

Amendment to the Northeast Water Quality Management Plan

Total Maximum Daily Loads for Fecal Coliform to Address 2 Streams in the Northeast Water Region

Watershed Management Area 3

(Pompton, Pequannock, Wanaque, and Ramapo Rivers)

Watershed Management Area 6

(Upper & Middle Passaic, Whippany, and Rockaway Rivers)

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1.0 Executive Summary

In accordance with Section 305(b) and 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), the State of New Jersey, Department of Environmental Protection (Department) developed the *2004 Integrated List of Waterbodies* addressing the overall water quality of the State's waters and, in Sublist 5, identifying impaired waterbodies for which Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) may be necessary. On August 9, 2004, the Department adopted the *2004 Integrated List of Waterbodies* as an amendment to the Statewide Water Quality Management Plan, pursuant to the Water Quality Planning Act at N.J.S.A.58:11A-7 and the Statewide Water Quality Management Planning rules at N.J.A.C. 7:15-6.4(a). In the Northeast Water Region, the *2004 Integrated List of Waterbodies* Sublist 5 identifies 5 impairments with respect to pathogens, as indicated by the presence of fecal coliform concentrations in excess of standards. TMDLs have been developed addressing fecal coliform impairment in 2 of the 5 waterbodies identified in Table 1. Impairment number 3 will not be addressed at this time because the segment includes a CSO discharge outfall. This outfall is scheduled to be eliminated in 2006. Impairments numbered 4 and 5 were not completed because the sampling locations characterized lake discharges rather than impaired stream segments and warrant use of a different methodology. Therefore, impairments 3-5 will be addressed at a future date.

Table 1 Stream segments in the Northeast Water Region identified on the 2004 Integrated List of Waterbodies.

Impairment Number	WMA	Station Name/Waterbody	Site ID	Sublist	Action
1	3	Pompton River Trib at Ryerson Rd	01388720	5	Establish TMDL
2	6	Passaic River at Tempewick Rd near Mendham	01378660	5	Establish TMDL
3	4	Second River at Union Av in Newark	Passaic-5	5	Defer-CSO Removal
4	3	Hackensack River at New Milford	01378500	5	Defer-Lake method
5	5	Wanaque River at Wanaque	01387000	5	Defer-Lake method

As stated in N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.14(c) of the New Jersey Surface Water Quality Standards (SWQS), "Fecal coliform levels shall not exceed a geometric average of 200 CFU/100 ml nor should more than 10 percent of the total sample taken during any 30-day period exceed 400 CFU/100 ml in FW2 waters." Using ambient water quality data monitoring conducted by USGS/NJDEP and the stakeholder data during water years 2000-2003, summer and all season geometric means were determined for each Category 5 listed waterbody. Given the two surface water quality criteria of 200 CFU/100 ml and 400 CFU/100 ml in FW2 waters, computations were necessary for both criteria and resulted in two values for percent reduction for each waterbody. The higher (more stringent) percent reduction value was selected as the TMDL, which was then allocated among the sources. Nonpoint and stormwater point sources are the primary contributors to fecal coliform loads in these waterbodies and can include storm-driven loads transporting fecal coliform from sources

such as geese, farm operations, and domestic pets to the receiving water. Nonpoint sources can also include steady-state inputs from sources such as failing sewage conveyance systems and failing or inappropriately located septic systems. There are no wastewater treatment plants discharging to the waterbodies that are the subject of the established TMDLs.

This TMDL report includes implementation strategies to achieve SWQS for fecal coliform. The TMDLs in this report shall be proposed and adopted by the Department as amendments to the appropriate area-wide water quality management plan in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:15-3.4(g). This TMDL report was developed consistent with the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) May 20, 2002 guidance document entitled: "Guidelines for Reviewing TMDLs under Existing Regulations issued in 1992," (Sutfin, 2002) which describes the statutory and regulatory requirements for approvable TMDLs.

2.0 Introduction

In accordance with Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1315(B)), the State of New Jersey is required biennially to prepare and submit to the USEPA a report that identifies waters that do not meet or are not expected to meet SWQS after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations or other required controls. This report is commonly referred to as the 303(d) List. In accordance with Section 305(b) of the CWA, the State of New Jersey is also required biennially to prepare and submit to the USEPA a report addressing the overall water quality of the State's waters. This report is commonly referred to as the 305(b) Report or the Water Quality Inventory Report. The *Integrated List of Waterbodies* combines these two assessments and assigns waterbodies to one of five sublists. Sublists 1 through 4 include waterbodies that are generally unimpaired (Sublist 1 and 2), have limited assessment or data availability (Sublist 3), are impaired due to pollution rather than pollutants or have had a TMDL or other enforceable management measure approved by EPA (Sublist 4). Sublist 5 constitutes the traditional 303(d) list for waters impaired or threatened by one or more pollutants, for which a TMDL may be required. In the Northeast Water Region, the 2004 *Integrated List of Waterbodies* currently identifies 5 segments as impaired for fecal coliform.

A TMDL represents the assimilative or carrying capacity of a waterbody, taking into consideration point and nonpoint sources of pollutants of concern, natural background and surface water withdrawals. A TMDL quantifies the amount of a pollutant a water body can assimilate without violating a state's water quality standards and allocates that load capacity to known point and nonpoint sources in the form of Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) for point sources, Load Allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources, and a margin of safety (MOS).

Recent EPA guidance (Sutfin, 2002) describes the statutory and regulatory requirements for approvable TMDLs, as well as additional information generally needed for EPA to determine if a submitted TMDL fulfills the legal requirements for approval under Section 303(d) and EPA regulations. The Department believes that the TMDLs in this report address the following items in the May 20, 2002 guideline document:

1. Identification of waterbody(ies), pollutant of concern, pollutant sources and priority ranking.
2. Description of applicable water quality standards and numeric water quality target(s).
3. Loading capacity – linking water quality and pollutant sources.
4. Load allocations.
5. Waste load allocations.
6. Margin of safety.
7. Seasonal variation.
8. Reasonable assurances.
9. Monitoring plan to track TMDL effectiveness.
10. Implementation (USEPA is not required to and does not approve TMDL implementation plans).
11. Public Participation.

This report establishes 2 TMDLs that address fecal coliform impairment in waterbodies identified by Table 2. These TMDLs include management approaches to reduce loadings of fecal coliform from various sources in order to attain applicable surface water quality standards for fecal coliform. With respect to the fecal coliform impairment, the waterbodies will be moved to Sublist 4 following approval of the TMDLs by USEPA. Both impaired segments were assigned a High priority ranking in the 2004 *Integrated List of Waterbodies* Sublist 5 and are not listed for any other impairments.

Impairments 3-5 in Table 1 are not addressed in this report. Impaired segment 3 includes CSO 001 - Meadowbrook in Newark in the delineated watershed. CSO 001-Meadowbrook is not considered to be active; however, interconnection to the outfall still exists; discharges to the Second River occur only during extremely high flow periods. Newark is planning to eliminate this outfall, since it has not been used for more than three years, with a project anticipated to receive funding in State fiscal year 2006. Impairments 4 and 5 in Table 1 are not addressed in this report due to their immediate proximity to lake discharges. The monitoring data collected at these locations does not accurately represent water quality for the Sublist 5 stream segments. These impairments will be addressed through a methodology appropriate for lakes at a future date.

3.0 Pollutant of Concern and Area of Interest

The pollutant of concern for these TMDLs is pathogens, the presence of which is indicated by elevated concentrations of fecal coliform bacteria. Fecal coliform concentrations were found to exceed New Jersey’s SWQS, published at N.J.A.C. 7-9B et seq., for the segments in the Northeast Water Region identified in Table 2.

Table 2 Waterbodies listed for fecal coliform impairment in the Northeast Water Region for which TMDLs are required.

TMDL Number	WMA	Station Name/Waterbody	Site ID	County(s)	River Miles
1	3	Pompton River Trib at Ryerson Rd	01388720	Morris	17.9

TMDL Number	WMA	Station Name/Waterbody	Site ID	County(s)	River Miles
2	6	Passaic River at Tempewick Rd near Mendham	01378660	Morris & Somerset	4.0
Total River Miles:					21.9

Applicable Water Quality Standards

As stated in N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.14(c) of the New Jersey SWQS, the following are the criteria for freshwater fecal coliform:

“Fecal coliform levels shall not exceed a geometric average of 200 CFU/100 ml nor should more than 10 percent of the total samples taken during any 30-day period exceed 400 CFU/100 ml in FW2 waters”.

The waterbodies covered under these TMDLs have a FW2 classification (NJAC 7:9B-1.12). The designated uses, i.e. surface water uses, both existing and potential, that have been established by the Department for waters of the State, for all of the waterbodies in the Northeast Water Region is as stated below:

In all FW2 waters, the designated uses are:

1. Maintenance, migration and propagation of the natural and established aquatic biota;
2. Primary and secondary contact recreation;
3. Industrial and agricultural water supply;
4. Public potable water supply after conventional filtration treatment (a series of processes including filtration, flocculation, coagulation and sedimentation, resulting in substantial particulate removal but no consistent removal of chemical constituents) and disinfection; and
5. Any other reasonable uses.

Description of the Study Area

These 2 TMDLs will address 21.9 river miles within the Northeast Water Region. Based on the detailed county hydrography stream coverage, 31.2 stream miles are directly affected by the 2 TMDLs due to the fact that the implementation plans cover entire watersheds; not just impaired waterbody segments.

Watershed Management Area 3

Watershed Management Area 3 (WMA 3) includes watersheds that receive water from the Highlands portion of New Jersey. The Pequannock, Wanaque and Ramapo Rivers all flow into the Pompton River. The Pompton River is, in turn, a major tributary to the Upper Passaic River. WMA 3 contains some of the State's major water supply reservoir systems including the Wanaque Reservoir, the largest surface water reservoir in New Jersey. There are four watersheds in WMA 3: Pompton, Ramapo, Pequannock and Wanaque River Watersheds.

WMA 3 lies mostly in Passaic County but also includes parts of Bergen, Morris, and Sussex Counties.

The Pequannock River Watershed is 30 miles long and has a drainage area of 90 square miles. The headwaters are in Sussex County and the Pequannock River flows east, delineating the Morris/Passaic County boundary line. The Pequannock River joins the Wanaque River and flows to the Pompton River in Wayne Township. Some of the major impoundments within this watershed are Kikeout Reservoir, Lake Kinnelon Reservoir, Clinton Reservoir, Canistear Reservoir, Oak Ridge Reservoir, and Echo Lake Reservoir. The great majority of the land within this watershed is forested and protected for water supply purposes and parklands.

The Ramapo River and Pompton River Watersheds comprise a drainage area of about 160 square miles; 110 square miles of which are in New York State. The Ramapo River flows from New York into Bergen County and enters the Pequannock River to form the Pompton River in Wayne Township. The Ramapo River is 15 miles long on the New Jersey side. The Pompton River, a tributary to the Passaic River, is 7 miles long. Some of the major impoundments within this watershed include Point View Reservoir #1, Pompton Lakes, and Pines Lake. Over one-half of this watershed is undeveloped; however, new development is extensive in many areas.

The Wanaque River Watershed has a total drainage of 108 square miles. The headwaters of the river lie within New York State as a minor tributary to Greenwood Lake (located half in New Jersey and half in New York). The Wanaque River joins up with the Pequannock River in Riverdale Township. The Wanaque River is 27 miles in length. Some of the major impoundments and lakes within this watershed area the Wanaque Reservoir, Monksville Reservoir, Greenwood Lake, Arcadia Lake and Lake Inez. Most of the land in this watershed is undeveloped, consisting of vacant lands, reservoirs, parks and farms.

