

Appendix 10-5

Extracted Content for  
Northeast Ohio Four County Regional Planning and Development Organization in

Attachment C from the 1993 State WQM Plan Certification  
Priority and Implementation Program Process (PIPP)



**NEFCO****Plan Element**

MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE TREATMENT 130.6(c)(3)

**WQM Plan Content**

Volume III contains descriptions of existing treatment facilities in all FPAs and assessments of treatment and collection needs within all FPAs. Volume III also contains an inventory of "package" treatment plants.

Anticipated treatment needs and financial arrangements for needed construction are described for each of the 39 FPAs in the FPA summaries in Volume Three. Volume Three incorporates the State's MPPL by describing the anticipated costs on pp. 463 to 468. Financial arrangements also are described in Volume Three, pp. 465-473. Industrial waste treatment needs including a summary of discharges are described in Volume Three, pp. 473-509. An inventory of industrial dischargers (as of 1981) is included on the watershed assessments in Volume Two. Open space and recreation facilities are described in Volume Two, pp. 141-158. In addition to the plan, evaluations of wastewater treatment needs were prepared in 1985 for Shreve FPA and the Village of Richfield. The reports described current needs and recommended steps to address those needs. Finally, NEFCO updated its inventory of semi-public plants in 1985.

The Assessment of Wastewater Treatment Needs in Rootstown Township, Portage County, Ohio (1986) report assesses the need for improved wastewater treatment facilities in Rootstown Township in the south-central portion of Portage County, Ohio. The report is intended to assist the Portage County Sanitary Engineer in its planning for the township, most of which is within the Ravenna Facilities Planning Area (FPA). Six alternatives for construction and/or improvement, five of which involve central treatment facilities to serve the developed portions of the township were studied. The report also evaluates alternative approaches to upgrading existing home sewage disposal systems.

The Countywide Onsite Systems - Home Sewage Disposal Assessment and Implementation Strategy for Stark County, Ohio Summary of Recommendations (1987) and the Countywide Home Sewage Disposal Systems Assessment and Implementation Strategy for Portage County (1987) reports presented a series of recommendations which included the installation of new systems, septic system permits, management of existing systems, septage disposal management, septic tank cleaning programs, nuisance abatement programs, public education and the need for further study.

The Industrial Sludge Inventory (Agri-industry) Data Analysis and Recommendations (1987) report is an inventory of all the potential and known producers of agricultural waste products in the NEFCO region (Portage, Stark, Summit and Wayne Counties). NEFCO identified the distribution of these industries' activities and evaluated the various disposal methods for their waste products.

Comments

NEFCO documents included by reference in the 2006 State WQM Plan update extracted from 1993 State WQM Plan Certification, Attachment 3

Facility planning areas need to be evaluated and revised to reflect current conditions. The package plant inventory has been expanded under the current 205(j) contract. FPA summaries need to be updated to reflect status of facilities planning, especially for communities which are not expected to obtain sewage treatment construction grants because of their position on the MPPL. An evaluation of treatment needs has been conducted for the FPAs for the Villages of Richfield and Shreve under the 205(j) contract.

Incorporate pretreatment requirements and pretreatment programs in effect within the planning area into the Clean Water Plan in next annual plan update. FPA summaries need to be updated to reflect the status of facilities planning and construction and the Plan should describe the status of localities whose position on the MPPL is such that reliance on federal sewage construction grants is unrealistic. Evaluation treatment needs have been completed by NEFCO for Richfield in Summit County and Shreve in Wayne County and for Hartville in Stark County and Rootstown Township in Portage County. An inventory of agricultural sludge generators and disposal within NEFCO areas was completed in FFY 85. Two reports have been completed for portions of the NEFCO area which document the existing situation regarding the use of on-site sewage disposal.

Starting in SFY 1991 NEFCO prepared a study of the water quality impact(s) of septage spreading for two existing sites in Stark County.

