

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES 130.6(c)(6)

<u>Area(s) Addressed</u>	<u>WQM Plan Content</u>	<u>Comments</u>
ALL	<p>Existing State and local programs were identified and analyzed. Regulatory programs are identified in the <u>WQMP</u> for the nondesignated planning area, including point and nonpoint source needs as indicated in other legislation. Available financing mechanisms also are plan elements identified. <u>Brine Disposal from Oil and Gas Production in Ohio</u> identified and analyzed the current regulatory framework for control of brine produced by the oil and gas industry in Ohio and presented recommendations for strengthening these controls. (1981) <u>Control of Water Pollution from Construction Activities</u> identifies regulatory programs and makes recommendations for management of nonpoint source pollution from construction activities. The <u>Model On-Site Sewage Disposal Management Program for the State of Ohio</u> reviews the current regulatory and administrative framework for installation, operation and inspection of on-site disposal systems and makes recommendations regarding additional legal, financial and administrative actions needed. The <u>Ohio Agricultural Pollution Abatement Strategy</u> identifies the major agricultural nonpoint source water quality issues for Ohio and makes recommendations for developing improved ground water quality management in Ohio. this report examines current policy, legislative, regulatory and institutional structures for ground water protection and identifies program needs for State agencies. The <u>Residuals/Ground Water Project Report</u> reviews present solid waste management by State and local authorities and presents recommendations for improved management. <u>Package Sewage Treatment Plants: Objectives and Recommendations for Program Improvements</u> reviews the current regulatory framework for management of package plants in Ohio and presents recommendations for program improvements.</p> <p>The <u>State of Ohio Phosphorus Reduction Strategy for Lake Erie</u> presents program implementation needs related to agricultural nonpoint source pollution control. Further, the Strategy sets out the next steps to be taken to fully implement the recommendations to reduce phosphorus loadings into Lake Erie.</p>	<p>Actions necessary to implement elements of <u>WQMP</u> are ongoing. As in previous <u>WQMP</u> components, each future study will assess the institutional regulatory management and financial needs to carry out the <u>WQMP</u> recommendations. Future plan components will include an assessment of the needs of small communities in Ohio to meet the Clean Water Act goals.</p> <p>Implementation of the <u>Ohio Phosphorus Reduction Strategy for Lake Erie</u> will require the development of detailed watershed control strategies to determine where phosphorus control practices can most effectively be applied.</p> <p>Continued efforts must be made to improve the management of on-site system problems and program improvements recommended in <u>Model On-Site Sewage Disposal Management Program for Ohio</u>.</p> <p>A system for tracking implementation of nonpoint source controls in the watersheds of Ohio needs to be operationalized. The <u>WQMP</u> will continue to promote local implementation of plan recommendations and through the use of nonpoint source education and demonstration programs. Carrying out the recommendations in the <u>Ohio Nonpoint Source Management Program</u>, which is a part of the <u>WQMP</u>, will be a primary means of encouraging priority implementation activities.</p> <p>There is a need to establish and utilize a schedule of target abatement dates as an effective and meaningful <u>WQMP</u> component.</p>

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The Ohio Ground Water Protection Strategy sets forth the initiatives needed to put in place a ground water protection program for Ohio. The Strategy assesses the existing legal and administrative mechanisms for implementing the programs.

The Ohio Nonpoint Source Management Program identifies current regulatory and program responsibilities of federal, State and local agencies that deal with nonpoint sources. This document is applicable Statewide, and addresses all significant categories of nonpoint sources. Recommendations and responsible agencies are included to assist in directing implementation of funds.

The Ohio Wellhead Protection Program identifies the importance of developing and implementing a comprehensive and coordinated management strategy to control existing as well as potential new sources of ground water contamination.

EDATA

The WQMP includes a description of the areawide management structure 208 Areawide Waste Treatment Plan, Volume 1, and a detailed description of the political and technical issues analyzed in formulating the WQMP structure. The role(s) of each implementing agency and recommendations for changes in programs or activities by each of the agencies are addressed in each WQMP report. This provides a responsible party for each implementation activity recommended throughout the WQMP and recommendations for changes necessary to address environmental programs.

As part of the WQMP update to identify the present WQMP implementation structure, EDATA needs to identify, summarize and evaluate the recommendations made for regulatory activities in previous WQMP reports. This review is necessary to develop a new set of recommendations for regulatory authorities necessary to implement the WQMP.

MVRPC

The WQMP sets forth target abatement dates (an implementation schedule by basin for municipal, industrial and nonpoint sources, residuals and on-site systems, in general terms.

The regulatory programs which are utilized to implement the WQMP are set forth in a series of supplemental reports which document the relevant legislative authorities for each agency and local government participating in the implementation process. These include counties, municipalities, conservancy districts, health districts, soil and water conservancy districts, EPA, ODNR, ODH, U.S. EPA and the USDA. As the designated planning agency, MVRPC facilitates the

MVRPC should continue to assess the effectiveness of local regulatory programs in meeting the goals of the WQMP. This assessment will then serve as the basic regulatory foundation for future studies recommending change. MVRPC should identify in future projects and reports the proper legislative authority and implementing agencies. Where specific recommendations are made the regulatory framework for implementation should be clearly identified.

