



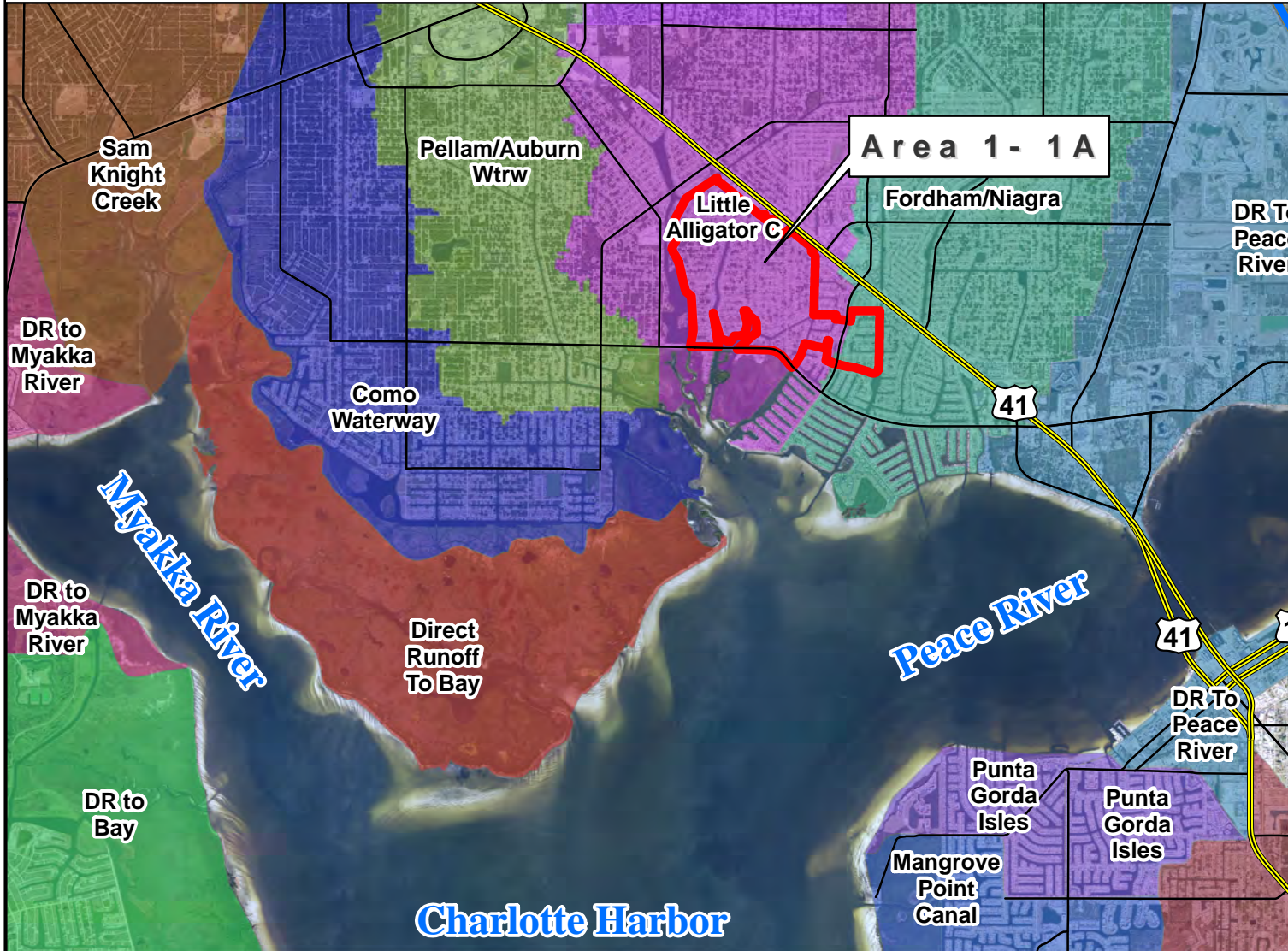
CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Exhibit D

Revitalizing the Impaired Waters of Charlotte Harbor Area 1, 1-A

"East and West Spring Lakes"

Treatment Area & Drainage Basin Map



Legend

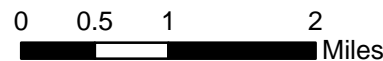
Drainage Basins

- Cleveland Cem Ditch
- Como Waterway
- DR To Peace River
- DR to Bay
- DR to Myakka River
- Direct Runoff To Bay
- Fordham/Niagra
- Little Alligator C
- Mangrove Point Canal
- N. Fork Alligator Creek
- Pellam/Auburn Wtrw
- Punta Gorda Isles
- Sam Knight Creek

Charlotte County



Stateplane Projection
 Datum: NAD83
 Units: Feet
 Source: Charlotte County Utilities



This map is a representation of compiled public information. It is believed to be an accurate and true depiction for the stated purpose, but Charlotte County and its employees make no guaranties, implied or otherwise, to the accuracy, or completeness. We therefore do not accept any responsibilities as to its use.



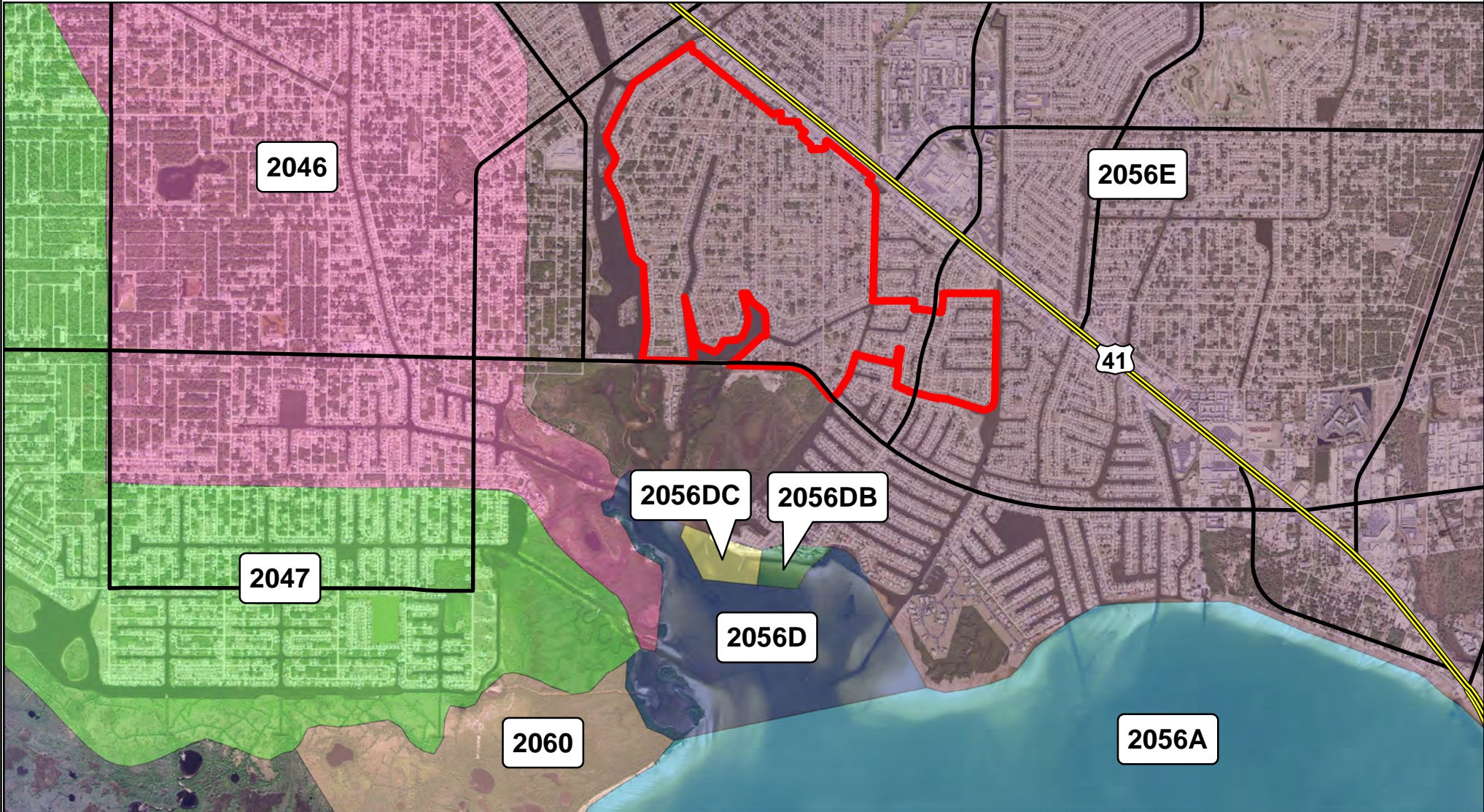
CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Exhibit E

Revitalizing the Impaired Waters of Charlotte Harbor Area 1, 1-A

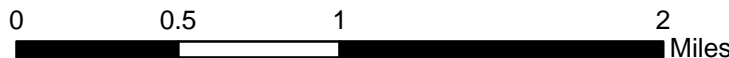
"East and West Spring Lakes"

Area Map and Surrounding Waterbody Identification Numbers (WBIDs)



Stateplane Projection
 Datum: NAD83
 Units: Feet
 Source: Charlotte County Utilities

This map is a representation of compiled public information. It is believed to be an accurate and true depiction for the stated purpose, but Charlotte County and its employees make no guaranties, implied or otherwise, to the accuracy, or completeness. We therefore do not accept any responsibilities as to its use.



Legend

XXXX WBIDs



Charlotte County Government

"To exceed expectations in the delivery of public services."

www.CharlotteCountyFL.com

February 19, 2013

Ruta Vardys, P.E.
Charlotte County Utilities
25550 Harborview Road, Unit 1
Port Charlotte, FL 33980

Dear Ms. Vardys,

The Charlotte County Community Development Stormwater Division is excited about working with Charlotte County Utilities to apply for this Grant. The two Charlotte County departments are working together to help reduce non point source pollutant loading in Charlotte Harbor while providing adequate drainage capacity. Charlotte Harbor is on the verified list for the Group 2 Basin (WBID #2065A) and is trying to be pro-active to clean up Charlotte Harbor by completing this project. This project is not only a good project for the residents of Charlotte County but for Charlotte Harbor as well.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Joanne Vernon".