**Plan Element**

NONPOINT SOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL 130.6(c)(4)

**WQM Plan Content**

Recommended controls for all known significant nonpoint pollution sources are included in the Plan as follows: WWTP residuals (Volume One, p. 51ff and Volume Three, p. 510ff), septage (Volume One, p. 97ff, and Volume Four, p. 75ff), urban storm water (Volume One, p. 129ff and Volume Four, p. 273ff), and solid waste facilities (Volume One, p. 141ff and Volume Four, p.79ff). Nonpoint source controls which are in place in priority watersheds are described in Volume Four (pp. 187-194, 217, 287-289). Best management practices also have been recommended for six priority watersheds in separate reports funded under Section 205(j): Fish Creek and Plum Creek in Portage County, Upper Tuscarawas and Mud Brook in Summit County, East Branch Nimishillen Creek in Stark County and Chippewa Creek in Wayne County.

Finally, nonpoint source controls in effect within those watershed are described in Volume Four, pp. 166-1 and 7, 17-1 to 175-3, 186, 193 to 193-3, 194-1 and 2, 195-1 and 2, 217 and 217-2 and 288-3 to 288-4.

The nonpoint sources identified in 40 CFR 130.6(c)(4)(iii) correspond to the above described sections of the Plan in the following manner: (A) Residual waste: WWTP residuals, septage and brine, Volume Four, pp. IV-67-46 to 53 and IV-67-79 to 87, contains new recommendations for septage disposal. (B) Land disposal: same; in addition, agricultural, solid waste and all above listed 205(j) reports except Mud Brook. (C) Agricultural and silvicultural: agricultural and all above listed 205(j) reports. No silvicultural activities have been identified as significant nonpoint sources of pollution. (D) Mines: Volume Two, pp. C-25, C-28, Tu-31 to 35, TL-23 to 26, S-13 to 15, N-32 to 34, 6-14 to 16, K-15 to 16, M-18 to M-20 and CC-50 to CC-52. (E) Construction: urban storm water and all watershed reports prepared with 205(j) funding. (F) Saltwater intrusion: not addressed in the Plan other than in relation to the chloride pollution described in the Upper Tuscarawas report. (G) Urban storm water: urban storm water and all watershed reports prepared with 205(j) funding.

The Model Oil and Gas Regulations for Municipalities and Townships and an Overview of Oil and Gas Regulations in the NEFCO Region (1986) reports centered around the development of model regulations for oil and gas well drilling and brine disposal. Meetings were held throughout NEFCO's region to increase the awareness of this work. On the basis of feedback received from meeting participants, NEFCO developed model regulations for oil and gas well drilling and brine disposal. NEFCO developed this report to improve the awareness by local governments of these regulations.

The Review of Brine Production, Disposal and Pollution in Portage, Stark, Summit and Wayne Counties (1987) report is an analysis of production well reports and brine hauler data to determine the amount of brine produced and hauled in the four county area.

The Road Salt Storage Sites Inventory Data Analysis and Recommendations (1987) report is an evaluation of the distribution of road salt and/or other materials, storage sites within the NEFCO region, examination of the adequacy of such facilities and their distribution, the types and amounts

of materials used and the examination of problems evolving from improper storage practices. the Road Salt Storage Sites Inventory Data Analysis and Recommendations (1987) report includes an inventory of all storage sites, the type of facilities and their distribution, the types and amounts of materials used and an examination of problems evolving from improper storage practices.

The East Branch Nimishillen Creek Watershed Nonpoint Source Pollution Implementation Cost Study (1988) report is an update of the nonpoint source assessment and implementation plan for the East Branch Nimishillen Creek Watershed done by NEFCO in 1985. The watershed was identified by Ohio EPA in a 1988 statewide assessment as a watershed that had been "impacted" and "impaired" by nonpoint source pollution. This report was developed to determine the extent and locations of nonpoint source pollution and to qualify the state for funds to mitigate this pollution.

