Ten Years into the Lower St. Johns River Estuary TMDL: Where do we go from here?

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Lower St. Johns River Estuary TMDL

10-year process (1999 – 2008)

Setting

- Identified in EPA/Earthjustice consent decree
- Pilot for the Impaired Waters Rule and the recommendations of the policy advisory committee

Reasons for successful adoption

- Stakeholder consensus of a problem
- Solid data and monitoring foundation
- Quality, objective research facilitated buy-in
- Unique aspects
 - o Application of Chesapeake Bay Model (CE-QUAL-ICM)
 - Separation of anthropogenic and natural background
 - o Consideration of nutrient form lability
 - Anthropogenic load evenly split point/nonpoint









Challenges of Wetter Algal Bloom Seasons

- Freshwater extends into oligohaline reach, favoring cyanobacteria
 - *Microcystis* frequent dominant
 - Higher population = more citizen encounters
- Nonpoint source a larger proportion of external load
- Irrigation demand lower, increasing wet-weather discharge



District Cost-Share Projects Emphasis on Nonpoint Source Reduction



Doctors Lake

- Ultra-advanced treatment for reclaimed
 - Bioretention absorptive media filtration between outfall and reclaimed storage

Septic tank phase-out

- Sewer service extension
- Individually distributed wastewater treatment systems

irridrain pipe

District Cost-Share Projects Tri-County Agricultural Area

- Largest contributor of nutrient load within the LSJR freshwater reach
 - Spring rains synchronize high nutrient load with freshwater inflow to oligohaline
- Distributed small farm ownership makes reductions onerous, economically infeasible
- District and Partnership Ag Cost-Share Primarily banded phosphorus application and irri-drain
- Four pond-wetland regional stormwater treatment systems constructed and operating
- Options under consideration for incentivized land conservation



The LSJRE TMDL Looking back, looking forward

- BMAP reductions have led to demonstrable improvement in eutrophication symptoms, as initially manifested
- Direction for the next decade:
 - Greater emphasis on nonpoint source reductions of phosphorus to control nutrient enrichment of the oligohaline reach during higher runoff
 - Cognizance of terrestrial nutrient budgets to balance landscape loading
 - Expansion of nutrient trading sphere to reduce upstream loads
- Progress verification imperatives:
 - Tributary sampling emphasizing stormflow to document nonpoint source load reductions and projects efficacy
 - Cost-effective spatial and temporal monitoring intensification
 - Continuation of public, private and research institution information exchange forums

