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NOTICE OF A MEETING SUSTAINING SCIOTO BOARD MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

REMOTE MEETING

April 28, 2021, 2:30 pm – 4:00 pm

AGENDA

- 2:30pm Welcome Kristen Atha, Chair
 2:35 – 3:10 pm Featured Presentation -Paul Gledhill, Ohio EPA
 3:10 - 3:25 pm Agricultural and Rural Communities Outreach Team – Jessica d'Ambrosio, Ag&Rural Working Team Chair
 3:25 - 3:35 pm Update on Precipitation Data for Water Infrastructure Planning Forum-Brooke White, MORPC
 3:35 – 3:55 pm Board member updates
- 3:55 4:00 pm Next Steps Kristen Atha , Chair
- 4:00 pm Adjourn

Please notify Lynn Kaufman at 614-233-4189 or LKaufman@morpc.org to confirm your attendance for this meeting or if you require special assistance.

The next Sustaining Scioto Board Meeting will be on June 23, 2021, 2:30 pm – Location to be determined

William Murdock, AICP Executive Director Karen J. Angelou Chair Erik J. Janas Vice Chair Chris Amorose Groomes Secretary

SUSTAINING SCIOTO BOARD MEETING

April 28, 2021







Featured Presentation Paul Gledhill, Ohio EPA

Tracking Nutrients to Guide Management: Nutrient Mass Balance for Ohio Watersheds

Paul Gledhill

Division of Surface Water

Modeling, Assessment and TMDL & Lake Erie sections

April 28, 2021 – MORPC - Sustaining Scioto Board



Objectives of Nutrient Mass Balance Project

Guide Ohio EPA policy & management

- Relative loads (by watershed)
- Load sources (Combined sewer overflows vs. nonpoint sources vs. wastewater)



Objectives of Nutrient Mass Balance Project

Support national programs –

- Lake Erie algae reduction goals, Annex 4
- Gulf of Mexico Hypoxia (Dead Zone) Task Force



Objectives of Nutrient Mass Balance Project

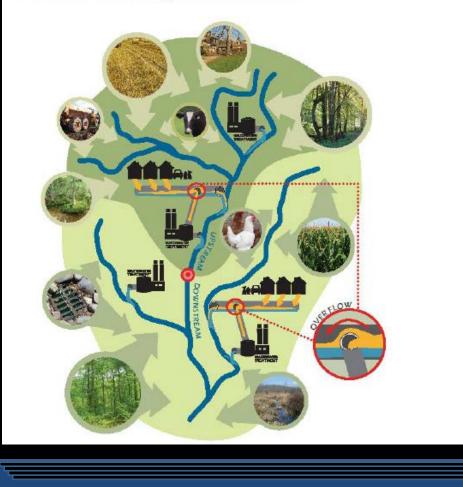
From HB 64, statutory obligation 6111.03 (U) requires Agency:

- Total load, load sources
- Report every 2 years





Nutrient Mass Balance Study for Ohio's Major Rivers



Report available at:

https://epa.ohio.gov/Portals/ 35/documents/Nutrient-Mass-Balance-Study-2020.pdf

Division of Surface Water Modeling, Assessment and **TMDL** Section

December 24, 2020



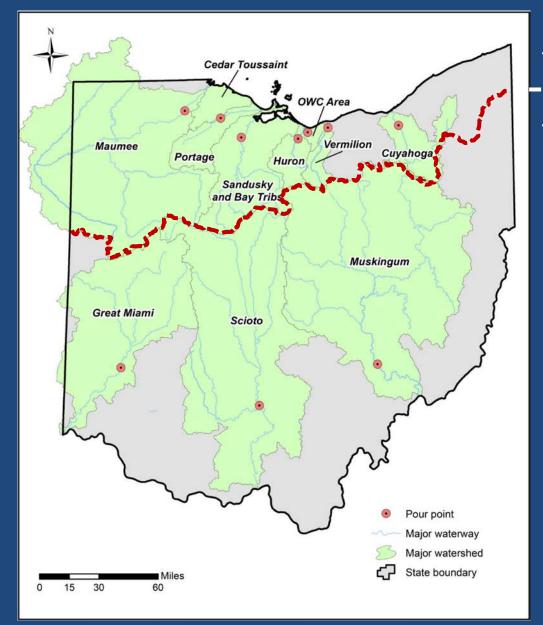
Far-field vs. Near-field Impacts

• Far-field: i.e. Lake Erie or Gulf of Mexico

- Annual NMB most informative
- Most load delivered in high flows
- Increasing importance of nonpoint sources
- Near-field: i.e. Streams
 - Annual NMB less informative
 - Lower Flow Index Period (May-Oct)
 - Shifting responsibility...point sources