Joanne Vernon, P.E.

JV:gg

copy: File 130219JV

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING

410 Taylor Street, Unit 104 | Punta Gorda, FL 33950
Phone: 941.575.3632 | Fax: 941.575.3664



Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center, Inc.

Administrative Office

10941 Burnt Store Road
Punta Gorda, FL 33955

Phone 941/575.5435

Web Site

www.checflorida.org

Board Members

Dorothea Zysko
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Ken Doherty
Barbara Fleshman
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Steven W. Osborne
Lee Swift

Founding Members

Charlotte County
City of Punta Gorda
Charlotte County Public Schools
Peace River Audubon Society

Locations:

Alligator Creek Preserve
10941 Burnt Store Road
Punta Gorda

Cedar Point Environmental Park
2300 Placida Road
Englewood

*CHEC is a 501 (C) (3)
non-profit corporation with the mission
is of providing environmental educa-
tion, recreation, research and
preservation land management for the
residents and visitors of the greater
Charlotte Harbor area.*

Visit Us on Facebook

February 19, 2013

Subject: TMDL Water Quality Restoration Grant
East-West Spring Lake Wastewater Program

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter is provided in support of Charlotte County Utilities' grant proposal titled "East-West Spring Lake Wastewater Program". This grant proposal includes two important tasks; 1) connecting selected neighborhoods with centralized wastewater system, 2) removing nutrients and sediment from storm water runoff. These tasks address specific threats to water quality in the lower Peace River and the Charlotte Harbor estuary.

Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center, Inc. [CHEC] is a locally operated environmental non-profit organization established in 1987. CHEC mission is to provide environmental education and recreational activities to the citizens and visitors in the Charlotte Harbor area. CHEC has historically provided educational programs designed and focused on water quality and protecting our estuary; 4th grade field and estuary program, homeowner and civic association presentations, 2nd grade wading trips, and estuary boat tours. CHEC partners with the water management district in distributing conservation and water quality information to citizens and visitors.

CHEC is pleased to support this grant proposal and support Charlotte County Utilities efforts to protect water quality and the health of the Charlotte Harbor estuary. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Jim Thomson
CEO, Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center, Inc.
941-575-5435

February 19, 2013

Ruta Vardy's, PE
Project Engineer
Charlotte County Utilities
25550 Harbor View Road, Unit 1
Port Charlotte, FL 33980-2503

RE: East and West Spring Lake

Dear Ms. Vardys,

The Charlotte County Health Department, Environmental Health Section has no objections to the county's plan to sewer these areas.

The East and West Spring Lake Areas were developed primarily in the late 1970's and early 1980's. The Area is comprised of approximately 1769 single family residences, developed on quarter acre lots with public water and Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems (Septic tanks). This area has been part of the Managed Septic Program since 2008, requiring the septic tanks to be pumped and inspected every five years.

At this time we have 22 active nuisance complaints in this area involving septic systems. Improperly treated sewage contains bacteria, microorganisms and other diseases that can spread to humans and cause illnesses such as hookworm, ascaris, shigellosis, cholera, salmonellosis, infectious hepatitis, typhoid/paratyphoid fever, amoebic dysentery and other enteric infections.

The elimination of these septic systems will reduce the risk of human exposure to harmful bacteria.

Sincerely,

Karl Henry, R.E.H.P., M.B.A
Environmental Administrator
Charlotte County Health Department
Florida Department of Health

CC: Dr. Henry Kurban, Director, Charlotte County Health Department

Environmental Campus
25550 Harbor View Road, Suite 3
Port Charlotte, FL 33980-2503
941.764.4340 -Phone
941.764.4343 -Fax

February 20, 2013

Chris J, D'Urso
Utilities Planner
Charlotte County Utilities
25550 Harbor View Road, Suite # 3
Port Charlotte, FL 33980

Dear Mr. D'Urso,

This letter is sent in support of your application to expand sewer into critical areas of East & West Spring Lakes in Port Charlotte, Florida. This area is characterized by older homes that have septic systems that are not only aging, but failing as well. The Charlotte County Extension Service, which includes programs such as Florida-Friendly Landscaping™, fully supports such efforts and provides educational programming and outreach efforts that deal with sustainable landscaping and Best Management Practices (BMP's) related to reducing non-point source pollution.

The expansion of sewers into this area has great potential to reduce pollutants into the Charlotte Harbor estuary. Our office is excited about the opportunity to educate residents in the affected area and the citizenry at large about this project and other conservation strategies geared specifically towards encouraging residents to reduce their personal storm water impacts by implementing technically sound best management practices into their daily routines.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you desire additional information.

Sincerely,



Ralph E. Mitchell
County Extension Director/Horticulture Agent
Charlotte County Extension Service
Community Services Department

Cc: Tommy Scott, Director Community Services
Andy Stevens, Interim Director Community Services
Allison Turner, Florida Yards and Neighborhoods Program Assistant
Holly Bates, Horticultural Program Coordinator

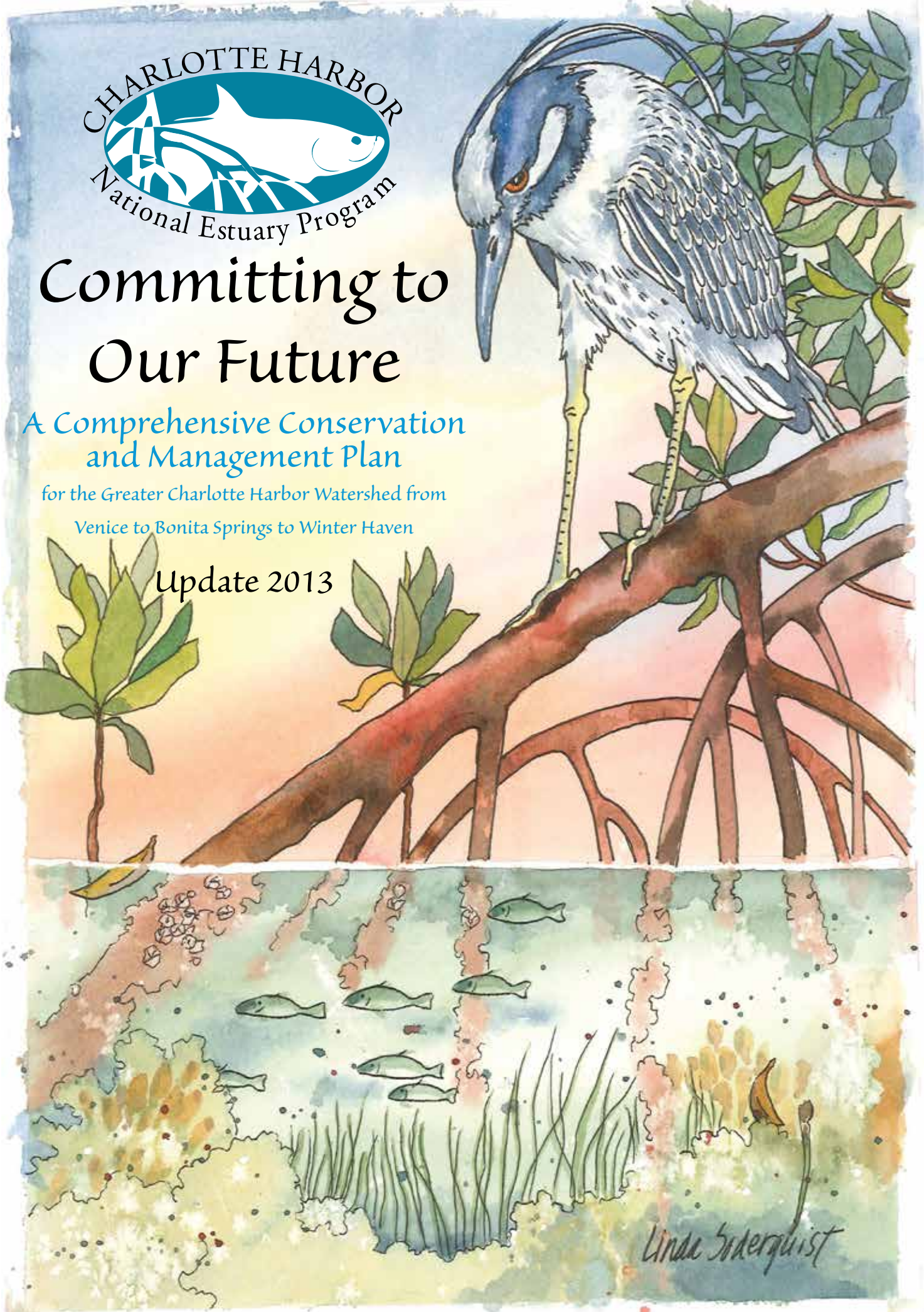


Committing to Our Future

A Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan

for the Greater Charlotte Harbor Watershed from
Venice to Bonita Springs to Winter Haven

Update 2013



Linda Soderquist

Committing to Our Future

A Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan

for the Greater Charlotte Harbor Watershed

from Venice to Bonita Springs to Winter Haven

Update 2013



The Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program (CHNEP) is a partnership of citizens, elected officials, resource managers and commercial and recreational resource users who are working to improve the water quality and ecological integrity of the CHNEP study area. A cooperative decision-making process is used within the program to address diverse resource management concerns in the 4,700-square-mile CHNEP study area. *This plan is our commitment to the future.*

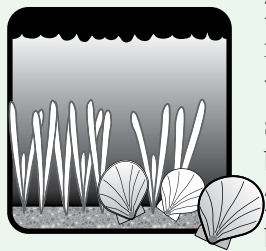
Adopted April 13, 2000.

Updated March 24, 2008 and March 18, 2013.

Water Quality Degradation

Quantifiable objectives

WQ-1: Maintain or improve water quality from year 2000 levels. By 2018, bring all impaired water bodies into a watershed management program such as reasonable assurance or basin management action plan. By 2015, remove at least two water bodies from the impaired list by improving water quality.



WQ-2: By 2020, develop and meet water quality criteria that are protective of living resources for dissolved oxygen, nutrients, chlorophyll *a*, turbidity, salinity and other constituents.