The Upper Tuscarawas River Watershed Nonpoint Source Pollution Implementation Cost Study (1988) report is an update of the 1985 nonpoint source pollution control study of the watershed. The Upper Tuscarawas River Watershed was identified by the Ohio EPA in a 1988 statewide assessment as a watershed that had been impaired by nonpoint source pollution. This report was developed to determine the extent and locations of nonpoint source pollution and to qualify the state for funds to mitigate this pollution.

The Chippewa Creek Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Implementation Cost Study - Phase I (1989) report categorizes seven major nonpoint source pollution sources identified for the Chippewa Creek Watershed in an assessment done by NEFCO in 1984. As part of the current study, a Chippewa Creek Watershed Nonpoint Source Pollution Study Committee was formed. The identification of additional pollution sources and recommendations for pollution abatement were recommended by the committee. The information from this report will be used to determine which nonpoint sources of pollution warrant the most attention, and as a basis to develop studies and projects to address the problems.

The Analysis of Nonpoint Source Pollution within the Lake Hodgson Watershed Phase I (1989) report is an analysis of contributors of nonpoint source pollution in the watershed. An extensive review of existing water quality data and land use data was conducted. Agriculture and on-site sewage disposal systems were the largest contributors of nonpoint source pollution in the watershed. The Analysis of Nonpoint Source Pollution Within the Lake Hodgson Watershed - Phase II (1990) report focused on the development of a framework to determine costs for implementation of methods of abating the impacts of nonpoint source pollution on the watershed. The Lake Hodgson Nonpoint Source Monitoring Plan (1990) was developed with recognition that excess nutrients appear to be the primary pollutant to Lake Hodgson. A variety of sources are implicated including rural residential development and agricultural runoff. The monitoring sites were selected to differentiate contributions from various areas of the watershed.

An Inventory of Animal Waste Sites in the Upper Killbuck Creek Watershed - Wayne County, Ohio (1991) report identifies the number of animal farms and their distribution within the Upper Killbuck Creek watershed. The Killbuck Creek and several of its tributaries have been identified in the Nonpoint Source Assessment as being impacted by nonpoint source pollution to varying extents. Wayne County has some of the largest concentrations of animal feedlot operations in the State. A map showing the distribution of these operations was produced.

The Springfield Lake Water Quality Task Force - Phase I (1991) was formed to facilitate discussions on protecting the lake. Data from the 1988-89 Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program showed that the lake exhibited good water clarity and in a mesotrophic condition. A series of educational workshops were hosted by NEFCO for the officials in the surrounding communities to facilitate the development of a management plan.

The report A Characterization of Point Source and Nonpoint Source Pollution in the Middle Branch of the Nimishillen Creek Watershed - Phase I Stark County, Ohio (1991) included a description of the watershed and subwatersheds, landuses, an update of point sources of pollution and identification of possible nonpoint sources of pollution. The Middle Branch Nimishillen Creek Study - Phase II Monitoring Plan (1991) report is a characterization of the effects of septic tank contamination to area waterways as well as to assist the Stark SWCD in evaluating the effectiveness of septic tank remediation, under a Section 319 Clean Water Act grant, to improve water quality in the Middle Branch of the Nimishillen Creek. A monitoring plan is described for three subwatersheds.

The Water Quality Impacts from Septage Spreading - Phase I Stark County (1991) report describes the evaluation of a stream segment for impacts from land applied septage. Site characteristics including soils, geology and land use land cover were described. Analysis of the geology in the study area revealed highly permeable soils and a connection of ground water to surface water. Although analysis of the water samples failed to indicate contamination of the stream by human waste, agricultural contributions were present. Best management practices were recommended for land applied septage disposal.

Since FY 1988 through FY 1992 NEFCO has administered the operation of a Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program (VLMP) in their four county region which includes Portage, Stark, Summit and Wayne counties. Secchi depth measurements are taken and Carlson Trophic State Index (TSI) values are calculated for the lakes in the program. As a spinoff of the VLMP, NEFCO started a Volunteer Lake Sampling Program FY 1991. In this program chlorophyll a and total phosphorus samples are collected for selected lakes in the VLMP. In the 1992 sampling season, NEFCO implemented a program to mail the samples to the approved laboratory. Problems developed with storage of the samples and the project was discontinued. Associated reports of the VLMP and sampling program are listed in Attachment B.

