

Connecticut Nonpoint Source Management Program Plan EXAMPLE RECOMMENDATIONS

October 22, 2013

Purpose:

The following list includes example recommendations from the nonpoint source plans (NPS Plans) of selected states around the country. The purpose behind providing this list is to stimulate development of ideas and innovations for the Connecticut NPS Plan. We realize that this is lengthy list of alternatives; therefore we recommend that you focus on categories that are of particular importance to your programs and work. The categories presented below are intended to reflect section 4 of the NPS Plan outline, which was provided with the summary notes from our October 4 work team meeting. Currently, section 4 is outlined as follows:

4. Management of Nonpoint Source Pollution by Category
(Each subsection should include a general description of the source (one page or less), geographic priorities in CT (GIS map), case-study example of a challenge/success that could be included in a call-out box, list of recommendations including responsible parties and 1 – 5 year milestones.)
 - 4.1. Agriculture
 - 4.2. Silviculture
 - 4.3. Resource Extraction
 - 4.4. Land Development and Planning for Development
 - 4.4.1. Management of Runoff from Developed Areas
 - 4.4.2. Growth Planning and Creative Land Management
 - 4.4.3. Roads, Highways, and Bridges
 - 4.4.4. Construction, Postconstruction, and Water-Quality Retrofits
 - 4.4.5. Lawn and Grounds Management
 - 4.4.6. Wastewater
 - 4.4.7. Land Disposal
 - 4.4.8. Underground Discharges
 - 4.4.9. Legacy Remediation and Brownfields
 - 4.4.10. Domestic and Wild Animals
 - 4.5. Materials Storage
 - 4.5.1. Storage Tanks
 - 4.5.2. Hazardous Materials
 - 4.6. Boating Facilities and Activities
 - 4.7. Hydromodification and Habitat Restoration
 - 4.8. Climate Change
 - 4.9. Atmospheric Deposition
 - 4.10. Relationship of Energy Efficiency to Water Quality
 - 4.11. Pollution Prevention

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Along with the recommendations, we included a column for you to provide comments if you wish and to help you prepare comments for our October 25 work team meeting. While this column is intended for your use, we'd be very interested in seeing your comments and ideas. As you review these recommendations you may wish to consider the following:

- Are these recommendations appropriate for Connecticut?
- Could Connecticut use similar recommendations, which adjusted in some way?
- Do these recommendations give you ideas for things that Connecticut should include in its NPS Plan?
- Are the recommendations organized appropriately for your needs?
- Are there categories of management or sources of pollution, which are not currently included, that you would like to see included?
- Is there a simpler or more concise way to represent these recommendations that maintains the essential meaning?

Some of the acronyms used in the recommendations below may be unfamiliar. A partial list includes:

OSDS = onsite sewage disposal system (e.g., septic systems, cesspools, etc.)

WQPD = water quality protection district

LLWFA = landscape level wetland function assessment

WMP = watershed management plan

CMI = Clean Michigan Initiative grant

UWEX = University of Wisconsin Extension

PB = planning board

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Category: **Agriculture**

Activities	State	Comments
(1) Pursue the development and implementation of integrated farm system plans, on a site-specific basis	RI	
(2) Develop and distribute a BMP source guide for agricultural operations	RI	
(3) Update the field office technical guide	RI	
(5) Pursue a targeted approach to agricultural management in high-priority watersheds and aquifers	RI	
(6) Provide various forms of technical assistance and outreach to the agricultural community	RI	
(7) Implement the Management Plan for the Protection of Ground Water from Pesticides and Nitrogenous Fertilizers	RI	
(8) Promote the development and use of new technologies and innovative methods for controlling nonpoint source pollution from agricultural sources	RI	
(9) Research and analyze the production and effect of pathogens by animal operations in high-priority watersheds	RI	
Link haulers with farmers. 2.12.4	NH	
Promote manure recycling options. 2.13.1	NH	
Promote sustainable agriculture locally. 2.13.5	NH	
Explore options for municipal manure recycling. 2.13.6	NH	
Provide technical and/or financial support to efforts designed to reduce irrigation-induced NPS pollution.	MT	
Develop a nutrient trading policy that encourages nutrient load reductions consistent with WQIP/TMDLs	MT	
Develop and deliver multi-media presentations that teach basic concepts in reducing NPS pollution from agricultural sources.	MT	
Action 6.4: Hold an animal agriculture summit to communicate resources and	CO	