Study Area



Lake Erie Basin Ohio River Basin

- 11 watersheds
- 29,600 mi² (in Ohio)
- 66% Ohio's land area



Data Analysis Period

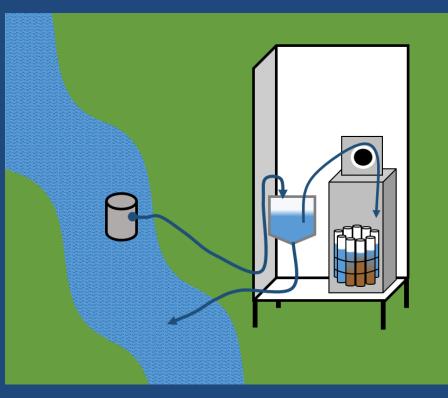
Loads calculated for 'water years' (Oct. 1 to Sept. 30 basis)

- Most recent complete data available was water year 2019
- Designated "wy13" "wy19"

Matches related efforts in reporting
 e.g., GLWQA - Annex 4, NCWQR, USGS



Pour Point Nutrient Load Monitoring



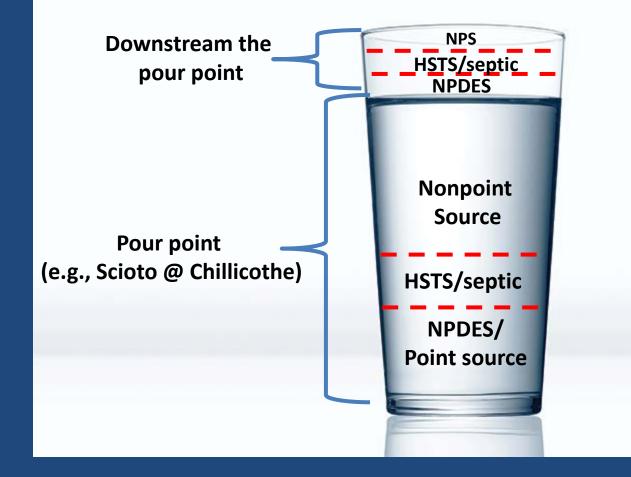


Schematic of water quality monitoring at USGS gages

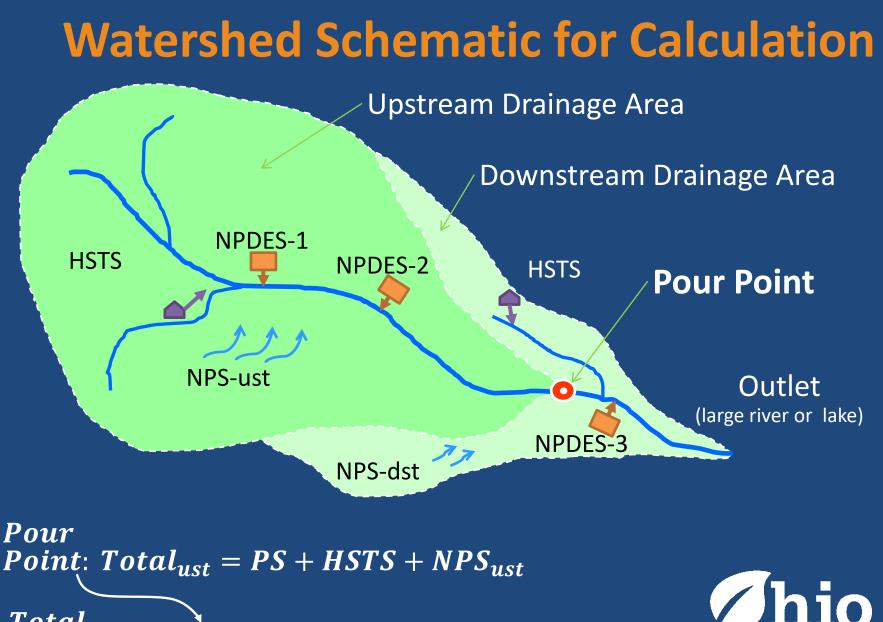
The stream gage and water quality sampling station at the Sandusky River near Fremont, Ohio (Site # 4198000)