The Portage Lakes Study - Phase I (1991) report is a study of lake and watershed data compiled in an attempt to characterize the pollution contributors causing degradation of water quality in the Portage Lakes region. The Portage Lakes Task Force (1991) was formed to facilitate discussions on the pollution problems in the region and secure funding for remediation measures. The Portage Lakes Study - Phase I Landuse Description (1991) report is an analysis of the landuse in the Portage Lakes watershed. The data for the analysis were provided by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) - Division of Soil and Water through the Ohio Capability Analysis Program (OCAP). A series of five landuse maps were produced as a result of this analysis. The Portage Lakes Study - Phase II Point and Nonpoint Source Information (1992) report provided insight into the pollution sources that are largely responsible for degradation of water quality in the Portage Lakes. this report provided the initial presentation of impacts by nutrient and sediment contributors and a description and discussion of the types and sources of pollution.

The Sippo Lake Clean Lakes Program Phase I Diagnostic/Feasibility Study (1992) assembled the causes and extent of pollution, evaluated possible solutions and recommendations were made for the most feasible and cost effective measures for restoring and protecting water quality at Sippo Lake. NEFCO's role in the Phase I study was to assist in data gathering, analysis and to compile and document the data into a complete Phase I study.

#### Comments

The Portage Lakes studies need to be continued to better understand the types and sources of pollution affecting the Lakes and to increase the awareness and coordination of the various agencies and activities located within the watershed.

A phase II Implementation Study is currently in progress for Sippo Lake. Restoration activities under this study include conservation and education efforts, as well as dam reconstruction, dredging, on-stream sediment basins and macrophyte harvesting.

**Plan Element**

MANAGEMENT AGENCIES 130.6(c)(5)

**WQM Plan Content**

Volume One includes a description of the areawide management structure. The watershed reports identify specific functions to be carried out by agencies identified in Volume One to address nonpoint source pollution described in those reports.

Clean Water Plan (Volume 3) Facilities Planning Areas Summaries Update (1990) report calls for NEFCO to review Volume 3 of its Clean Water Plan and to update the section dealing with Facility Planning Area (FPA) summaries. The FPA summaries described the existing status of the FPAs, problems identified, recommendation and priorities, and the NEFCO water quality management planning activities pertaining to the FPAs. This report also includes information on possible changes in population projections and recommend any new FPAs if necessary. The following FPAs in the NEFCO region were included in the update.

Portage County: Atwater, Aurora, Hiram-Garrettsville, Hudson-Streetsboro, Kent, Mantua, Ravenna and Windham.

Stark County: Alliance, Beach City-Wilmot, Brewster, Canal Fulton, Canton-Nimishillen Basin (Canton Regional, Louisville and Project 428 area), East Sparta, Hartville, Massillon, Minerva, Navarre, and Waynesburg-Magnolia.

Summit County: Akron, Barberton-Wolf Creek, Fish Creek, Franklin-Green, NEORSD Southerly CVI, Springfield No. 91, Twinsburg.

Wayne County: Apple Creek, Creston, Dalton, Doylestown, Marshalville, Mt. Eaton, Orrville, Rittman, Shreve, Smithville, West Salem and Wooster.

The Hartville Facilities Planning Area Evaluation (1986) study examined six semi-public wastewater treatment plants and one municipal plant within the FPA and two package plants outside of the FPA.

The Water Quality Planning Implementation Summary (FY 1985-1989) report summarized the degree of implementation for selected water quality products prepared by NEFCO with water quality management planning funds. The report is organized according to the nine planning elements.

A Sippo Lake Advisory Committee was formed during the Clean Lakes Program Phase I Diagnostic/Feasibility study. The committee facilitates public involvement in the Clean Lakes Program and evaluates various lake restoration methods to improve Sippo Lake's water quality. Members of the committee include NEFCO, the Stark County Park Board, Ohio EPA, local universities and Sippo Lake residents.

