

Mine Run, Mountain Run, and Lower Rapidan River TMDL Implementation Plan

First Public Meeting

Kaitlin King Nonpoint Source Coordinator, Northern Regional Office VADEQ, Office of Watersheds and Local Government Assistance February 21st, 2024

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Welcome and Introductions

- DEQ Staff
- Meeting Attendees

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Purpose and Objectives of this Meeting

- Ensure meeting participants understand:
 - Implementation Plan project area and environmental concerns
 - Key elements of an Implementation Plan
 - Value of an IP for project area environmental restoration
 - Process and Schedule for IP development
 - How to comment on and participate in IP development

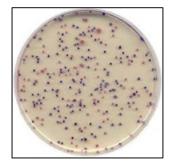


- Too much bacteria (E.coli) in the watershed
 - Poses human health concern
 - Indicator of pathogens in the water
 - Impacts on livestock health

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Bacteria Impairments: Background

- Fecal bacteria levels are used to assess the Recreational Use water quality standard.
 - Fecal bacteria organisms originate in the feces of warm-blooded animals. Fecal bacteria, parasites, and viruses can cause both acute (diarrhea and infections) and chronic (ulcers and arthritis) effects in humans
- How are **excessive** fecal bacteria levels determined?
 - DEQ collects and sends water sample to laboratory
 - Results compared to water quality standard for recreation in fresh water



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Virginia's Water Quality Process

• Water Quality Monitoring & Assessment:

Collect and analyze data

Reporting

• Identify impaired waters, 303(d) list under CWA

- Cleanup Studies
 - Plans for restoring impaired waters (TMDL)
- Cleanup Implementation Plans
 - Plans for actions needed to restore water quality (NPS pollution)
 - We are HERE!
- Implementing Control Measures
 Permits (TMDLs), best management practices, cleanup actions
 - 319 Grant funding available for IP NPS BMPs



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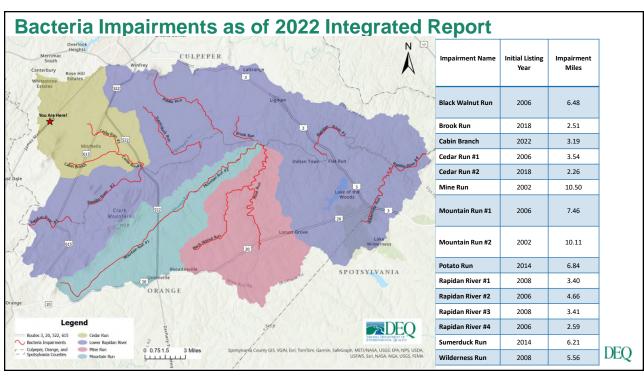
What is a TMDL?

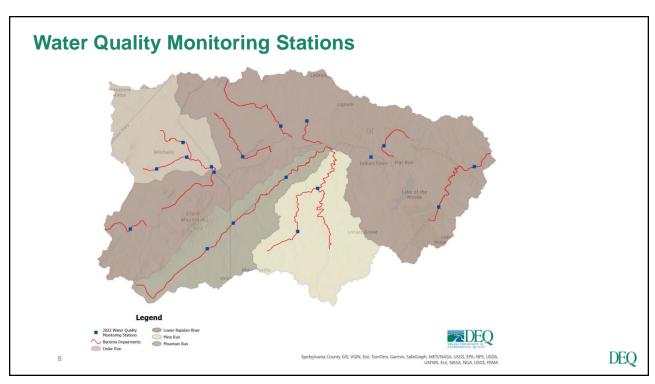
Total Maximum Daily Load is the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards.

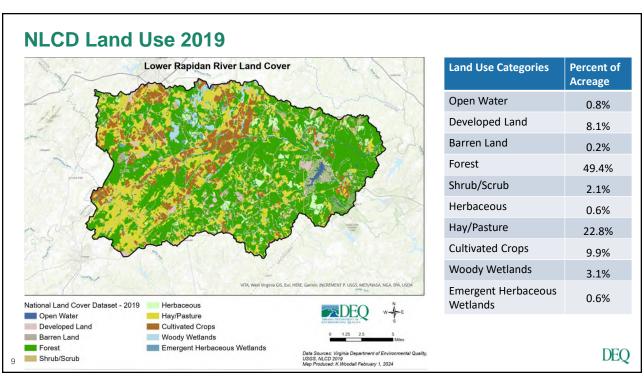
A TMDL includes:

- 1. Identifying sources of pollution
 - Bacteria
 - 2005 and 2007 TMDLs for this study
- 2. Modeling their path to the stream
- 3. Determining the reductions needed from each source to meet the standard.







