# Lavaca River Watershed Protection Plan

Michael Schramm, M.E.E.P. Allen Berthold Ph.D. Texas Water Resources Institute





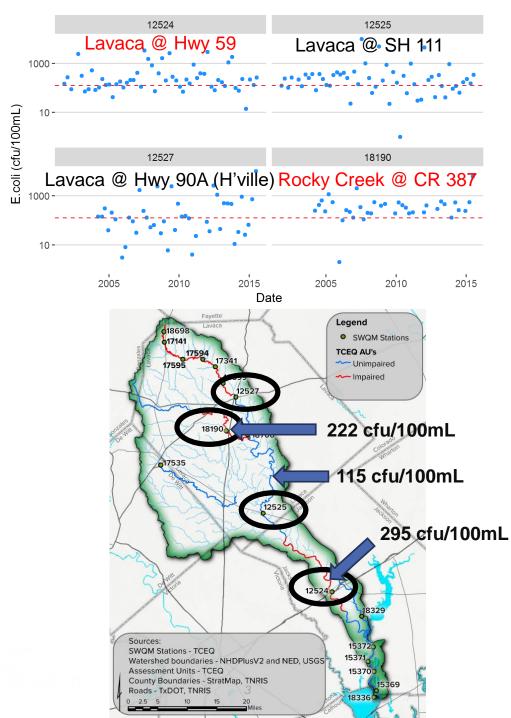
## Today

- Reductions needed to meet water quality standards
- Identify areas with highest potential to impact water quality
- ⊙ Discuss potential management measures





#### Background



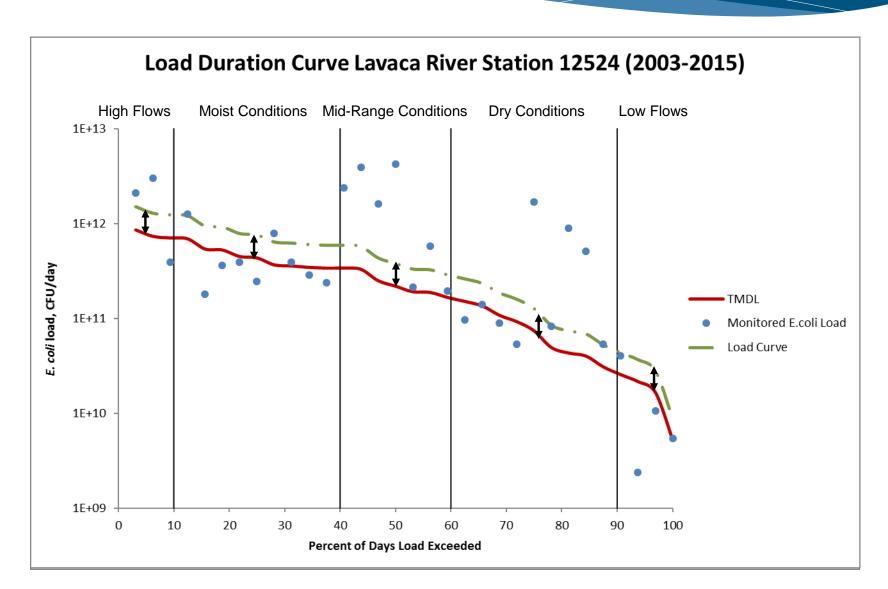
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## **Load Duration Curve**



