

Results of Survey of priorities

**for accomplishing Nitrogen
Management goals – integrating
nitrogen management with
planning**

Highest priority for your community in developing support for and initiating nitrogen loading control

	1	2	3	4
Education of elected officials on nitrogen reduction regulations, and costs of various techniques for controlling nitrogen loading	54.1%	23.5%	14.1%	8.2%
Education of planning officials on policy changes needed to improve water quality	16.5%	48.2%	22.4%	12.9%
Development of a list of current incentives for developers to use LID or other “green infrastructure” techniques	22.4%	22.4%	35.3%	20.0%
Assistance in using assessment/informational tools, to examine policy options for protecting and improving water quality	7.1%	5.9%	28.2%	58.8%

“Strategies” most effective in reducing nitrogen loading

	1	2	3
Enhanced land development codes to address nitrogen removal via improved stormwater treatment, site preparation, development and landscape management techniques	44.7%	42.4%	12.9%
Local government implementation of additional stormwater treatment measures (e.g., street sweeping, retrofitting stormwater treatment facilities with CDS units, etc.)	36.5%	31.8%	31.8%
Revision of local comprehensive plans to identify nitrogen loading as a significant community problem and require public and private sector efforts to address the issue	18.8%	25.9%	55.3%

“Hurdles to implementation” most significant hurdles to accomplishing nitrogen management

	1	2	3	4
Lack of funding for infrastructure improvements	36.3%	17.5%	22.5%	23.8%
Lack of knowledge about the cost : benefit of the various LID and green infrastructure techniques by those adopting measures to accomplish nitrogen loading limitation	22.5%	36.3%	11.3%	30.0%
Existing land development requirements are at odds with low impact development techniques and other nitrogen-reducing measures	18.8%	21.3%	32.5%	27.5%
Developer and/or public resistance to alternative development techniques	22.5%	25.0%	33.8%	18.8%

“Hurdles to implementation” to be resolved first to move forward with nitrogen load control

	1	2	3
Lack of knowledge by local elected officials, policy makers and developers about the cost of not meeting the nitrogen control requirements	53.8%	26.9%	19.2%
Lack of knowledge by planners and developers about the various alternative methods of managing nitrogen loading: cost v. benefit; public facilities v. private development actions; initial v. long-term costs	24.4%	38.5%	37.2%
Inadequate funding for: training of government staff, planners; general education of the public and private sector on impacts of excess nitrogen on Tampa Bay; and implementation of measures to reduce nitrogen loading.	21.8%	34.6%	43.6%

“Tools needed to move forward” - most appropriate nitrogen management mechanisms

	1	2	3	4
Education of elected officials, planners and developers to build community/developer awareness, to foster stewardship and create ownership of the need for nitrogen management	49.4%	24.1%	16.5%	10.1%
Information on the cost/ton of nitrogen removal by the various nitrogen management techniques/land use types for those who write/adopt policies and land development codes and those who approve capital improvement projects	29.1%	26.6%	31.6%	12.7%
Sample ordinances, land development codes, landscape practices and site plans that illustrate effective nitrogen management options	11.4%	27.8%	30.4%	30.4%
Community development projects that demonstrate nitrogen reduction strategies	10.1%	21.5%	21.5%	46.8%

“Tools needed to move forward” highest priority for implementing nitrogen load control

	1	2	3
Funding for capital improvements to stormwater-related public infrastructure and water quality improvement	46.3%	28.8%	25.0%
Assistance with revising local comprehensive plan goals and policies to recognize the importance of nitrogen management and revising land development codes to incorporate low impact development standards and other nitrogen control practices	40.0%	28.8%	31.3%
Funding for outreach to the development community about low impact development techniques to meet the nitrogen load mandates	13.8%	42.5%	43.8%

Web page, which will be updated often, with links to:

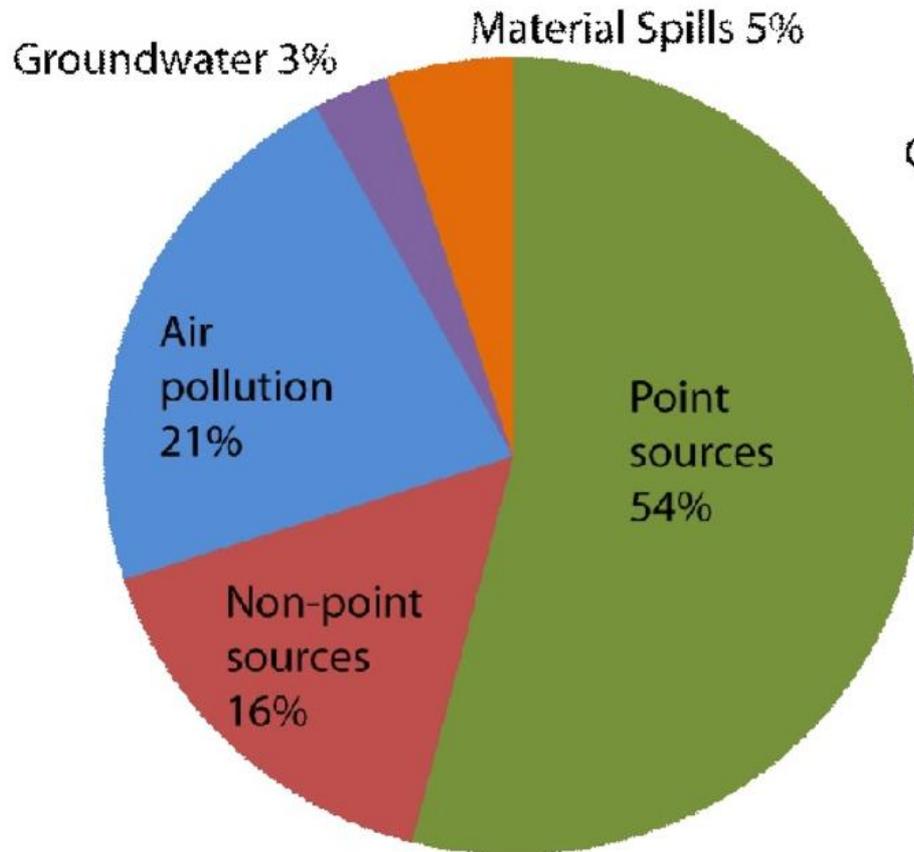
- **Checklists** to gauge existing local government goals' and policies' "friendliness or barriers" to allowing low impact development (LID) techniques and green infrastructure to reduce stormwater production/runoff and nitrogen loading.
- **Sample local government ordinances and land development codes** - providing language that can be used to update existing documents to incorporate LID and other methods of reducing stormwater runoff and nitrogen loading.
- **Manuals and toolkits** produced by local, state and federal government entities that are invaluable tools for builders, building officials, planners and engineers. Offer pictures and drawings to illustrate the important points and, in some cases, relative costs per effectiveness.
- **Research/reports** of the "costs per pound or ton of nitrogen removed" for various water treatment and stormwater reduction methods.

http://www.tbrpc.org/resource_center/integrating_nitrogen_management.shtml

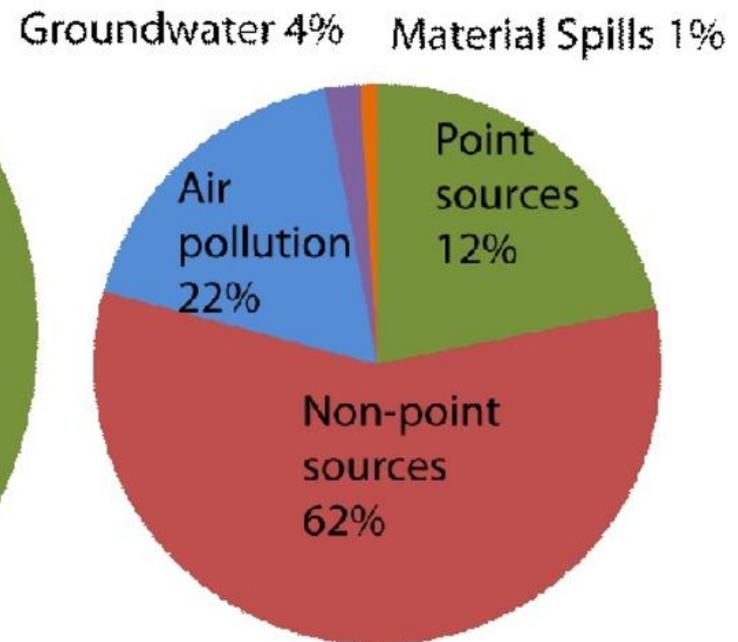
- **The 10-2 Rule - Self-Certification**

- Effective July 1, 2012, electronic self-certification to the department or water management district that certifies the proposed system was designed by a Florida registered professional and meets the requirements listed below is allowed by Subsection 403.814, Florida Statutes (10-2 rule).
- -The total project area involves less than 10 acres and less than 2 acres of impervious surface;
- -No activities will impact wetlands or other surface waters;
- -No activities are conducted in, on, or over wetlands or other surface waters;
- -Drainage facilities will not include pipes having diameters greater than 24 inches, or the hydraulic equivalent, and will not use pumps in any manner;
- -The project is not part of a larger common plan, development, or sale; and
- -The project does not cause:
 - = Adverse water quantity or flooding impacts to receiving water and adjacent lands;
 - = Adverse impacts to existing surface water storage and conveyance capabilities;
 - = A violation of state water quality standards;
 - = An adverse impact to the maintenance of surface or ground water levels or surface water flows established pursuant to s. 373.042 or a work of the district established pursuant to s. 373.086.

Nitrogen loading to Tampa Bay has decreased



1970s: ~10,000 tons
nitrogen/year



2000s: ~4,500 tons
nitrogen/year