WQ-3: By 2025, reduce severity, extent, duration and frequency of harmful algal blooms (HABs), including macroalgae, phytoplankton and periphyton, through the identification and reduction of anthropogenic influences.

WQ-4: By 2025, meet shellfish harvesting standards year round for the Myakka River conditionally restricted area and the conditionally approved areas of Lemon Bay, Gasparilla Sound, Myakka River, Pine Island Sound Western Section and Pine Island Sound Eastern Section.

Priority actions

WQ-A: Participate in the development and implementation of coordinated watershed management programs that accommodate the variable mission and funding priorities of program participants. Encourage the application of flexible, goal-oriented approaches in reasonable assurance plans, basin management action plans (BMAPs), *Implementation Guidance for the Fecal Coliform Total Daily Maximum Loads* and nutrient reduction plans.

WQ-B: Continue collecting consistent water quality data from throughout the study area used to assess impairments, determine total maximum daily load (TMDL) limits and develop basin management action plans (BMAPs). Support key programs such as the Coastal Charlotte Harbor Monitoring Network, partners' long-term fixed stations and volunteer monitoring programs.

WQ-C: Use tools such as geographic information systems, integrated ground and surface water quality models and pollutant loading models to identify water quality problems and select less polluting alternatives.

WQ-D: Reduce nonpoint-source pollutants associated with stormwater runoff. Install or retrofit best management practices (BMPs) to maintain or improve water quality and flows.

WQ-E: Implement projects to improve or protect water quality to offset anthropogenic impacts.

WQ-F: Promote water conservation, stormwater treatment and intergovernmental coordination within local plans and codes to prevent the impacts of increasing levels of impervious surface and fill to achieve improvements to water quality and groundwater and surface water storage.

WQ-G: Develop and implement water quality criteria that are protective of living resources for dissolved oxygen, nutrients, chlorophyll *a*, turbidity, salinity and other constituents as applicable.

WQ-H: Assess the bacteria, nutrient load and base flow impacts of septic systems, wastewater treatment plants and reuse water. Recommend effective corrective action.

WQ-I: Determine the relationship between macro- and micronutrients and phytoplankton/algal blooms. Support measures to reduce phytoplankton/algal blooms where relationships have been determined.

WQ-J: Provide central sanitary sewers to developed areas within 900 feet of waters such as estuarine shorelines, rivers, creeks, canals and lakes.

WQ-K: Implement conservation landscaping plant programs, including the Florida Yards & Neighborhoods program, throughout the CHNEP study area.

WQ-L: Increase the use of personal and home best management practices by residents and visitors throughout the watershed to reduce nonpoint-source pollution.

WQ-M: Support public involvement programs addressing water quality issues.



WQ-A

Participate in the development and implementation of coordinated watershed management programs that accommodate the variable mission and funding priorities of program participants. Encourage the application of flexible, goal-oriented approaches in reasonable assurance plans, basin management action plans (BMAPs), *Implementation Guidance for the Fecal Coliform Total Daily Maximum Loads* and nutrient reduction plans.

Background

Total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) is a federal and state program to identify water bodies impaired by pollutants, to calculate a protective load and to regulate polluters so that the aggregate of all loads does not exceed levels acceptable for the “health” of the water body and its designated uses. Another term for this level is assimilative capacity. Reasonable assurance and basin management action plans (BMAPs) are watershed management plans that consolidate existing efforts in one document and set a course for restoration to acceptable pollutant loads. Because they are legally binding, TMDLs provide a unique opportunity to focus community efforts on maintaining bays, rivers and lakes in a sustainable condition. The FDEP, in cooperation with the EPA and water management districts, is eager to work with local stakeholders to use the TMDL framework to set water quality targets, monitor and assess status and trends, identify high priority projects and implement projects with quantifiable outcomes. Because the CHNEP is not subject to TMDL regulations, the CHNEP is a natural arbiter among stakeholders.

This priority action helps fulfill WQ-1.

Strategy

- 1) Track and participate in review of EPA and FDEP regulations and policy changes, including designated uses, nutrient criteria, pollutant trading and water body identification policies.
- 2) Review draft impaired water list for accuracy.
- 3) Ensure adequate, high-quality data are submitted to state database used for impairment verification.
- 4) Review and correct station location relationship to water body identification boundaries and similar factual errors.
- 5) Review of water body identification (WBID) boundaries to ensure they are accurate and agree with watershed boundaries.
- 6) Evaluate proposed TMDLs, including watershed models used to develop load estimates, assimilative capacity determination and pollutant load reductions.

- 7) Provide comments as necessary within the comment period.
- 8) Participate in the development of watershed management plans such as reasonable assurance (RA) and BMAP development. Incorporate CCMP objectives and actions in such plans. Encourage effective alternatives such as *Implementation Guidance for the Fecal Coliform Total Daily Maximum Loads* and nutrient reduction plans.
- 9) Participate in the implementation of the *Shell Creek and Prairie Creek Watersheds Management Plan* reasonable assurance document. A copy is available at www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/documents/plans/spjc_wmp.pdf.
- 10) Encourage implementation of capital improvement projects that reduce pollutant loads.
- 11) Encourage low-impact development and pollutant load reduction needs into new development projects.
- 12) Advocate consistency of point-source discharge permits with pollutant load reductions into impaired and potentially impaired water bodies. Permitted loads should not cause impairment.
- 13) Consider role of the CHNEP as facilitator of BMAP development and implementation.
- 14) Adopt and implement TMDL determinations and BMAPs for impaired surface waters, as identified through the *Peace River Resource Management Plan*.
- 15) Monitor *Shell Creek and Prairie Creek Watersheds Management Plan* to ensure protection of Punta Gorda’s water supply; develop similar plans in other watersheds.

Environmental indicator and target

WQ-a: Water bodies (identified by water body IDs) on the Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s Verified Lists for Impairments (see surface water quality criteria as listed in 62-302.530 in Appendix B).

Remove at least two water bodies from the impaired list by improving water quality by 2015.



WQ-D

Reduce nonpoint-source pollutants associated with stormwater runoff. Install or retrofit best management practices (BMPs) to maintain or improve water quality and flows.

Background

According to the 2010 CHNEP study to estimate pollutant loads, the largest source of total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorus (TP), total suspended solids (TSS) and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) within each of the identified watersheds comes from nonpoint-source stormwater runoff, 70 percent, 68 percent, 95 percent and 90 percent respectively. The atmosphere deposits 6 percent of TN loads within the study area. Industrial point sources account for 20 percent of TN, 28 percent of TP, 3 percent of TSS and 7 percent of BOD. The CHNEP assessed pollutant loads by land use and by basin for the periods from 1975 to 1990 and from 1995 to 2007. Final estimates showed an apparent reduction of pollutant loads between the two 12- to 15-year blocks.

This priority action helps fulfill WQ-1.

Strategy

- 1) Implement source reduction of pollutants. Examples include adoption of Urban Fertilizer Ordinances in accordance with SWFRPC Resolution 2007-01, implementation of low-impact development regulations, adoption of the draft Lower West Coast basin rule, tailwater recovery and/or surface water reservoir systems

- 2) Encourage redevelopment of older properties and businesses to improve stormwater treatment whenever possible.
- 3) Reduce impervious paved surface required by various land uses. Monitor using periodic land-use updates and impervious estimates. Correlate with load and event mean concentration (EMC) estimates.
- 4) Evaluate the impacts of sludge and sediments on water quality.
- 5) Identify locations to install stormwater treatment areas (STAs) and pursue installation of top-priority STAs.
- 6) Implement Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs Office of Agricultural Water Policy best management practices (BMP) manuals found at: www.floridaagwaterpolicy.com/BestManagementPractices.html.

Environmental indicator and target

WQ-d: Nitrogen, phosphorus, suspended solids and biochemical oxygen demand pollutant loads estimated and validated by land use, per acre and by basin.

Reduce average nitrogen, phosphorus, suspended solids and biochemical oxygen demand pollutant loads by land use on a per acre basis by 2025.

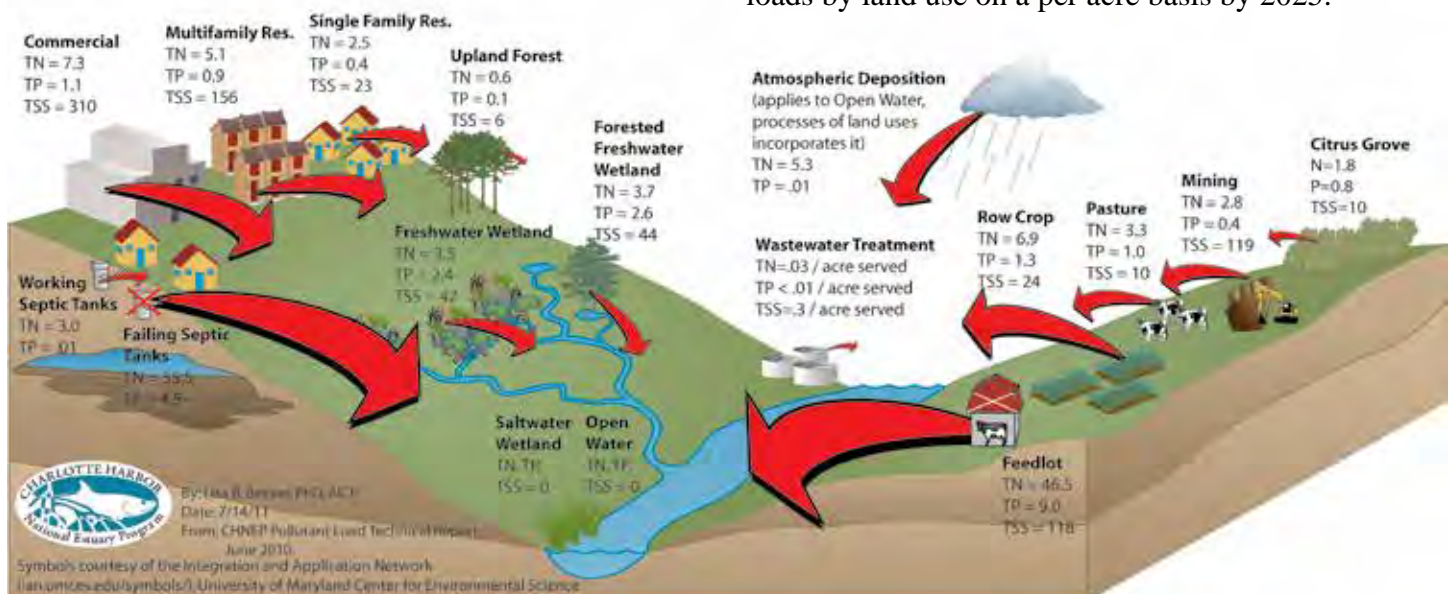


Figure 3: Conceptual Diagram of Pollution Load Estimates

(Source: CHNEP Pollutant Load Estimates, 2010)



WQ-H

Assess the bacteria, nutrient load and base flow impacts of septic systems, wastewater treatment plants and reuse water. Recommend effective corrective action.

