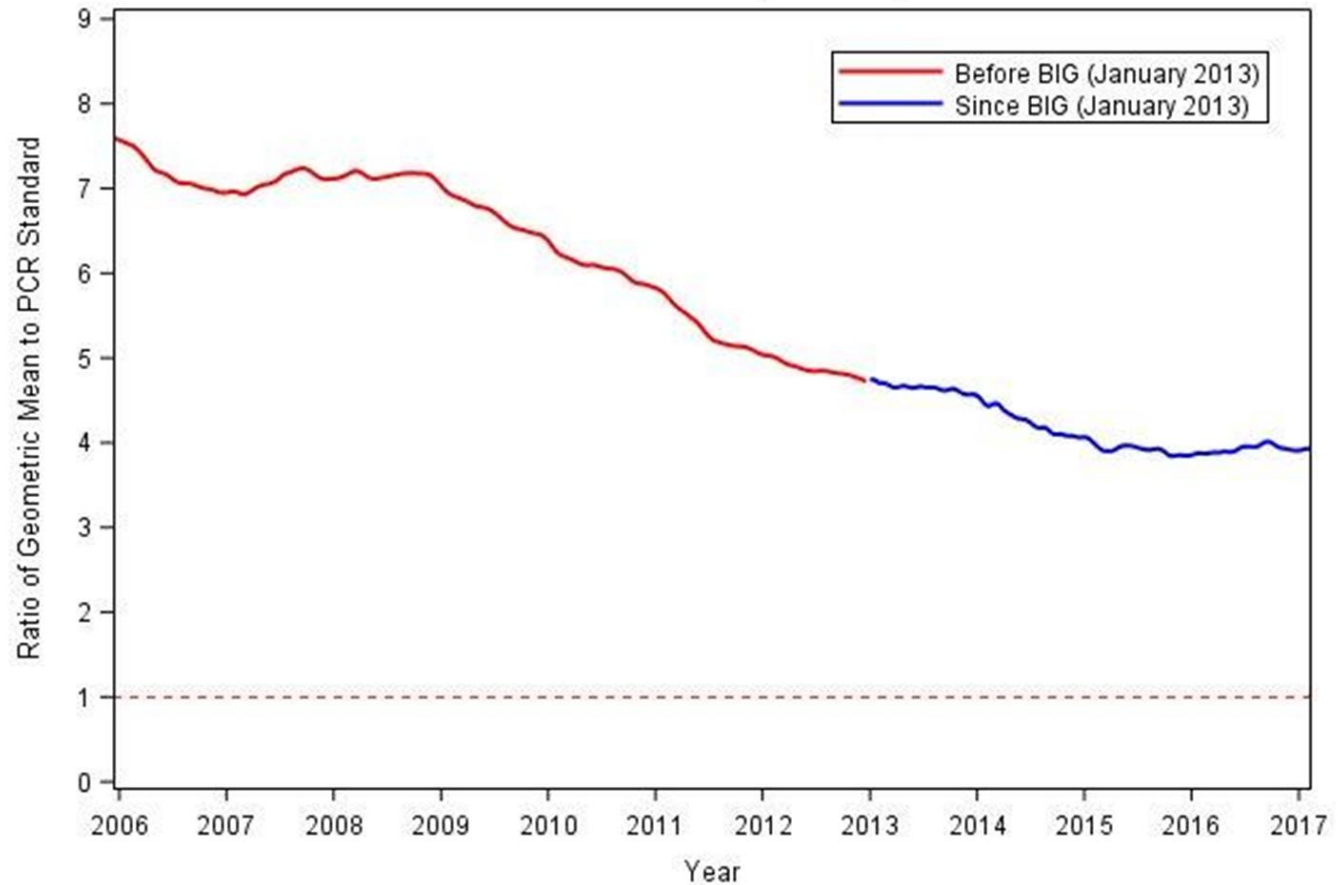
Next Steps in the I-Plan / WPP Process



- Coordination Committee (CC) –
Discuss I-Plan/WPP Measures
(January 2019)
- H-GAC Drafts Reduction Measures
(February 2019)
- CC – Reviews Draft Measures
(March 2019)
- H-GAC Drafts I-Plan / WPP
(April 2019)
- CC – Reviews Draft Plan
(May 2019)
- I-Plan/WPP Draft Submitted to TCEQ
(June 2019)

Do Watershed Plans Work?

Bacteria Trend in BIG Project Area, 2006-2016



Dotted Red Line represents the Primary Contact Recreation Standard

Thank You!

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