

Proposed Approach for BMAP Development and Implementation

BMAP Development

1. Review TMDLs, evaluate monitoring data, convene stakeholder group, coordinate with FDEP, document recent/current/proposed stakeholder projects
2. Prepare adoptable BMAP document (summarizing the above information), following FDEP guidelines

BMAP Implementation

1. Evaluate fecal coliform monitoring data annually, and summarize status and trends of MWQA scores annually
2. Also update project information in the Tampa Bay project database annually

BMAP Implementation

3. Conduct a tiered Contaminant Source Survey (CSS) for all BMAP WBIDs every 5 years (**FDEP FC Guidance Doc. Sect. 5**)
 - Maps-on-the-table only (to look for changes in land use) for areas with original CSS scores of 1 or 2
 - Maps-on-the-table and walk-the-WBID for areas with original CSS scores 3, 4 or 5

BMAP Implementation

4. Identify areas with potentially elevated human health risk (= CSS values 3, 4, 5) , where targeted follow-up water quality sampling may be needed (**FCG Sect. 2 & 3**)

BMAP Implementation

5. Implement targeted source control actions addressing specific high-risk sources (CSS = 4 or 5), within one year of source detection
(FCG Sect. 4 & 5)
6. Provide public information (e.g., signage, PSAs) about locations/situations likely to have elevated human health risk (CSS = 4 or 5)
(FCG Sect. 4 & 5)

BMAP Implementation

7. Continue baseline human health protection programs (e.g., central sewer system maintenance and repair; septic system repair and permitting; permitting of septage and sludge disposal; stormwater management systems; public education) in all BMAP WBIDs. (**FCG Sect. 4 & 5**)

BMAP Implementation

8. Update the full decision matrix every 5th year, following the CSS update, using most recent MWQA and CSS values.
9. Also re-evaluate the implementation strategy every 5th year, using adaptive management approach to refocus source control efforts to priority areas as needed. (**FCG Sect. 4 & 5**)