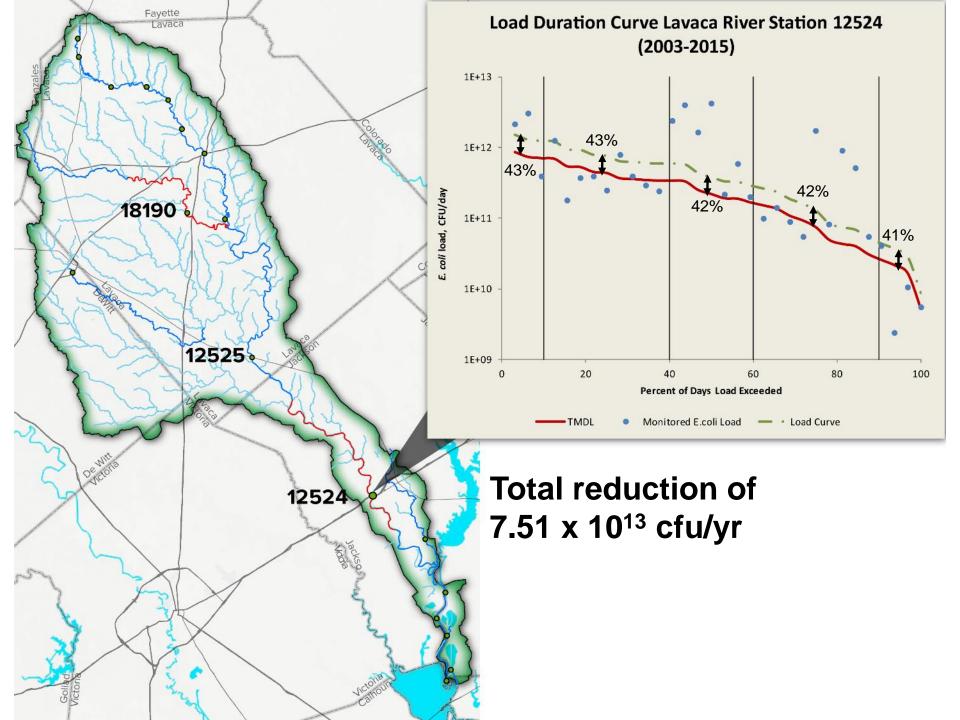


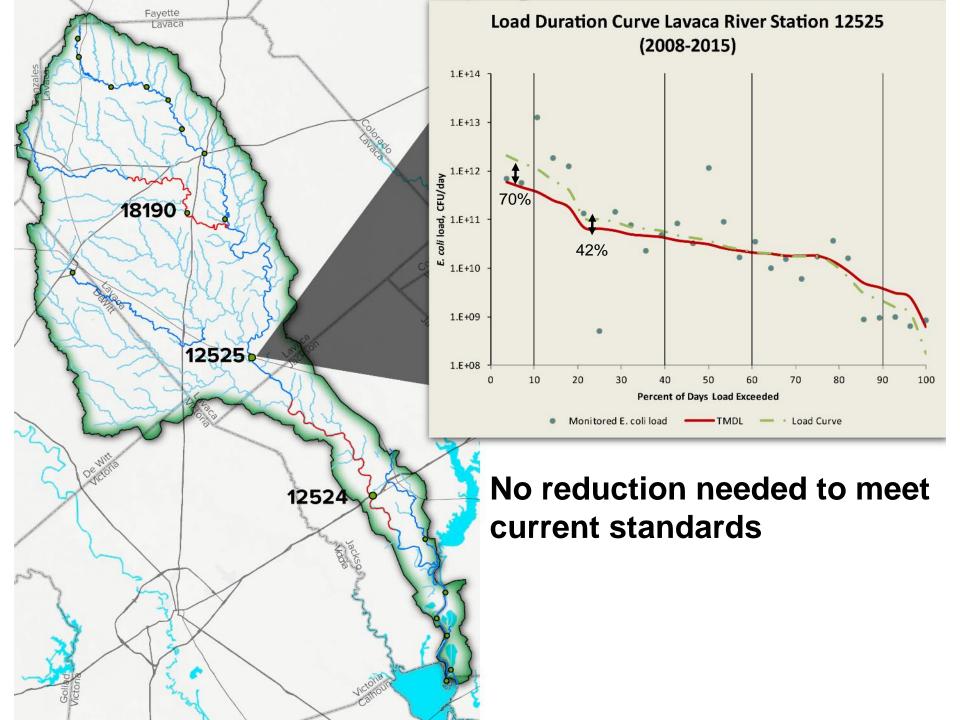
- Helps assess under what conditions pollutant loads exceed water quality standards
- Can use to estimate the pollutant capacity of a stream and the reductions needed