Land use, given in acres, for the impaired segment is identified in Table 3. The spatial extent of the impaired segment is depicted in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1 Spatial of the Sublist 5 segment for which a TMDL is being developed in WMA 3

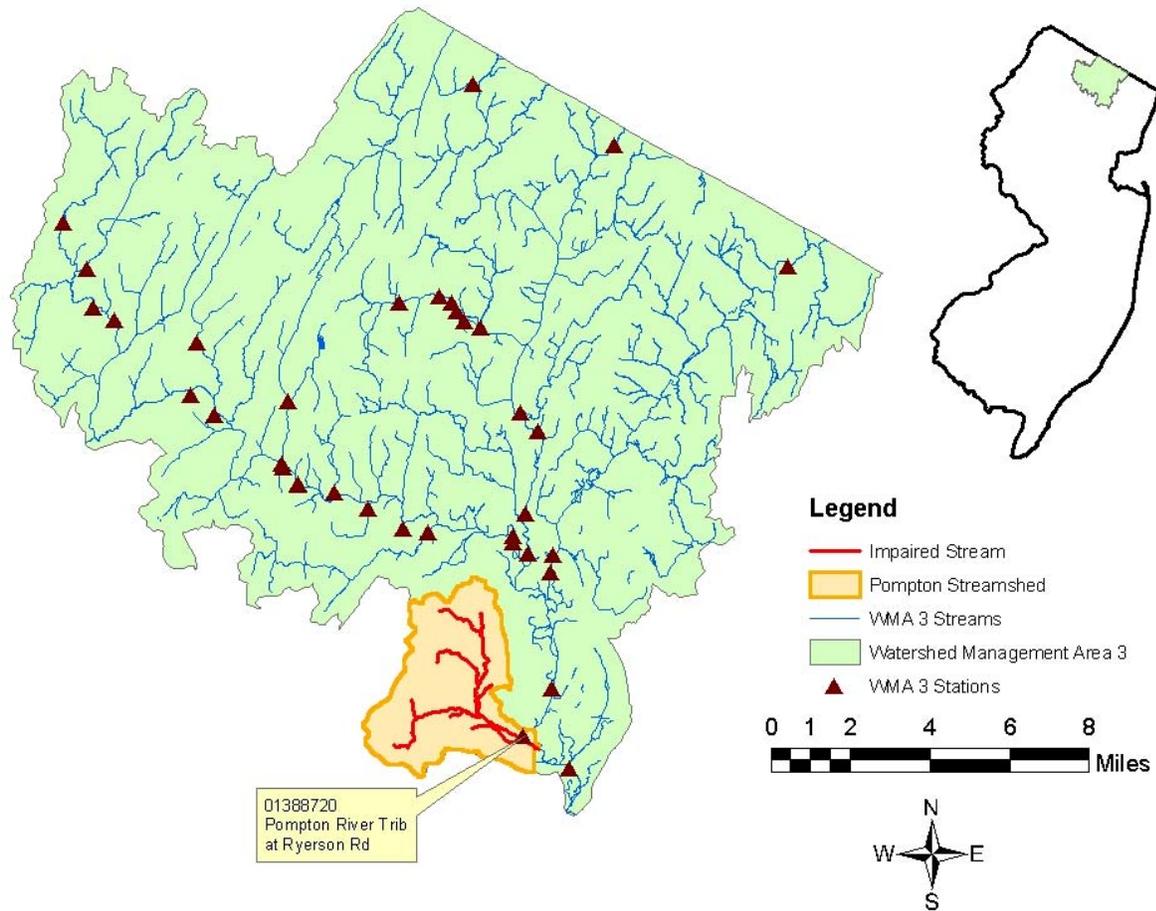


Table 3 River miles, Watershed size, and Anderson Land Use classification for the Sublist 5 segment, listed for fecal coliform, in WMA 3

	Segment ID 1388720
Sublist 5 impaired river miles	17.9 miles
Total river miles within watershed and included in the implementation plan	22.8 miles
Watershed size	8107 acres
<u>Landuse/Landcover</u>	
Agriculture	2.3%
Barren Land	0.7%
Forest	31.8%
Urban	41.5%
Water	0.6%
Wetlands	23.0%

Watershed Management Area 6

Watershed Management Area 6 (WMA 6) represents the area drained by waters from the upper reaches of the Passaic River Basin including the Passaic River from its headwaters in Morris County to the confluence of the Pompton River. WMA 6 is characterized by extensive suburban development and reliance upon ground water sources for water supply. WMA 6 lies in portions of Morris, Somerset, Sussex and Essex counties and includes the Upper and Middle Passaic River, Whippany River and Rockaway River Watersheds.

The Upper Passaic River Watershed is approximately 50 miles long and consists of a drainage area approximately 200 square miles in portions of Somerset, Morris, and Essex Counties. This section of the Passaic River is a significant source of drinking water for much of northeastern New Jersey. Major tributaries to the Upper Passaic River include the Dead River, Rockaway River, Whippany River, and Black Brook. The Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge is located within the Upper Passaic River Watershed. Approximately one-half of this watershed is undeveloped or vacant, with the remainder primarily residential and commercial; however, this watershed is facing significant development in the vacant areas. This watershed is subject to frequent flooding.

The Middle Passaic River Watershed includes Great Piece Meadows and Deepavaal Brook. The Great Piece Meadows is a freshwater wetland with a drainage area of approximately 12 square miles and is prone to flooding.

The Rockaway River Watershed has a drainage area of approximately 133 square miles and is approximately 37 miles long. The Rockaway River flows east to its confluence with the Whippany River at Pine Brook. Major tributaries include Stone Brook, Mill Brook, Beaver Brook, and Den Brook. The land use patterns in this area are complex and include vacant areas, parklands, residential development and industrial/commercial uses.

The Whippany River Watershed drains approximately 69 square miles and is located entirely within Morris County. The river is approximately 18 miles long and flows to the Passaic River. Two major tributaries are Black Brook and Troy Brook. The population is centered in Morristown, Parsippany-Troy Hills, Hanover Township and East Hanover Township.

Land use, given in acres, for the impaired segment is identified in Table 5. The spatial extent of the impaired segment is depicted in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2 Spatial of the Sublist 5 segment for which a TMDL is being developed in WMA 6

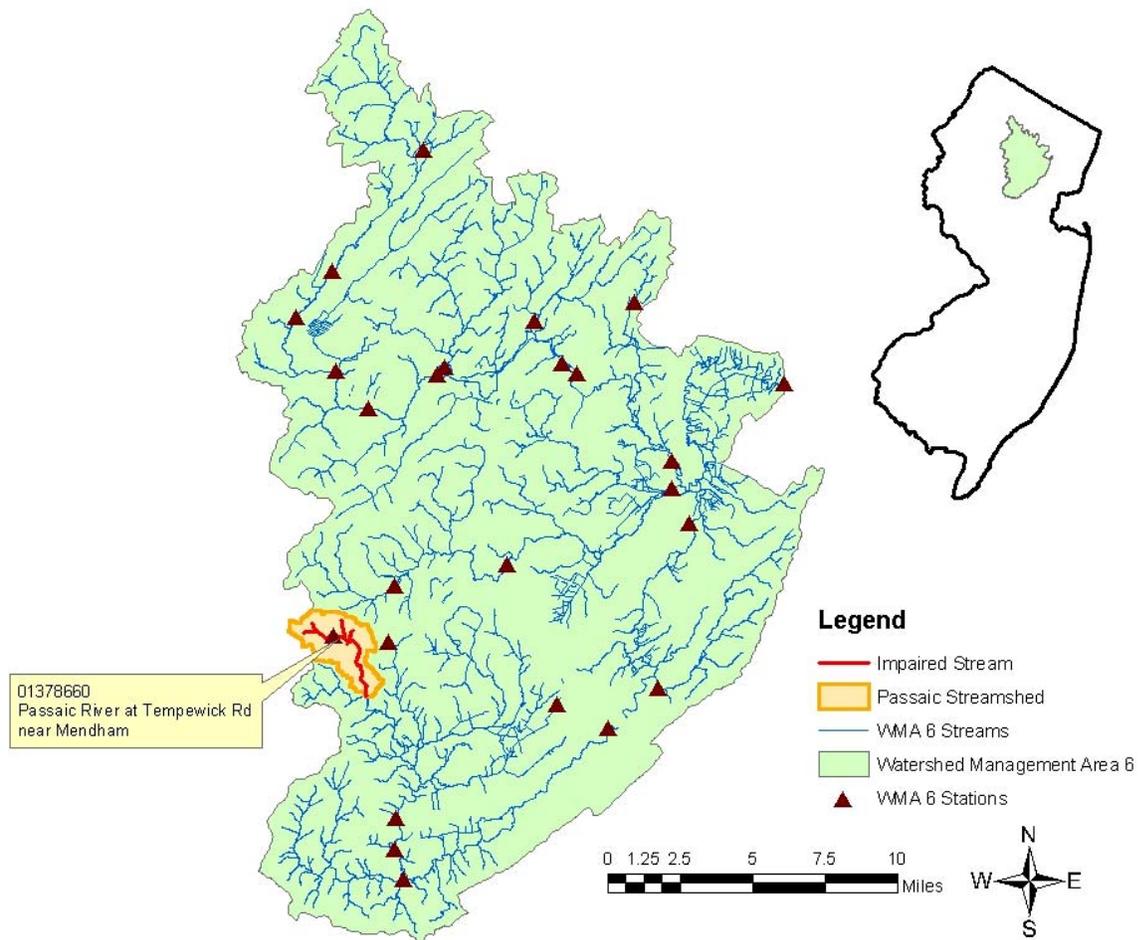


Table 4 River miles, Watershed size, and Anderson Land Use classification for the Sublist 5 segment, listed for fecal coliform, in WMA 6

	Segment ID 1378660
Sublist 5 impaired river miles	4.0 miles
Total river miles within watershed and included in the implementation plan	8.4 miles
Watershed size	3148 acres
<u>Landuse/Landcover</u>	
Agriculture	6.8%
Barren Land	0.4%
Forest	49.0%
Urban	36.9%
Water	0.7%
Wetlands	6.2%

Data Sources

The Department's Geographic Information System (GIS) was used extensively to describe characteristics of the northeast region. The following is general information regarding the data used to describe the watershed management areas:

- Land use/Land cover was taken from: "NJDEP 1995/97 Land use/Land cover Update for New Jersey (by WMA)", published 12/01/2000 by the NJDEP, Office of Information Resources Management (OIRM), Bureau of Geographic Information and Analysis (BGIA), and delineated by watershed management area.
- "NJDEP 2004 Integrated Report Results for Non-Tidal Rivers", published 6/2004 by NJDEP, Watershed Assessment Group (WAT). Online at:

http://www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/digidownload/images/ir2004/ir_river_conventionals2004.gif

- Detailed stream coverage of New Jersey: Published 11/01/1998 by the NJDEP, Office of Information Resources Management (OIRM), Bureau of Geographic Information and Analysis (BGIA). "NJDEP Streams of New Jersey (1:24000)." Online at:

<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/strmshp.html>

- NJDEP 14 Digit Hydrologic Unit Code delineations for New Jersey (DEPHUC14), published 4/5/2000 by Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), New Jersey Geological Survey (NJGS). Online at:

<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/digidownload/zips/statewide/dephuc14.zip>

- NJDEP Digital Elevation Grid for New Jersey (10 meter) published 10/01/2004 by NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Office of Information Resources Management (OIRM), Bureau of Geographic Information Systems (BGIS). Online at:

<http://www.nj.gov/dep/gis/wmalattice.html>

- "NJPDES Surface Water Discharges in New Jersey, (1:12,000)", published 09/12/2002 by NJDEP, Environmental Regulation (ER), Division of Water Quality (DWQ), Bureau of Point Source Permitting - Region 1 (PSP-R1). Online at:

<http://depnet/gis/digidownload/images/statewide/njpdesswd.gif>

- "NJDEP 2004 Integrated Report Stations on Non-Tidal Rivers (Conventionals and Toxics)", published 6/2004 by NJDEP, Water Assessment Team (WAT). Online at:

http://www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/digidownload/images/ir2004/ir_stations_river2004.gif

- "NJDEP Head of Tide Points for Watercourses of New Jersey", published 1986 by NJDEP, Office of Environmental Analysis (OEA), Coast Survey Ltd. (CTD). Online at:

<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/digidownload/zips/statewide/hot.zip>

- “NJDEP Surface Water Quality Standards of New Jersey”, published 11/2003 by NJDEP (updated 2004), Division of Landuse Management, Bureau of Freshwater & Biological Monitoring. Online at:
<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/digidownload/zips/statewide/swqs.zip>
- “Hydrological Features of New Jersey Feature Map Service, New Jersey State Plane NAD83”, published 2005 by New Jersey Office of Information Technology (NJOIT), Office of Geographic Information Systems (OGIS). Online at: [Live Data and Maps \(ArcIMS Feature Service\) - Server=http://njgin.state.nj.us; Service=NJ_Hydrology_FS; ServiceType=feature](http://njgin.state.nj.us: Service=NJ_Hydrology_FS; ServiceType=feature)
- “Municipal, County and State Boundaries of New Jersey Feature Map Service, New Jersey State Plane NAD83”, published 2004 by New Jersey Office of Information Technology (NJOIT), Office of Geographic Information Systems (OGIS). Online at: [Live Data and Maps \(ArcIMS Feature Service\) - Server=http://njgin.state.nj.us; Service=NJ_GovtBounds_FS; ServiceType=feature](http://njgin.state.nj.us: Service=NJ_GovtBounds_FS; ServiceType=feature)
- “NJDEP Shellfish Classification 2004 for New Jersey”, published 6/2003 by NJDEP, Bureau of Marine Water Monitoring. Online at:
<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/digidownload/zips/statewide/sfc2004.zip>
- “Water Quality Management Areas”, created 3/2002 by NJDEP, Water Assessment Team (WAT). Unpublished.
- “Dams in New Jersey”, created 6/2003 by NJDEP, Division of Watershed Management (DWM). Unpublished.
- New Jersey Environmental Management System (NJEMS)

4.0 Source Assessment

In order to evaluate and characterize fecal coliform loadings in the waterbodies of interest in these TMDLs, and thus propose proper management responses, source assessments are warranted. Source assessments include identifying the types of sources and their relative contributions to fecal coliform loadings, in both time and space variables.