Background

Florida regulations refer to septic systems as onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems (OSTDS). A basic OSTDS can contain one or more of the following components: septic tank, subsurface drain field, aerobic treatment unit, graywater tank, or laundry wastewater tank. An OSTDS must provide for subsurface effluent disposal and not have any open tanks. In 2010, the state legislature adopted a statewide septic evaluation program to require septic tank maintenance. Though this requirement was repealed in 2012, legislation allows local governments to adopt septic tank maintenance ordinances. In preparation for the implementation date within the 2010 legislation, the Department of Health prepared a draft rule (www.doh.state.fl.us/environment/ostds/New.htm), components of which may be used for development of septic tank maintenance ordinances.

This priority action helps fulfill WQ-2 and WQ-4.

Strategy

- 1) Identify sources of bacteria, nutrients and other indicators in water bodies.
- 2) Conduct appropriate groundwater and surface water studies necessary to determine the cumulative impacts of high densities of septic systems.
- 3) Promote recommendations of the *Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council Resolution 07-02* regarding wastewater discharge, *Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council Resolution 07-05* regarding wastewater package plants of less than 100,000 gpd capacity, and *Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council Resolution 08-02* regarding onsite wastewater system planning, treatment and management.

- 4) Identify appropriate indicators and rapid cost-effective methods to identify septic system discharges.
- 5) Support appropriate changes in state laws and local septic system ordinances to mitigate impacts to the greatest practical extent.
- 6) Support periodic inspection of all septic systems where impacts to ground water/surface waters have been shown. Counties should be encouraged to include such language within their updated comprehensive plans.
- 7) Enhance enforcement to ensure appropriate repairs are made when necessary.
- 8) Establish homeowner education programs.

Environmental indicator and target

WQ-h: Percent of urbanized areas served by septic tanks where maintenance is required.

By 2020, 75 percent of urbanized areas have regular septic system maintenance programs implemented.



Photo by Lisa Beever, 5/19/03

View at the Cape Coral Wastewater Treatment Plant. This plant meets state water quality standards for wastewater discharge.



WQ-J

Provide central sanitary sewers to developed areas within 900 feet of waters such as estuarine shorelines, rivers, creeks, canals and lakes.

Background

In 1992, the Sarasota Bay National Estuary Program set a principle to have wastewater from all sources to meet advanced wastewater treatment standards of 3 mg/l. A nitrogen-diffusing algorithm was utilized to

determine that, on average, the total nitrogen from raw waste product required 900 feet to defuse through the ground water to meet that standard.

This priority action helps fulfill WQ-4.

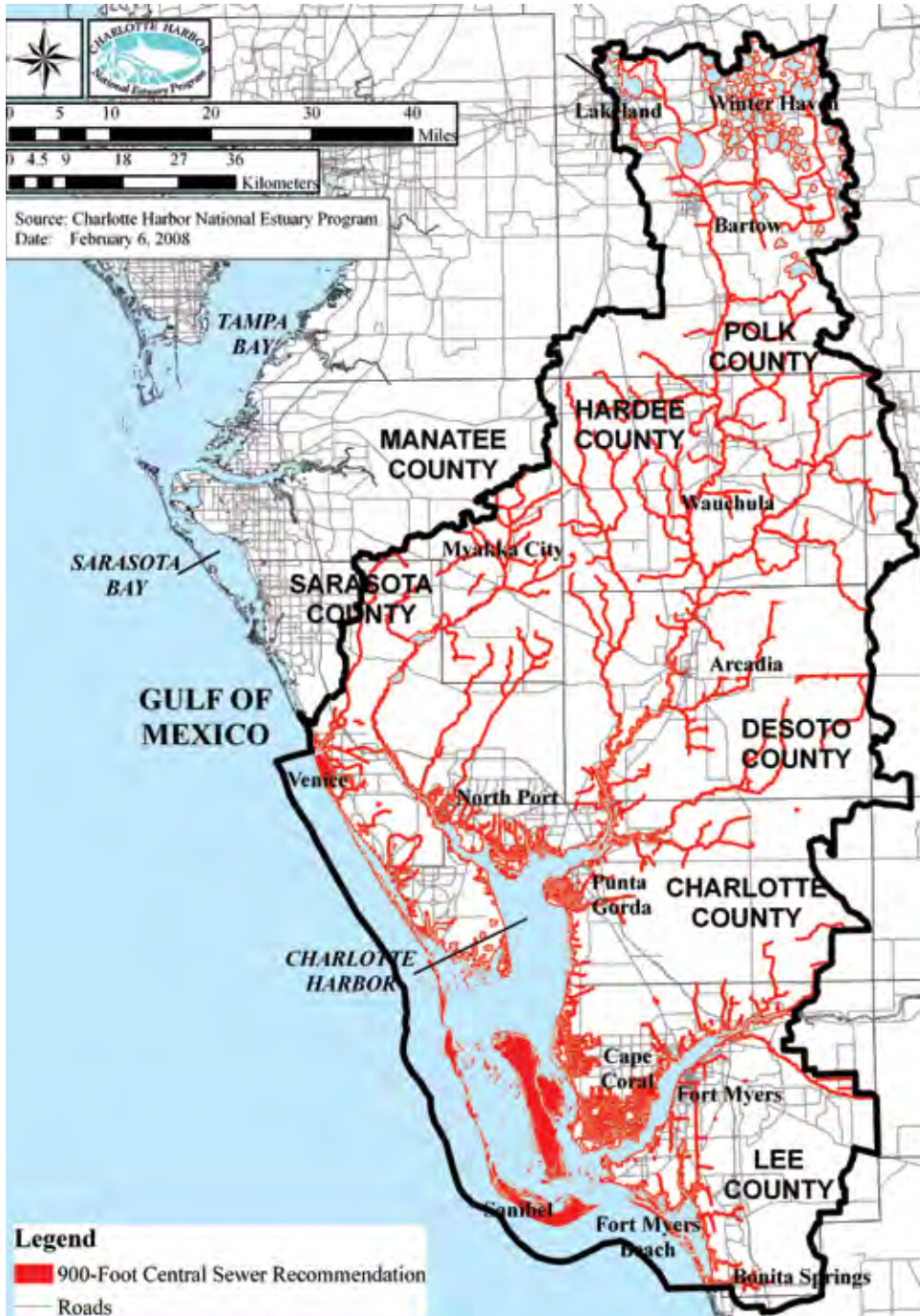
Strategy

- 1) Support development and implementation of plans to provide central sewer to higher-density developed areas. Encourage siting central sewer system facilities pumping stations, treatment plants) beyond the 900-foot water body buffer.
- 2) In such areas where densities are low, support rules that require advanced on-site septic systems.
- 3) Support improving the quality and availability of central sanitary sewage package plants to service more developed areas. Encourage siting central sewer system facilities pumping stations (treatment plants) beyond the 900-foot water body buffer.
- 4) Incorporate action into local government comprehensive plans.

Environmental indicator and target

WQ-j: Percent of urban use areas within 900-feet of estuarine shorelines, rivers, creeks, canals and lakes having central sanitary sewers.

Seventy-five percent of urban use areas have a 900 foot buffer of estuarine shorelines, rivers, creeks, canals and lakes.



Map 29: 900-Footer Buffer From Shorelines

The red areas represent a 900-foot buffer from estuarine shorelines, rivers, creeks, major canals and lakes. Map developed by the CHNEP in 2007 based on 2000 census hydrographic information.



WQ-L

Increase the use of personal and home best management practices by residents and visitors throughout the watershed to reduce nonpoint-source pollution.

Background

Many significant nonpoint-source pollution reduction decisions are made in the home by the actions of individual residents and by people visiting the region, such as seasonal residents and tourists. New residents and visitors in southwest Florida lack regionally appropriate guidance to help them make environmentally sound decisions. In other areas, environmental programs have attempted to address this issue by preparing, publishing and distributing residential best management practice (BMP) guides. A similar strategy is proposed here, customized for local needs and accompanied by a marketing and incentive program to encourage people to use the BMPs. Given the difficulty of effecting large-scale changes in personal behaviors, the overall effectiveness of the program should also be evaluated.

This priority action helps fulfill WQ-1 and SG-1.

Strategy

- 1) Search compilations of residential or consumer BMPs prepared by others and compile a list of regionally appropriate BMPs. Include such items as septic and drain field care, proper pharmaceutical disposal and yard practices. Include EPA programs at sites such as www.epa.gov/WaterSense/.
- 2) Examine the BMP compilation for coverage or subject-area gaps and develop BMPs to fill these gaps.
- 3) Refine ways to distribute BMPs to area residents and visitors. The form and cost of the final product will depend upon the distribution channel(s) selected. Consider multiple distribution channels such as newspaper inserts, utility bill inserts, Internet delivery, direct mail or local government TV.
- 4) Identify market segments, possibly using the Stormwater Academy of the University of Central Florida.
- 5) Develop a companion marketing program to encourage use of the BMPs and help effect the desired behavior changes. Develop an interstitial (public service announcement) on home BMPs; investigate the use of the Ad Council.

- 6) Offer residents appropriate incentives to use the BMPs.
- 7) Establish partnerships with area agencies or businesses so that significant incentives can be offered, such as meaningful discounts on products or services.
- 8) Evaluate consumer behavior changes and assess the overall effectiveness of the program in terms of per-capita pollutant load reductions.
- 9) Reduce harmful pesticides and fertilizers sold throughout the watershed, using the Babcock settlement as a model.
- 10) Show how “begin at home” programs geared to individuals, homes, businesses and at play have a cumulative impact through the group, community and region. Such programs include Florida Water StarSM, Water PROSM and Water ChampSM by the SWFWMD.

