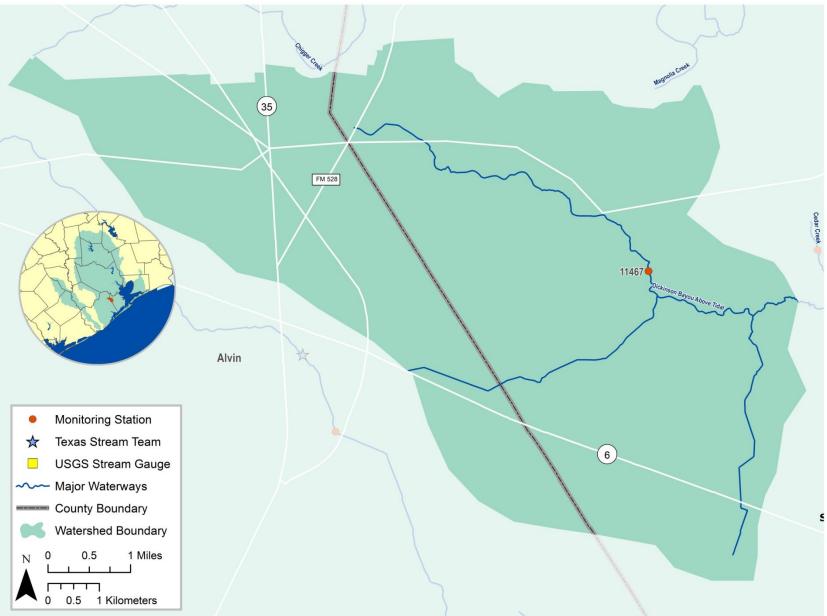
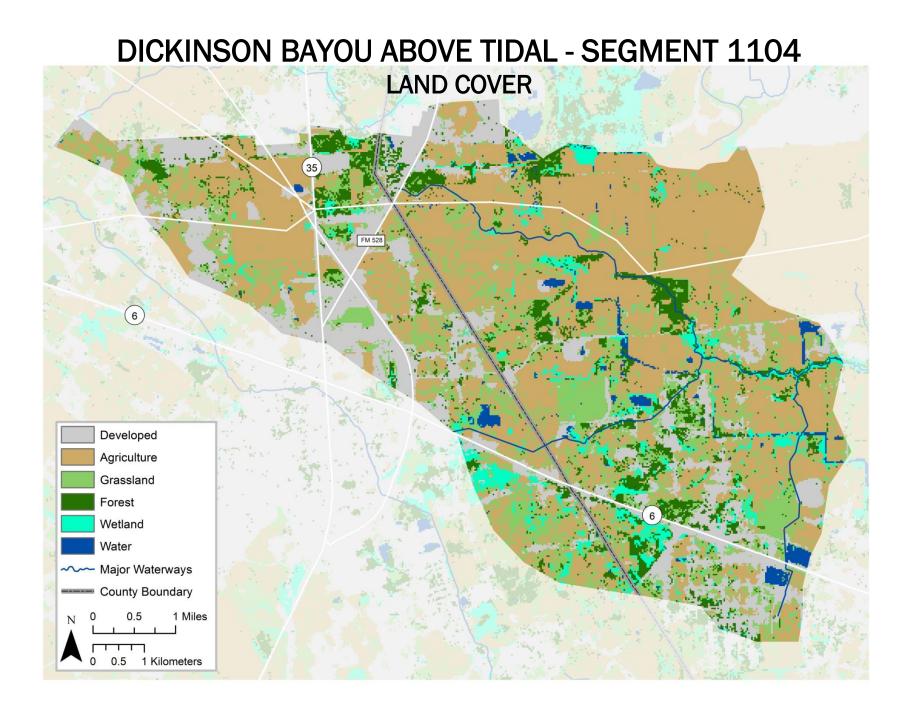
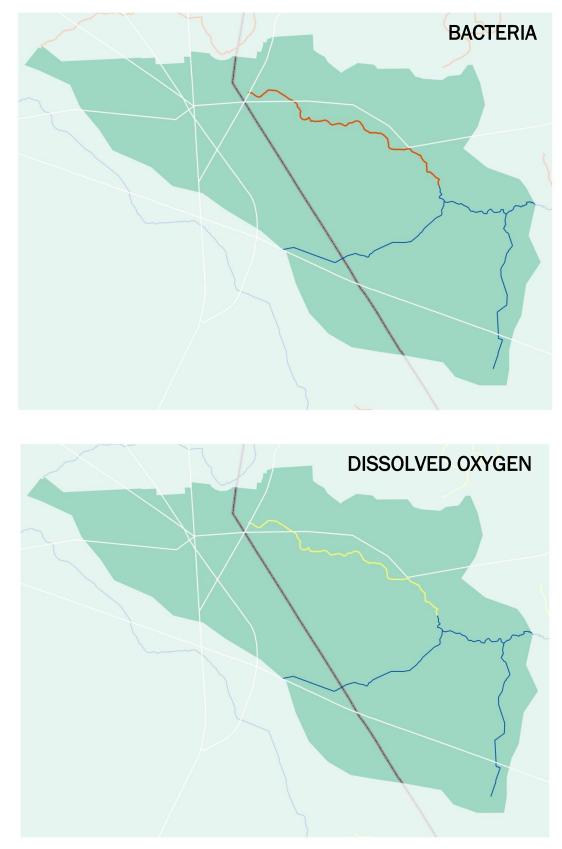
## **DICKINSON BAYOU ABOVE TIDAL - SEGMENT 1104**