Assessment of Point Sources other than Stormwater

There are no point sources, other than stormwater, that discharge to the impaired segments for which TMDLs are being established and there is only one point source, other than stormwater, that discharges to the impaired segments identified in this document, see Appendix 1.

Assessment of Nonpoint and Stormwater Point Sources

Nonpoint and stormwater point sources include runoff from various land uses that transport fecal coliform from sources such as geese, farms, and domestic pets to the receiving water.

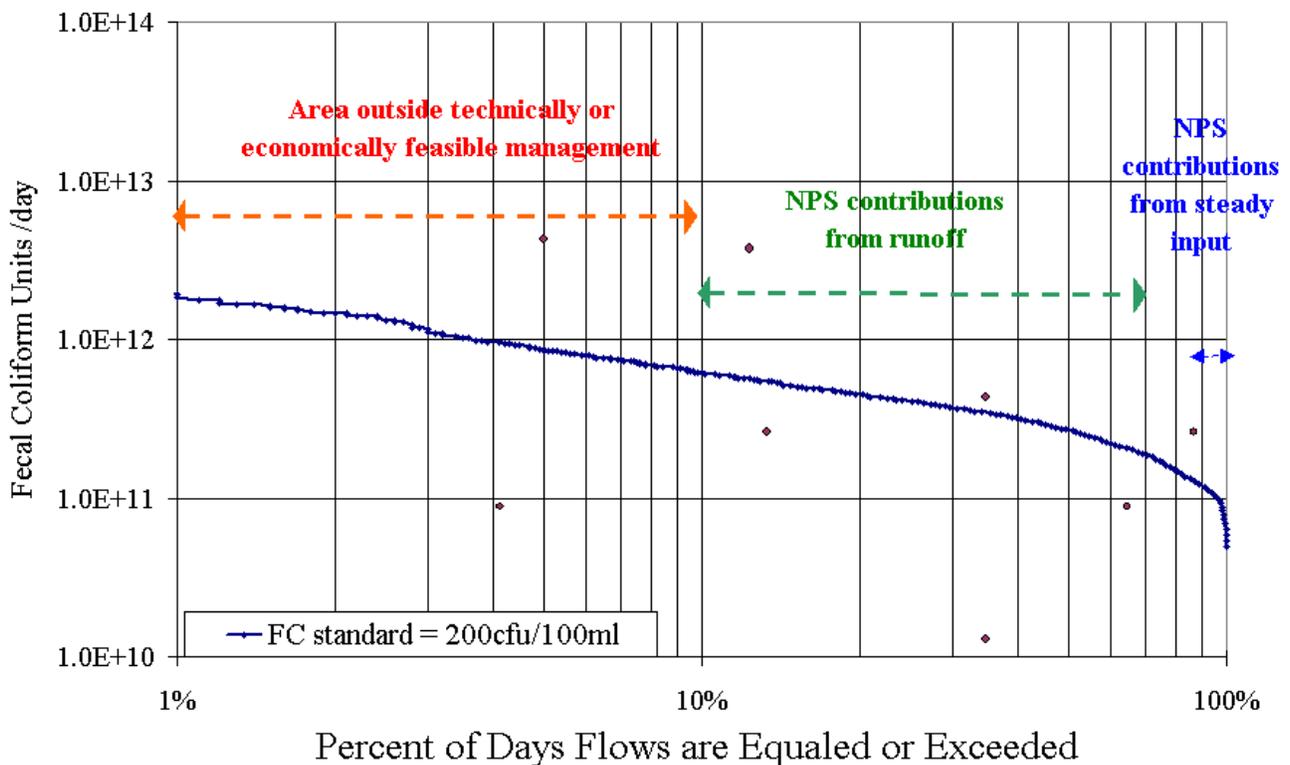
Nonpoint sources also include inputs that do not depend on precipitation events such as failing sewage conveyance systems, and failing or inappropriately located septic systems. Stormwater point sources are distinguished from nonpoint sources that derive from stormwater in that they are regulated under the NJPDES program.

Load Duration Assessment

When streamflow gauge information is available, a load duration curve (LDC) is useful in identifying and differentiating between storm-driven and steady-input sources. As an example, Figure 4 represents a LDC using the 200 CFU/100 ml criterion.

Figure 3 Example Load Duration Curve (LDC)

Load Duration Curve



The load duration curve method is based on comparison of the frequency of a given flow event with its associated water quality load. A LDC can be developed using the following steps:

1. Plot the Flow Duration Curve, Flow vs. % of days flow exceeded.
2. Translate the flow-duration curve into a LDC by multiplying the water quality standard, the flow and a conversion factor, the result of this multiplication is the maximum allowable load associated with each flow
3. Graph the LDC, maximum allowable load vs. percent of time flow is equaled or exceeded

4. Water quality samples are converted to loads (sample water quality data multiplied by daily flow on the date of sample).
5. Plot the measured loads on the LDC.

Values that plot below the LDC represent samples below the concentration threshold whereas values that plot above represent samples that exceed the concentration threshold. Loads that plot above the curve and in the region between 85 and 100 percent of days in which flow is exceeded indicate a steady-input source contribution. Loads that plot in the region between 10 and 70 percent suggest the presence of storm-driven source contributions. A combination of both storm-driven and steady-input sources occurs in the transition zone between 70 and 85 percent. Loads that plot above 99 percent or below 10 percent represent values occurring during either extreme low or high flows conditions and are thus considered to be outside the region of technically and economically feasible management. In this report, LDCs are used only for informing TMDL implementation and not in calculating TMDLs.

5.0 Water Quality Analysis

Relating pathogen sources to in-stream concentrations is distinguished from quantifying that relationship for other pollutants given the inherent variability in population size and dependence not only on physical factors such as temperature and soil characteristics, but also on less predictable factors such as re-growth media. Since fecal coliform loads and concentrations can vary many orders of magnitude over short distances and over time at a single location, dynamic model calibrations can be very difficult to calibrate. Options available to control nonpoint sources of fecal coliform typically include measures such as goose management strategies, pet waste management ordinances, and septic system maintenance. However, the effectiveness of these control measures is not easily measured. Given these considerations, detailed water quality modeling may not provide adequate insight or guidance toward the development of implementation plans for fecal coliform reductions.

As described in EPA guidance, a TMDL identifies the loading capacity of a waterbody for a particular pollutant. EPA regulations define loading capacity as the greatest amount of loading that a waterbody can receive without violating water quality standards (40 C.F.R. 130.2). The loadings are required to be expressed as either mass-per-time, toxicity, or other appropriate measures (40 C.F.R. 130.2(i)). For these TMDLs, the load capacity is expressed as a concentration set to meet the state water quality standard. For bacteria, it is appropriate and justifiable to express the components of a TMDL as percent reduction based on concentration. The rationale for this approach is that:

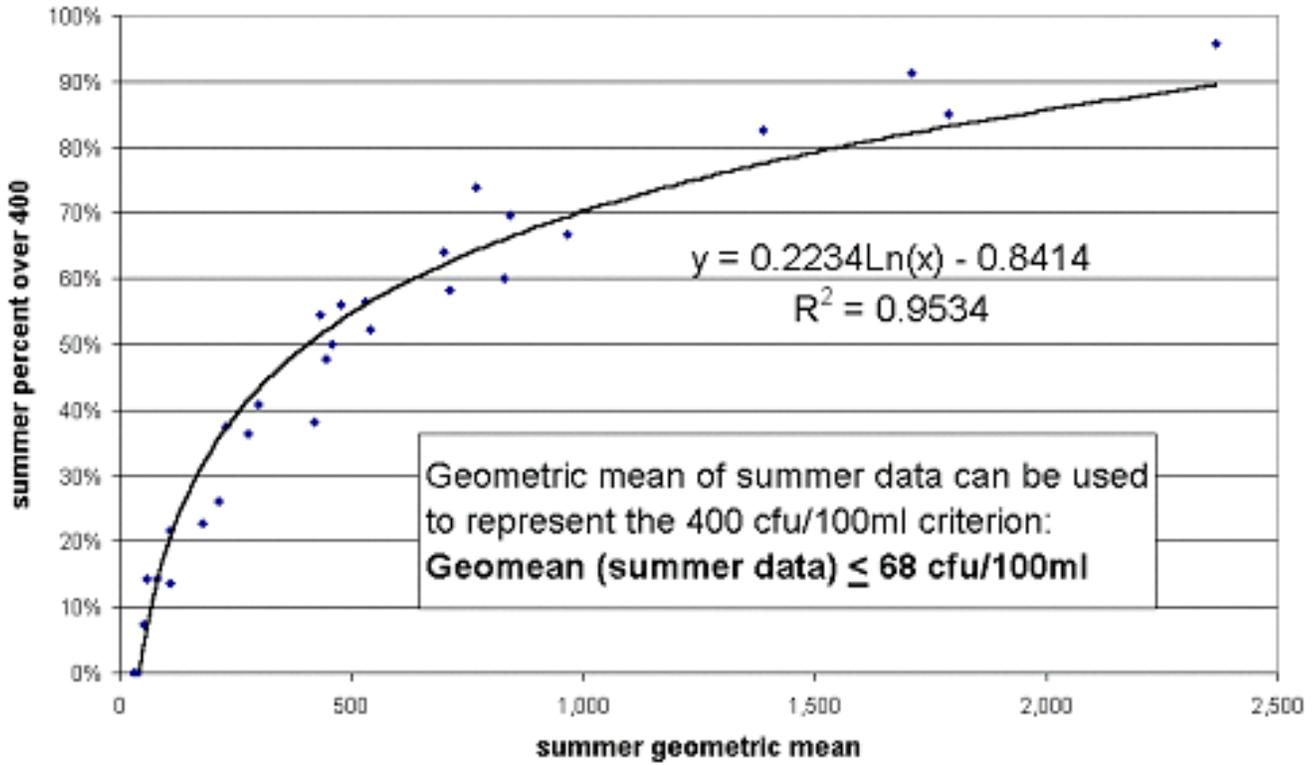
- expressing a bacteria TMDL in terms of concentration provides a direct link between existing water quality and the numeric target;
- using concentration in a bacteria TMDL is more relevant and consistent with the water quality standards, which apply for a range of flow and environmental conditions; and
- follow-up monitoring will compare concentrations to water quality standards.

Given the two criteria of 200 CFU/100 ml and 400 CFU/100 ml in FW2 waters, computations were necessary for both criteria and resulted in two percent reduction values. The higher percent reduction value was applied in the TMDL so that both the 200 CFU/100 ml and 400 CFU/100 ml criteria were satisfied.

To satisfy the 200 CFU/100ml criteria, the geometric mean of all available data between water years 1994-2002 was compared to an adjusted target concentration. The adjusted target accounts for an explicit margin of safety and is equal to 200 minus the margin of safety. A calculation incorporating all available data is generally conservative since most samples are taken during the summer when fecal coliform is generally higher. A geometric mean of summer data was used to develop a percent reduction to satisfy the 400 CFU/100 ml criteria. A summer geometric mean can be used to represent the 400 criteria by regressing the percent over 400 CFU/100 ml against the geometric mean (Figure 4). Thus, each data point on Figure 4 represents all the data from one individual monitoring station. Sites with 20 or more summer data points were used to develop this regression, in order to make use of more significant values for percent exceedance. The resulting regression has an r-squared value of 0.9534. Solving for X when Y is equal to 10% yields a geometric mean threshold of 68 CFU/100ml. This means that, using summer data, a geometric mean of 68 can be used to represent the 400 CFU/100ml criterion. Since the geometric mean is a more reliable statistic than percentile when limited data are available, 68 CFU/100ml was used to represent the 400 CFU/100ml criterion for all sites. The inclusion of all data from summer months (May through September) to compare with the 30-day criterion is justified because summer represents the critical period when primary and secondary contact with water bodies is most prevalent. A more detailed justification for using summer data can be found in the discussion of seasonal variation and critical conditions.