Environmental indicator and target

Public knowledge and implementation for conservation landscaping principles is part of an overall approach to reduce non-point source pollution. Effects may be seen under Priority Action WQ-D.



EPA is building WaterSense as a national brand for water efficiency. Manufacturers, retailers, distributors, utilities, governments and certified professionals are asked to use the program to encourage water-efficient behavior and the purchase of quality products that use less water.



WQ-M Support public involvement programs addressing water quality issues.

Background

Public exposure to water quality issues most commonly occurs through the media, especially when a red tide outbreak washes dead fish on the beaches, rivers experience neon-green algal blooms, beaches are closed with health warnings or shellfish are contaminated. Newsworthy water quality issues certainly affect the public. Likewise, the public can affect water quality but may not understand their link to large-scale degradation. It becomes important to deepen and broaden the public awareness and knowledge of water quality issues and to promote how individual actions can improve or degrade water. Reaching and enlisting public participation in water quality issues is a start in effecting positive behavioral change.

This priority action helps fulfill WQ-1, WQ-2, WQ-3, WQ-4 and SG-1.

Strategy

- 1) Compile water quality success stories from businesses and industrial parks and homeowners.
- 2) Work with partners to inform the public concerning significant water quality projects such as Lake Hancock and Billy's Creek.
- 3) Place and maintain stencils at stormwater drains. Consider developing "Do not dump" signs to include the name of the receiving water body.
- 4) Place and maintain signs at road/water body crossings to establish sense of place. Consider customizing signs to include names of receiving water bodies.
- 5) Implement household hazardous waste disposal and recycling programs.
- 6) Expand training and resources for coordinators of volunteer water quality sampling programs.

- 7) Work with media in getting accurate water quality information to the public.
- 8) Increase public awareness of potential sources of pollution, agencies responsible for enforcement and public reporting processes.
- 9) Utilize existing videos and public service announcements (PSAs) for public education.
- 10) Develop a companion marketing program to inform the public about water quality issues and help effect the desired behavior changes. Develop an interstitial (PSA) on water quality issues.
- 11) Hold public education workshops on specific water quality topics, such as those already held featuring the Myakka River watershed, Cape Coral canals and clay settling areas.
- 12) Investigate the idea of water filtration parks/marshes, complete with an educational nature center, especially in Cape Coral.
- 13) Construct water quality demonstration projects.

Environmental indicator and target

Public knowledge and implementation for conservation landscaping principles is part of an overall approach to reduce nonpoint-source pollution. Effects may be seen under Priority Action WQ-D.



Photo by Maran Hilgendorf, 5/1/06

Interpretive signage at Lake Hollingsworth in Lakeland provides citizens with information on watersheds and stormwater quality.



Background

Communication tools, such as websites and magazines, can be effective in increasing knowledge and awareness of CHNEP issues throughout the CHNEP study area. In addition, these tools can be used to further the average person's understanding of terms such as *estuary* and *watershed* and the effect human activities have on them. They can also be used to provide scientific information on water quality degradation, hydrologic alterations, habitat loss and stewardship gaps, which are often not meaningful to the average person.

This priority action helps fulfill SG-1 and SG-4.

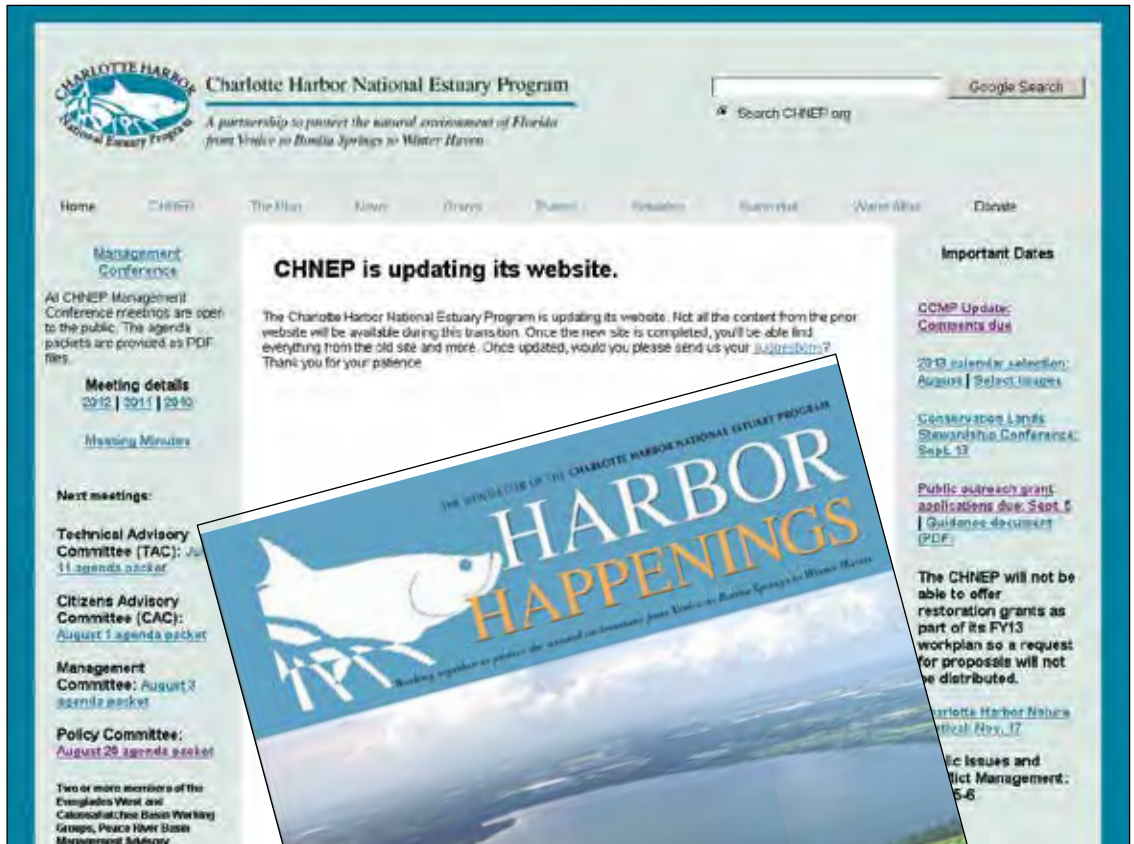
Strategy

- 1) Maintain a user-friendly website, with links to partners' websites, that is meaningful and relevant to the average person.
- 2) Publish *Harbor Happenings* magazine and increase its accessibility.
- 3) Measure the success of the communication tools used, including the website and magazine, through surveys.

Performance target

Quarterly publication of *Harbor Happenings* magazine, supplemented by annual calendar.

Complete website update by 2013.



Tools such as the www.CHNEP.org website and *Harbor Happenings* magazine are critical to communicating to the Management Conference and to the public.

SG-K

Present scientific information in a form readily understood by the majority of people.

Background

Scientific information is often hard to access and difficult to understand. It is imperative that scientific information be presented in ways meaningful to the majority of people, including decision-makers.

This priority action helps fulfill SG-4.

Strategy

- 1) Continue using CAC members to review scopes of work and findings of research projects to ensure clarity and applicability to the majority of people.
- 2) Assist scientists on methods to present their findings in a meaningful way to the public, such as

providing published guides and hosting workshops and presentations.

- 3) Use a variety of communication tools such as conceptual diagrams and models.
- 4) Through surveys, measure the success of this effort to provide meaningful scientific information to the public.

Performance target

The majority of people who receive CHNEP information understand scientific information presented by the CHNEP.

Additional communication tools are developed as needed so all CHNEP scientific information is understood.

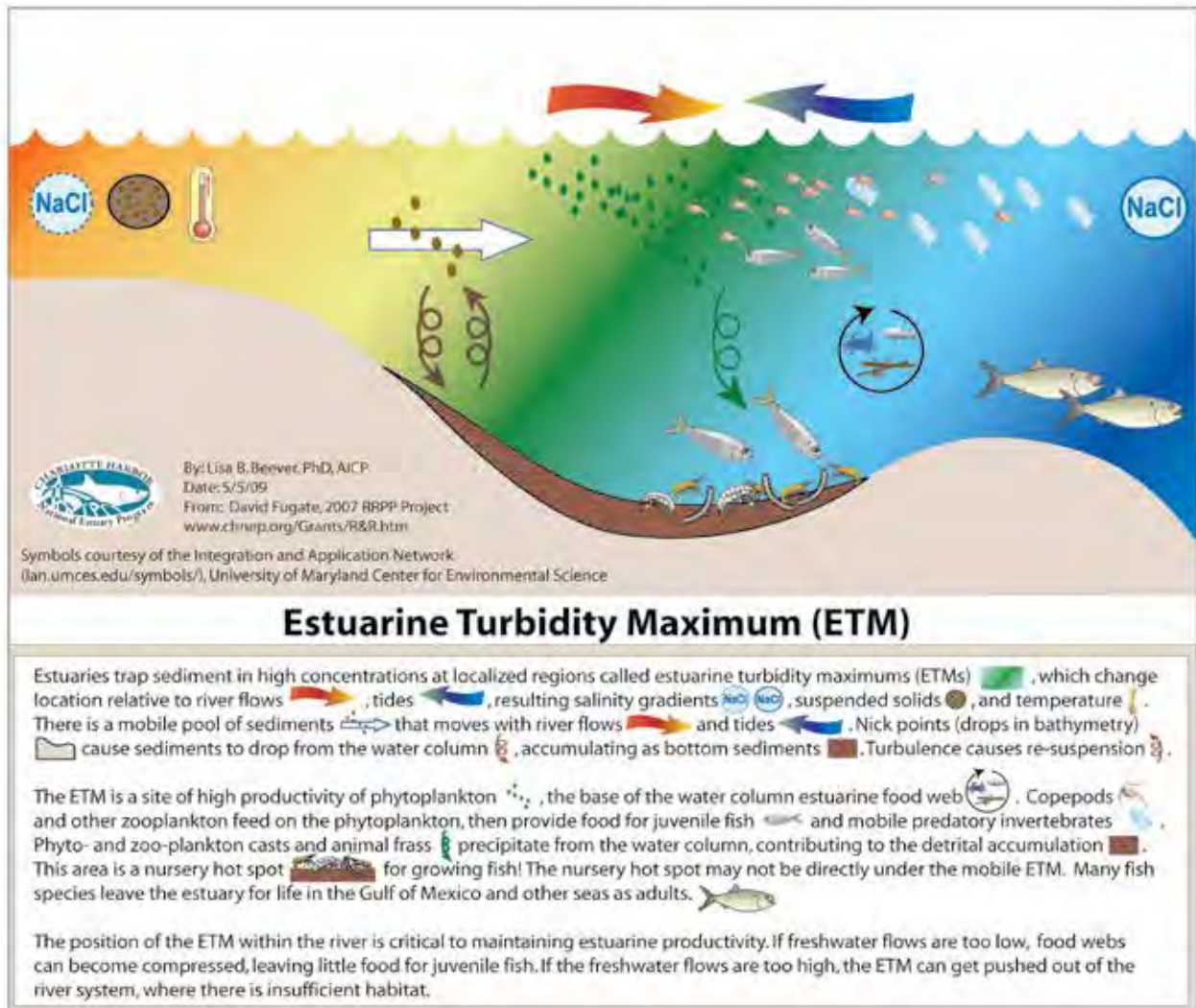


Figure 12: Estuarine Turbidity Maximum (ETM)

