

Wekiva River, Rock Springs Run, and Little Wekiva Canal Basin Management Action Plan

Wekiva River, Rock Springs Run, and Little Wekiva Canal Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP) Annual Update and Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems (OSTDS) Remediation Plan Meeting Summary

Wednesday, February 22, 2017

9:30 AM

Public Works West Altamonte Operations Facility

(Lake Lotus Training Room)

950 Calabria Drive

Altamonte Springs, FL 32714

Attendees

Advisory Committee Members

Julie Bortles, Orange County

Jay Davoll, City of Apopka

Jay Exum, FOWR

Roxanne Groover, FOWA

Bart Harriss, FDOH

Danielle Marshall, City of Altamonte Springs

Nick Mcray, Lake County

Kim Ornberg, Seminole County

Charles Whitaker, Homeowners

Others

Quinten (Bob) Beitel

Carter Belvin, ATM

Marcelo Blanco, FDOH

Mary Brabham, SJRWMD

Robert Brooks, DEP

Keith Browning, OUC

Dominique Buhot, Greens Environmental Services

Audra Burchfield, FDOH

Tiffany Busby, Wildwood Consulting

Thomas Calhoun, Seminole County

Scott Carmondy

Donald Cochran, City of Winter Garden

Joey Cordell, Seminole County

Kevin Coyne, DEP

Dennis Davis, Wright-Pierce

Teayann Duclos, E Sciences for FDOT

Bill Eggers, AquaFiber Technologies

Chris Ferraro, DEP

Casey Fitzgerald, SJRWMD

Patrick Flynn, Utilities Inc. of Florida-Sanlando

Charles Friel

Xueqing Gao, FDOH

Rick Gierok, City of Eustis

Corinne Hermle, FDACS

Moira Homann, DEP

Lisa Lotti, City of Orlando

Rob Mattson, SJRWMD

Daniel Millan, City of Eustis

Virginia Oros, DEP

Antony Rios

Andrea Samson

Robert Samson

Heather York, Wildwood Consulting

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Welcome and Introductions

Tiffany Busby welcomed attendees to the meeting. She thanked Altamonte Springs for the use of the meeting space. She stated that the first part of the meeting will focus on the OSTDS remediation plan and the second part of the meeting will be the annual update. She stated that Heather York would be taking notes. She requested that attendees please sign in as a record of attendance. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) also uses the sign-in sheets to maintain a distribution list for upcoming meetings and information. She stated that the meeting format for the OSTDS meeting will be different from annual meetings because DEP wants to specifically engage the committee members. She stated that attendees could offer public comments at different points during the meeting. Attendees introduced themselves. She introduced Moira Homann as the basin coordinator and main point of contact for this basin.

Moira Homann thanked attendees for coming to the meeting. She provided an overview of the agenda.

OSTDS Remediation Plan Meeting

Sunshine Law Reminders

Moira reminded committee members of the Sunshine Law requirements.

Recap Items

Moira provided a list of items posted to the public website since the last meeting in December 2016. The presentation contained live links to these items including the updated OSTDS education priorities and projects submitted by stakeholders, list of homeowner questions, "Be Floridian" campaign information, priority focus area (PFA) files, and Section 319 grant information. She stated that the PFA report is a draft document and extended the deadline for comments until March 3, 2017.

Education Plan Priorities

Moira displayed feedback received on the public education priorities and projects. She thanked entities that responded and asked attendees to send any additional feedback to her by March 3, 2017.

Tiffany asked the advisory committee members if they had given any additional consideration to a coordinated education outreach campaign. During the previous meeting of the OSTDS advisory committee, some of the members expressed an interest in a combined effort with an organized theme. Moira stated that she had a question from Julie Bortles about developing a 319 grant application under the sunshine requirements. Moira offered to set up a publicly-noticed teleconference for the committee to discuss it further.

Bart Harriss asked Tiffany how other committees are approaching public education. Tiffany responded that in the Springs Coast, the stakeholders are working with the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (UF-IFAS). She stated that the Springs Coast stakeholders are not under the sunshine requirements, so coordination is simpler. Tiffany stated that in Volusia Blue Springs, Volusia County, and DeLand are partnering to develop an education plan and other cities are coming on board with funding based on population. Moira

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stated that involving IFAS is a good suggestion and it might be helpful to invite someone from IFAS to participate in the teleconference. Julie stated that she spoke to her management at Orange County about taking the lead on a 319 grant application. The deadline is in March, so that does not leave much time to pull together an application. Moira will set up a publicly noticed teleconference and will send the notice to the committee.