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methods available to reduce animal impact to water quality with the result of improved/protected water quality as related to animal agricultural operations		
CT DEP will establish and implement an AFO/CAFO permitting system consistent with the new NPDES AFO/CAFO permitting strategy by January 31, 2005 (depending on final discussion with EPA Region I on priorities).	CT	
CT DEP will coordinate the development and implementation of nutrient management plans for agricultural operations not subject to the state's Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program and NPDES AFO/CAFO permitting requirements, with 50 percent converge by December 31, 2004, and 100 percent by December 31, 2014.	CT	
University of Connecticut Cooperative Extension System, with assistance from the soil and water conservation districts, will facilitate the implementation of integrated crop/pest management (IPM/ICM) on 35,000 acres by December 31, 2004.	CT	
3-5: Continue to work with the NRCS, the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD), and others to identify and develop new agricultural BMP standards and specifications, and incorporate the cost effectiveness of implementing agricultural conservation practices in Michigan's watersheds.	MI	
3-6: The NPS Program will continue to work with the Michigan Livestock Wastewater Workgroup to develop effective and affordable practices to address milking parlor/milk house wastewater, and polluted runoff from areas such as feedlots, and silage storage bunkers. The workgroup consists of partners from the NRCS, Michigan State University (MSU), MDARD, Michigan Milk Producers Association, Clinton Conservation District and the Michigan Land Improvement Contractors of America. The goal is to develop standards for the new practices that can be incorporated into the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide and implemented with cost-share through Farm Bill programs.	MI	

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3-7: NPS Program staff will continue to work with NRCS and other stakeholders to revise the NRCS's 590 Nutrient Management Standard.	MI	
3-23: Protect and restore waters of the state through control of agricultural discharges, targeting these efforts through development and implementation of WMPs and educational outreach.	MI	
3-24: The NPS Program will work with the MDARD, NRCS, other MDEQ WRD programs, and other stakeholders to identify priority NPS load elimination or reduction activities for GLRI funding.	MI	
3-28: Protect and restore waters of the state through coordination of voluntary and regulatory efforts to control soil erosion discharges from agricultural activities in Michigan.	MI	
3-29: Support the implementation of NPS pollution controls through implementation of the CREP in the Saginaw Bay, Lake Macatawa, Raisin River, and western Lake Erie basin watersheds, and promoting the expansion of CREP to other watersheds.	MI	
3-31: NPS Program staff will provide advice upon request to the NRCS as they work to implement the National Water Quality Initiative. This includes advice regarding priority watersheds and critical areas within those watersheds.	MI	
3-32: NPS Program staff will collaborate with agricultural stakeholders through participation on the NRCS's Michigan Technical Committee, EQIP sub-committee, Conservation Reserve Program/CREP sub-committee, and Wetland Restoration Program sub-committee. In addition, NPS staff will provide information to direct farm bill funding such as lists of impaired waters and lists of NPS Program priority watersheds.	MI	
With UWEX Basin Educators, support interagency and county coordination for the agricultural performance standards by implementing workplans of the agricultural performance standards I&E committee that are developed each	WI	

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spring. Report on the progress of the elements of the workplan.		
Ensure that the Working Lands Initiative participants (farmers and counties) understand and implement state agricultural performance standards and related conservation practices.	WI	
Improve/protect water quality by promoting the statewide adoption of nutrient management performance standard.	WI	
Provide technical and other support to county land conservation departments (LCDs) and others to ensure properly designed conservation practices	WI	

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Category: **Silviculture**

Activities	State	Comments
(1) Uphold registration and intent-to-cut filing requirements for loggers	RI	
(2) Advise loggers to conduct their operations in accordance with BMP manual	RI	
(3) Print and distribute copies of the BMP manual	RI	
(4) Conduct training and education workshops relating to the BMP manual	RI	
(5) Enforce wetlands permit requirements, where applicable	RI	
Conduct field evaluation of logging operations. 2.14.1	NH	
Improve timber harvesting notification system. 2.14.4	NH	
Provide information and education to town officials re. opportunities for improved timber harvesting. 2.14.5	NH	
Promote landowner understanding of forestry services. 2.14.6	NH	
Work with forest agency partners (especially DNRC Forestry Assistance) to ensure effective forestry BMP and SMZ activities.	MT	
Work with forest agency partners to develop assessments to ensure BMPs and SMZs are protecting riparian and wetland functions.	MT	
Promote and conduct forestry BMP and stewardship educational workshops and programs.	MT	
3-8: The NPS Program will continue to look for opportunities to work with the MDNR, Forestry Division, to develop new Forestry BMPs.	MI	
3-44: Protect and restore waters of the state through control of NPS pollution from forestry activities targeting these efforts through development and implementation of WMPs and expansion of partnerships.	MI	
3-45: The NPS Program UP District Staff will participate on Michigan's Sustainable Forestry Initiative Implementation Committee. The Committee is charged with developing and overseeing the annual monitoring program and auditing forestry BMPs. NPS Program staff participation will improve	MI	



