

Meeting Summary
San Antonio River TMDL Stakeholder Group

August 25, 2005

STAKEHOLDERS PRESENT: Alberto Arredondo, Nancy Beward, Ken Diehl, Gregg Eckhardt, Mike Gonzales, Steve Lusk, Gary Myers, Rebecca Reeves, and Aaron Wendt.

OTHERS PRESENT WHO REQUESTED TO BECOME STAKEHOLDERS: Charles Bartlett (alt. for Sue Calberg, SCRC), Kevin Moehrig (alt. For Vi Malone, Falls City Mayor), Ernest Moran (SARA), Laurie Curra (TCEQ), Denise Renasha (Lackland AFB), Barbara Smith (Goliad GCO), and Richard Martine (City of San Antonio).

STAKEHOLDERS ABSENT: Sue Calberg, Vi Malone, Fernando Rios, Larry Pippen, Steve Graham, Loretta Thiele, Jerry Allen, F.C. Balsler, Israel Hernandez, and Mary Francis Szalwinski.

SUPPORT TEAM PRESENT: Kerry Niemann (TCEQ), James Miertschin (James Miertschin & Associates), and Steve Hicks (Hicks & Company).

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS:

Kerry Niemann (KN) opened the meeting at approximately 10:10 AM and introduced himself, James Miertschin (JM), and Steve Hicks (SH). Mr. Niemann mentioned that all previous meeting summaries and other project-specific information can be accessed via the TCEQ website. He briefly described the modeling phase for Salado Creek and the Upper San Antonio River and thanked the San Antonio River Authority for the use of their facilities for the meeting.

PRESENTATION SUMMARY:

James Miertschin gave the presentation. [*NOTE: Questions (Q), Answers (A), and Comments (C) are inserted in italics for clarification.*]

James Miertschin

Presentation

Background and Brief Project Introduction

Model Development

HSPF Model

Salado Creek and San Antonio River

Calibrate the model for simulated flows compared to existing flows.

Model flow calibration for both models were within acceptable ranges. Fecal sources considered in loading allocations included direct sources and indirect sources.

Target loading was modeled at 200 org/100ml + 5% margin of safety.

Model includes model source tracking from bacterial ribotyping and ERIC-PCR results.

Recommended TMDL model results for various stream segments.

Wasteload Allocations (Point Sources)

Salado Creek – No reductions

Walzem Creek – No reductions

Upper San Antonio – 97.5% reductions San Antonio Zoo

Wasteload Allocations (Non Point Sources)

Salado Creek – 81% reduction from residential/commercial/industrial

90% reduction in direct NPS in central zone.

Walzem Creek - 81% reduction from residential/commercial/industrial.

75% reduction in direct NPS in central zone.

Upper San Antonio River – 98% reduction in direct NPS, FM 1604-791.

Bacterial Source Tracking

Utilize ribotyping and comparing results to known library of samples.

The highest percentage of isolates for the upper San Antonio River represented wildlife and domestic sewage for both ribotyping and ERIC-PCR.

1) *Q Is the BST percentage based on 100% of samples or summary of source ID?*

A Percent of total # isolates for each station.

2) *Q How are the birds at the San Antonio Zoo and other wild birds differentiated?*

A Birds at the Zoo or living at the Zoo -> different birds at the Zoo. Wild egrets were the most sampled at the Zoo, along with several duck species.

3) *Q Would Woodlawn Lake and Elmendorf Lake contribute to the counts you are getting due to rookeries of egrets?*

A Definite possibility yes if they are within the local watershed.

4) *Q If you implement a BMP at the Zoo or reduce the number of egrets at the Zoo will they be displaced, too?*

A Would be a matter of tracking the sources.

5) *Q Does the Zoo treat their water?*

A The water is well water and courses through the facility and is then discharged. The Zoo has ongoing plans to reduce the water/loading through the moat.

The meeting adjourned at approximately 12:00 PM.