Figure 4 Percent of summer values over 400 CFU/100ml as a function of summer geometric mean values

Percent of Summer Values over 400 CFU/100ml vs. Summer Geometric Mean



$$y = 0.2234\ln(x) - 0.8414$$

$$R^2 = 0.9534$$

Geometric mean, and summer geometric mean, and percent reductions were determined at each location for both criteria using Equations 2 through 4. To satisfy the 200 CFU/100ml criteria, equations 2 and 3 were applied. Equations 2 and 4 were used in satisfying the 400 CFU/100ml criteria.

$$\text{Geometric Mean for 200CFU criteria} = \sqrt[n]{y_1 y_2 y_3 y_4 \dots y_n} \quad \text{Equation 2}$$

where:

y = sample measurement

n = total number of samples

$$200 \text{ CFU criteria Percent Reduction} = \frac{(\text{Geometric mean} - (200 - e))}{\text{Geometric mean}} \times 100 \% \quad \text{Equation 3}$$

$$400 \text{ CFU criteria Percent Reduction} = \frac{(\text{Summer Geometric mean} - (68 - e))}{\text{Summer Geometric mean}} \times 100 \% \quad \text{Equation 4}$$

where:

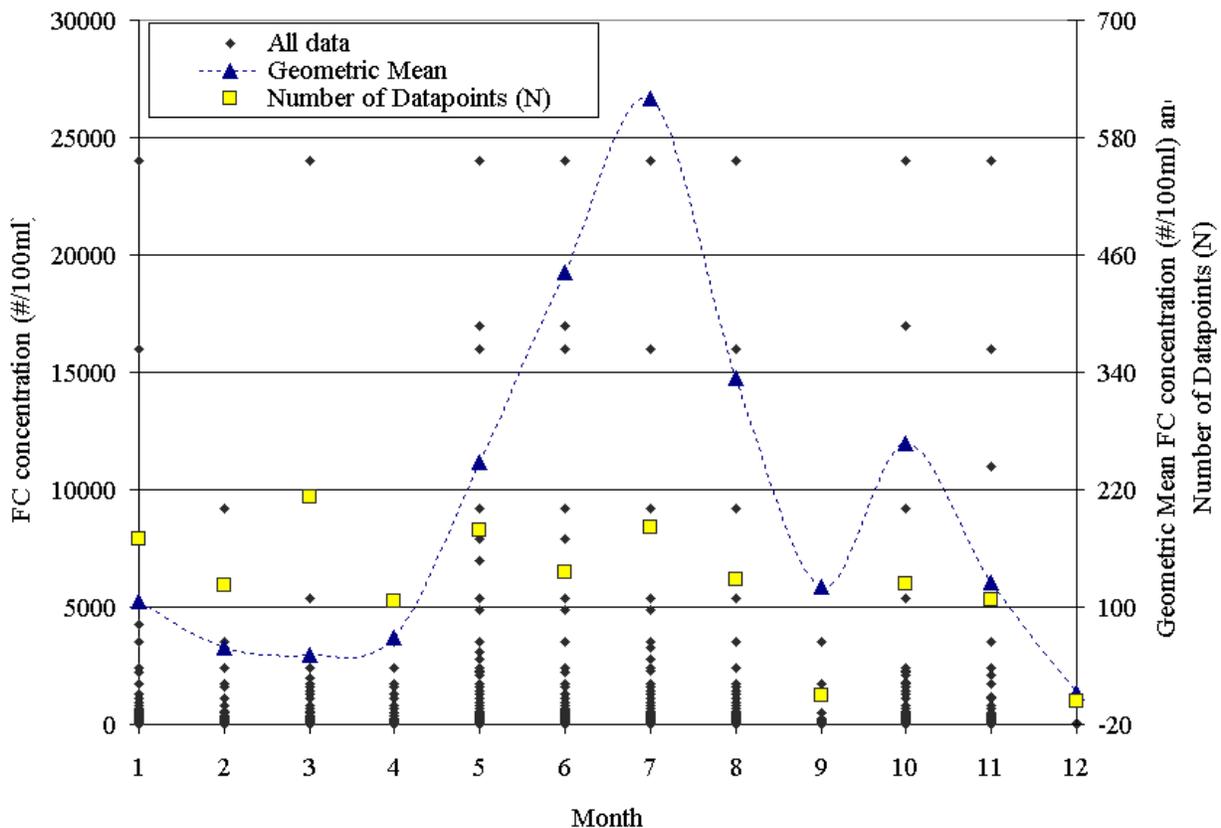
e = (margin of safety)

This percent reduction can be applied to nonpoint and stormwater sources as a whole or be apportioned to categories of nonpoint and stormwater sources within the study area. The extent to which nonpoint and stormwater sources have been identified and the process by which they will become identified will vary by study area based on data availability, watershed size and complexity, and pollutant sources.

Seasonal Variation/Critical Conditions

These TMDLs will attain applicable surface water quality standards year round. The approach outlined in this document is conservative given that in most cases fecal coliform data were collected during the summer months, a time when in-stream concentrations are typically the highest. This relationship is evidenced when calculating, on a monthly basis, the geometric mean of fecal coliform data collected statewide. Statewide fecal coliform geometric means during water years 1994-1997 were compared on a monthly basis and are shown in Figure 5. The 1994-1997 period was chosen for this analysis so that the significance of the number of individual data points for any given month was minimized. During the 1994-1997 period year-round sampling for fecal coliform was conducted by sampling four times throughout the year. Following 1997, the fecal coliform sampling protocol was changed to five samples during a 30-day period in the summer months. As evident in Figure 5, higher monthly geometric means are observed between May and September with the highest values occurring during mid-summer. This relationship is also evident when using the entire 1994-2002 dataset or datasets from individual water years. Given this relationship, summer is considered the critical period for violating fecal coliform SWQS and, as such, sampling during this period is considered adequate for meeting year round protections and designated uses.

Figure 5 Statewide monthly fecal coliform geometric means during water years 1994-1997 using USGS/NJDEP data.



Margin of Safety

A Margin of Safety (MOS) is provided to account for “lack of knowledge concerning the relationship between effluent limitations and water quality” (40 CFR 130.7(c)). For these TMDLs calculations, both an implicit and explicit Margin of Safety (MOS) are incorporated. Implicitly, a MOS is inherent in the estimates of current pollutant loadings, the targeted water quality goals (New Jersey’s SWQS) and the allocations of loading. This was accomplished by taking conservative assumptions throughout the TMDL evaluation and development. Examples of some of the conservative assumptions include treating fecal coliform as a conservative substance, applying the fecal coliform criteria to stormwater sources, and applying the fecal coliform criteria to the stream during all weather conditions. Fecal coliform decay in the environment (i.e. outside the fecal tract) relatively rapidly, yet this analysis assumes a linear relationship between fecal load and in-stream concentration.

An explicit MOS is provided by incorporating a confidence level multiplier associated with log-normal distributions in the calculation of the load reduction for both the 200 and 400 standards. Using this method, the 200 and 400 targets are reduced based on the number of data points and the variability within each data set. For these TMDLs, a confidence level of 90% was used in calculating the MOS. As a result, and as identified in Appendix 2, the target

value will be different for each stream segment or grouped segments. The explicit margin of safety is calculated using the following steps:

- 1- FC data (x) will transformed to Log form data (y),
- 2- the mean of the Log- transformed data (y) is determined, \bar{y}
- 3- Determine the standard deviation of the Log-transformed data, S_y using the following equation:

$$S_y = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_i (y_i - \bar{y})^2}{N-1}}$$

- 4- Determine the Geometric mean of the FC data (GM)
- 5- Determine the standard deviation of the mean (standard error of the mean), $s_{\bar{y}}$, using the following equation:

$$s_{\bar{y}} = \frac{S_y}{\sqrt{N}}$$

- 6- For the 200 standard (x_{standard}), $y_{\text{standard}} = \text{Log}(200) = 2.301$, thus for a confidence level of 90%, the target value will be the lower confidence limit ($n = -1.64$), $y_{\text{target}} = y_{\text{std}} - n \cdot s_{\bar{y}}$, for example, the 200 criteria: $y_{\text{target}} = 2.301 - n \cdot s_{\bar{y}}$
- 7- The target value for x, $x_{\text{target}} = 10^{y_{\text{target}}}$
- 8- The margin of safety (e) therefore will be $e = x_{\text{standard}} - x_{\text{target}}$
- 9- Finally, the load reduction = $\frac{GM - x_{\text{target}}}{GM} \cdot 100\%$, for example the 200 criteria will be defined as: $\frac{(GM - (200 - e))}{GM} \cdot 100\%$

The 400 criteria would be defined as: $\frac{(GM - (68 - e))}{GM} \cdot 100\%$

6.0 TMDL Calculations

Because these TMDLs are calculated based on ambient water quality data, the allocations are provided in terms of percent reductions. In the same way, the loading capacity of each stream is expressed as a function of the current load:

$$LC = (1 - PR) \times L_o, \text{ where}$$

- LC = loading capacity for a particular stream;
- PR = percent reduction as specified in Table 6;
- L_o = current load.

Wasteload Allocations and Load Allocations

There are no wastewater discharges in the segments for which TMDLs are being established. WLAs are established for NJPDES-regulated stormwater, while LAs are established for all stormwater sources that are not subject to NJPDES regulation, and for all nonpoint sources.

Both WLAs and LAs are expressed as percentage reductions for particular stream segments. Stormwater point sources receiving a WLA are distinguished from areas receiving a LA on the basis of land use.

This distribution of loading capacity between WLAs and LAs is consistent with recent EPA guidance that clarifies existing regulatory requirements for establishing WLAs for stormwater discharges (Wayland, November 2002). Stormwater discharges are captured within the runoff sources quantified according to land use, as described previously. Distinguishing between regulated and unregulated stormwater is necessary in order to express WLAs and LAs numerically; however, “EPA recognizes that these allocations might be fairly rudimentary because of data limitations and variability within the system” (Wayland, November 2002, p.1). Therefore allocations are established according to source categories as shown in Table 5. This demarcation between WLAs and LAs based on land use source categories is not perfect, but it represents the best estimate defined as narrowly as data allow. The Department acknowledges that there may be stormwater sources in the residential, commercial, industrial and mixed urban runoff source categories that are not NJPDES-regulated. Nothing in these TMDLs shall be construed to require the Department to regulate a stormwater source under NJPDES that would not already be regulated as such, nor shall anything in these TMDLs be construed to prevent the Department from regulating a stormwater source under NJPDES.

Table 5 Distribution of WLAs and LAs among source categories

Source category	TMDL allocation
Nonpoint and Stormwater Sources	
medium / high density residential	WLA
low density / rural residential	WLA
commercial	WLA
industrial	WLA
Mixed urban / other urban	WLA
agricultural	LA
forest, wetland, water	LA
barren land	LA

Table 6 identifies the required percent reduction necessary for each stream segment to meet the fecal coliform SWQS. The reductions reported in these tables include a margin of safety factor and represent the higher percent reduction (more stringent) required of the two criteria. Reductions that are required under each criteria are located in Appendix 2. In all cases, the 400 CFU/100ml criteria was the more stringent of the two criteria, thus values reported in Table 6 were equal to the percent required to meet the 400 CFU/100ml criteria.

Table 6 TMDLs for fecal coliform-impaired stream segments in the Northeast Water Region as identified in Sublist 5 of the 2004 Integrated List of Waterbodies. The reductions reported in this table represent the higher, or more stringent, percent reduction required of the two fecal coliform criteria.

TMDL Number	WMA	303(d) Category 5 Segments	Water Quality Stations	Station Names/ Waterbody	Wasteload Allocation/Load Allocation (LA) and Margin of Safety (MOS)				
					Summer N	Summer geometric mean CFU/100ml	MOS as a percentage of the target concentration	Percent reduction without MOS	Percent reduction with MOS
1	3	1388720	1388720	Pompton River Trib at Ryerson Rd	15	1287	33%	95%	96%
2	6	1378660	1378660	Passaic River at Tempewick Rd near Mendham	10	590	33%	88%	92%

¹ MOS as a percent of target is equal to: $\frac{e}{200 \text{ CFU}/100\text{ml}}$ or $\frac{e}{68 \text{ CFU}/100\text{ml}}$ where "e" is defined as the term from Section 5.0

Reserve Capacity

Reserve capacity is an optional means of reserving a portion of the loading capacity to allow for future growth. Reserve capacities are not included at this time. The loading capacity of each stream is expressed as a function of the current load, and both WLAs and LAs are expressed as percentage reductions for particular stream segments. Therefore, the percent reductions from current levels must be attained in consideration of any new sources that may accompany future development.

7.0 Follow-up Monitoring

In association with the Water Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey, the Department has cooperatively operated the Ambient Stream Monitoring Network (ASMN) in New Jersey since the 1970s. The ASMN currently includes approximately 115 stations that are routinely monitored on a quarterly basis. Bacteria monitoring, as part of the ASMN network, is conducted five times during a consecutive 30-day summer period each year. The

data from this network has been used to assess the quality of freshwater streams and percent load reductions. The ASMN will remain the principal source of fecal coliform monitoring to determine the effectiveness of implementing these TMDLs.

8.0 Implementation Plan

Management measures are “economically achievable measures for the control of the addition of pollutants from existing and new categories and classes of nonpoint and stormwater sources of pollution, which reflect the greatest degree of pollutant reduction achievable through the application of the best available nonpoint and stormwater source pollution control practices, technologies, processes, siting criteria, operating methods, or other alternatives” (USEPA, 1993).