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implementation and monitoring of forestry BMPs.		
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Category: **Resource Extraction**

Activities	State	Comments
(1) Pursue statewide enabling legislation authorizing municipalities to adopt ordinances governing sand and gravel operations	RI	
(2) Develop a model local ordinance to prevent water quality impacts from surface mining operations	RI	
(3) Assist municipalities with development and adoption of ordinances governing sand and gravel operations and with implementation of applicable BMPs	RI	
(4) Provide technical assistance to industry operators	RI	
(5) Research the use and development of appropriate BMPs to reduce water quality problems associated with sand and gravel operations	RI	
(6) Provide information and training to local officials and industry operators on managing sand and gravel operations	RI	
Encourage PBs to establish a system for determining gravel pit compliance. 2.15.2	NH	
Action 1.2: Provide technical assistance to NPS-funded remediation projects with the results of watershed plans and remediation actions initiated in important watersheds;	CO	
Action 1.4: Build long-term partnerships to enhance cooperation between industry, environmental groups, and government in restoration of inactive mined lands and other lands with the results of watershed plans and remediation actions initiated in important watersheds;	CO	
Continue work with the Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety and WQCD Programs (EDU, TMDL) to define priority segments for implementation efforts.	CO	
Continue work with the Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety, WQCD Programs (EDU, TMDL, Financial Services Unit), and other stakeholders to	CO	

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define priority implementation projects		
Implement priority legacy mining projects identified in existing watershed plans;	CO	
Monitor and catalog effectiveness of BMPs used to control legacy mining impacts	CO	
Action 1.4: Build long-term partnerships to enhance cooperation between industry, environmental groups, and government in restoration of inactive mined lands and other lands with the results of watershed plans and remediation actions initiated in important watersheds;	CO	
3-58: Protect and restore waters of the state through control of NPS discharges caused by resource extraction activities, targeting these efforts through development and implementation of WMPs and in coordination with existing regulatory and voluntary programs.	MI	

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Category: **Land Development and Planning for Development**

Subcategory: **Management of Runoff from Developed Areas**

Activities	State	Comments
(1) For new development projects subject to state review, ensure that appropriate stormwater management measures are employed	RI	
(2) Pursue adoption of municipal stormwater runoff ordinances	RI	
(3),(16) Assist municipalities with review of stormwater plans and designs; conduct site visits for compliance with stormwater runoff ordinances; provide guidance and technical assistance to municipalities on stormwater management issues	RI	
(7) Evaluate and, if necessary, revise Stormwater Manual	RI	
(8) Encourage use of innovative designs and techniques for treating stormwater	RI	
(9),(10) Employ streambank/shoreline stabilization techniques, and/or establish or enhance buffers/greenways along waterbodies, where appropriate	RI	
(11),(22) Ensure that proper operation, maintenance, and inspection procedures are instituted for new/existing stormwater treatment systems, and that such issues are addressed in all appropriate forums	RI	
(12) Develop and distribute a standard inspection checklist for proper installation, operation, and maintenance of stormwater management measures	RI	
(13) Provide technical assistance and outreach to subdivision homeowners' associations regarding operation and maintenance of stormwater BMPs and associated drainage systems	RI	
(14) Develop tracking system to determine frequency and location of stormwater management measure inspection	RI	
(15) Pursue adoption and implementation of municipal stormwater utility	RI	