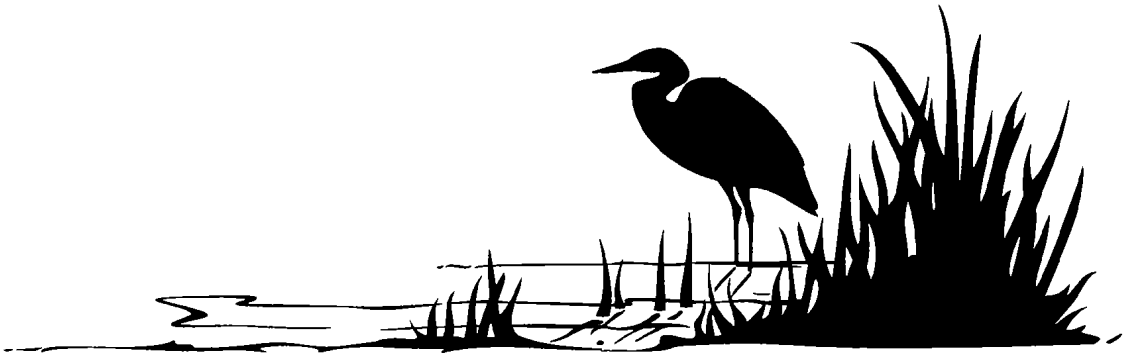
The conceptual diagram was prepared to describe the Estuarine Turbidity Maximum (ETM) to augment presentation of research conducted under CHNEP's Research and Restoration Partners Program.





**Southwest Florida
Water Management
District**

**Charlotte Harbor
Surface Water Improvement
and Management (SWIM) Plan
November 2000**



**SWIM SECTION
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
7601 U.S. HIGHWAY 301 NORTH
TAMPA, FLORIDA 33637
(813) 985-7481**

Agency or Local Government Partnering:

The following entities could become involved with developing the scope of work and interpreting data for the future scenario portions of this project: Sarasota County, Charlotte County, the City of Englewood, the Charlotte Harbor NEP, and FDEP.

Project Title: Potential Development of a Resource-based Pollutant Load Reduction Goal for Charlotte Harbor “Proper”

Summary:

In Charlotte Harbor “Proper” (defined on p. B-1) the development of a resource-based pollutant load reduction goal (PLRG) has been problematic. After examining the relationships between nitrogen loads and eutrophication indicators (i.e., chlorophyll *a* concentrations and Trophic State Index [TSI] values) through the use of both empirical and mechanistic modeling techniques, Pribble et al. (1997) found no direct relationship between nutrient loads and any indicators of eutrophication in Charlotte Harbor. The District has contracted with faculty and staff from Louisiana State University to conduct a study to try and reconstruct historic trends in hypoxia (low dissolved oxygen levels) in Charlotte Harbor, based on determining the status and trends in organic loading to bottom sediments. In addition to the work conducted by Pribble et al. (1997), this project would build on previous efforts by Hammett (1990), Coastal Environmental (1995b) and Camp, Dresser & McKee, Inc. (1998).

Annual Budget Estimates:

	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Salaries	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
Contracts	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expenses	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0
Total	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$0

Agency or Local Government Partnering:

The following entities have reviewed results to-date for this study, and would be involved with interpretation of the ecological significance of findings from this study: the U.S. Geological Survey, Sarasota County, Charlotte County, FDEP, and the Charlotte Harbor NEP. This project is of primary importance in developing (if possible) a resource-based pollutant load reduction goal for Charlotte Harbor. As such, close coordination with FDEP’s TMDL program is anticipated.

Project Title: Continuation of Existing Water Quality Monitoring Program

Summary:

In the 1993 Charlotte Harbor SWIM Plan, the District outlined the need for the development and implementation of a Harbor-wide water quality monitoring program. Since 1993, the District has coordinated and carried out such a program. Thirteen stations are visited on a monthly basis, and traditional water quality parameters (i.e., temperature,

Agency or Local Government Partnering:

As various habitat restoration projects are identified, designed and permitted, the following entities could become involved with funding these projects: FDEP, FFWCC, Charlotte County, Sarasota County, Imperial Polk County, FDOT, and the Charlotte Harbor NEP.

Project Title: **Site Identification / Land Acquisition**

Summary:

The District purchases lands through the Save Our Rivers (SOR) and Florida Forever Programs. The District's Land Acquisition Program targets lands of regional significance for water management, water supply and the conservation and protection of water resources. Annually, the District Governing Board adopts a five-year plan which identifies those properties which are authorized for acquisition, whether in fee-simple or less-than-fee simple, and also those properties which require a formal resource evaluation to determine if acquisition is warranted.

Annual Budget Estimates:

Staff time and consultant funding are regularly budgeted by the District through the Water Management Lands Trust Fund and the Florida Forever Act (see page 8).

Agency or Local Government Partnering:

There are potential funding possibilities from local governments' environmentally sensitive land acquisition programs, and also the FDEP's CARL Program.

Project Title: **Charlotte Harbor / Peace River Educational Efforts**

Summary:

Public lack of information and understanding can lead to misuse of valuable natural resources. The project is designed to educate citizenry in the Charlotte Harbor and Peace River watersheds regarding water resource issues, including conservation practices, watershed / ecosystem management issues, water quality concerns, and alternative sources.

Annual Budget Estimates:

	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Salaries	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Contracts	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$26,000	\$26,000	\$26,000

Agency or Local Government Partnering:

The following entities have been identified as potential partners for implementing this project: Charlotte County, the Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center, and the Charlotte Harbor NEP.

Table 1. Analytical Parameters of Standing Water in Port Charlotte Sampled 08-08-2008

Site	Description Lat / Long	Bacterial Analysis		Chemical Analyte				
		Fecal Coliforms # cfu / 100mls	Enterococci # cfu / 100mls	NH3 Mg/L	TKN Mg/L	TOC Mg/L	Nitrate/Nitrite Mg/L	Total P Mg/L
1	N Spring Lake @ Tarpon Blvd N 26°59.447' x 82°06.806' W	16,800	1,480	0.101	3.0	22.4	0.004	0.747
2	N. Tarpon Blvd N 26° 59.474 x 82° 06.795' W	12,800	1,440	0.740	1.77	19.0	0.004	1.17
3	Area 650 Skylark Drive N 26° 59.326' x 82° 06.747' W	1,520	1,590	0.103	2.01	29.9	0.0004	1.08
4	Norwood & Orange Streets N 26° 59.301 x 82° 06.807'	> 20,000	16,400	0.118	2.14	20.6	0.0004	1.28
5	Blank Normal Tap Water PG	ND	ND	0.221	0.938	9.48	1.03	0.077

* State and Federal surface water standards do not allow more than 800 CFUs for any single day sample for class I, II, and III waters

** Bacterial Beach standards dictate a Health Warning be issued if Fecal Coliforms > 800 CFUs or Enterococci > 105 CFUs

Table 2. Analytical Parameters of Standing Water in Charlotte County

Site	Date	Description Lat / Long	Bacterial Analysis		Chemical Analyte	
			Fecal Coliforms # cfu / 100mls	Enterococci # cfu / 100mls	TKN Mg/L	TOC Mg/L
1	08/27/08	Area 23483 Harper Ave PC N 26° 57' 43.758" x W 82° 03' 31.56"	47,000	7,400	35.8	-----
2	08/08/08	Norwood & Orange Streets PC N 26° 59.301 x 82° 06.807'	> 20,000	16,400	2.14	20.6
3	10/28/08	Area of 26502 Notre Dame PC N 26° 51' 39.42" x W 82° 00' 29.077"	> 970	590	1.47	36.2
4	10/07/08	Rotonda Circle Swale Before Storm Drain. Sewered Area N 26° 54' 15" x W 82° 15' 10"	10	40	0.870	8.55
5	10/09/08	Punta Gorda Bermont Road Roadside Ditch Little-No Habitation N 26° 56' 45.009" x W 81° 46' 19.8"	10	20	1.25	20.9
6	10/28/08	O'Donnell and Burnham PC Murdock Village Area Undeveloped N 27° 00' 36.097" x W 82° 10' 35.263	10	30	0.330	8.61

* State and Federal surface water standards do not allow more than 800 CFUs for any single day sample for class I, II, and III waters