Development of effective management measures depends on accurate source assessment. Fecal coliform is contributed to the environment from a number of categories of sources including human, domestic or captive animals, agricultural practices, and wildlife. Fecal coliform from these sources can reach waterbodies directly, through overland runoff, or through sewage or stormwater conveyance facilities. Each potential source will respond to one or more management strategies designed to eliminate or reduce that source of fecal coliform. Each management strategy has one or more entities that can take lead responsibility to effect the strategy. Various funding sources are available to assist in accomplishing the management strategies. The Department will address the sources of impairment through systematic source track-down, matching strategies with sources, selecting responsible entities and aligning available resources to effect implementation.

For example, the stormwater discharged to the impaired segments through “small municipal separate storm sewer systems” (MS4s) are regulated under the Department’s Phase II Municipal Stormwater Regulation Program. Under those rules and associated general permits, many municipalities (and various county, State, and other agencies) in the Northeast Region are required to implement various control measures that should substantially reduce bacteria loadings, including measures to eliminate “illicit connections” of domestic sewage and other waste to MS4s, adopt and enforce a pet waste ordinance, prohibit feeding of unconfined wildlife on public property, clean catch basins, perform good housekeeping at maintenance yards, and provide related public education and employee training. These measures are to be phased in over a timeframe specified in the Department’s Phase II permitting program. The Department will use its Water Quality Management Planning program to expedite implementation of these measures where amendments to areawide Water Quality Management Plans are established.

Sewage conveyance facilities are potential sources of fecal coliform in that equipment failure or operational problems may result in the release of untreated sewage. Once identified, these sources can be eliminated through the appropriate corrective measures undertaken through the Department’s enforcement authority.

Inadequate on-site sewage disposal can also be a source of fecal coliform. Systems that were improperly designed, located or maintained may result in surfacing of effluent and illicit remedies such as connections to storm sewers or streams add human waste directly to waterbodies. Where potential problems with septic systems are identified a track-down study may be warranted. Once these problems have been identified through local health departments by sanitary surveys or other means, alternatives to address the problems can be evaluated and the best solution implemented.

The Department has committed grant funds to assist municipalities in meeting Phase II requirements. In addition, The New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program, which includes New Jersey's State Revolving Fund, provides low interest loans to assist in correction of water quality problems related to stormwater and wastewater management.

Geese are migratory birds that are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and other Federal and State Laws. Resident Canada geese are those birds that do not migrate, but are protected by this and other legislation. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)-Wildlife Services program reports that the 1999 estimated population of non-migratory geese in New Jersey was 83,000. Geese and other pest waterfowl have been identified as one of several primary sources of pathogen loading to impaired water bodies in the Northeast Region. Geese may produce up to 1½ pounds of fecal matter a day.

Because geese are free to move about and commonly graze and rest on large grassy areas associated with schools, parks, golf courses, corporate lawns and cemeteries, solutions are best developed and conducted at the community level through a community-based goose damage management program. USDA's Wildlife Services program recommends that a community prepare a written Canada Goose Damage Management Plan that may include the following actions:

- Initiate a fact-finding and Communication Plan
- Enact and Enforce a No Feeding Ordinance
- Conduct Goose Damage Control Activities such as Habitat Modification
- Review and Update Land Use Policies
- Reduce or Eliminate Goose Reproduction (permit required)
- Hunt Geese to Reinforce Non-lethal Actions (permit required)

Procedures such as handling nests and eggs, capturing and relocating birds, and the hunting of birds require a depredation permit from either the USDA APHIS Wildlife Services or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services. Procedures requiring permits should be a last resort after a community has exhausted the other listed measures. The Department's draft guide *Management of Canada Geese in Suburban Areas, March 2001*, which may be found at www.state.nj.us/dep/watershedmgt under publications, provides extensive guidance on how to modify habitat to serve as a deterrent to geese as well as other prevention techniques such as education through signage and ordinances.

Other wildlife contributions include significant deer populations that have been identified as a potential fecal coliform source in the impaired watersheds. The forested and low-density residential areas that provide deer habitat can be found in close proximity to the impaired stream segments. Deer have been evaluated in fecal coliform TMDLs by other States (e.g. Alabama and South Carolina) and could be a fecal coliform source in New Jersey. The Department also acknowledges the possibility of wildlife utilizing stormsewers as tunnel connections as has been indicated by several studies (George Van Orden, VA TMDL).

Agricultural activities are another example of potential sources of fecal coliform. Possible contributors are direct contributions from livestock permitted to traverse streams and stream corridors, manure management from feeding operations, or use of manure as a soil fertilizer/amendment. Implementation of conservation management plans and best management practices are the best means of controlling agricultural sources of fecal coliform. Several programs are available to assist farmers in the development and implementation of conservation management plans and best management practices. The Natural Resources Conservation Service is the primary source of assistance for landowners in the development of resource management pertaining to soil conservation, water quality improvement, wildlife habitat enhancement, and irrigation water management. The USDA Farm Services Agency performs most of the funding assistance. All agricultural technical assistance is coordinated through the locally led Soil Conservation Districts. The funding programs include:

The Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) is designed to provide technical, financial, and educational assistance to farmers/producers for conservation practices that address natural resource concerns, such as water quality. Practices under this program include integrated crop management, grazing land management, well sealing, erosion control systems, agri-chemical handling facilities, vegetative filter strips/riparian buffers, animal waste management facilities and irrigation systems.

The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is designed to provide technical and financial assistance to farmers/producers to address the agricultural impacts on water quality and to maintain and improve wildlife habitat. CRP practices include the establishment of filter strips, riparian buffers and permanent wildlife habitats. This program provides the basis for the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP).

The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program - The New Jersey Departments of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, in partnership with the Farm Service Agency and Natural Resources Conservation Service, signed a \$100 million dollar CREP agreement earlier this year. The program matches \$23 million of State money with \$77 million from the Commodity Credit Corp. within USDA. Through CREP, financial incentives are offered for agricultural landowners to voluntarily implement conservation practices on agricultural lands. NJ CREP will be part of the USDA's Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). There will be a ten-year enrollment period, with CREP leases ranging between 10-15 years. The State intends to augment this program thereby making these leases permanent easements. The

enrollment of farmland into CREP in New Jersey is expected to improve stream health through the installation of water quality conservation practices on New Jersey farmland.

Management strategies are summarized below:

Source Category	Responses	Potential Responsible Entity	Funding options
Human Sources			
Inadequate (per design, operation, maintenance, location, density) on-site disposal systems	Confirm inadequate condition; evaluate and select cost effective alternative, such as rehabilitation or replacement of systems, or connection to centralized treatment system	Municipality, MUA, RSA	CWA 604(b) for confirmation of inadequate condition; Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program for construction of selected option
Inadequate or improperly maintained stormwater facilities; illicit connections	Measures required under Phase II Stormwater permitting program including any additional measures determined in the future to be needed through TMDL process	Municipality, State and County regulated entities, stormwater utilities	CWA 319(h)
Malfunctioning sewage conveyance facilities	Identify through source track-down	Owner of malfunctioning facility--compliance issue	User fees
Domestic/captive animal sources			
Pets	Pet waste ordinances	Municipalities for ordinance adoption and compliance	
Horses, livestock, zoos	Confirm through source track-down: SCD/NRCS develop conservation management plans	Property owner	EQIP, CRP, CREP
Agricultural practices	Confirm through source track-down; SCD/NRCS develop conservation management plans	Property owner	EQIP, CRP, CREP

Source Category	Responses	Potential Responsible Entity	Funding options
Wildlife			
Nuisance concentrations, e.g. resident Canada geese	Feeding ordinances; Goose Management BMPs	Municipalities for ordinance; Community Plans for BMPs	CBT, CWA 319(h)
Indigenous wildlife	Confirm through track-down; consider revising designated uses	State	NA

Source Track-down

Efforts to identify sources include visual assessments and planned track-down monitoring, where appropriate.

Pathogen Indicators and Microbial Source Tracking:

Advances in microbiology and molecular biology have produced several methodologies that discriminate among sources of fecal coliform and thus more accurately identify pathogen sources. The numbers of pathogenic microbes present in polluted waters are few and not readily isolated nor enumerated. Therefore, analyses related to the control of these pathogens must rely upon indicator microorganisms. The commonly used pathogen indicator organisms are the coliform groups of bacteria, which are characterized as gram-negative, rod-shaped bacteria. Coliform bacteria are suitable indicator organism because they are generally not found in unpolluted water, are easily identified and quantified, and are generally more numerous and more resistant than pathogenic bacteria (Thomann and Mueller, 1987).

Tests for fecal organisms are conducted at an elevated temperature (44.5°C), where the growth of bacteria of non-fecal origin is suppressed. While correlation between indicator organisms and diseases can vary greatly, as seen in several studies performed by the EPA and others, two indicator organisms *Esherichia coli* (*E. coli*) and enterococci species showed stronger correlation with incidence of disease than fecal coliform (USEPA, 2001). Recent advances have allowed for more accurate identification of pathogen sources. A few of these methods, including, molecular, biochemical, and chemical are briefly described in the following paragraph.

Molecular (genotype) methods are based on the unique genetic makeup of different strains, or subspecies, of fecal bacteria (Bowman et al, 2000). An example of this method includes "DNA fingerprinting" (i.e., a ribotype analysis which involves analyzing genomic DNA from fecal *E. coli* to distinguish human and non-human specific strains of *E. coli*). Biochemical

(phenotype) methods include those based on the effect of an organism's genes actively producing a biochemical substance (Graves et al., 2002; Goya et al 1987). An example of this method is multiple antibiotic resistance (MAR) testing of fecal *E. coli*. In MAR testing, *E. coli* are isolated from fecal samples and exposed to 10-15 different antibiotics. In theory, *E. coli* originating from wild animals should show resistance to a smaller number of antibiotics than *E. coli* originating from humans or pets. Given this general trend, MAR patterns or "signatures" can be defined for each class of *E. coli* species. Chemical methods are based on finding chemical compounds associated with human wastewater, and useful in determining if the sources are human or non-human. Such methods measure the presence of optical brighteners, which are contained in all laundry detergents, and soap surfactants in the water column. Unlike the optical brightener method, the measurement of surfactants may allow for some quantification of the source.

MST methods have already been successfully employed at the Department in the past decade. Since 1988, the Department has worked cooperatively with the University of North Carolina in developing and determining the application of RNA coliphage as a pathogen indicator. This research was funded through USEPA and Hudson River Foundation grants. These studies showed that the RNA coliphages are useful as an indicator of fecal contamination, particularly in chlorinated effluents and that they can be serotyped to distinguish human and animal fecal contamination. Through these studies, the Department has developed an extensive database of the presence of coliphages in defined contaminated areas (point human, non-point human, point animal, and non-point animal).

More recently, the Department has established a MST methodology that utilizes both genotype (genotyping of F+RNA coliphages) and phenotype (MAR testing) tests. The results of these tests are collectively evaluated to best determine sources of fecal contamination. The Bureau's methodology includes evaluation of long-term microbial results as well as data (GIS Land use coverage, aerial photographs, visual assessments) of actual and potential sources, stormwater monitoring to deliatae location of major sources and the use of MAR and F+ coliphage in conjunction with conventional microbial indicators. This methodology has been successfully applied in several areas including; Seaside Park, Long Swamp, Atlantic City, and Parvin State Park. This methodology will be utilized on select TMDL segments as indicated.

Visual Assessment:

Through the watershed management process and the New Jersey Watershed Ambassador Program, river assessments and visual surveys of the impaired segment watersheds were conducted to identify potential sources of fecal coliform. Watershed partners, who are intimately familiar with local land use practices, were able to share information relative to potential fecal coliform sources. The New Jersey Watershed Ambassadors Program is a community-oriented AmeriCorps environmental program designed to raise awareness about watershed issues in New Jersey. Through this program, AmeriCorps members are placed in watershed management areas across the state to serve their local communities. Watershed Ambassadors monitor the rivers of New Jersey through visual and biological volunteer

monitoring programs. The Department worked with and through watershed partners and AmeriCorps members to conduct surveys in winter/spring 2005.

The Department reviewed monitoring data, visual assessments, other information supplied by watershed partners, load duration curves, and aerial photography of the impaired segments to formulate segment specific strategies. Segment specific monitoring strategies in combination with generic strategies appropriate to the sources in each segment will lead to reductions in fecal coliform loads in order to attain SWQS.

Segment Specific Recommendations

Watershed Management Area 3

Pompton River Tributary at Ryerson Rd (Site ID #01388720)

The area is dominated by forested and urban/residential areas. Some suggested sources of fecal contamination received via public comment include geese, agricultural inputs from farming, horse pastures, a garden supply store, a golf course with a goose population, and septic system areas adjacent to the stream. Monitoring: fecal coliform (FC) in order to refine the extent of the impairment and microbial source tracking (MST) to identify significant sources Strategies: Organize local community based goose management programs; Phase II stormwater measures; prioritize for EQIP funds to install agricultural BMPs.