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districts		
(17) Encourage use of innovative techniques and maintenance strategies for controlling and treating stormwater runoff from existing development	RI	
(20) Pursue watershed-based solutions to stormwater management, where appropriate	RI	
(21) Provide technical assistance to commercial facilities and other private sector entities not subject to RIPDES to assist with the prevention and mitigation of stormwater impacts	RI	
(23),(26) Pursue use of federal highway funds/state gas tax funds/ state matching funds for retrofitting/maintaining stormwater treatment systems associated with state roads	RI	
(24),(25) Identify priority sites for stormwater retrofits and new stormwater treatment systems; pursue the design and installation of retrofits and new treatment systems at priority sites	RI	
(27) Develop and implement training and education programs for professionals involved with the siting, design, installation, operation, maintenance, and inspection of stormwater treatment systems	RI	
(28) Develop and implement public education programs focusing on the reduction/elimination of discharges to stormdrains and other runoff conveyances	RI	
(29) Consolidate existing committees into central Stormwater Management Committee, and continue to meet regularly	RI	
Encourage planning board adoption of stormwater regulations. 2.3.1	NH	
Promote protection of naturally vegetated buffers along waterbodies and wetlands. 2.4.3	NH	
Educate landowners about buffers. 2.13.4	NH	
Promote homeowner understanding of backyard practices and their impacts. 2.17.1	NH	

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Protect, restore, and create riparian and wetland buffers designed to prevent or reduce NPS pollution.	MT	
Identify watersheds where NPS pollution from AFOs can be reduced.	MT	
Support riparian and wetland buffer education campaigns.	MT	
Coordinating with the Urban Waters Federal Partnership and others to identify NPS projects in developed areas;	CO	
Action 2.1: Annually, in consultation with the Water Quality Control Division TMDL program and others, establish priorities for monitoring and evaluation activities to support the TMDL program needs with a substantial nonpoint source component, resulting in sufficient data to develop approvable TMDLs or to delist stream segments	CO	
Action 5.6: Assess the impacts of BMPs in those areas where significant restoration and protection efforts have occurred, including selenium management and heavy metal mitigation from mining with the result of documented changes in water quality.	CO	
Continuing to work with WQCD Programs (EDU, TMDL) and others to identify and address high priority, NPS-impaired lakes	CO	
Coordinating with the Urban Waters Federal Partnership and others to identify NPS projects in developed areas	CO	
Action 6.2: Cooperate with Colorado State University (CSU) Cooperative Extension to provide a staff coordinator for I&E Core Responsibilities with the result of increased public awareness of polluted runoff issues as measured by statewide survey conducted in 2006 and 2010	CO	
1-7: The NPS monitoring coordinator will work with NPS Program staff and Surface Water Assessment Section (SWAS) monitoring staff to develop environmental “success stories” to document measurable improvements in water quality, measurable improvements in biological or physical parameters, or restoration of impaired waters.	MI	

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1-8: NPS Program staff will work with U.S. EPA staff to develop interim measures of NPS Program effectiveness relevant to impaired waters or watersheds that may take decades to restore.	MI	
Enhance citizen-based lake monitoring network by adding and implementing new protocols e.g. color, blue green algae, and lake levels; conducting an annual staff/trainer refresher course; providing refresher training/audit for all volunteers every five years; conducting a field QA/QC on 10% of the volunteers per year and; encourage every new Seechi volunteer to accept training in AIS monitoring.	WI	

Subcategory: **Growth Management Planning**

Activities	State	Comments
(1),(2) Use RIGIS and other applicable data and information to identify, map, and develop protection strategies for critical resources	RI	
(3),(5) Identify and map areas that can accommodate new growth without adverse impacts on critical resources; at the local level, guide new development into growth centers	RI	
(4) At the local level, collaborate on regional or watershed/aquifer approaches to growth management	RI	
(6) Assess cumulative impacts from development. If necessary, require appropriate development standards or alternative designs.	RI	
(7) Use financial incentives to encourage municipalities to comply with State Guide Plan growth management policies	RI	
(8) At the local level, require areas that are currently served by public water and sewers and can support additional development without adversely impacting water quality and critical resources to accommodate compact development	RI	
(9) In local comprehensive plans, give more attention to the need to relate	RI	