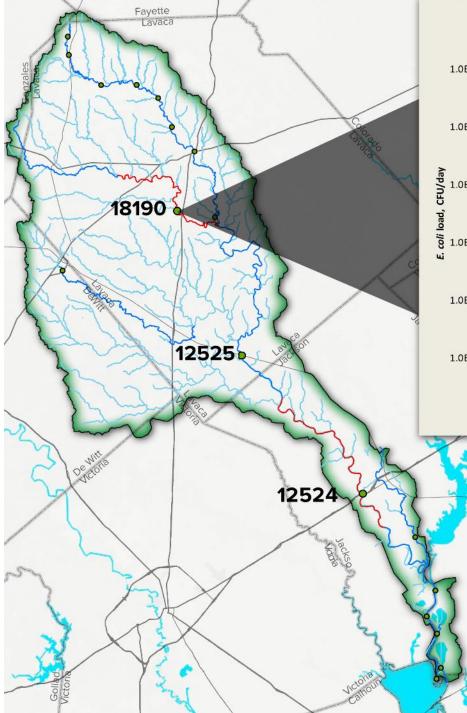


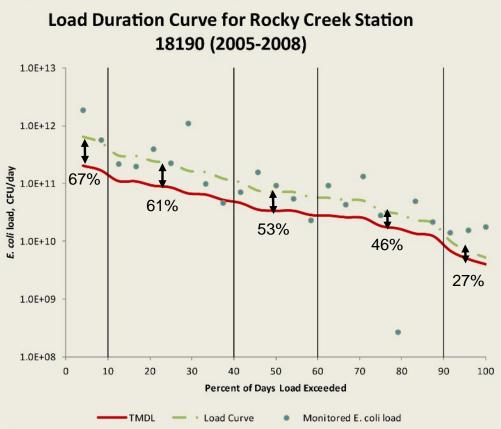












# Total reduction of 3.31 x 10<sup>13</sup> cfu/yr

### Summary

- ⊙ Lavaca River Above Tidal
  - Reduction of 7.51 × 10<sup>13</sup> cfu *E. coli*/yr to meet primary contact recreation water quality standard
- Rocky Creek
  - Reduction of 3.31 × 10<sup>13</sup> cfu *E. coli*/yr to meet primary contact recreation water quality standard





### GIS Analysis (SELECT)

Best Available Data Research NASS NLCD US Census Other Local, State, and Federal Datasets

#### **GIS** Analysis

Subwatershed boundaries Land Cover/ Land use Soils Livestock & Wildlife Populations Human Populations Bacteria Loading Rates