Draft PFA

Moira reminded attendees that the under the Florida Springs and Aquifer Protection Act, DEP is required to delineate a PFA boundary. Rick Hicks with DEP developed the PFA with review and input from the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD). Moira requested comments on the draft PFA by March 3, 2017. She stated that the springshed was established for Wekiwa and Rock Springs and used the springshed to identify regions where the Floridian aquifer is most vulnerable. Nitrogen loads, groundwater travel time, soils, and land use also were considered. The draft PFA boundary corresponds with identifiable boundaries such as roads.

Moira displayed the Wekiva BMAP springshed map that delineates the BMAP area, draft PFA boundary, and Wekiwa/Rock Springs combined springshed. Moira pointed out the area outside of the yellow BMAP boundary that will need to be included in the BMAP boundary when the BMAP is revised. Tiffany added that the contribution in the northern portion of the BMAP area is surface water while the contributions in the southern portion consist of surface and groundwater. Moira stated that Lake County does not lie within the draft PFA boundary. Orange County and a small piece of Seminole County are within the PFA. Moira will follow up with Rick Hicks regarding new information that was used to define the PFA. Rob Mattson stated that the springshed was based on potentiometric pressure, not modeling. He did not think the springshed boundary had changed.

Moira added that the focus of the BMAP was surface water when the BMAP was adopted. She stated that when the PFA boundary was developed, various geographic information system (GIS) coverages were used including recharge, vulnerability, soils, conservation lands, and potential contaminant nitrogen sources. She stated that the draft document was sent to the committee and contains all of the detailed information.

Tiffany asked the committee for comments or concerns. Jay Exum asked if the PFA boundary will be used to target vulnerable areas for projects. Moira responded that vulnerability could be used to focus projects. Tiffany stated that the PFA gives guidance for projects and could be helpful to entities when developing project lists. Jay stated that he would like DEP to use the PFA to help direct funds for projects. Tiffany stated that projects within the entire BMAP area would be prioritized for funding, but the PFA helps stakeholders know which areas are more vulnerable. The PFA also has policy ramifications. Kevin Coyne stated that the PFA looks at vulnerability and recharge. Then infrastructure is overlaid in GIS. Jay responded that it is less intimidating to focus on the PFA for projects. Kevin stated that it also can help to look at phasing projects.

Moira stated that she and Kevin met with Volusia County yesterday. They were prepared with maps of the BMAP area, PFA, number and density of septic tanks, and utilities. During the

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meeting, they looked at groups of septic systems within the PFA. She stated that DEP can assist with this type of effort in this basin as well. First, the PFA needs to be established.

Moira stated that DEP also is working on the Wekiwa Nitrogen Source Inventory and Loading Tool (NSILT) and plans to have a draft available by May. She stated that DEP may be reaching out to stakeholders for information.

Bill Eggers asked how the basin boundary will be expanded since it would overlap the Upper Ocklawaha basin boundary. Kevin replied that boundaries and projects can overlap. He added that the Upper Ocklawaha BMAP is a surface water BMAP and the Wekiva BMAP includes groundwater.

Chris Ferraro stated that if an area outside of the PFA is assigned to the Wekiva BMAP, but is in the Upper Ocklawaha basin area, then this needs to be resolved. Chris will follow up with Moira after the meeting.

Overview of the Florida Department of Health (FDOH) Onsite Sewage Program

Moira introduced Bart Harriss with FDOH in Orange County to provide an overview of the FDOH Onsite Sewage Program. Bart stated that the mission of FDOH is to protect, promote, and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts. He provided an overview of the FDOH structure and stated there are 67 county health departments. Celeste Philip is the Surgeon General and FDOH Secretary. The program office provides training, research, and support for the county health departments. The county health departments are responsible for regulations within the county with staff dedicated to OSTDS. Bart provided an overview of the regulatory authority and jurisdiction for onsite programs.