Mass Balance Concept







Total Load = Pour Point + PS_{dst} + HSTS_{dst} + NPS_{dst} Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Calculation: Point Sources

NPDES (National Pollution Discharge Elimination System)

- Municipal NPDES
 - Use reported data from DMR (discharge monitoring reports)
- CSOs (all wet weather) includes bypass flows
 - Actual reporting data or LTCP if under-represented
 - CSO concentration fixed (0.73 mg/L for TP and 20 mg/L for TN)
 - SSOs not report flow (only occurrence) not considered (small)
- Industrial facilities
 - Use reported data (DMR)
 - If no nutrient monitoring, assume *de minimis* contribution



Calculation: HSTS

Household sewage treatment systems (HSTS)

- Population using HSTS (2010 U.S. Census)
- Nutrient yield (lb/person/year): from literature
- Differentiated by regional 2012 survey (ОDH, 2013)
 - direct discharge vs. onsite



Calculation: NPS

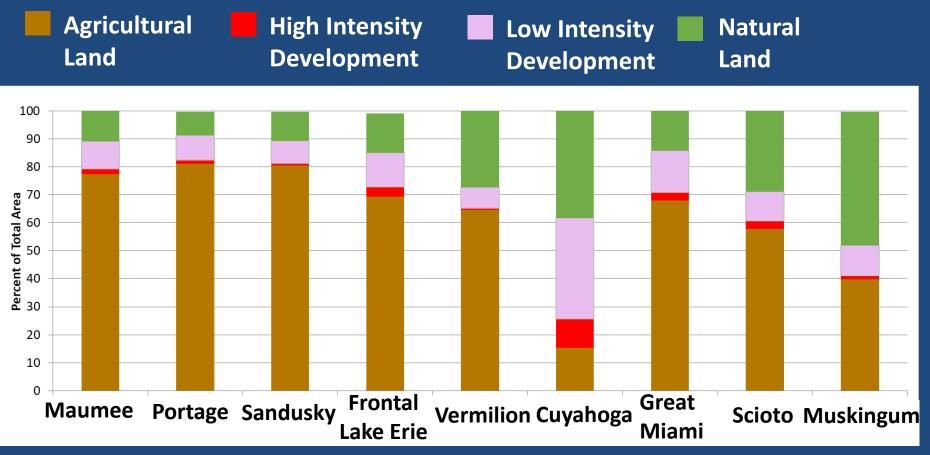
Nonpoint source

NPS upstream of pour point

- NPS downstream of pour point
- Not differentiated between sources



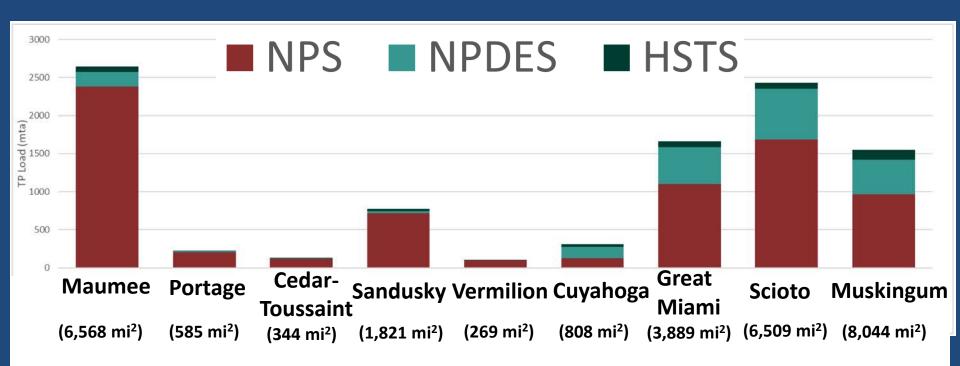
Land Use





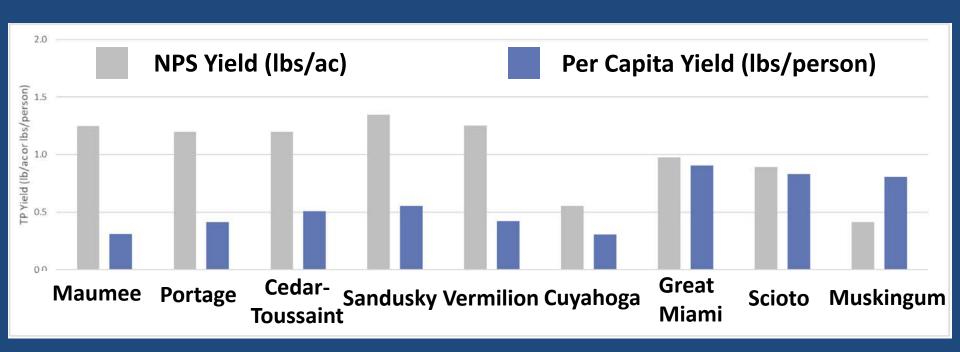
Total P: Load

Average 2015-2019; metric tones per year



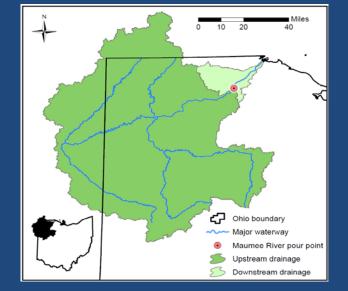




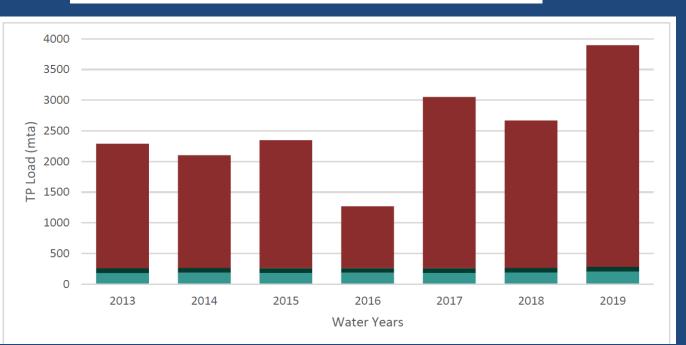




Loading Breakdown -Maumee Total P – by Water Year