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water supply and sewage disposal to land use		
(10) Review revised comprehensive plans to ensure consistency with the State Guide Plan and other agency policy documents	RI	
Promote smart growth and land conservation. 2.4.6	NH	
Encourage the establishment of additional Water Quality Protection Districts (WQPD) within urban areas.	MT	
Incorporate NPS pollution prevention into city and county planning processes.	MT	
1-13: The NPS Program will support pass-through grant projects to limit the contribution of pollutants to high quality waters due to land development. Also, the NPS Program will estimate and report (via Grants Reporting and Tracking System [GRTS]) sediment and nutrient load reductions that are prevented from entering high quality waters due to long-term protective measures such as conservation easements, ordinances or other protective actions that limit development of riparian land.	MI	
1-36: The NPS Program will satisfy all planning and reporting requirements necessary to meet statutory requirements and grant obligations as well as those planning and reporting requirements necessary to demonstrate that Michigan's NPS Program is effective.	MI	
3-34: The NPS Program will provide technical assistance to local governments (village, township, county) around the state. Technical assistance efforts will focus on the following NPS issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the concept of compact development and mixed use as more sustainable forms of development that consume less land; help preserve natural features, farmland, and open space; and better retain an area's natural hydrology. • Continue to promote the local development of green infrastructure (GI) through the use of conservation easements, restoration of 	MI	

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<p>riparian corridors, and implementation of low impact designs such as bioretention and green roofs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing priority protection to headwater areas, wetlands, areas with high slopes and erodible soils, and groundwater recharge locations. • Supporting projects that attempt to minimize storm water runoff by incorporating LID techniques to address impervious surfaces. • Promoting development patterns, such as cluster development, that reduce the footprint of the built environment and protect environmentally sensitive areas. 		
(1) At the local level, adopt more innovative and flexible land use management techniques to accommodate new growth without damaging critical resources	RI	
(2) At the local level, adopt appropriate standards in zoning ordinances and implement a development plan review procedure	RI	
(3) At the local level, establish a pre-application conference procedure	RI	
(4) Conduct training programs for local officials on zoning and land use regulations; encourage local officials to participate in these programs	RI	
(5) At the local level, select solicitors who have proficiency and practical experience in land use law	RI	
(6) Maintain a clearinghouse for innovative land management techniques; develop technical handbooks, workshops, and model ordinances on an as-needed basis	RI	
(7) Broaden community technical assistance programs to include a full development plan review service, on a contractual basis	RI	
(9),(10) At the local level, utilize the land use classification system and mitigative measures as guides in future revisions to local comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances	RI	
(11) At the local level, adopt special-purpose environmental ordinances,	RI	

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where appropriate		
(12) Pursue adoption of state enabling legislation authorizing municipalities to implement stormwater utility districts	RI	
(13) At the local level, seek to establish funding sources to fund land acquisition and preservation activities	RI	
(14) At the local level, evaluate subdivision regulations and reduce or eliminate any requirements that are not necessary for public safety and that may be contributing to environmental impacts	RI	
(15) At the local level, include provisions in new subdivision regulations that better protect water resources from nonpoint source pollution, while accommodating development in more creative ways and streamlining the development review process	RI	
Give priority to resource protection area projects. 1.5.1	NH	
Compile data on cumulative impacts and make recommendations for addressing them in regulatory and nonregulatory contexts. 2.4.4	NH	
Identify and/or develop monitoring and assessment methods for private landowners to inform land management decisions.	MT	
An additional 200,000 acres of open space, of which 110,000 acres will be held by the state, will be preserved by December 31, 2004.	CT	
University of Connecticut Cooperative Extension System will conduct 10 Nonpoint Education for Municipal Officials (NEMO) workshops per year, with an average of 20 participants per workshop.	CT	
CT DEP will conduct 10 Inland Wetland Commissioner training workshops per year, with an average of 40 participants per workshop.	CT	
CT DEP Office of Long Island Sound Programs (OLISP) will coordinate the restoration of 1000 acres of degraded tidal wetlands by December 31, 2005	CT	
Implement all 6217 management measures required by the fully approved CNPCP by June 3, 2016.	CT	

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Subcategory: **Road, Highways, and Bridges**

Activities	State	Comments
(1) Operate and maintain roads and bridges in accordance with the requirements of Section 6217 of CZARA	RI	
(2) Develop a road maintenance and operations manual and an associated training and education program	RI	
(3) Ensure that sand and sediment on state and local roads is removed annually by street sweeping; increase the number of sweepings to two or three times a year if practicable; continue to carry out roadside clean-up programs	RI	
(4) Establish comprehensive maintenance programs for the cleaning of catchment basins and other runoff conveyance and treatment structures	RI	
(5) Continue to provide for proper disposal of sand and sediment collected from roadways; obtain screening mechanisms to facilitate disposal	RI	
(7) For all road repavement projects, address soil erosion using appropriate techniques from the soil erosion/sediment control handbook	RI	
(8) Require maintenance contractors to use appropriate techniques to limit the delivery of pollutants to surface waters during bridge maintenance projects	RI	
(9) Properly maintain and manage all road salt storage piles within watersheds and aquifers of public drinking water supplies and other sensitive waters	RI	
(10) Pursue sources of funding for salt storage sheds; develop and adopt performance standards for salt storage facilities	RI	
(11) Require all drivers, loaders, and handlers of road salt to participate in training sessions	RI	
(12),(13) Equip trucks operating in watersheds and aquifers of public drinking water supplies with ground-speed and/or infrared electronic sensors	RI	