Bart displayed a map from the Florida Water Management Inventory for the Wekiva BMAP basin and stated there are almost 60,000 OSTDS in the basin. He added that this number will increase as the basin boundary is expanded to include the entire PFA. He also displayed the total number of OSTDS in Orange, Seminole, and Lake Counties. He stated that approximately 59 % of the OSTDS within the BMAP area are in Orange County, 26 % are in Lake County, and 15 % are in Seminole County based on the Florida Water Management Inventory.

Bart displayed two line graphs showing a drop in the number of new OSTDS permits from 2006 to 2013 followed by a slow increase in 2016. The number of issued OSTDS repair permits has been steady during the last 17 years. The data represented in these graphs are based on the entire county and are not specific to the BMAP area.

Bart also presented the number of operating permits in Orange, Lake, and Seminole Counties. He stated there are approximately 2,000 operating permits.

Audra Burchfield with FDOH in Orange County described the permit and application process for new construction permits, operating permits, and service permits. She stated that pump trucks are inspected by FDOH. She stated that the application is submitted to FDOH with the permit fee. FDOH can assist the applicant with the site evaluation or soil analysis. The permit will either be issued or denied. Permits denied can be resubmitted for a variance. Upon approval, the system

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must be installed by the homeowner, licensed septic system contractor, or state licensed plumber. Inspections are conducted by FDOH.

Bart stated that FDOH also participates in the Wekiva River Basin Commission, various public and governmental association meetings, OSTDS research, the Wekiva BMAP Working Group, and the Wekiva BMAP OSTDS Advisory Committee. Bart offered to answer any questions from the group.

Jay asked if FDOH checks to see if sanitary sewer is available when an OSTDS permit is received. Bart responded that FDOH does check and will not issue a permit if a sanitary sewer connection is available.

FDOH Rule Update

Dr. Xueqing Gao stated there are two new methods of nitrogen reduction from OSTDS including in-ground systems and in-tank options. FDOH is working on a rule revision to allow in-ground systems using a liner component. The FDOH Technical Review and Advisory Panel (TRAP) is advising FDOH on rule development. At a meeting on December 9, 2016, TRAP allowed the rule development to move forward with changes submitted to the variance panel. FDOH hopes to adopt the rule revision by June 2017.

Xueqing stated that the in-tank options do not require a rule revision, but FDOH is working to determine performance criteria for designs that can be implemented in the field. Once this is complete, these new performance-based systems will be available for permitting. FDOH hopes to finalize the performance criteria by June 2017.

Xueqing stated that FDOH also has been working with local utilities to complete the Florida Water Management Inventory.

Cluster Wastewater Systems

Moirra introduced Dr. Roxanne Groover to discuss decentralized onsite systems or cluster wastewater systems. Roxanne stated that a lot of the information presented is taken from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) decentralized sewer website. She included active links to websites in her website.

Roxanne stated that a decentralized sewer system is a partnership involving engineers, funding, and the local governments. EPA formed the Decentralized Wastewater Partnership in 2005. The memorandum of understanding includes multiple entities.

Roxanne stated that there must be technology available and regulations that allow their use. She stated that Florida is unique in allowing licensed plumbers to be involved in wastewater policy. She stated that the Decentralized Wastewater Partnership has good discussions and is able to share challenges and information.

Roxanne stated that there is a variety of approaches to decentralized sewer. In some cases property owners may keep the OSTDS and some involve septic tank effluent pumping (STEP) systems, wastewater systems, and cluster systems for multiple homes. She stated that a site-specific analysis is necessary. EPA has a tool available to guide property owners through the process. She added that the level of treatment and designs will vary by area. Roxanne reminded

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the attendees that everything cannot be piped and the solution needs to be cost-effective. She stated that there may be a cost reduction if 4,000 units are installed rather than purchasing and installing one unit.

Roxanne was prepared with many case studies from around the country for five management models. In Florida, the primary models used are the maintenance contract and the operating permit, although in the Florida Keys there is a responsible management entity (RME). Julie asked if there are any other RMEs in Florida. Roxanne responded that there are a few. She is gathering that information and suggested a field trip at a future date to see these systems.

Moira thanked Roxanne for the overview and stated that Roxanne could be contacted after the meeting for additional information. The next OSTDS meeting was tentatively scheduled for Thursday, May 11, 2017. Moira will secure a room.