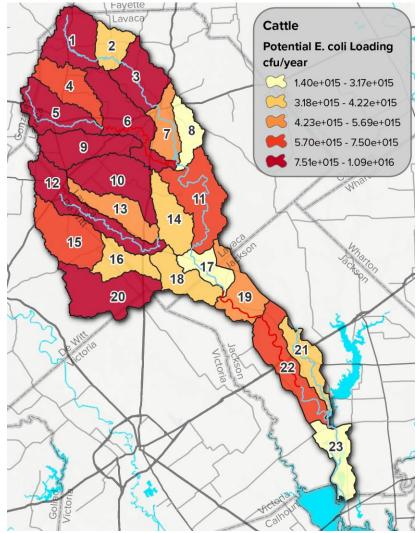
#### **Stakeholder Input**

Landowner practices Local knowledge

### **Total Potential Loading**



### **GIS Analysis** Cattle

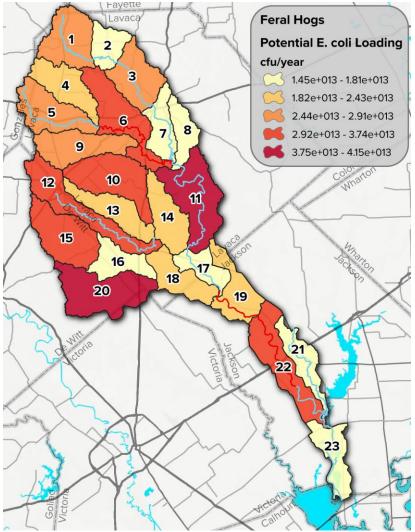


#### Total Potential Load ~ 1.45 x 10<sup>17</sup> cfu *E.coli* per year



Assumptions: ~73,948 animal units

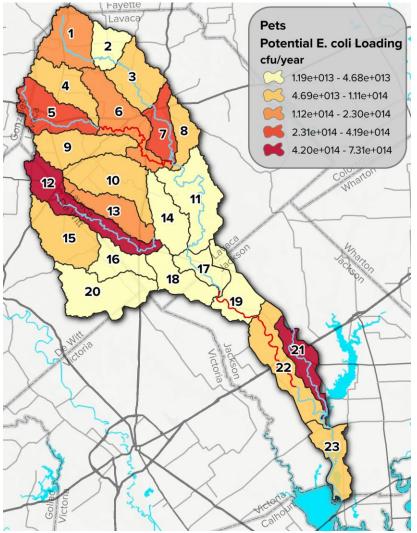
### **GIS Analysis** Feral Hogs



#### Total Potential Load ~ 6.03 x 10<sup>14</sup> cfu E.coli per year

Assumptions: ~16,259 feral hogs

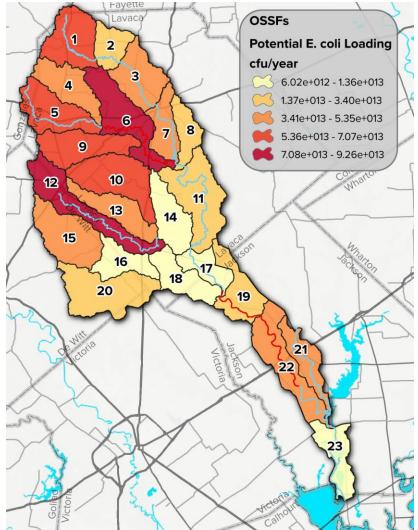
### **GIS Analysis** Pets (Dogs)



Assuming ~8,069 dogs and 40% of the dog waste may reach the stream

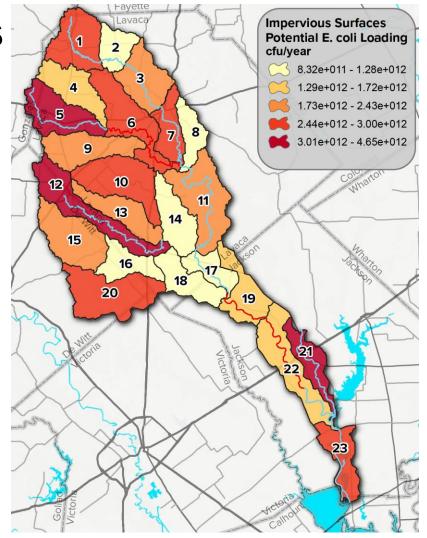
Total Potential Load ~ 3.71 x 10<sup>15</sup> cfu

### **GIS Analysis** OSSFs



Assuming ~5,246 OSSFs and 15% failure rate

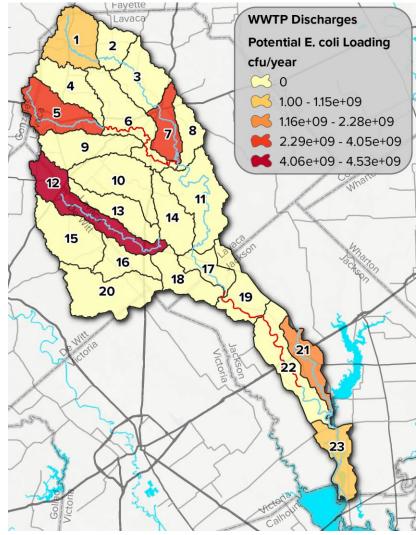
Total Potential Load ~ 9.29 x 10<sup>14</sup> cfu **GIS Analysis** Urban Areas and Impervious Surfaces



Assuming ~35,607 acres of urban/impervious surface

Total Potential Load ~ 5.10 x 10<sup>13</sup> cfu





Assumes each maximum permitted discharge at 126cfu/100mL

Total Potential Load ~ 1.62 x 10<sup>10</sup> cfu

### **GIS Analysis Summary**

#### **Best Available Data**

Research NASS NLCD US Census Other Local, State, and Federal Datasets

Subwatershed boundaries Land Cover/ Land use Soils Livestock & Wildlife Populations Human Populations Bacteria Loading Rates