✓ Impairment ✓ Concern ✓ No Impairments or Concerns

Segment Numb	oer: 1104	Name:		Dickinson E	Βαγοι	J Above Tidal	
Length:	8 miles	Watershed Area:	32 square miles	Designated Uses:	Prima	ary Contact Recreation 1; Interm	nediate Aquatic Life
Number of Act	ive Monitoring St	ations: 1	Texas Stream Tea	m Monitors:	0	Permitted Outfalls:	3
Description:	528 in Galvest Segment 1104 Dickinson Bayo Segment 1104	on County A (Perennial Stream v ou Above Tidal conflue	v/ high ALU): Unname nce to State Hwy 6 v/ high ALU): Unname	ed Tributary of Dickin ed Tributary of Dickir	ison Ba nson Ba	i) downstream of FM517 in Galv you Above Tidal (unclassified w you Above Tidal (unclassified w ate Hwy 6	ater body) – From the

Percent of Stream Impaired or of Concern						
Segment ID	PCBs/Dioxin	Bacteria	Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	Chlorophyll a	Other
1104	-	72	72	-	-	-

Segment 1104					
Standards	Perennial Stream	Screening Levels	Perennial Stream		
Temperature (°C/°F):	32 / 90	Ammonia (mg/L):	0.33		
Dissolved Oxygen (24-Hr Average) (mg/L):	5.0/4.0	Nitrate-N (mg/L):	1.95		
Dissolved Oxygen (Absolute Minima) (mg/L):	3.0 / 3.0	Orthophosphate Phosphorus (mg/L):	0.37		
pH (standard units):	6.5-9.0	Total Phosphorus (mg/L):	0.69		
E. coli (MPN/100 mL) (grab):	399	Chlorophyll a ( $\mu$ g/L):	14.1		
E. coli (MPN/100 mL) (geometric mean):	126				
Chloride (mg/L as Cl):	200				
Sulfate $(mg/L as SO_4)$ :	100				
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L):	600				

FY 2016 Active Monitoring Stations					
Site ID	Site Description	Frequency	Monitoring Entity	Parameter Groups	
11467	Dickinson Bayou at FM 517	Quarterly	TCEQ	Field, Conventional, Bacteria, Chlorophyll a, Flow	

Water Quality Issues Summary					
Issue	2014 Assessment I – Impaired C – Of Concern	Possible Causes / Influences / Concerns Voiced by Stakeholders	Possible Solutions / Actions To Be Taken		
Elevated Levels of Indicator Bacteria	1104 I	<ul> <li>Animal waste from agricultural production, wildlife ranch, and domestic animal facilities</li> <li>Constructed stormwater controls failing</li> <li>Rapid urbanization and increased impervious cover</li> <li>Developments with malfunctioning OSSFs</li> <li>Improper or no pet waste disposal</li> <li>Poorly operated or undersized WWTFs</li> <li>Waste haulers illegal discharges/improper disposal</li> <li>Direct and dry weather discharges</li> <li>WWTF non-compliance, overflows, and collection system by-passes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Implement stream fencing or alternative water supplies to keep livestock out of or away from waterways</li> <li>Create and implement Water Quality Management Plans for individual agricultural properties</li> <li>Install and/or conserve vegetative buffer areas along all waterways</li> <li>Improve compliance and enforcement of existing stormwater quality permits</li> <li>Improve construction oversight to minimize TSS discharges to waterways</li> <li>Add water quality features to stormwater systems</li> <li>More public education regarding OSSF operation and maintenance</li> <li>Ensure proper citing of new or replacement OSSFs</li> <li>More public education on pet waste disposal</li> <li>Regionalize chronically non-compliant WWTFs</li> <li>Require all systems to develop and implement a utility asset management program and protect against power outages at lift stations</li> <li>Impose new or stricter bacteria limits than currently designated by TCEQ</li> <li>Increase monitoring requirements for self-reporting</li> </ul>		