Moira offered an opportunity for comments. Julie asked Xueqing if there will be a delay in permitting new systems once the new rule language is adopted in June. Xueqing stated that there could be a delay in providing training to staff. Roxanne added that the Florida Onsite Wastewater Association (FOWA) is beginning training now, so there will not be much of a delay.

Scott Carmondy stated that his company has been building a database in Florida with public access for homeowners. His company received past funding from DEP for the project and has collected information on over a million properties. He stated that he believes conventional systems are better than advanced treatment systems. He also believes the nitrogen loading from septic systems is under-reported.

Adjourn OSTDS Committee

The OSTDS remediation plan meeting adjourned at 11:21 AM.

Wekiva River, Rock Springs Run, and Little Wekiva Canal BMAP Annual Update

Annual Progress Report Updates

Moira provided an overview of the BMAP. She stated that the BMAP was adopted in October 2015 to implement nitrate reductions to achieve the total maximum daily loads (TMDLs). She stated that this is a surface water and groundwater BMAP. The BMAP focuses on addressing nitrate loading from wastewater treatment facilities (WWTFs), OSTDS, fertilizer, and livestock. She stated that there is a target reduction and concentration with a five-year timeframe for the projects. Moira stated that the reporting period is November 1, 2015 through October 31, 2016. She provided a summary of the projects listed in the BMAP as well as 42 new projects submitted for the report. She thanked stakeholders for their efforts in the basin. She stated that the draft annual report will be sent to stakeholders by the middle of March and requested any final stakeholder updates by March 3, 2017.

Moira reminded stakeholders of the new requirements in the Florida Springs and Aquifer Protection Act. A key requirement is an adopted fertilizer ordinance by July 2017. She stated that DEP is reviewing the list of local governments that require the ordinance and those that have adopted the ordinance. DEP is reaching out to local governments that do not have an ordinance

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in place. Moira also provided a list of PFA prohibitions and reminded attendees that the BMAP will be revised with an aggressive project schedule as well as target load reductions.

Bob Samson asked if the TMDLs are calculated or measured. Moira responded that the TMDLs were modeled using data available at the time. Bob asked if the basin will be monitored. Moira responded that there is monitoring going on in the basin and Rob Mattson with SJRWMD will provide an update during this meeting. Tiffany added that the TMDLs were set by models that were calibrated using real data. Monitoring will be used to confirm that the targets are reached. She stated that there is also a biological response that is monitored.

Moira stated that benchmarks or management strategies will need to be developed to help the stakeholders meet the TMDLs. The NSILT will help by estimating the loading to land surface and groundwater. As an example, she provided the results of the Wakulla Springs NSILT estimated loads and stated that the contributions will be different in this basin. She also provided the Wakulla Springs reductions as an example for the stakeholders. She stated that atmospheric deposition is an uncontrollable load which will not be addressed during the first five-year benchmark. Jay asked why DEP does not equally distribute the atmospheric deposition load to the controllable loads. He asked if the goal could be met without addressing the atmospheric deposition load. Moira responded that it could be met without addressing atmospheric deposition. Kevin stated that he would be excited if the reductions can be met. He stated that the Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration is looking at ways to work with its Division of Air Resource Management to address this load. Barbara Howell asked if growth is accounted for in the reductions. Moira responded that future growth is addressed in the BMAP but not in the NSILT. Kevin stated that the NSILT provides a snapshot of what is going on at the time and there may be a way to look at agricultural lands to estimate growth in some basins.

Andrea Samson asked why she does not see a factor from exfiltration from septic systems considered as a source. Tiffany responded that this has been discussed. Because of the water table in Florida, there is more water infiltrating the pipes than exfiltrating. Christianne Ferraro agreed with Tiffany's statement.

Moira stated that the NSILT will estimate loading from agriculture. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) is working with producers to enroll acreage in agricultural best management practices (BMPs). Agricultural lands also are eligible for cost-share programs through the water management district.

Moira stated that urban turfgrass fertilizer is another source as well as sports turfgrass fertilizer which also includes golf courses. She stated that DEP would like to hear from stakeholders with ideas for addressing these sources. Kim Ornberg stated that local governments cannot ban sales of fertilizer. Bob stated that reprocessed human waste is being used as fertilizer in some areas. He stated that the impact on the environment is different than commercial fertilizers. Tiffany stated that fertilizer is analogous to septic systems in a policy sense, since we don't really have a lot of tools available at this time. Moira stated that the fertilizer ordinance counts towards education credits. David Glassner (DEP) is the point of contact for questions about the fertilizer ordinance.