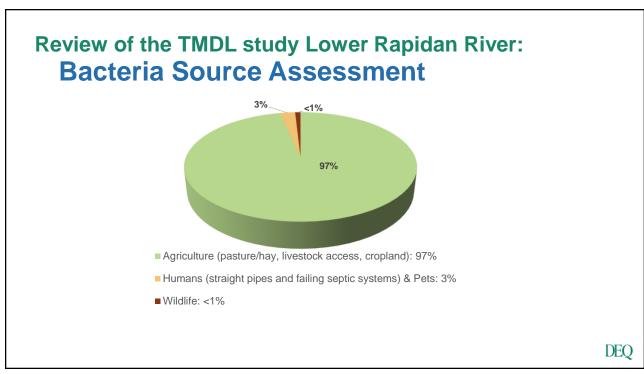


Potential Bacteria Sources

- Residential/Developed Lands
 - Straight pipes, failing septic systems, pets
 - Direct to stream
 - Developed land stormwater runoff
- Agricultural
 - Dairy, beef, horse, sheep
 - Direct to stream; pasture & cropland runoff
- Wildlife
 - Deer, turkey, goose, ducks, muskrat, raccoon, beaver
 - Direct to stream; forest & agricultural landuse runoff

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Review of TMDL Study: Bacteria Load Reductions

IP Area	Failed Septic Systems & Straight Pipes	Livestock Direct Deposition	Agricultural: Cropland and Pasture	Developed Land	Wildlife Direct Deposition
Mountain Run	100%	100%	94%	94%	0%
Mine Run	100%	100%	40%	40%	0%
Cedar Run	100%	89%	89%	89%	0%
Rapidan River	100%	75%	46%	46%	0%

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What is a Clean Up Plan... aka Implementation Plan (IP)?

What the plan is....

- a document that details actions/strategies to achieve load reductions for nonpoint source pollutants as defined by the TMDL
 - 1. Reviews TMDL
 - 2. Actions to improve water quality (corrective actions)
 - BMPs, education & outreach, incentives, etc...
 - 3. Cost-Benefit Analysis
 - 4. Measurable goals
 - 5. Timeline to achieve water quality goals/objectives
 - 6. Public participation

Tells us "how" to improve water quality for nonpoint sources

What the plan isn't...

- A regulatory tool for nonpoint source pollution
- A static document



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Potential Agricultural Control Measures



Livestock Exclusion Fencing



Water Trough



Vegetation Cover



Rotational Grazing

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Potential Residential Control Measures



Septic System Pump out



Septic System Repair



Conventional Septic System Replacement



Alternative On-site Sewage Disposal System

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Pet Waste and Stormwater Control Measures







Bio Retention (Rain Garden)



Street Sweeping



Vegetated Buffers



Streambank Stabilization

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What is your role in developing the Plan?

IPs are only as good as the information received/assessed

Need your help to know what's realistic... What are the real needs & interests?

Provide comments/feedback on:

- Land use practices
- Failing septic systems and straight pipes
- Livestock, wildlife and pet population estimates



• Are there strategies that should be avoided?

Recommend outreach activities & funding sources Identify potential partner organizations

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Join the Planning Process!

Timeline/Next Steps for the Clean Up Plan process

	Tentative Date			
First Public Meeting	February 21 st , 2024 (Public comment period February 21 st , 2024 – March 22, 2024)			
Community Engagement Meetings				
#1	April or May 2024			
# 2	June or July 2024			
Final Public Meeting	August/September 2024 (Public comment period 30 days after Final Public Meeting)			
EPA Acceptance	Winter 2024/Spring 2025 Eligible to apply for DEQ 319 funding in 2025, funds will be received to accepted applicants in 2026			

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Submit comments to: (Include name, organization (if any), mailing address and telephone number)

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Questions?

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