Dissolved Oxygen Concentrations	1104 C	<ul> <li>Excessive nutrients and organic matter from agricultural production, and related activities</li> <li>Excessive nutrients and organic matter from WWTF effluent, SSOs, malfunctioning OSSFs, illegal disposal of grease trap waste, and biodegradable solid waste (e.g., grass clippings and pet waste)</li> <li>High temperature discharges from industrial WWTFs</li> <li>Vegetative canopy removed</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Create and implement Water Quality Management Plans for individual agricultural properties</li> <li>Improve compliance and enforcement of existing stormwater quality permits</li> <li>Install and/or conserve riparian buffer areas along all waterways</li> <li>More stringent OSSF maintenance and education</li> <li>More public education on pet waste disposal</li> <li>More public education regarding disposal of household fats, oils, and grease</li> <li>Regionalize chronically non-compliant WWTFs</li> <li>Improve operation and maintenance of existing WWTF and collection systems</li> </ul>
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## Segment Discussion:

Watershed Characteristics: The Dickinson Bayou Above Tidal watershed is not as developed as many of the surrounding watersheds. It includes portions of the cities of Santa Fe, League City, Friendswood, and Alvin. Residential and commercial development has been occurring throughout the watershed along major thoroughfares such as FM528 and Texas Highway 6. The predominant land use in the watershed is agriculture and grassland. The majority of the watershed is on on-site sewage facilities (OSSF). There is a large wildlife ranch located immediately downstream of FM517 on the western and southern shoreline of the bayou.

**Water Quality Issues:** The 2014 Texas Integrated Report (IR) lists the assessment unit 1104\_02 as impaired for contact recreation due to elevated levels of *E. coli*. Assessment unit 1104\_02 is also listed in the 2014 IR for a dissolved oxygen (DO) grab concern for aquatic life use support based on screening levels. Over 13 percent of DO grab samples were below the standard. The segment is not meeting the contact recreation or high aquatic life use designations.

**Special Studies/Projects:** This segment has been included in a bacteria TMDL project and a watershed protection plan (WPP), both of which are facilitated by Texas Agrilife. Additionally, H-GAC has been tasked by the TCEQ to implement a basin-wide plan for addressing bacterial impairments for the San Jacinto-Brazos Coastal Basin which includes this segment of Oyster Creek. Development for the basin-wide TMDL began in September of 2015 and will result in a final Basin 11 Summary Report in September of 2016 that will summarize basin characteristics, water quality impairments, potential bacteria sources, and recommendations for bacterial reduction. Refer to the Public Involvement and Outreach section of the 2016 Basin Summary Report for more information.

**Trends:** Regression of water quality data for the Dickinson Bayou Above Tidal watershed revealed five statistically significant parameter trends including increasing pH and Secchi transparency and decreasing ammonia, total phosphorous (TP), and total suspended solids (TSS). This segment is currently impaired for bacteria and is designated as having a concern for DO.

Regression analysis found no significant changes over time for <u>*E. coli*</u> during the period of record, although the majority of samples collected exceed the state water quality standard of 126 MPN/100 mL. <u>Moving seven-year bacteria geometric means</u> support this observation with mean *E.coli* levels consistently fluctuating above the standard since 2005. Bacteria geomeans reached their peak in 2012 and have begun to make a slow decline since, but

there is still a long way to go before concentrations fall within compliance. Regression analysis also showed a relatively stable trend in DO levels over time with only a few samples falling below the 3.0 mg/L minimum standard since 2000.

Recommendations

Address concerns found in this segment summary through stakeholder participation.

Continue collecting water quality data to support actions associated with any future watershed protection plan development and possible modeling.

Continue working with Texas AgriLife to help complete the bacteria TMDL and the WPP.