SJRWMD Water Quality and Cost-Share Program Updates

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Moira introduced Rob Mattson with SJRWMD to provide an update on the Wekiva River system. Rob provided an overview of the TMDL targets and reductions for Rock Springs, Rock Springs Run, Wekiwa Springs, Upper Wekiva River, and Lower Wekiva River. He stated that water quality monitoring is a big part of determining if targets will be achieved. Many entities conduct monitoring in the basin and data from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is used for historical data. Rob shared a summary of his water quality update in 2012 and stated that Moira will post the report.

Rob stated that in the springs, the nitrate-nitrite nitrogen (NOx) is hovering around one milligram per liter (mg/L), but spikes after rain events. The NOx concentration is still above the TMDL target. In Rock Springs the concentrations are a bit higher. In the streams, the NOx levels occasionally hit or are below the target. Rob showed a line graph for phosphorus concentrations in the Wekiva River which are higher than the TMDL target. He stated that the background levels of NOx were low based on historic data. The NOx concentrations were high in the 1990s but are decreasing now. One explanation for the decrease in NOx concentration is fewer citrus farms. He stated that concentrations spike with rain events suggesting higher concentrations at the spring is young water. He added that the stakeholders may not have to wait too long to see reductions.

Rob stated that since 2009, SJRWMD also monitors submerged vegetation annually between April and June. He stated that sampling is typically conducted from a boat due to alligator concerns. He displayed a transect from the Wekiwa spring vent to Blackwater River. He stated that the dominant aquatic plant is eelgrass which was sparse in the upper reaches but more abundant downstream of Wekiva Island. Annual mean cover is holding steady. Algal cover is also monitored. Algae is more abundant in the upper river and peaks where the river channel is wider. Rob displayed a bar chart of annual mean cover and stated that clear water has more nitrate and more algae. During periods of rain, the water is less clear with less nitrogen and light which leads to less algae.

Rob stated that SJRWMD has a Springs Protection Initiative. It is a three-year project that is wrapping up this year and has focused on the Silver River system. He hopes to apply information gathered from this initiative in other basins.

Moira stated that the annual report contains a water quality summary provided by Rob with all of the details.

SJRWMD Cost-Share Program

Moira introduced Mary Brabham with SJRWMD. Mary stated that the SJRWMD springs projects are primarily in the Wekiva River and spring system, Volusia Blue Spring, Silver Springs, and Lower Santa Fe River Springs. The program funds a variety of project types that align with SJRWMD core mission areas. She stated that the general funding opportunity solicitation will be released in March 2017. Selection will be announced in June. Mary stated that she is the point of contact for the funding and would like to hear project ideas. She displayed the cost-share funding total of \$17 million including partners and nitrogen reductions of 60,700 pounds per year for 2016. She stated that Eustis, Apopka, Winter Garden, and DeLand have all received cost-share funds.

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Eco Paddle

Moira introduced Virginia Oros to discuss the Eco Paddle Program. Virginia stated that the program is offered quarterly to bring residents out on the river. Virginia offers a short PowerPoint presentation covering topics such as proper fertilizer use, plant benefits, designation as a National Wild and Scenic River, and the benefits to the community. She determines how much participants learn by having them complete a survey. . Virginia provided a sample of the kiosks used for education. Bob asked if Virginia talks to homeowner associations. Virginia responded that she plans to begin visiting with them soon.

Moira introduced Robert Brooks as the manager of the Wekiwa Springs State Park, Rock Springs Reserve, and Lower Wekiva Preserve. He stated that this area encompasses over 42,000 acres, but that the spring is only a quarter of one percent of the total land area. He stated that park staff conduct exotics removal and prescribed burns. He stated that the urinals were replaced with waterless urinals to conserve water. Last year, approximately 536,000 people visited the parks and 403,000 specifically visited the spring. The visitors to the spring have a big economic impact for Orange and Seminole Counties.

FDACS Update

Moira introduced Cori Hermle with FDACS to provide an update. Cori works in the Office of Agricultural Water Policy.