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(14) Test and pursue the use of safe, effective, and economically feasible deicing alternatives to sodium chloride	RI	
(15) Reduce road salt application rates or use a deicing alternative if and when sodium or chloride concentrations approach the maximum safe drinking water standard	RI	
(16) Encourage municipalities to work with other users of deicing materials to ensure that these materials are used properly	RI	
(17) Evaluate current snow dumping practices and explore practicable alternatives, if and when it is determined that water quality is being impacted by snow dumping practices	RI	
Facilitate training for DOT staff, w/ cooperative monitoring of highway projects. 2.7.4	NH	
Study chloride impacts. 2.9.1	NH	
Provide local option for protecting salt-sensitive areas. 2.9.2	NH	
Provide training for road agents. 2.9.3	NH	
Focus education on salt piles/storage. 2.9.4	NH	
Promote and support BMP training for road maintenance personnel.	MT	
3-20: Strengthen relationships with county drain commissioners to work toward a better drainage maintenance program that will enable drain commissions to meet drainage needs while minimizing negative water quality impacts.	MI	
3-21: NPS Program staff will continue to work with county drain commissioners and intercounty drainage boards on projects to restore modified drainage ways to a more natural state and evaluate success of addressing hydrologic modification issues in county and intercounty drains.	MI	
3-22: NPS Program staff will continue to work with Michigan Association of County Drain Commissioners to identify, develop, and exchange information on how to manage drainage in ways that cause less harm to the environment.	MI	

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This could include a continuation of the bankfull training that NPS Program staff provided to Drain Commissioners in 2012.		
3-43: Protect and restore waters of the state through control of NPS pollution from transportation-related sources.	MI	
6-4: The NPS Program will capitalize on existing outreach and educational opportunities focused on road agencies to ensure that they are aware of and know how to minimize pollution from transportation activities.	MI	
6-5: Annually, NPS District Staff will look for opportunities to partner with local road agencies and watershed stakeholders to promote and utilize BMPs to improve road impacts from secondary roads. One tool to be utilized is "The Great Lakes Better Backroads Guidebook" focusing on the Upper Peninsula and the Northern Lower Peninsula.	MI	
6-6: Annually, NPS District staff will update other MDEQ programs that deal with transportation issues on current NPS Program priorities, local WMP transportation priorities, and new tools and techniques (e.g., "The Great Lakes Better Backroads Guidebook")	MI	

Subcategory: **Construction, Postconstruction, and Water Quality Retrofits**

Activities	State	Comments
(2) Pursue adoption of municipal soil erosion and sediment control ordinances	RI	
(3),(4) Assist municipalities with the review of soil erosion and sediment control plans and associated site visits, where appropriate; coordinate local and state reviews of soil erosion and sediment control plans	RI	
(7) Develop a soil erosion and sediment control measure inspection checklist	RI	
(8) Ensure that state contract provisions specifying the installation and maintenance of soil erosion and sediment control measures are properly managed, and that sites are routinely inspected	RI	

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(9) Explore the use of innovative designs and techniques for controlling erosion and sedimentation	RI	
(10) Evaluate and, if necessary, revise the soil erosion/sediment control handbook	RI	
(11),(16) Develop and implement training programs for professionals involved with the control of erosion and sedimentation at construction sites	RI	
(12) Ensure that all regulatory programs governing the control of soil erosion and sedimentation are well-coordinated	RI	
(13) Address the need for proper maintenance in all BMPs, training seminars, and updates of the soil erosion/sediment control hand-book	RI	
(14) Ensure that all chemicals, solid wastes, and other potential pollutants used during construction activities are properly used, stored, and disposed	RI	
(15) Identify and promote the use of non-harmful alternatives to harmful building/construction materials, where appropriate	RI	
Encourage local e & s regulations. 2.7.1	NH	
Target local decision makers for education about erosion control. 2.7.2	NH	
Track water quality to determine BMP efficacy. 2.8.8	NH	
Action 6.7: Conduct a statewide symposium on urban and construction practices, updates and implementation strategies, as well as advances in sediment and erosion control specific to Colorado hydrologic conditions with the result of improved/protected water quality as related to urban and construction activities	CO	
Action 6.8: Continue support for the development and dissemination of low impact development technology with the result of improved/protected water quality as related to urban and construction activities and land use decisions.	CO	
Update BMPs library and create field BMPs template	CO	
Revised Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control will be completed by December 31, 2000.	CT	