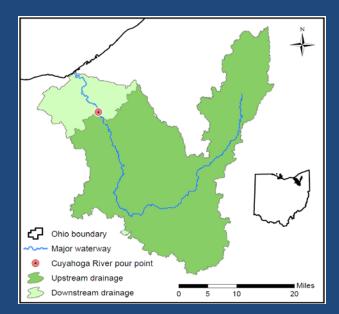


■ NPS ■ NPDES ■ HSTS

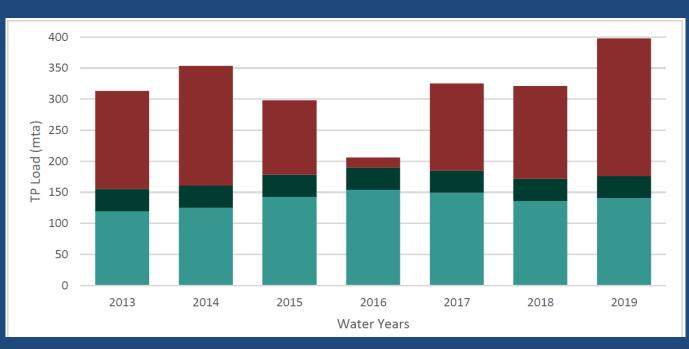




Loading Breakdown -Cuyahoga Total P – by Water Year

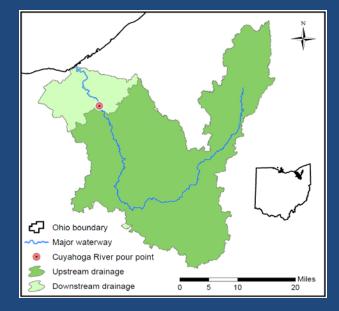


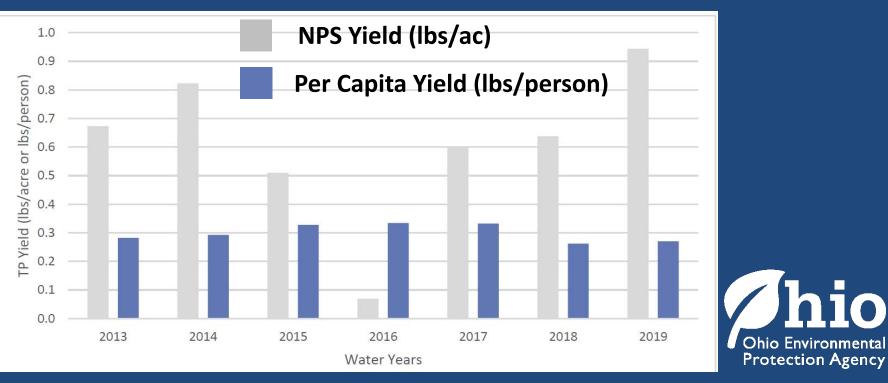
NPS ■ NPDES ■ HSTS



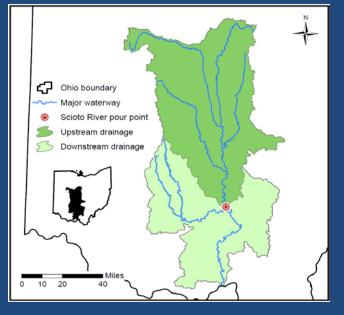


Loading Breakdown -Cuyahoga Total P – by Water Year

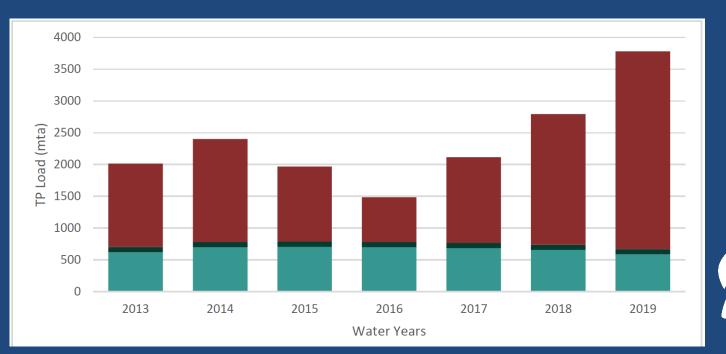




Loading Breakdown -Scioto Total P – by Water Year

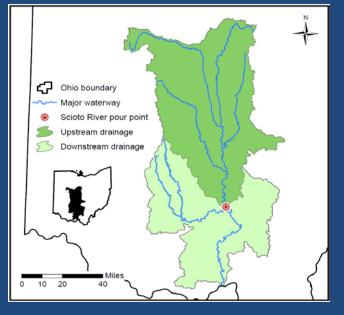


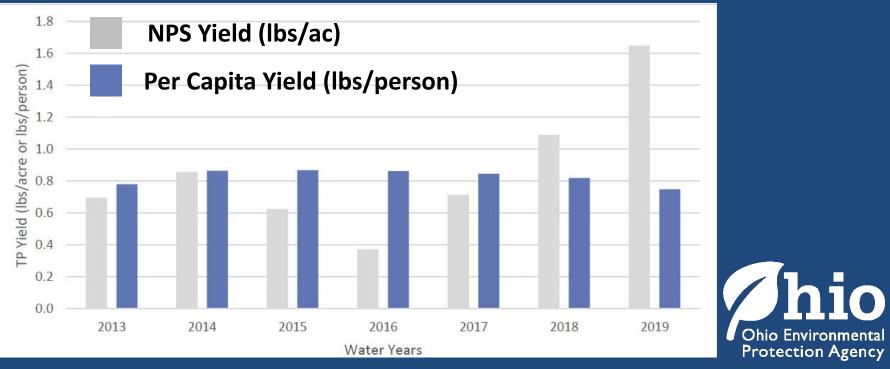
■ NPS ■ NPDES ■ HSTS





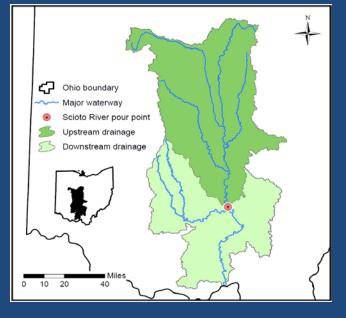
Loading Breakdown -Scioto Total P Yields- by Water Year