#### **Stakeholder Input**

Landowner practices Local knowledge

### **Total Potential Loading**

Livestock/Cattle ~ 1.45 x 10<sup>17</sup> cfu *E.coli* per year Pets/Dogs ~ 3.71 x 10<sup>15</sup> cfu *E.coli* per year OSSFs ~ 9.29 x 10<sup>14</sup> cfu *E.coli* per year Wildlife/Feral Hogs ~ 6.03 x 10<sup>14</sup> cfu *E.coli* per year Urbanized/Impervious Runoff ~ 5.10 x 10<sup>13</sup> cfu *E.coli* per year WWTP ~ 1.62 x 10<sup>10</sup> cfu *E.coli* per year

# Management Recommendations





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## Livestock/Cattle

- 1. **Goal:** 
  - Minimize runoff and time livestock spend in streams

#### 2. Objectives:

 Work with ranchers to develop and implement WQMPs or Conservation Plans

#### 3. Strategies:

- Implement TSSWCB Water Quality Management Plans
- Implement NRCS Conservation Plans
- Deliver Education Programs and Workshop

#### 4. Participants:

 TSSWCB, SWCDs, NRCS, Landowners, Lessees, AgriLife Extension, TWRI





## Feral Hogs/Wildlife

- 1. **Goal:** 
  - Manage/reduce the feral hog population

#### 2. Objectives:

- Reduce bacteria loading from feral hogs
- Reduce food supply available to feral hogs

#### 3. Strategies:

- Promote technical and direct operational assistance to landowners for feral hog control
- Implement TPWD wildlife habitat management plans
- Deliver Feral Hog control workshops

#### 4. Participants:

Resources Institute

make every drop count

- AgriLife Extension, TPWD, Texas Wildlife Services,
- Landowners/managers/lessees, TWRI

## **On-Site Sewage Facilities**

- 1. **Goal:** 
  - Reduce number of failing OSSFs

#### 2. Objectives:

 Work with homeowners and communities to repair or replace failing OSSFs

#### 3. Strategies:

- Identify and secure resources to repair and replace OSSF systems in targeted areas
- Deliver OSSF workshops

#### 4. Participants:

 AgriLife Extension, County Governments/Staff, Authorized Agents, Homeowners, TWRI





## **Urbanized Areas**

- 1. **Goal:** 
  - Reduce runoff and loading from urbanized areas/impervious surfaces

#### 2. Objectives:

- Reduce potential bacterial loadings from pet waste
- Reduce stormwater runoff from impervious cover

#### 3. Strategies:

- Install pet waste stations
- Develop and deliver educational materials to pet owners
- Identify potential locations, costs, resources, and types of BMPs to reduce stormwater runoff

#### 4. Participants:

• TWRI, Municipal Utilities and Public Works Texas Water Resources Institute make every drop count 22



# Wastewater Treatment Plants/Sanitary Sewer Overflows

- 1. **Goal**:
  - Improve WWTP performance and reduce SSOs
- 2. Objectives:
  - Reduce potential bacterial loading WWTPs where possible
  - Reduce occurrences of SSOs

#### 3. Strategies:

- Develop and deliver educational materials to residents on proper disposal of Fats/Oils/Greases and solids
- Identify infrastructure upgrades and replacement as funding allows

#### 4. Participants:

as Water

Resources Institute

make every drop count

Municipal Utilities, TWRI



### **Other Potential Measures**

- ⊙ Source Wildlife/White tailed deer
  - Implement wildlife management plans
- ⊙ Source Illicit Dumping/Animal Carcasses
  - Develop and deliver education programs
- Source Wastewater
  - Identify opportunities/funding to implement wastewater reuse
- ⊙ Source Urban Stormwater
  - Develop municipal stormwater management plan





## Contact Us

Allen Berthold Texas Water Resources Institute 979-845-2028 taberthold@ag.tamu.edu

Michael Schramm Texas Water Resources Institute 979-458-9191 michael.schramm@ag.tamu.edu Clare Entwistle Texas Water Resources Institute clare.entwistle@ag.tamu.edu