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Subcategory: **Lawn and Grounds Management**

Activities	State	Comments
(1) Develop and implement pollution prevention, education, and training programs for homeowners	RI	
(2) Incorporate lawn care and gardening practices into applicable school curricula	RI	
(3) Conduct training and certification programs for pesticide applicators	RI	
(4) Amend state law to include all commercial lawn care professionals under training and certification requirements; add training and certification process to current programs	RI	
(5) Develop and implement programs addressing pollution from turf management on golf courses and other non-residential landscaped areas; develop an environmental guide for golf courses and an associated training program, and once established, expand guide and program to cover turf management on other non-residential landscaped areas	RI	
(6) Ensure that new golf courses are properly sited, designed and constructed; develop appropriate guidelines, incorporating recommended BMPs	RI	
Require nutrient management plans. 2.13.3	NH	
Explore reduced licensing requirements for landscapers. 2.17.3	NH	
Continue to promote sustainable golf course management practices. 2.17.4	NH	

Subcategory: **Wastewater**

Activities	State	Comments
(1) Continue to reevaluate OSDS regulations	RI	
(2) Pursue enhanced use of scientific methods for predicting siting factors	RI	
(3A) Pursue development and implementation of soils-based site evaluation system	RI	

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(3B) Develop training handbook for designers	RI	
(3C) Establish training/certification program for site evaluators	RI	
(5),(22) Pursue increased use of effluent filters	RI	
(6) Consider expanding reserve leachfield requirements	RI	
(7) Pursue increased use of alternating systems with reserve leachfields	RI	
(8),(24) Pursue ban on/discourage use of garbage disposals	RI	
(9),(23) Continue to require use of low-volume plumbing fixtures	RI	
(10) Pursue increased use of alternative OSDS technologies	RI	
(13) Pursue linking of permits for alternative OSDS to maintenance/monitoring requirements and other guarantees	RI	
(14),(18),(32),(36) Continue providing field training on design, installation, operation, and maintenance of alternative OSDS technologies; consider extending this training program to include septage pumpers and haulers; pursue funding source to cover program costs	RI	
(15) Establish a certification or licensing requirement for OSDS designers	RI	
(16) Evaluate and pursue enhanced treatment requirements for large-scale OSDS	RI	
(19) Continue to ensure proper inspections of OSDS installations	RI	
(20) Pursue mechanism to require OSDS designers to play bigger role during OSDS installations; ensure adequate training of installers	RI	
(21) Pursue mechanism for protecting leachfields during on-site landscaping and construction activities	RI	
(25) Pursue ban on/discourage use of phosphate detergents	RI	
(26) Continue to enforce ban on use of harmful OSDS additives and cleaners; pursue ban on advertising and sale	RI	
(27),(38) Pursue means for ensuring that OSDS are regularly inspected	RI	
(28) Pursue adoption and implementation of wastewater management districts	RI	

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(29) Develop computer program for administration of wastewater management districts	RI	
(30) Require state grant/loan recipients to accept septage from unsewered communities	RI	
(31) Pursue use of operating permits as means for requiring maintenance of certain types of OSDS	RI	
(33),(46),(47) Conduct enhanced public education and outreach programs addressing OSDS care, maintenance, and repairs	RI	
(34) Pursue public education initiative targeting prospective homebuyers	RI	
(35) Index and computerize historical OSDS records for use by public	RI	
(37) Develop checklist covering proper procedures for OSDS inspections	RI	
(39) Pursue targeted inspection/enforcement projects in priority areas	RI	
(40),(43),(44) Pursue mechanisms to ensure that failing/malfunctioning/substandard cesspools/OSDS are repaired/replaced/modified	RI	
(41) Strengthen OSDS repair policy	RI	
(42) Evaluate alternatives for replacement of failed OSDS	RI	
(45) Provide technical assistance, and pursue financial assistance, to help landowners rectify failing cesspools/OSDS	RI	
(48) Establish centralized data base for tracking and evaluating OSDS failures	RI	
Distribute O&M information to rural homeowners. 2.5.1	NH	
Support financial incentives for installation of disposal systems in areas of concentration. 2.5.2	NH	
Explore funding sources for help to private parties. 2.5.3	NH	
Work with local govts. to allow for alternative treatment systems. 2.5.4	NH	
Monitor the effectiveness of state-of-the-art subsurface systems, as well as older systems. 2.5.7	NH	
Seek financial support for additional pumpouts. 2.8.4	NH	