Watershed Management Area 6

Passaic River at Tempewick Rd near Mendham (Site ID #01388720)

The area includes a large forested and urban/residential areas. Generally, the streamshed drains a large urbanized area to the north. Some possible sources of fecal contamination include deer regularly observed in the area, ducks and geese on ponds (especially around Leddell Pond) and grassy areas, a golf course supporting geese, and horse grazing areas. The area is mostly sewered, reducing the potential for human sources such as failing septic systems. Monitoring: Fecal coliform (FC) in order to refine the extent of the impairment and identify the location of potential sources. Strategies: prioritize for EQIP funds to install agricultural BMPs; organize local community based goose management programs; Phase II stormwater measures.

9.0 Reasonable Assurance

With the implementation of follow-up monitoring, source identification and source reduction as described for each segment, the Department has reasonable assurance that New Jersey's Surface Water Quality Standards will be attained for fecal coliform. The results of on going ambient monitoring will be evaluated to determine effectiveness of these measures and if additional strategies for source reduction are needed.

10.0 Public Participation

The Water Quality Management Planning Rules at NJAC 7:15-7.2 require the Department to initiate a public process prior to the development of each TMDL and to allow public input to the Department on policy issues affecting the development of the TMDL. Further, the Department shall propose each TMDL as an amendment to the appropriate area-wide water quality management plan in accordance with procedures at N.J.A.C. 7:15-3.4(g). As part of the public participation process for the development and implementation of the TMDLs for fecal coliform in the Northeast Water Region, the Department worked collaboratively with a series of stakeholder groups through the Department's ongoing watershed management efforts.

The Department shared the TMDL process with the WMA 3, WMA 4, WMA 5 and WMA 6 PAC and TAC members through a series of presentations and discussions as described below. The Department has also engaged the public by meeting with Environmental Commissions and local Watershed Associations. Integrated Listing Methodology presentations were made by the Department throughout the month June 2002; presentations were made to WMA 5 TAC on June 18, 2002; WMA 6 TAC on June 20, 2002; WMA 3 TAC on June 21, 2002; and WMA 4 TAC on June 27, 2002.

Expedited Fecal Coliform TMDL presentations were given at the September 2002 TAC meetings. The TACs were briefed about the executed Memorandum of Agreement between the Department and EPA Region 2.

Additionally, beginning in March of 2005, GIS maps, including aerial photographs as well as USGS topographical maps of each segment were made available on the Department's website for review and comment. Interested parties had the opportunity to supply the Department with information about each TMDL segment via e-mail. The Department specifically solicited information regarding potential sources and/or current non-point sources of pollution reduction projects within the impaired streamsheds by meeting with WMA 3 PAC and TAC members on March 25, 2005 and March 29, 2005.

Additional input was received through the NJ EcoComplex (NJEC). The NJEC consists of a review panel of New Jersey University professors whose role is to provide comments on the Department's technical approaches for development of TMDLs and management strategies. The New Jersey Statewide Protocol for Developing Fecal TMDLs was presented to NJEC on August 7, 2002 and was subsequently reviewed and approved. The protocol was also presented at the SETAC Fall Workshop on September 13, 2002 and met with approval.

Amendment Process

In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:15-7.2(g), these TMDLs have been proposed and will be adopted by the Department as an amendment to the Northeast WQMP.

Notice proposing these TMDLs was published on May 2, 2005 in the New Jersey Register and in newspapers of general circulation in the affected area in order to provide the public an opportunity to review the TMDLs and submit comments. In addition, a public hearing was held on the established fecal coliform TMDLs on June 2, 2005 from 7PM to 9PM at the Cultural Center at Lewis Morris County Park, 300 Mendham Road, Morristown, NJ 07962-1295. Notice of the proposal and the hearing was provided to affected municipalities. The Department considered all timely comments prior to making a decision to adopt these TMDLs. The outcome of the public participation process is described in Appendix 7.

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Appendix1: List of NJPDES Surface Water Discharges Located in the TMDLs' Project Areas

WMA	Station #	NJPDES	Facility Name	Discharge Type^a	Receiving waterbody
4	Passaic-5	NJG0108758	Newark City	CSO	Second River

^a "CSO" indicates Combined Sewer Overflow.

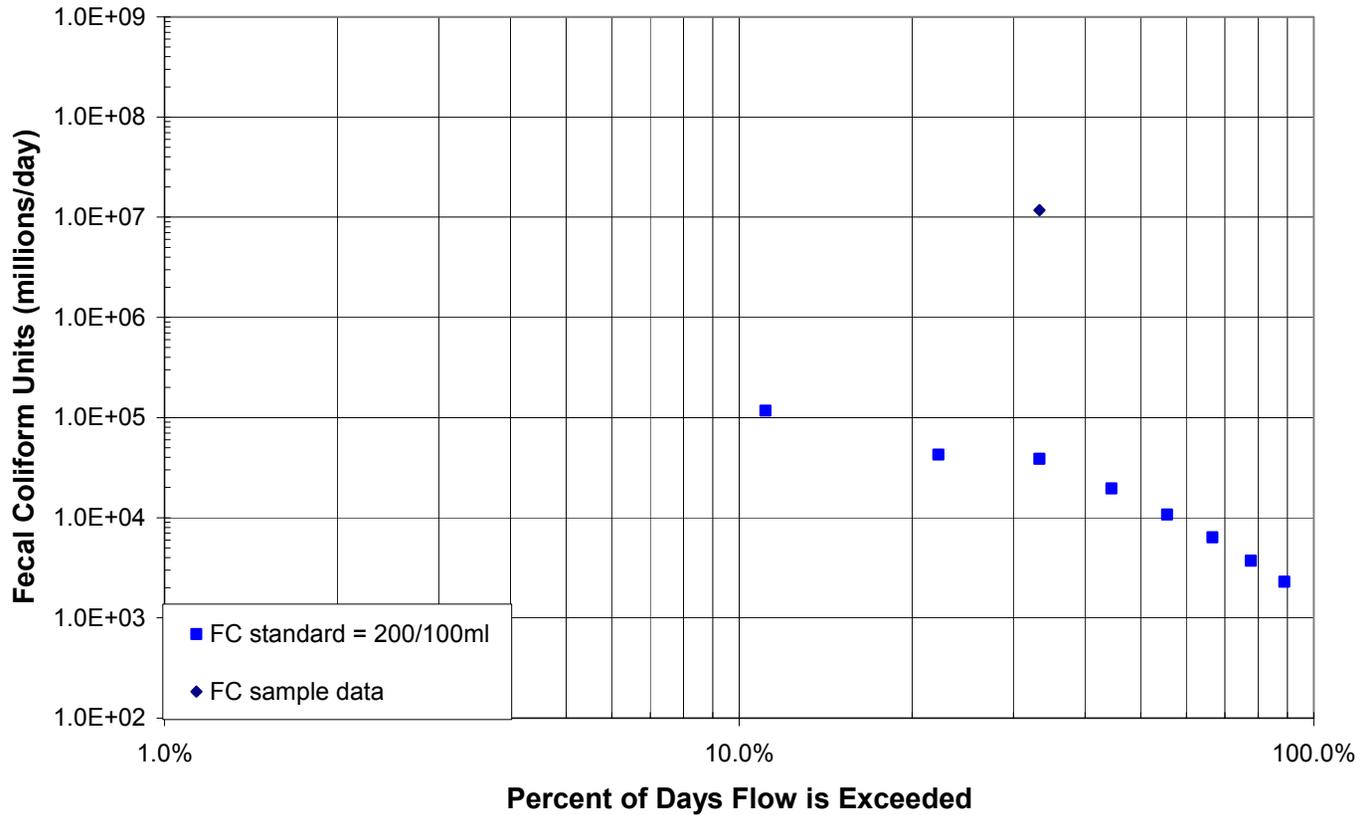
Appendix 2: TMDL Calculations

TMDL Number	WMA	303(d) Category 5 Segments	Water Quality Stations	Station Names/Waterbody	Load Allocation (LA) and Margin of Safety (MOS) 200 FC/100ml Standard					Load Allocation (LA) and Margin of Safety (MOS) 400 FC/100ml Standard					Wasteload Allocation (WLA)	Period of record used in analysis
					N(# of values)	Geometric mean CFU/100ml	MOS as a percentage of the target concentration	Percent reduction without MOS	Percent reduction with MOS	Summer N	Summer geometric mean CFU/100ml	MOS as a percentage of the target concentration	Percent reduction without MOS	Percent reduction with MOS		
1	3	1388720	1388720	Pompton River Trib at Ryerson Rd	15	1287	38%	84%	90%	15	1287	33%	95%	96%	96%	05/23/01 - 06/04/03
2	6	1378660	1378660	Passaic River at Tempewick Rd near Mendham	10	590	56%	66%	85%	10	590	33%	88%	92%	92%	05/23/01 - 06/04/03

Appendix 3: Load Duration Curves with Flow Data Available for the Listed Waterbodies