Cori stated that agricultural BMPs are practical measures that reduce the amount of fertilizers, pesticides, and animal waste that enter water resources. The BMP manuals were developed in collaboration with the agricultural industry, agencies, and others. The BMP manuals are adopted by rule after DEP verifies the BMPs. The BMPs must be economically and technically feasible for producers to implement. She added that structural BMPs can be costly.

Cori stated that FDACS has nine BMP programs adopted to date and the associated manuals are reviewed every five years. Each of the manuals is available on the FDACS website and in hard copy by request. The most recently adopted manuals are for poultry, vegetable and agronomic crops, and dairy. FDACS is also developing a new manual for small farms which should be adopted later this year.

Cori stated that agricultural producers can enroll in the BMP program or conduct monitoring per an approved DEP plan. To date, there are no producers conducting monitoring. She displayed figures showing BMAP enrollment in the basin as of September 2016. Cori stated that according to the 2009 SJRWMD land use, a total of 48,152 agricultural acres are within the basin. She pointed out that land uses change over time and it is difficult to have completely accurate land use.

Another program that FDACS is pursuing is the Implementation Verification Program, previously referred to as the "Implementation Assurance Program." Cori stated that this is a new requirement for FDACS from the 2016 legislation. FDACS began the Implementation Assurance Program in 2005 to visit producers to see if the manuals needed to be updated and to verify enrollment. FDACS conducted 1,936 site visits from 2007 through 2015. The Implementation Verification Program builds on this program. Field staff now go back through the checklist of

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BMPs with the producer to ensure the BMPs are being implemented. If a grower is not in compliance for a period of time, then the grower will be referred to DEP for compliance. Compliance information will be included in annual reports after July 1, 2018. Jay asked how FDACS will accomplish the task of enrolling all agriculture in BMPs. Cori responded that FDACS is looking to target specific areas or commodities. She added that FDACS may consider mail outs in this basin to inform growers of the program and hopes to hire additional staff.

Local Updates

Moira introduced Jay Exum with the Friends of the Wekiva River to provide an update. He displayed a list of the outreach activities conducted during the reporting period and ongoing outreach projects.

Moira introduced Thomas Calhoun with Seminole County. Thomas stated that the county conducts monitoring and mechanical harvesting at Sweetwater Cove. The county also completed a nutrient study on Spring Lake last year. The county began construction on the alum treatment system. The county also conducts monitoring at Spring Lake.

Moira introduced Patrick Flynn with Utilities Inc. of Florida-Sanlando. Patrick stated that the Sweetwater facility is treating two to two and a half million gallons per day. The Sanlando utility is looking at infiltration and is investing money to study and fix problems with flow to the Wekiva plant. He stated that the utility is trying to maximize the use of reclaimed water and sends approximately one million gallons per day to Apopka for distribution. The utility is taking the Longwood plant offline this year. Kim added that the Sanlando utility staff volunteer for shoreline restoration projects and also provide funding for the projects.

Next Meeting Date

The next meeting of the OSTDS Advisory Committee was tentatively scheduled for May 11, 2017.

Adjourn

The meeting adjourned at 12:55 PM.

Action Items

- Stakeholders will provide updates on the annual report to Moira by March 3, 2017.
- Stakeholders will provide OSTDS education priorities to Moira by March 3, 2017.
- Stakeholders will provide comments to Moira regarding the draft PFA by March 3, 2017.
- Moira will reserve a room for the next OSTDS Advisory Committee meeting.
- Moira will set up a publicly noticed teleconference to discuss a coordinated OSTDS education campaign.
- Moira will follow up with Rick Hicks regarding new information that was used to define the PFA.
- Moira will finalize the PFA.
- FDOH Variance Committee will work on revised rule language for the lined septic field system and then present the language to the TRAP for approval. If approved, FDOH will adopt the revised rule allowing the lined septic fields to be permitted.

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- FDOH will continue to follow up on creating performance criteria for the in-tank system. This process does not require a rule change.
- FDOH will continue work on the second cycle of their inventory project and closing data gaps in OSTDS locations and drinking water facilities statewide.
- Chris will follow up with Moira regarding potential contributions from the Upper Ocklawaha basin to the Wekiva basin.
- Moira will post Rob Mattson's 2012 Water Quality Update to the DEP public files website.