** Bacterial Beach standards dictate a Health Warning be issued if Fecal Coliforms > 800 CFUs or Enterococci > 105 CFUs

*** Water samples taken from Standing waters in drainage swales.

EXHIBIT J

Task No.	Category	Grant Funding	Phase II	Additional Estimated Expenditures	Match Source
1 Contract Award and Final Scope of Work	Salaries	\$0	\$2,560		Grantee
	Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$1,024		Grantee
	Travel	\$0	\$0		
	Contractual	\$0	\$0		
	Equipment Purchases	\$0	\$0		
	Supplies/Other Expenses	\$0	\$0		
	Land	\$0	\$6		Grantee
	Indirect*	\$0	\$538		Grantee
	TOTAL FOR TASK	\$0	\$4,128		
2 Land Acquisition, Design, and Permitting	Salaries	\$0	\$109,159		Grantee
	Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$43,663		Grantee
	Travel	\$0	\$0		
	Contractual	\$0	\$648,000		Grantee
	Equipment Purchases	\$0	\$0		
	Supplies/Other Expenses	\$0	\$200		Grantee
	Land	\$0	\$68,000		Grantee
	Indirect	\$0	\$22,923		Grantee
	TOTAL FOR TASK	\$0	\$891,945		
3 Bid	Salaries	\$0	\$4,440		Grantee
	Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$1,776		Grantee
	Travel	\$0	\$0		
	Contractual	\$0	\$0		
	Equipment Purchases	\$0	\$0		
	Supplies/Other Expenses	\$0	\$0		
	Land	\$0	\$0		
	Indirect	\$0	\$932		Grantee
	Total for Task	\$0	\$7,148		
4 Constr.	Salaries	\$0	\$56,916		Grantee
	Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$22,766		Grantee
	Travel	\$0	\$0		
	Contractual	\$2,096,704	\$7,068,896		Grantee
	Equipment Purchases	\$0	\$0		
	Supplies/Other Expenses	\$0	\$0		
	Land	\$0	\$0		
	Indirect	\$0	\$11,952		Grantee
	Total for Task	\$2,096,704	\$7,160,530		
5 Monitor	Salaries	\$0	\$10,290		Grantee
	Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$4,116		Grantee
	Travel	\$0	\$0		
	Contractual	\$0	\$33,700		Grantee
	Equipment Purchases	\$0	\$0		
	Supplies/Other Expenses	\$0	\$4,933		Grantee
	Land	\$0	\$0		
	Indirect	\$0	\$2,161		Grantee
	Total for Task	\$0	\$55,200		
6 Public Outreach	Salaries	\$0	\$3,580		Grantee
	Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$1,432		Grantee
	Travel	\$0	\$0		
	Contractual	\$0	\$0		
	Equipment Purchases	\$0	\$0		
	Supplies/Other Expenses	\$0	\$5,436		Grantee
	Land	\$0	\$0		
	Indirect	\$0	\$752		Grantee
	Total for Task	\$0	\$11,200		
7 Admin /Final Rpt.	Salaries	\$0	\$10,280		Grantee
	Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$4,112		Grantee
	Travel	\$0	\$0		
	Contractual	\$0	\$0		
	Equipment Purchases	\$0	\$0		
	Supplies/Other Expenses	\$0	\$7,974		Grantee
	Land	\$0	\$0		
	Indirect**	\$0	\$7,497,979		Grantee
	Total for Task	\$0	\$7,520,345		
	Subtotal	\$2,096,704	\$15,650,496		
	Total Project Cost:		\$17,747,200		
	Percentage Match:	12%	88%		

EXHIBIT K

STEPL MODEL RESULTS
EAST AND WEST SPRING LAKES
TMDL GRANT

Total Load This is the summary of annual nutrient and sediment load for each subwatershed. This sheet is initially protected.

1. Total load by subwatershed(s)					Comment: Assumes 100% Efficiency for Sediment Reduction							
Watershed	N Load (no BMP)	P Load (no BMP)	BOD Load (no BMP)	Sediment Load (no BMP)	N Reduction	P Reduction	BOD Reduction	Sediment Reduction	N Load (with BMP)	P Load (with BMP)	BOD (with BMP)	Sediment Load (with BMP)
	lb/year	lb/year	lb/year	t/year	lb/year	lb/year	lb/year	t/year	lb/year	lb/year	lb/year	t/year
W1	46447.7	17501.9	188097.8	37.2	275.0	96.8	2899.8	24.2	46172.7	17405.2	185198.0	13.0
Total	46447.7	17501.9	188097.8	37.2	275.0	96.8	2899.8	24.2	46172.7	17405.2	185198.0	13.0

c. Nutrient and sediment load by land uses with BMP (lb/year)												
Watershed	Urban				Cropland				Pastureland			
	N	P	BOD	Sediment	N	P	BOD	Sediment	N	P	BOD	Sediment
W1	2475.1	290.3	6766.2	26021.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	2475.1	290.3	6766.2	26021.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

3. Total load by land uses (with BMP)				
Sources	N Load (lb/yr)	P Load (lb/yr)	BOD Load (lb/yr)	Sediment Load (t/yr)
Urban	2475.08	290.28	6766.15	13.01
Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pastureland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feedlots	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Defined	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Septic	43697.60	17114.89	178431.86	0.00
Gully	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Streambank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Groundwater	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	46172.67	17405.18	185198.01	13.01

Comment: Assumes cleaned swales operating at 100% Efficiency

STEPL MODEL RESULTS
EAST AND WEST SPRING LAKES
TMDL GRANT

----- SUMMARY AND CONVERSION TO KG/YR BELOW -----

4. Total load by land uses (with BMP) - Kilograms				
Sources	N Load (kg/yr)	P Load (kg/yr)	BOD Load (kg/yr)	Sediment Load (kg/yr)
Urban	1116.21	129.45	3002.70	16183.89
Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pastureland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feedlots	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Defined	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Septic	19816.86	7761.60	80918.85	0.00
Gully	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Streambank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Groundwater	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	20933.07	7891.05	83921.55	16183.89

5. Total load by subwatershed(s)					Note: Manually Added Septic Removal							
Watershed	N Load (no BMP)	P Load (no BMP)	BOD Load (no BMP)	Sediment Load (no BMP)	N Reduction	P Reduction	BOD Reduction	Sediment Reduction	N Load (with BMP)	P Load (with BMP)	BOD (with BMP)	Sediment Load (with BMP)
	kg/year	kg/year	kg/year	kg/year	kg/year	kg/year	kg/year	kg/year	kg/year	kg/year	kg/year	kg/year
W1	21057.8	7934.9	85236.6	32620.6	19941.6	7805.5	82233.9	16436.7	1116.2	129.4	3002.7	16183.9
Total	21057.8	7934.9	85236.6	32620.6	19941.6	7805.5	82233.9	16436.7	1116.2	129.4	3002.7	16183.9

Comment: Assumes existing swales working at 5% efficiency

Comment: Assumes 75% Efficiency for Sediment Reduction

6. Total load by land uses (with BMP - No Septic) - Kilograms				
Sources	N Load (kg/yr)	P Load (kg/yr)	BOD Load (kg/yr)	Sediment Load (kg/yr)
Urban	1116.21	129.45	3002.70	16183.89
Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pastureland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feedlots	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Defined	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Septic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gully	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Streambank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Groundwater	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1116.21	129.45	3002.70	16183.89

Comment: Assumes cleaned swales operating at 75% Efficiency

STEPL MODEL RESULTS
EAST AND WEST SPRING LAKES
TMDL GRANT

%N Reduction	%P Reduction	%BOD Reduction	%Sed Reduction
%	%	%	%
0.6	0.6	1.5	65.0
0.6	0.6	1.5	65.0

Forest				Feedlot				User Defined				Septic	
N	P	BOD	Sediment	N	P	BOD	Sediment	N	P	BOD	Sediment	N	P
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43697.6	17114.9
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43697.6	17114.9

STEPL MODEL RESULTS
EAST AND WEST SPRING LAKES
TMDL GRANT

%N Reduction	%P Reduction	%BOD Reduction	%Sed Reduction
%	%	%	%
94.7	98.4	96.5	50.4
94.7	98.4	96.5	50.4



**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

South District Office
Post Office Box 2549
Fort Myers, Florida 33902-2549

RICK SCOTT
GOVERNOR

CARLOS LOPEZ-CANTERA
LT. GOVERNOR

HERSCHEL T. VINYARD JR.
SECRETARY

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

In the Matter of an
Application for Permit by:

Permittee:

Charlotte County Utilities
Terri Couture, Utilities Director
25550 Harbor View Road, Unit 1
Port Charlotte, Florida 33980
Terri.couture@charlottefl.com

Permit Number: 44274-282-DWC/CM

Issued: May 27, 2014

Expires: May 26, 2019

Project: East/West Spring Lake(Vacuum)

Connected to: Eastport WWTP

County: Charlotte

NOTICE OF PERMIT ISSUANCE

Enclosed is Permit Number 44274-282-DWC/CM to construct a sewage collection/transmission system pursuant to Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (FS) and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Rules 62-4 and 62-604.

The Department's proposed agency action shall become final unless a timely petition for an administrative hearing is filed under Sections 120.569 and 120.57, Florida Statutes, within 14 days of receipt of notice. The procedures for petitioning for a hearing are set forth below.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the Department's proposed permitting decision may petition for an administrative proceeding (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57, Florida Statutes. The petition must contain the information set forth below and must be filed (received by the clerk) in the Office of General Counsel of the Department at 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000.

Petitions by the applicant or any of the persons listed below must be filed within 14 days of receipt of this written notice. Petitions filed by any persons other than those entitled to written notice under Section 120.60(3), Florida Statutes, must be filed within 14 days of publication of the notice or within 14 days of receipt of the written notice, whichever occurs first. Under Section 120.60(3), Florida Statutes, however, any person who has asked the Department for notice of agency action may file a petition within 14 days of receipt of such notice, regardless of the date of publication.

The petitioner shall mail a copy of the petition to the applicant at the address indicated above at the time of filing. The failure of any person to file a petition within 14 days of receipt of notice shall constitute a waiver of that person's right to request an administrative determination (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57, Florida Statutes. Any subsequent intervention (in a proceeding initiated by another party) will be only at the discretion of the presiding officer upon the filing of a motion in compliance with Rule 28-106.205, Florida Administrative Code.

A petition that disputes the material facts on which the Department's action is based must contain the following information:

- (a) The name, address, and telephone number of each petitioner; the name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner's representative, if any; the Department permit identification number and the county in which the subject matter or activity is located;
- (b) A statement of how and when each petitioner received notice of the Department action;
- (c) A statement of how each petitioner's substantial interests is affected by the Department action;

- (d) A statement of all disputed issues of material fact. If there are none, the petition must so indicate;
- (e) A statement of facts that the petitioner contends warrant reversal or modification of the Department action;
- (f) A concise statement of the ultimate facts alleged, as well as the rules and statutes which entitle the petitioner to relief; and
- (g) A statement of the relief sought by the petitioner, stating precisely the action that the petitioner wants the Department to take.