WQ data stations 01388720

**Pompton River Trib. At Ryerson Rd.
01388720**

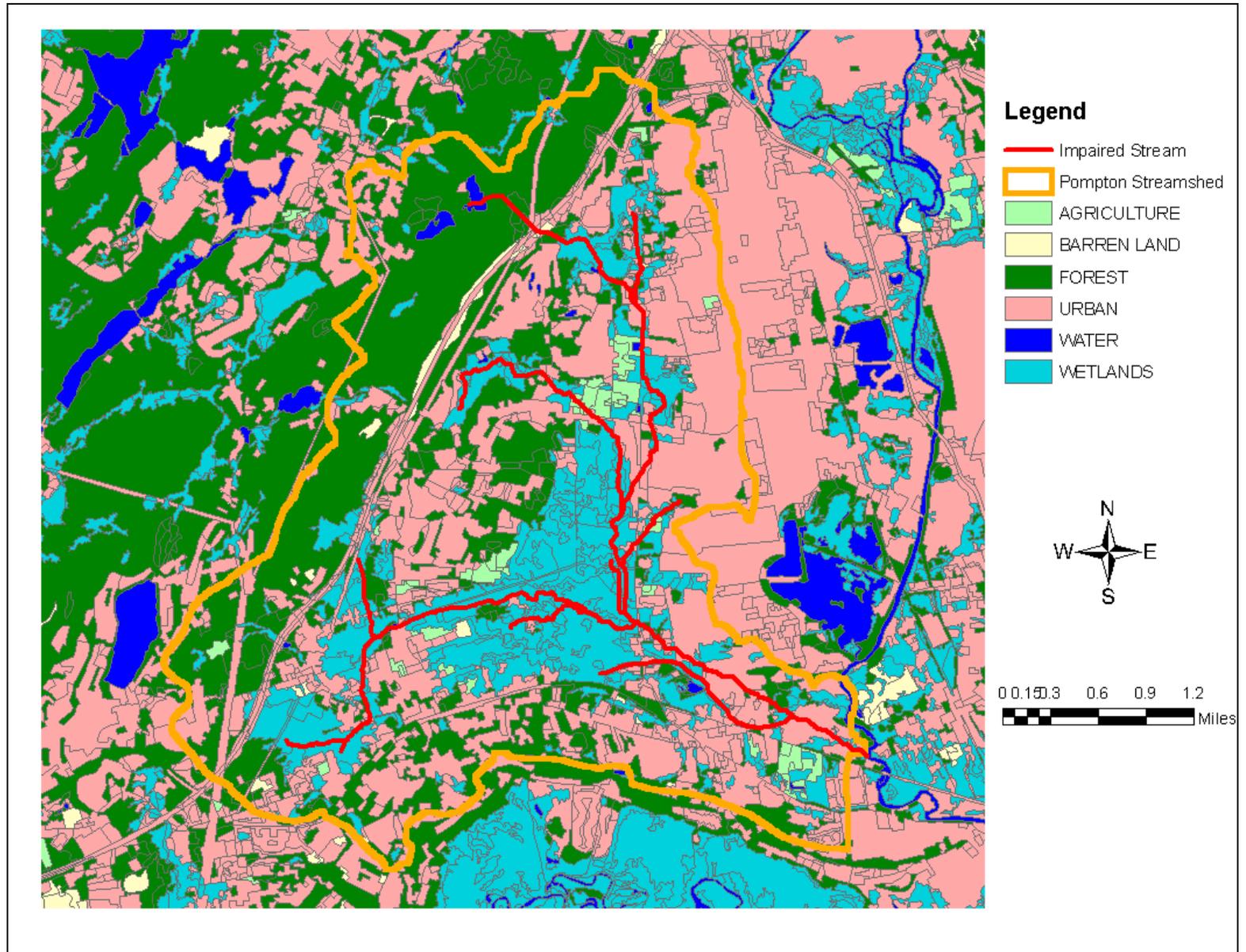


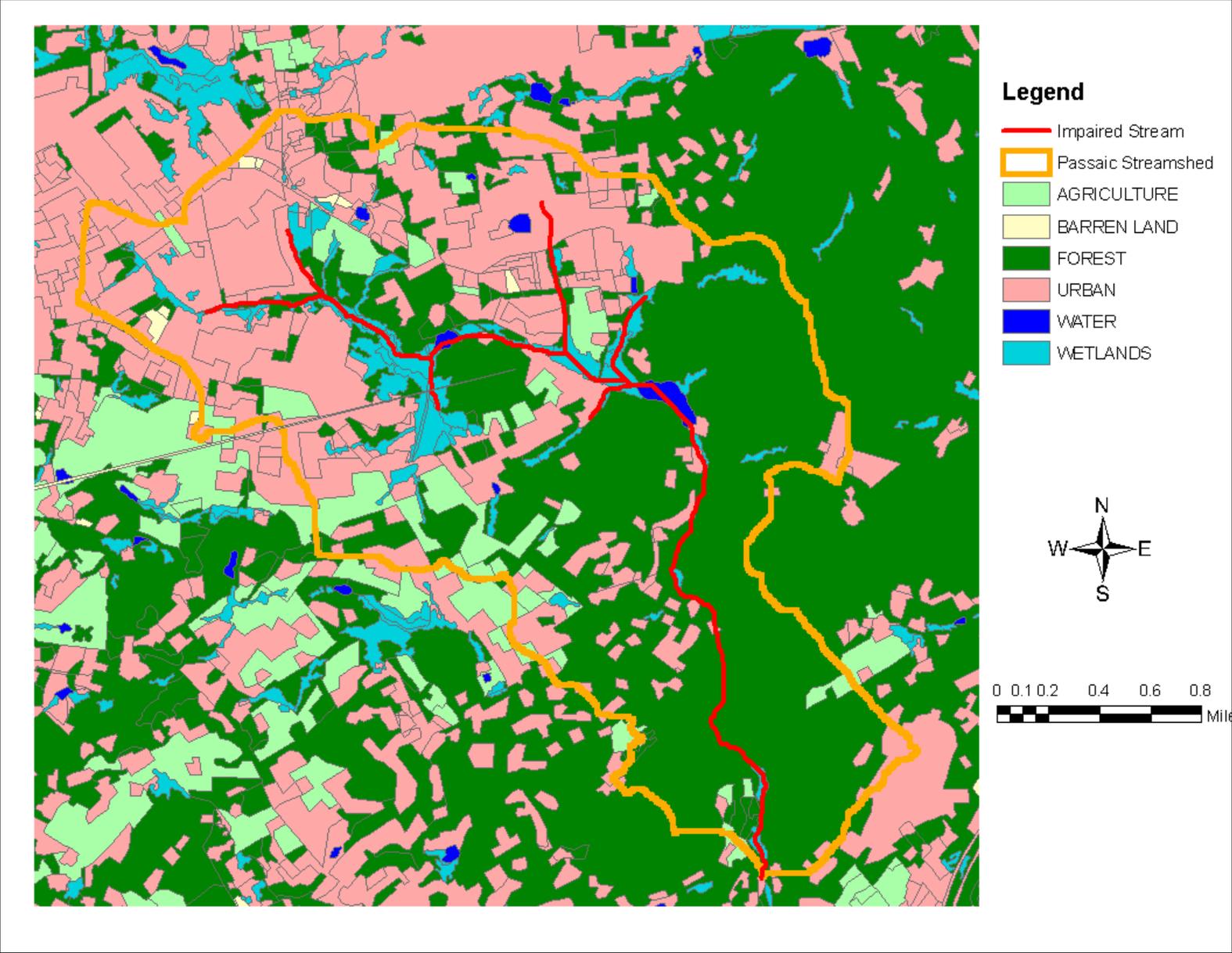
Load Duration Curve for Pompton River Trib. at Ryerson Rd. Fecal coliform data from USGS station # 01388720 and local flow data from USGS station # 01388500 during were used in generating the FC standard curve between the dates of May 23, 2001 through June 4, 2003.

Appendix 4: Sampling Data

Sampled by	Site No.	Date	Time	Parameter Code	Result (CFU/100ml)
USGS	01388720	5/23/2001	9:30	31615	1300
USGS	01388720	5/30/2001	9:00	31615	790
USGS	01388720	6/6/2001	9:10	31615	1300
USGS	01388720	6/13/2001	9:24	31615	1100
USGS	01388720	6/19/2001	9:30	31615	3500
USGS	01388720	5/1/2002	9:30	31615	230
USGS	01388720	5/7/2002	9:45	31615	800
USGS	01388720	5/15/2002	10:00	31615	700
USGS	01388720	5/22/2002	9:45	31615	230
USGS	01388720	5/29/2002	9:50	31615	2400
USGS	01388720	5/7/2003	10:05	31615	2400
USGS	01388720	5/14/2003	10:05	31615	700
USGS	01388720	5/21/2003	10:00	31615	5000
USGS	01388720	5/28/2003	10:05	31615	900
USGS	01388720	6/4/2003	10:00	31615	16000
USGS	01378660	5/23/2001	11:55	31615	5400
USGS	01378660	5/30/2001	10:45	31615	490
USGS	01378660	6/6/2001	11:10	31615	270
USGS	01378660	6/13/2001	11:10	31615	790
USGS	01378660	6/19/2001	11:23	31615	230
USGS	01378660	5/1/2002	1134	31615	1700
USGS	01378660	5/7/2002	1206	31615	140
USGS	01378660	5/15/2002	1258	31615	9000
USGS	01378660	5/22/2002	1155	31615	230
USGS	01378660	5/29/2002	1154	31615	80

Appendix 5: Land Use Maps of the Impaired Watersheds





Appendix 6: Tier A / Tier B Municipalities in Affected Drainage Areas

NJPDES Permit No.	Facility/Municipality Name	Discharge Type	Receiving Waterbody
NJG0148661	Bernards Twp.	Tier A Municipal Stormwater General Permit	Passaic River
NJG0151068	Bernardsville Boro.	Tier A Municipal Stormwater General Permit	Passaic River
NJG0151165	Harding Twp.	Tier B Municipal Stormwater General Permit	Passaic River
NJG0149781	Kinnelon Boro.	Tier A Municipal Stormwater General Permit	Pompton River
NJG0155586	Lincoln Park Boro.	Tier A Municipal Stormwater General Permit	Pompton River
NJG0151483	Mendham Boro.	Tier A Municipal Stormwater General Permit	Passaic River
NJG0150819	Mendham Twp.	Tier A Municipal Stormwater General Permit	Passaic River
NJG0149403	Montville Twp.	Tier A Municipal Stormwater General Permit	Pompton River
NJG0148342	Pequannock Twp.	Tier A Municipal Stormwater General Permit	Pompton River
NJG0152587	Riverdale Boro.	Tier A Municipal Stormwater General Permit	Pompton River
NJG0150436	Wayne Twp.	Tier A Municipal Stormwater General Permit	Pompton River

Appendix 7: Response to Comments

This constitutes the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's (Department) response to comments raised during the comment period for the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for Fecal Coliform to Address 2 Streams in the Northeast Water Region, which were proposed May 2, 2005. These TMDLs were proposed as an amendment to the Northeast Water Quality Management Plan and include management approaches to reduce loadings of fecal coliform from various sources in order to attain applicable surface water quality standards for fecal coliform.

The notice proposing the TMDLs was published on May 2, 2005 in the New Jersey Register and the Star Ledger. The TMDL documents were made available at the Department, upon request by mail, and on the Department's website. The Department conducted a non-adversarial public hearing on June 2, 2005 at the Cultural Center at Lewis Morris County Park. The public comment period ended on June 17, 2005.

One comment was received during the non-adversarial public hearing from Barbara Sachau. Two comment letters were received on the proposed TMDLs during the open public comment period. The letters were received from:

1. Mid-Atlantic Environmental Law Center (1), c/o Widener University School of Law, 4601 Concord Pike, PO Box 7474, Wilmington, Delaware 19803
2. Barbara Sachau, 15 Elm Street Florham Park, New Jersey 07932

Ms. Sachau's verbal and written comments shared the same viewpoint and are addressed in comment and response 16. A summary of comments to the proposal, and the Department's Responses to those comments follow. The numbers(s) in brackets at the end of each comment corresponds to the commenters(s) listed above.

Comment 1.

The Department does not indicate that it developed the Northeast Water Region (NEWR) TMDL with the USEPA's guidance document, "Protocol for Developing Pathogen TMDLs", First Edition, January 2001, USEPA Document Number EPA 841-R-00-002, ("Pathogen Protocol"). The Department does not express a rationale for not using the Pathogen Protocol. The Pathogen Protocol is the more specific guidance document, and should have been utilized in the development of the NEWR TMDL. (1)

Response 1.

The USEPA guidance document "Protocol for Developing Pathogen TMDLs" establishes an organizational framework for states to utilize in the development of pathogen TMDLs. The Department did utilize this guidance in the development of New Jersey's statewide protocol for fecal coliform TMDLs. This document is included as a reference in Section 10.0 of the NEWR TMDL.

Comment 2.

The NEWR TMDL does not contain an analysis of the sampling data used to construct the NEWR TMDL. The proposed TMDL does not distinguish between the two stream segments in any manner regarding sampling data and the SWQS exceedances evidenced by that sampling data. At the least, the NEWR TMDL should be more specific as to; the date and time of sampling events, the location of sampling events, (including which stream segment and the sample location in that stream segment),

the type of samples collected for each sampling; date, the sampling methods employed, the method(s) of analysis and the detected concentration of the sample. (1)

Response 2.

All data used in the TMDL process is publicly accessible through the internet at <http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nj/nwis/qw>. All water quality data for each stream segment was fully assembled prior to performing the calculations found in Section 5.0 Water Quality Analysis of the TMDL document. This analysis was done for each segment separately. The sampling information has been added to the document as an appendix for added convenience. The Department performs an analysis of all available water quality data for assessed waters statewide to determine compliance with the Surface Water Quality Standards biennially to compile the Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report. The methods the Department used to develop the 2004 Integrated List of Water Bodies are described in detail in the 2004 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Methods Document. All water bodies that appear on Sublist 5 of the Integrated List have been assessed relative to the New Jersey Surface Water Quality Standards and found to be in non-attainment of the standards.

Comment 3.

The NEWR TMDL does not contain a rationale as to why the Department decided to group the Pompton River Tributary at Ryerson Road and Passaic River at Tempewick Road near Mendham under the same TMDL. Each of these waterbodies is in a different County, and both are in different watershed management areas (NEWR TMDL, p. 6-10). The Department has not addressed the relevant and pertinent issues within each of these impaired Watersheds, which would support the Department's decision to propose one TMDL for both stream segments. (1)

Response 3.

To clarify, the Department is proposing separate TMDLs for each of the impaired segments, based on the water quality data relevant to each. For convenience of review, to avoid unnecessary duplication, and considering the application of the same approved TMDL method on multiple streams, the Department has grouped the impaired segments by water region in a single document. Tailoring of strategies for addressing each of the impaired segments, taking into account unique characteristics of each segment, is reflected in the section "Segment Specific Recommendations".

Comment 4.

The Department contends there are no wastewater treatment discharges or other point sources within the impaired watersheds (NEWR TMDL, p. 12). The Department does not provide any information regarding the location of these facilities, sewage conveyances, or sanitary sewers. The Department does not consider the possibility that conveyances, sanitary sewers, and septic systems are discharging directly to one of the streams. If point source discharges are present they should be assigned a WLA. Further, the Department does not address the permitting and inspection process for the installation and maintenance of septic systems. In addition, the Department is required to investigate complaints from citizens about water quality. The Department does not provide this information, and therefore, the NEWR TMDL is inadequate because it does not contain a fully developed assessment of point sources within the impaired watersheds. (1)

Response 4

In Sections 4.0 Source Assessment and 6.0 TMDL Calculations of the NEWR TMDL, the Department states that there are no wastewater treatment plants within the impaired watersheds. The statement regarding wastewater treatment discharges refers only to this

subset of point sources. As there are no wastewater treatment discharges, as stated, no map of locations is provided and there are no numeric WLAs to be assigned. The Department states in Section 4.0 Source Assessment that "There are no point sources, other than stormwater, that discharge to the impaired segments...". These are the only point sources, as this term is applied in TMDL development, in the impaired segments. WLAs are established for stormwater discharges subject to regulation under the Clean Water Act. In accordance with EPA guidance discussed in the document, stormwater point sources receive a WLA expressed as a percentage reduction for particular stream segments on the basis of land use. The Department recognizes sewage conveyances and septic malfunctions as potential sources of fecal coliform in Section 4.0 Source Assessment and in Section 8.0 Implementation, but is not aware of any actual malfunctions. This potential would be as the result of a malfunction, not by design. The Department investigates reports of noncompliance with NJPDES permits, illegal point and nonpoint discharges, and accidental discharges. These discharges are not considered ongoing point sources that warrant a WLA; rather, they are ephemeral events that are promptly addressed through compliance and enforcement measures as they occur. Segment specific recommendations include track down monitoring, as appropriate, to identify if any human sources, e.g., malfunctioning conveyance systems or septic systems, are actually present. If such sources are found to exist, they will be referred for appropriate compliance measures and/or management measures. With regard to permitting of septic systems, Chapter 199 establishes requirements for septic system design and installation. Permitting for these systems is a local function, except that the Department certifies designs for development that includes 50 or more reality improvements.