Comments

NEFCO documents included by reference in the 2006 State WQM Plan update extracted from 1993 State WQM Plan Certification, Attachment 3

Continue to convene monthly meetings of the Water Quality Management Committee. Obtain new and revised implementation statements from local management agencies which describe specific responsibilities of each agency. Provide a forum for the discussion of federal and state environmental programs and for communication between Ohio EPA and NEFCO members. Develop specialized forums as appropriate to focus on particular water quality issues and areas of concern.

NEFCO, NOACA, EDATA and Ohio EPA NEDO have committed to holding environmental round table meetings on a biannual basis to increase awareness, communication and coordination of various environmental issues.

**Plan Element****IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES 130.6(c)(6)****WQM Plan Content**

Proposed implementation measures, including target abatement dates and revised recommendations, are included in Volume One for the following subjects: Municipal Projects Priority List, semi-public WWTPs, STP Residuals, Sludge Management, Industrial Waste Treatment Systems, Septage, Salt Pollution, Urban Nonpoint Source Pollution, Rural Nonpoint Source Pollution, solid Waste Management and Technical Program Recommendations. In addition, the environmental assessment in Volume One was updated in 1985.

Pollution sources which may affect ground water quality are assessed and recommendations have been included in the Plan. Sources for which updated assessments and recommendations have been prepared, include the following: STF Residuals and Sludge Management (Volumes One and Three) and Home Sewage Disposal Septage, Salt Pollution (highway deicing salt and generation and disposal of waste brine) and Solid Waste Management (Volume One and Four). Animal waste management in the Chippewa Creek, Upper Tuscarawas, Fish Creek, Plum Creek and East Branch Nimishillen Creek watersheds is assessed in separate watershed reports incorporated into Volume Two. Management agencies are identified for each of those areas. In addition to the assessments and recommendations in the Clean Water Plan, NEFCO continues to inform its members, through the Water Quality Management Committee and cooperative sponsorship with Ohio EPA of ground water strategy meetings, of the need for a State ground water strategy.

Volume Two (pp. 347-406) and Volume Four (p. 271) contain a description of the status of CWQRs, wasteload allocations, water quality standards and applicable basin plans.

**Comments**

The Clean Water Plan needs to be updated to reflect progress made by NEFCO members in implementing Plan recommendations and to evaluate the effect on water quality of such implementation. The Plan also needs to be revised to identify wastewater treatment needs in localities where reliance upon federal sewage treatment construction grant funds is unrealistic because of the localities' positions on the Municipal Projects Priority List. Work continues with NEFCO member local governments to continue to ensure implementation of recommendations regarding wetlands preservation, nonpoint source controls and other issues

Potential sources of ground water contamination within the Wooster Township planning area were assessed and recommendations formulated. Particular areas of concern include malfunctioning on-site disposal systems, disposal of sludge from agricultural industries, and storage of road deicing chemicals. Local and State agencies and other groups with responsibility expertise and/or concern for ground water within NEFCO area have developed a forum in which to discuss local concerns and State regulatory programs related to ground water. Such a forum provides State agencies with pertinent local comments on issues such as aquifer classification and ground water monitoring.

Implementation plans have been formulated for the East Branch of Nimishillen Creek, Upper

Tuscarawas and the Lake Hodgson Watershed.

Information in Volumes Two and Four regarding the status of CWQRs wasteload allocations, water quality standards and basin plans needs to be updated as such documents and standards are issued and updated by the State.

**Plan Element**

DREDGE OR FILL PROGRAMS 130.6(c)(7)

**WQM Plan Content**

The Portage County Wetlands Protection Guide Recommendations (1986) report presented a series of recommendations for the protection of wetlands in Portage County.

The report A Suggested Strategy for Wetlands Zoning in Franklin Township, Portage County (1988) was developed to assist Franklin Township (Portage County) in identifying and protecting its wetlands.

