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Local TMDL Implementation: Thinking Outside the "Black Box"

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- Total area: 290² Miles
- Total area in Wash Co: 185.5² Miles
- Total Length of stream: 54 miles
- Total length in Wash Co: 42 Miles
- •Sub-Watersheds: 19, with some extending north into PA
- Approx. Population: 82,000
- Landuse
 - •31% Forest
 - •28% Cropland
 - •27% Urban
 - •14% Pasture





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Small Library of TMDLs

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• DEVELOPED TO ADDRESS LOCAL, SEDIMENT AND FECAL COLIFORM TMDL'S

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- LOCALLY DRIVEN, SUPPORTED BY STATE AND LOCAL PARTNERS, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MDE CVI AND ACWA WERE KEY
- GRANT FUNDING PROVIDED BY MDE, 319
 PROGRAM AND WASHINGTON COUNTY
- LEAD AGENCY WAS SOIL CONSERVATION
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Stream Restoration

All sites have landowner interest and have been visited. Sites are prioritized using the BEHI (Bank **Erosion Hazard Index)** Method



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Soil Conservation District will have Conservation Plans on 80% of farms, not just dairy.



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What that looks like: Dairy Farms & Ag Parcels based on the TMDL subwatershed ranking to guide planning efforts.



Septic Tanks within the Watershed

(Beginning to enter the "Blackbox" elements of water quality.)

Held meetings with Septic Pumping Providers

Looking at innovative methods to capture volunteer pumping and encourage more



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Septic Failures & Replacements

Gathered data from County Government for known replacements and upgrades based on permits and Health Dept reporting and mapped to look for patterns to drive planning.



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- Cost of Plan Development
 - 319 GRANT- \$29,265
 WASH CO. \$19,510
 SCD (IN KIND)- \$<u>7,920</u>
 - TOTAL \$56,695

PLAN ACTION ITEMS FOR PHASE I

- OUTREACH AND EDUCATION
 - INFORMATION KIOSKS-10 KIOSKS
 - PET WASTE CAMPAIGN
 - LANDOWNER
 IMPLEMENTATION
 OUTREACH
 - COMMUNITY EVENTS
 - WATERSHED AND WIP SPECIFIC PUBLICATIONS
- UTILIZE EXISTING
 OUTREACH MATERIALS

ANTIETAM CREEK WATERSHED RESTORATION PLAN

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First one!



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Antietam TMDLs

Fecal Bacteria

- Fecal bacteria are microscopic single-celled organisms (primarily fecal coliform and fecal streptococci) found in the wastes of warm-blooded animals.
- It is difficult, time-consuming, and expensive to test directly for the presence of a large variety of pathogens, so water is usually tested for coliforms and fecal streptococci instead.
- •The presence of fecal contamination is an indicator that a potential health risk exists for individuals exposed to this water.



The Challenges Fecal Bacteria Sources (or "Blackboxes"):



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Image credit: http://www.hallsservall.com/overflo http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-Rp8viLxVj7c/TW_YDj8

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Chesapeake Bay TMDL

Limits are set on nutrient & sediment pollution that can come from the watershed states.

We all know the WIP We all know TMDLs

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Maryland WIP

The state was given a pollution allocation and distributed it to the Counties. Each County was tasked with developing a WIP that lavs out their plan to reduce nutrient & sediment pollution.



Urban/Stormwater pollution "allocations" for the different subsectors







Pet Waste is an unknown.



How do you reduce the impact of Pet Waste?

- •Legislation?
- •Asking nicely?
- Peer Pressure?

• Providing an informed public with the tools to solve the issue?





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So, until pets can take care of themselves, it is up to us to actively work to reduce the amount of fecal bacteria entering our waterways. And the public spaces are a great place to start.



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Be innovative and let them tell you NO!