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organization of all of these into a coordinated management structure through which the regulatory programs and authorities of each are focused upon Plan implementation.

The WQM Plan describes and inventories environmental data for the Miami Valley Region. The environmental setting describes climate, air quality, geology, topography and soils, ground water hydrology, ecology, land use, agricultural productivity and development capabilities for each river basin.

In 1990 MVRPC published An Assessment of the Implementation of 205(j) Project Recommendations in the Miami Valley Region and followed it in 1991 with Implementation of 205(j) Recommendations in the Miami Valley Region: Strategies and Alternatives.

## NEFCO

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

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

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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.

NOACA

Regulatory programs to address area management of on-site systems (Environmental health Subplan), critical area protection (River and Waterways Subplan) and agriculture and urban sediment control (Storm water Runoff/Sediment Control Subplan) were recommended in the original NEOLEB 208 Water Quality Plan. The 1981 NEOLEB plan Update recommended State implementation of detergent phosphate legislation.

OKI

The statutory basis, revenue sources and authorities of regulatory agencies, the responsibilities of all agencies with water quality management roles and recommendations for legislation with regulatory provisions are presented in Chapter XII. The implementation statements signed by designated management agencies and OKI's 1979 report on A process for Water Quality Management provide additional information. Permit numbers for point sources are identified in the basin chapters of the original Plan (the permits identify the dates by which discharge requirements are to be met). The 1983 OKI report, Public and Semi-Public Wastewater Treatment Plan Inventory, contains more current information on the permit status of point sources, and lists their permit numbers when available. Control alternatives for all types of sources were assessed for their environmental impacts in the basin chapters of the original Plan. Additional assessment was prepared in OKI's 1977 report, Environmental Assessment of the Regional Water Quality Management Plan. General physical characteristics are

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.

Incorporate recommendations on regulating programs developed as part of the Cuyahoga River RAP. This document will identify what needs to be done to restore impaired uses to the Cuyahoga River.

Incorporate recommendations on regulating programs developed as part of the Black River Remedial Action Plan. This document will identify what needs to be done to restore impaired uses to the Black River Area of Concern.

NOACA will continue to provide planning support to the development of the Cuyahoga River Remedial Action Stage Two Report and the Black River Remedial Action Plan.

The local implications of federal and State legislation developed since Plan publication in 1977 should be determined, as they relate to resources and time tables for implementing WQM plan recommendations. Updated information pertinent to tracking Plan implementation should be gathered and assessed, including data indicative of the timing of implementation measures (e.g., NPDES permits, construction of wastewater treatment facilities), the regulatory authority for implementing Plan recommendations, and implementation costs. Environmental assessment may be needed if revisions are developed for control recommendations or if additional assessments are prepared for control alternatives. Awareness of control needs and support of control measures need to be maintained through coordination with local implementing agencies, public educations, and consultation with local government officials.

A review of plan recommendations and implementation status should

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described in Chapter II and the basin chapters.

The report Inventory of OKI's Water Quality Management Projects (1990) summarized reports and projects and described how each product has been used since its development.

Water Quality Management Plan Update Summaries-Ohio summarized pertinent reports and data developed after the WQM plan's publication in the period from October, 1985 to July, 1989, August 1989 through November 1990 and November 1990 through March 1992.

TMACOG

The Maumee River Basin Area of Concern Remedial Action Plan: Investigation Report, 1988 discusses existing water uses and includes current water quality and sediment quality data. It describes monitoring surveys which have occurred. Also included are description of pollutant sources and the impacts of each.

Reduce Phosphorus and Sediment in the Maumee River Basin, Ohio (informational brochure) (1990). Describes the conservation tillage cost-sharing program available to farmers, including purpose, eligible equipment and measures, and sign-up locations.

Swan Creek Marsh Creation Project' Progress Report; First Half FY 1990. Summary and documentation of activities through December 1989. Includes meeting notes, list of existing wetlands with potential for use on the project, and Swan Creek baseline water quality data.

Swan Creek Wetland Re-creation Project; Progress Report Fiscal Year 1991, Second half; (April 1991). Summarizes and documents activities including identifying a potential site on Blue Creek and investigating formation of a non-profit corporation.

Swan Creek Wetland Re-creation Project; Proposed Organizational Outline; (June 1991). Proposed code of regulations for the Blue Creek Advisory Board, plus related correspondence.

Swan Creek Wetland Re-creation Project; Progress Report Fiscal Year 1992, First Half; (December 1991). Summary and documentation of

be conducted.

TMACOG is continuing to work with committees to develop a Recommendations Report as part of the RAP. This document will identify what needs to be done to restore impaired uses of Maumee Bay, the Lake Erie Western Basin and Toledo area streams.

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activities including formation of an implementation committee, grant research, development of a site study plan and continued distribution of a newsletter to members.