The Summit County Wetlands Study Guide (1989) was produced in conjunction with the report entitled "Identification of Critical Wetland Areas in Portage County, Ohio" and its accompanying maps. Together, these manuscripts can serve as the foundation for the initiation of local efforts in wetland protection.

Comments

NEFCO prepared an inventory and preservation plan for wetlands in Portage County. This plan was distributed to local governments and formally presented to the Portage County Regional Planning Commission

**Plan Element**

BASIN PLANS 130.6(c)(8)

**WQM Plan Content**

Volume Two (pp. 347-381, 382-406) and the watershed assessments Volume Four (p. 271) contain a description of the status CWQRs, wasteload allocations, water quality standards and applicable basin plans.

Comments

Information in Volumes Two and Four regarding the wasteload allocations, water quality standards and basin plans needs to be updated as such documents and standards are issued and updated by the State.

Basin Plan References to locate water quality problems and pollution sources should be assessed so that base data and recommendations in the WQM plan can be revised as warranted.

Incorporate in the CWP the findings of the Cuyahoga RAP.

**Plan Element**

GROUND WATER 130.6(c)(9)

**WQM Plan Content**

Sources for which updated assessments and recommendations have been prepared include the following: STP Residuals and Sludge Management, (Volumes One and Three) and Home Sewage Disposal Systems, Septage, Salt pollution (highway deicing salt and generation and disposal of waste brine) and Solid Waste Management (Volume One and Four). Animal waste management in the Chippewa Creek, Upper Tuscarawas, Fish Creek, Plum Creek and East Branch Nimishillen Creek watersheds is assessed in separate watershed reports incorporated into Volume Two. Management agencies are identified for each of those areas. In addition to the assessments and recommendations in the Clean Water Plan, NEFCO continues to inform its members, through the Water Quality Management Committee and through cooperative sponsorship with Ohio EPA of ground water strategy meetings, of the need for a State ground water strategy.

In the Potential Ground Water Pollution Sources to the Killbuck Valley Aquifer Wooster, Ohio - Maps and Ranking of Pollution Sources (1989) report a series of maps were prepared showing the distribution of land uses considered as potential sources of pollution to the ground water in the Wooster area. The report also developed a rating system to prioritize these land uses and the study area in terms of pollution potential and susceptibility. The report explained the usefulness of the maps and examined the relationship between the land uses and the critical ground resource areas.

The Potential Pollution Sources to Ground Water in Wooster Township and Environs Wayne County, Ohio (1988) report was written to further educate public officials, citizens and especially the various land users on the importance of the ground water resources in the study area.

The Potential Pollution Source Guidelines for Ground Water Protection in the Wooster, Ohio Area (1990) report reviewed in detail the zoning code and other existing regulations for the City of Wooster including fire codes, building codes and business codes. The review examined the strengths and weaknesses of such regulations in terms of ground water and/or wellhead protection. The report also examined several options or mechanisms which the City may be able to use as guidelines in developing wellhead and ground water protection programs.

The Wellhead Protection Inventory for Stark County - Phase I (1991) report involved the preparation of a county map which identified the locations of all community water supply wells and identify potential sources of pollution to selected wellfields. Options for protecting these areas were also discussed.

In the Initial Wellhead Protection Programs for the Village of Canal Fulton and the Village of Waynesburg, Stark County, Ohio (1991) report initial wellhead protection areas (WPHA) were delineated for each community using the arbitrary fixed radius method for Waynesburg and the calculated fixed radius method for Canal Fulton. For each community the county ground water resources map and the pollution potential map were examined to get a better understanding of some of the hydrogeologic factors affecting water quality and quantity in the study areas which will

be relevant in the development of a wellhead protection program. The inventory of land uses was accomplished through the use of 1988 land use maps. Management options were also recommended for the WHPAs.

### Comments

Listing of these reports in the WQMPC does not imply that they meet the requirements for delineating WHP areas or for conducting a pollution source inventory as described in Ohio's WHP Program.

Listing of this report in the WQMPC does not imply that it meets the requirements for conducting a pollution source inventory as described in Ohio's WHP Program.