Comment 5.

The Department mischaracterizes nonpoint sources of pathogen impairment by including sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) as a nonpoint source of pathogen impairment. The Department contends that nonpoint sources include "inputs" that are not dependent on precipitation events including Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs), (NEWWR TMDL, p. 12). (1)

Response 5.

The commenter is correct that sanitary sewer overflows are point sources. However, there are no legally existing SSOs in New Jersey. Any discharge from a sanitary sewer line would be an event that is subject to compliance and enforcement action, and is, therefore, not characterized as an on-going point source. To avoid any confusion, the Department has revised the language in the TMDL document.

Comment 6.

The NEWWR TMDL does not provide any location-specific sources of pathogen impairment in the two waterbodies, nor does the NEWWR TMDL provide a sufficient level of detail of the specific land uses and land cover present within the impaired stream watersheds. The Department has identified the following possible sources of pathogen impairment; failing sewage conveyances systems, SSOs, failing or inappropriately located septic systems, geese, wildlife, farms and domestic pets (NEWWR TMDL, p. 11-13). The Department does not discuss where or to what extent these sources are located within the impaired watersheds or spatially related to the rivers themselves. The Department should use a more detailed land use breakdown in the TMDL. (1)

Response 6.

The Department disagrees. Location specific information regarding sources is provided in the Segment Specific Recommendations section of the TMDL document. Further, the implementation

plan describes the process by which, through the watershed restoration plans for priority segments, more detailed work plans for restoration will be developed. The land use classification system used in the TMDL document contains the most current land use information to assess sources. Land use is not used in these TMDLs to extrapolate pollutant loadings and, therefore, a more detailed analysis is not warranted.

Comment 7.

The Department does not discuss whether domestic or industrial wastewater sludge or other solid wastes are being land applied within the impaired watersheds. (1)

Response 7.

No dedicated domestic or industrial wastewater sludge land application sites are present within the impaired watersheds.

Comment 8.

The Department defines stormwater point sources, and distinguishes NJPDES permitted stormwater discharges from nonpoint sources, but does not indicate if any NJPDES stormwater point sources are within either of the two stream segments. The Department states, "stormwater discharged to the impaired segments through 'small municipal separate storm sewer systems' (MS4s) are regulated under the Department's Phase II Municipal Stormwater Regulation Program" (NEWR TMDL, p. 24). The Department has failed to identify the location of these MS4s within the impaired watersheds. In addition, the Department indicates, "these measures are to be phased in over a timeframe specified in the Department's Phase II permitting program", but does not specify when this will occur (NEWR TMDL, p. 24). The MS4 program should be fast tracked for these two areas in order to actually implement the reductions through MS4 permits. (1)

Response 8.

With regard to MS4s, the Department has supplied the Tier A and Tier B classifications for the municipalities within the areas affected by the TMDLs as an appendix. All 566 municipalities within the State are assigned regulated as either Tier A or Tier B. Tier A municipalities are located within the more densely populated regions of the state or have drainage to the coast. Tier B municipalities are more rural and in non-coastal regions. Both Tier A and Tier B municipalities have NJPDES permits, but only Tier A municipalities are considered point sources under the Clean Water Act. This is explained in the TMDL report. Also explained are Statewide Basic Requirements (SBRs) applicable to each tier. More detail regarding the municipal stormwater permitting program can be found at the Department's website at stormwater.org. The TMDL report explains that stormwater point sources are addressed by assigning a percent reduction as a WLA to land uses that are deemed equivalent to the areas regulated as point sources. Therefore, the location of these point sources is the urban land use area given in Appendix 5 in the TMDL report. The implementation schedule for the municipal stormwater permitting program has already been set forth in rules and can be found at www.njstormwater.org. The Department believes that this schedule is sufficiently aggressive and would note that the requirements, such as street sweeping and inlet cleanout, are now operative.

Comment 9.

The Department contends, "[r]elating pathogen sources to in-stream concentrations is distinguished from quantifying that relationship for other pollutants given the inherent variability in population size and dependence not only on physical factors such as temperature and soil characteristics, but also on less predictable factors such as re-growth media" (NEWR TMDL, p. 14). The Department further contends the above facts warrant using "a concentration set to meet the state water quality standard"

to express load capacity (NEWR TMDL, p. 14-15). The Department is essentially proposing to establish the loading capacity for the two streams as the SWQS. This is inadequate because the purpose of the TMDL is to ensure compliance with the SWQS. In addition, this method requires a less detailed analysis of the sources of pathogen impairment, and broader, less specific, decision-making regarding reductions in the identified sources of pathogen impairment. This is evidenced by the broad, generalized nature of the NEWR TMDL as a whole. The Department should allocate more resources to the source assessment portion of the TMDL. (1)

Response 9.

While the purpose of a TMDL is to identify the load of a pollutant that can be assimilated by a waterbody and still attain surface water quality standards and support designated uses, allocate that loading capacity to point sources, nonpoint sources and a margin of safety, the means to achieve the standards is through implementation of management measures that will result in the necessary load reductions. The Department believes that the technical approach used to establish the loading capacity should consider the uncertainties (gaps and variability) in the data, the ability to model and predict concentration response relative to loadings, and the predictability of achieving a load reduction from applying a given management measure. The approach used in these TMDLs is appropriate to the parameter being addressed, including the variability and unpredictability of sources and effectiveness of management measures. The inclusion of both an implicit and explicit Margin of Safety (MOS) as part of the TMDL calculation is a reflection of the uncertainties and provides for reasonable assurance that the standard will be met. EPA has accepted this TMDL approach in 170+ previously approved TMDLs. With regard to identification and implementation of management measures, the Department has gathered a wealth of information on the impaired segments. Detailed stream characterization information has been gathered from many useful sources including: solicited public input, stream-walks conducted by Department-trained AmeriCorps members, and field visits. This information, as well as the generic approaches that apply to source types wherever they are found to exist, is the basis for the preliminary implementation plan, which includes a plan for source trackdown and identification, as needed. Through its watershed management initiative, the Department is developing detailed watershed restoration workplans for each stream segment with a TMDL, on a priority basis. These workplans take the preliminary implementation plan to the next level and are the basis for targeting available funds, as discussed in the TMDL report, to effect specific projects to achieve load reductions. The Department believes it is more effective in achieving water quality improvement to devote resources to implementation measures than to attempt to precisely quantify and model fecal coliform loads.

Comment 10.

The Department does not provide a discussion regarding why it chose to focus solely on bacteria when discussing the load capacity being expressed as a concentration (NEWR TMDL, p. 14-15). The Department does not discuss viruses or protozoa, generally grouped under the pathogen heading. (1)

Response 10.

Waterbodies are listed as impaired when a water quality standard or designated use is not attained. TMDLs are then prepared to determine the load reductions of a pollutant necessary to attain the standard/designated use. The TMDL for fecal coliform does not discuss other pathogens, such as viruses or protozoa, because the SWQS are expressed in terms of fecal coliform and there are no standards for specific pathogens, such as viruses or protozoa. The Department assesses streams for sanitary quality by using fecal coliform because it is a widely accepted indicator of the sanitary quality of the water. As stated in EPA Protocol for Developing Pathogen TMDLs, pathogenic organisms present in polluted water are few and difficult to isolate; therefore, an indicator organism is chosen

because it is more easily sampled and measured. Indicator organisms are assumed to indicate the presence of all human pathogenic organisms.

Comment 11.

The Department does not provide sufficient detail on the relationship between the proposed percent reductions, the assigned WLAs and LAs and the eight source categories listed in Table 5 (NEWWR TMDL, p. 22). In addition, the Department does not adequately explain how the percent reductions, the assigned WLAs and LAs and the calculated MOS will result in the two stream segments meeting the SWQS in the future. The implementation plan proposed by the Department for the NEWWR TMDL is insufficient because it lacks the specificity required to implement the purpose of the TMDL process, which is to ensure the attainment of the established water quality standards. (1)

Response 11.

The TMDL approach employed here does not attempt to model the relationship between load and concentration as previously explained. The Department's strategy is to reduce the nonpoint and stormwater point sources to the extent practicable using BMPs, based on the reasonable initial assumption that, if sources are controlled, SWQS will be attained. If, through follow up monitoring, it is determined that SWQS are not met, then, in accordance with the adaptive management paradigm, the Department will identify additional measures, such as stormwater management retrofits, that will be implemented in order to attain SWQS.

Comment 12.

There is no information provided regarding where the 115 monitoring stations in the Ambient Stream Monitoring Network (ASMN) program are in relation to the impaired stream segments. In addition, the Department does not provide a link between the follow-up monitoring and the verification of attainment of the established percent reductions for the identified sources of pathogen impairment. (1)

Response 12.

Figures 1 and 2 in the TMDL report identify the locations of the monitoring stations within the impaired segments that were used to assess the segments, resulting in placement on Sublist 5 of the Integrated List. The ASMN program was used to compile the list of impaired waterbodies and will be used to evaluate SWQS attainment in the future. If the ASMN monitoring data demonstrates compliance with the SWQS, then TMDL implementation will be deemed successful and the waterbody will be placed on Sublist 1. The follow-up monitoring discussed in the implementation section is intended for relative source identification to inform targeting management measures, not for effectiveness evaluation.

Comment 13.

The Department does not indicate why it has not been identifying and preventing unauthorized discharges from the wastewater collection systems in the impaired watersheds prior to the proposal of this TMDL. (1)

Response 13.

While the Department does not explicitly state it in the document, the Department and the entities maintaining the wastewater collection systems routinely respond to unauthorized discharges as they are identified.

Comment 14.

The Department offers no timeframe when they intend to implement the proposed management strategies in the impaired watersheds or when the fecal coliform SWQS for the impaired streams will be attained. (1)

Response 14.

The elements of the plan for attaining the SWQS will proceed over time and may be adjusted, as needed, through adaptive management, to respond to results of the ambient monitoring program, until attainment of SWQS is demonstrated. The Department is currently engaged in source track down efforts for the fecal coliform TMDLs established in 2003. Plans are being developed to expand this project to carry out the track down monitoring for the current suite of proposed fecal coliform TMDLs. Once the data are available from the current and expanded monitoring projects they will be assessed and will inform further development and/or refinement of management measures to implement the TMDLs. In addition, it should be noted that the measures required under the municipal stormwater permitting program are currently operative. Further, the Department is continually working through its watershed management initiative to implement nonpoint source reduction strategies within the 20 watershed management areas, consistent with established TMDLs, using available resources. The TMDL documents provide the basis upon which regulatory action can be taken to implement management strategies. The Department has been and continues to target available resources, like the 319(h) program, the Corporate Business Tax program (CBT), and the Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP), to address fecal coliform sources in the impaired segments for which TMDLs were completed. Follow up monitoring will determine where efforts need to be stepped up or redirected to attain SWQS. For example, if it is determined that additional measures are needed to address stormwater sources subject to the municipal stormwater permitting rules, these measures will become requirements under the general permits issued by the Department. Finally, the TMDL process and adoption of the TMDLs as amendments to the applicable area-wide Water Quality Management Plans (WQMPs) is significant because it assures that plan amendments and permitting throughout the Department is consistent with the TMDLs. For example, implementation of septic management districts may be required through wastewater management plan updates where septic system sources are identified.

Comment 15.

The Department states, "[e]fforts to identify sources include visual assessments and planned track-down monitoring, where appropriate" (NEWR TMDL, p. 28). The Department does not provide an explanation as to its rationale for not conducting these activities prior to proposing the NEWR TMDL. In addition, the Department will need to elaborate on its course of action, if the source track-down efforts result in findings contrary to the NEWR TMDL or shows the NEWR TMDL is inadequate. (1)

Response 15.

Detailed stream characterization information was gathered from many useful sources including: solicited public input, stream-walks conducted by Department-trained AmeriCorps members, and field visits. The Department relied on these information resources to tailor the segment specific recommendations in the implementation section. The data collected through track-down monitoring is evaluated and used to inform implementation decisions. The Department's ambient monitoring network will be an on-going means to determine if SWQS have been and continue to be maintained or if adaptive management will direct refinement/enhancement of management measures.

Comment 16

The commenter feels that there is too much focus on birds and wildlife as the polluters, when the pollution should be attributed to the large human population in this state, and on factories and farming practices. Wildlife and birds should be removed from this TMDL. (2)

Response 16.

The Department agrees that human sources and agriculture are among the sources of fecal coliform found in the waterbodies and has included them in the TMDL, but cannot ignore the wildlife sources. Overpopulation of wildlife species due to human activities, particularly populations of Canada Geese, is commonly a significant source of fecal contamination.

Department initiated changes to the document include the following:

1. The New Jersey Environmental Management System (NJEMS), which contains NJPDES permitted facility information evaluated during TMDL development, has been added to the document under "Data Sources".
2. The priority ranking was added to the text.