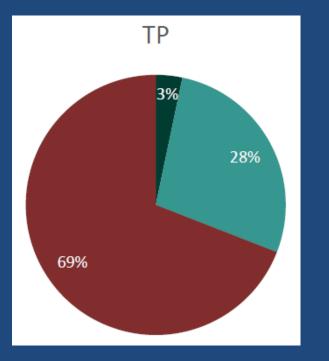


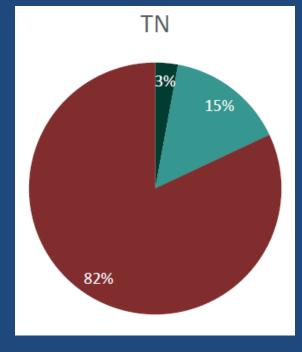


Loading Breakdown -**Scioto Proportions of Total P and Total N Average of 5 years**

NPS ■ NPDES ■ HSTS

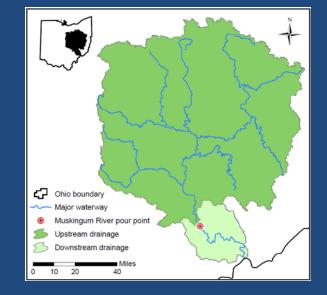




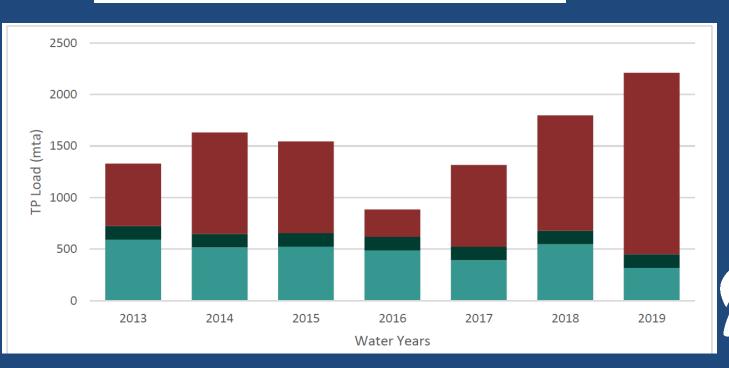




Loading Breakdown -Muskingum Total P – by Water Year

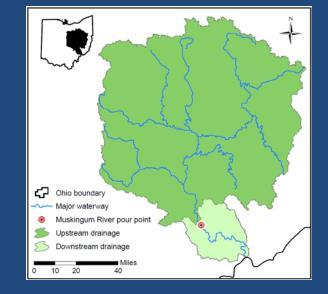


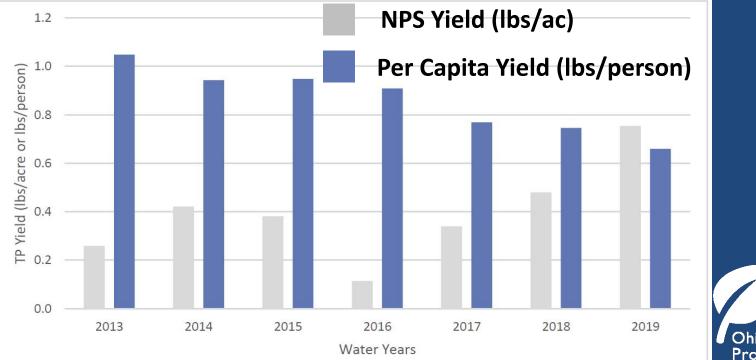
■ NPS ■ NPDES ■ HSTS



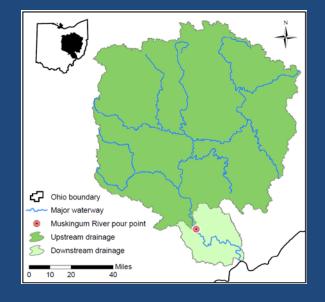


Loading Breakdown -Muskingum **Total P – by Water Year Yields**





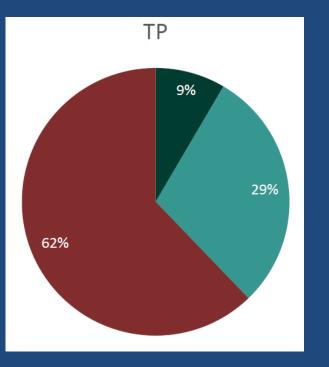


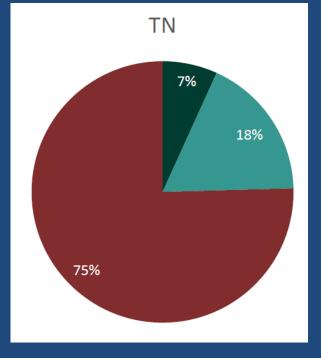


Loading Breakdown -Muskingum **Proportions of Total P and Total N**

Average of 5 years

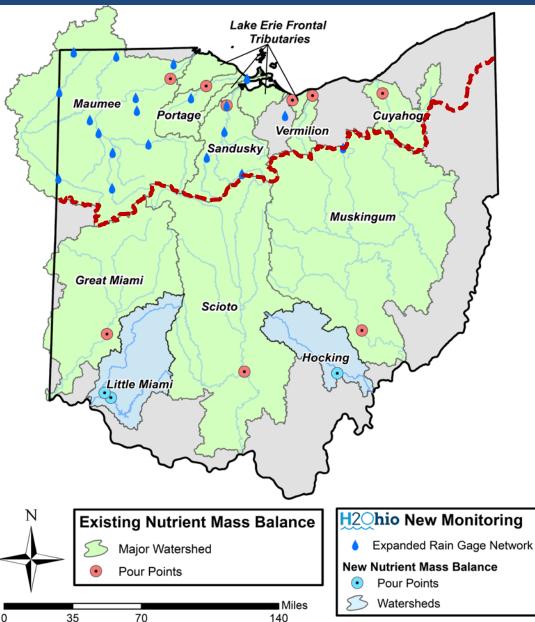
■ NPDES ■ HSTS NPS







New Ohio River Basin Watersheds



- Little Miami and Hocking river basins
- Data collection started in 2020



Future Work

Refine NPS load estimates

- Separate urban stormwater component
- Differentiate agricultural loads by nutrient source



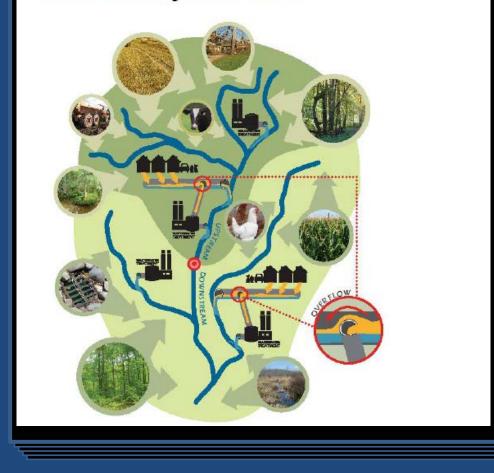
Closing Note

While the report was not intended to make recommendations about how to achieve nutrient reductions, the information within could and should inform the Agency and others about the most effective ways of achieving reductions.





Nutrient Mass Balance Study for Ohio's Major Rivers



Questions?

Paul Gledhill Division of Surface Water 614-644-2881 Paul.Gledhill@epa.ohio.gov





Agricultural and Rural Outreach Working Team Jessica D'Ambrosio, Chair

Updated Precipitation Data for Infrastructure



The City of Columbus is committed to protecting its citizens and local businesses from localized flooding through the design and construction of adequately sized public and private stormwater infrastructure. As stormwater infrastructure is sized based on rainfall amounts and distribution, it is important that the rainfall design criteria used in local stormwater regulations reflect current climate trends. The rainfall criteria used in the City's stormwater regulations were derived from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in 2004 which raises questions about its efficacy especially when compared to the increase in number and severity of storms experienced within our region over the past several years. In an effort to ensure that future stormwater infrastructure is appropriately sized to control localized flooding, the City would like for MORPC to consider this topic as an item of discussion with the Sustaining the Scioto Committee to determine if there is general interest from the Committee and Central Ohio communities in supporting an update to NOAA's Atlas 14 Volume 2 rainfall study.

Potential 2021 Forum



Focus

use of up to date or projected precipitation to inform water infrastructure planning **Attendees**

Local government engineers, etc. from across the region

Local speakers

water infrastructure planning practices in the region

External speakers example best practices from across the U.S. US EPA

Is there work in this topic area to propose to OWDA in June?

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