Because the administrative hearing process is designed to formulate final agency action, the filing of a petition means that the Department's final action may be different from the position taken by it in this notice. Persons whose substantial interests will be affected by any such final decision of the Department have the right to petition to become a party to the proceeding, in accordance with the requirements set forth above.

Mediation under Section 120.573, Florida Statutes, is not available for this proceeding.

This permit action is final and effective on the date filed with the clerk of the Department unless a petition is filed in accordance with the above. Upon the timely filing of a petition this permit will not be effective until further order of the Department.

Any party to the permit has the right to seek judicial review of the permit action under Section 120.68, Florida Statutes, by the filing of a notice of appeal under Rules 9.110 and 9.190, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, with the Office of General Counsel, Mail Station 35, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-3000; and by filing a copy of the notice of appeal accompanied by the applicable filing fees with the appropriate district court of appeal. The notice of appeal must be filed within 30 days from the date when this permit action is filed with the clerk of the Department.

Executed in Fort Myers, Florida

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



Jon M. Iglehart
Director of
District Management

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this NOTICE OF PERMIT ISSUANCE and all copies were mailed before the close of business on May 27, 2014 to the listed persons.

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

FILED, on this date, pursuant to Section 120.52, Florida Statutes, with the designated Department Clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.



May 27, 2014

Clerk

Date

JMI/OJO/MAC

Copies furnished to:

Jonathan H. Cole, P.E. jcole@gwefl.com



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

South District Office
Post Office Box 2549
Fort Myers, Florida 33902-2549

RICK SCOTT
GOVERNOR

HERSCHEL T. VINYARD JR.
SECRETARY

In the Matter of an
Application for Permit by:

Permittee:

Charlotte County Utilities
Terri Couture, Utilities Director
25550 Harbor View Road, Unit 1
Port Charlotte, Florida 33980
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Permit Number: 44274-282-DWC/CM

Issued: May 27, 2014

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Project: East/West Spring Lake(Vacuum)

Connected to: Eastport WWTP

County: Charlotte

This permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Chapters 62-4 and 62-604, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C).

The above named permittee is hereby authorized to construct the facilities shown on the application and other documents on file with the Department and made a part hereof and specifically described as follows:

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: The construction of 2,300 LF of 3" vacuum main, 73,000 LF of 4" vacuum main, 19,200 LF of 6" vacuum main, 7,400 LF of 8" vacuum main, 2,200 LF of 10" vacuum main, 3,100 LF of 8" gravity sewer main, 2,400 LF of 12" force main, 600 vacuum valve pits, 1 buffer tank, and 9 manholes, per application materials received May 13, 2014 with additional information received on May 22, 2014. See permit condition number 6.

LOCATION OF PROJECT: Section 21, 22, Township 40, Range 22 in Port Charlotte, Charlotte County, Florida.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH: The limitations, requirements and other conditions set forth in this permit.

PERMIT CONDITIONS:

1. These permits are subject to the general conditions of Rule 62-4.160, F.A.C., as applicable. This rule is available at the Department's Internet site at: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wastewater/rules.htm#domestic> [62-4.160, 5-1-03].
2. Upon completion of construction of the collection/transmission system projects, and before placing the facilities into operation for any purpose other than testing for leaks or testing equipment operation, the permittee shall submit to the Department's South District Office at P.O. Box 2549, Fort Myers, FL 33902-2549 (by mail) or 2295 Victoria Avenue, Suite 364, Fort Myers, FL 33901 (by other delivery service) Form 62-604.300(8)(b), Request for Approval to Place a Domestic Wastewater Collection/Transmission System into Operation. This form is available at the Department's Internet site at: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wastewater/forms.htm> [62-604.700(2), 11-6-03]. Form 62-604.300(8)(b) shall be accompanied by a copy of the Operation and Maintenance Manual upon submission to this Department. Also, all components of the vacuum system will be tested to ensure proper functioning prior to submitting Form 62-604.300(8)(b), Request for Approval to Place a Domestic Wastewater Collection/Transmission System into Operation.
3. The new or modified collection/transmission facilities shall not be placed into service until the Department clears the project for use [62-604.700(3), 11-6-03].

PERMIT CONDITIONS:

4. Permit revisions shall only be made in accordance with Rule 62-4.050(4)(s), F.A.C. Request for revisions shall be made to the Department in writing and shall include the appropriate fee. Revisions not covered under Rule 62-4.050(4)(s), F.A.C., shall require a new permit [62-604.600(8), 11-6-03].
5. Abnormal events shall be reported to the Department's South District Office in accordance with Rule 62-604.550, F.A.C. For unauthorized spills of wastewater in excess of 1000 gallons per incident, or where information indicates that public health or the environment may be endangered, oral reports shall be provided to the STATE WARNING POINT TOLL FREE NUMBER (800) 320-0519 as soon as practical, but no later than 24 hours from the time the permittee or other designee becomes aware of the circumstances. Unauthorized releases or spills less than 1000 gallons per incident are to be reported orally to the Department's Marathon Branch Office at (305) 289-7070 within 24 hours from the time the permittee, or other designee becomes aware of the circumstances [62-604.550, 11-6-03].
6. The design and construction of the wastewater collection/transmission system shall be in accordance with provisions of Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) with particular attention to the applicable requirements of the manuals regarding alternative wastewater collection systems incorporated by reference by F.A.C. Rules 62-604.300(1), 62-604.300(5)(b) and (c) and (j).
7. The design and construction of the alternative wastewater collection/transmission system shall be in accordance with provisions of Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Rule 62-604, with particular attention to the items of F.A.C. Rule(s) 62-604.400(2)(g) through (j).
8. The vacuum system is to be designed with an alarm system which activates in cases of malfunction. The alarm will be telemetered to a facility that is manned 24 hours a day. If such a facility is not available, the alarm is designed to be telemetered to utility offices during normal working hours and to the home of the responsible person(s) in charge of the vacuum system during off-duty hours. If an alternate alarm system is used, documentation showing it will provide an equivalent level of reliability and public health protection will be furnished to this office.
9. This permit is for CONSTRUCTION ONLY of the collection/transmission system project. This permit does not authorize the connection of this collection/transmission system project to the designated wastewater treatment plant. This permit shall not be construed to infer that the clearance necessary for connection shall be granted.

SPECIFIC PERMIT CONDITIONS

1. All new wastewater collection/transmission systems and modifications of existing systems shall be located at least 100 feet from a public drinking water supply well.
2. Except as provided in Section 62-604.400(3), F.A.C., sewer pipes/force mains should cross under water mains.
3. For sewer crossings, all crossings shall be arranged so that the sewer pipe joints are equidistant as far as possible from the water main joints. At crossings, all vacuum sewer joints must maintain a minimum distance of 3 feet from water main joints. All gravity or pressure type sanitary sewers and wastewater force main joints shall maintain a minimum distance of 6 feet from water main joints.
4. Except as provided under 62-604.400(3), F.A.C., all sewers and force mains shall be laid at least 10 feet horizontally (outside to outside) from a water main and 3 feet minimum (outside to outside) from a reclaimed water pipe permitted under Part III of Chapter 62-610, F.A.C.
5. A vertical separation of at least 18 inches must be maintained when a sewer pipe crosses a water main, except as provided under Section 62-604.400(3), F.A.C

6. When any existing asbestos cement (AC) pipes are replaced under this permit, the permittee shall do so in accordance with the applicable rules of Federal Asbestos Regulation and Florida DEP requirements. For specific requirements applicable to AC pipes, the permittee should contact the Air and Waste Management section managers prior to commencing any such activities at (239) 344-5600. Please be aware that a notification is required to be submitted to the Department for a regulated project.

7. The Operation and maintenance of the collection system shall be in accordance with the requirements of section 62-604.500 F.A.C.

Executed in Fort Myers, Florida

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



Jon M. Iglehart
Director of
District Management

Date Signed: May 27, 2014

Charlotte County Grants Checklist

Department: Charlotte County Utilities

Staff Completing Form: Ruta Vardys

BCC Meeting Date: June 24, 2014

Grant Name:

**REVITALIZE IMPAIRED WATERS OF CHARLOTTE HARBOR
EAST AND WEST SPRING LAKES PHASE II**

Instructions:

- For Departments to attach to Novus Agenda items pertaining to grant applications.
- Fill out one form for each grant.
- Contact your Fiscal Services Representative with any questions.

1. How much funding will the Department/County receive from the grant?

The request is for \$2,071,324.00.

2. How many years have we been receiving this grant?

This is the first year. These are non-recurring grant funds.

3. Is there a County match required? If yes, what type of match and amount?

Yes – The grant requires that the applicant provides a minimum of 50% of the total project cost in matching funds, of which at least 25% are provided by the local government. The Charlotte County match is 89%. See table below.

TMDL Grant Funds	\$ 2,071,324.00	11%
Charlotte County Matching Funds*	<u>\$ 15,953,269.00</u>	<u>89%</u>
Total Project Cost	\$ 18,024,593.00	100%

*Includes design, permitting, land, construction, monitoring, connection fees, MSBU administrative fees, and all other related project costs paid by County/MSBU

4. What will the grant be used for?

To help fund the abandonment and/or removal of the septic tank and the construction portion of the connection of the property to the central wastewater system for a portion of the East and West Spring Lake Wastewater MSBU area described as Phase II in the grant application and affecting approximately 1430 existing properties.

5. Is it for additional or new services/equipment/facilities?

The abandonment and removal of the septic tanks and connecting the properties to the proposed central wastewater system eliminates wastewater discharge and pollution to the groundwater and impaired adjoining receiving waters.

6. Does it pay for something that the County already does?

This funding is for expanding the Charlotte County Utilities (CCU) central wastewater system to serve additional customers.

7. Does it pay for any positions? If yes, what happens to the position(s) if the grant goes away?

No

8. Is the County obligated to pay for anything after the grant goes away?

The County has no ongoing grant funding requirements. Ongoing funding for operations, maintenance, and repairs is received through utility rates and fees.