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Work w/ municipalities to ensure all have septage disposal arrangements. 2.12.1	NH	
Educate homeowners about the importance of system O&M, keeping septage free from toxics. 2.12.6	NH	
Assist in efforts to develop cumulative effects assessment strategies for groundwater in high-density septic/development areas.	MT	
A scientifically-based groundwater separation distance for new septic system installations will be identified/adopted (pursuant to 6217 conditional approval) by December 31, 2001.	CT	
3-46: Protect and restore waters of the state through control of discharges from inadequately functioning on-site wastewater treatment systems targeting these efforts through development and implementation of WMPs and regulatory compliance actions.	MI	
3-47: By January 1, 2013, the NPS Program staff will coordinate with the Michigan Association of Local Environmental Health Administrators and Michigan Onsite Wastewater and Recycling Association regarding on-site wastewater treatment systems in Michigan. Staff will document efforts to enhance coordination between the NPS Program and onsite wastewater professionals in Michigan (regulatory, academic, research, testing, design, consulting, manufacturing, installation and servicing).	MI	
3-50: By January 1, 2013, the Field Operations Section (FOS) will develop recommendations to WRD management regarding statewide efforts to implement sanitary wastewater surveys and associated enforcement actions.	MI	
6-15: The On-site Wastewater Work Group will work with NPS Unit Staff to develop a funding strategy and I&E campaign for a septic system time of sale or transfer ordinance. This campaign may include items such as creating a GIS to display which areas have a time of sale or transfer, gather, publish and educate about lessons learned information and the pollutant load reductions	MI	

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achieved as a result.		
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Subcategory: **Land Disposal**

Activities	State	Comments
(1) Continue and, where appropriate, expand source reduction, re-cycling, and pollution prevention programs	RI	
(2) Prohibit the siting and expansion of landfills in areas that are unsuitable	RI	
(3) Reduce/eliminate the amount of hazardous materials sent to landfills	RI	
(4) Ensure that proper operation and maintenance procedures are followed at landfills	RI	
(5) Ensure that proper stormwater management practices are employed at landfills	RI	
(6),(9) Install and test monitoring wells at existing and former landfills; if contamination problems are detected, take steps to mitigate the problems	RI	
(7),(8) Ensure that, upon reaching capacity, all landfills are properly closed; use the State Revolving Loan Fund as a possible means of financial assistance to municipalities for landfill closure projects	RI	
Promulgate rules for junkyard regulation. 2.6.1	NH	
Ensure closure of all remaining landfills by 2010. 2.10.1	NH	
Assist landfill closures financially. 2.10.3	NH	
3-59: Protect and restore waters of the state through control of NPS discharges caused by unpermitted land disposal of waste materials, targeting these efforts through coordination of existing regulatory and voluntary programs and development and implementation of WMPs.	MI	

Subcategory: **Underground Discharges**

Activities	State	Comments
(1),(6),(13) Revise the UIC regulations; evaluate the need to restrict siting of	RI	

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new high-risk UICs in high-priority groundwater areas; incorporate requirements for implementing BMPs and proper system maintenance at UIC sites		
(2) Update and refine a statewide stormwater policy regarding locations where different types of stormwater disposal practices should be utilized	RI	
(3) Conduct targeted inventories of UIC sites in high priority groundwater areas	RI	
(4),(16) Develop and implement incentive programs to encourage the closure of high-risk UICs in high-priority groundwater areas	RI	
(5) Update and enhance the tracking of UIC locations within GIS; establish mechanisms to provide this information to communities	RI	
(7) Continue to enforce the UIC regulations	RI	
(8) Conduct research to characterize the pollution potential of certain nonsanitary wastewaters	RI	
(9) Encourage EPA to improve its compilation and distribution of data and information about subsurface disposal practices	RI	
(10) Research/evaluate the design, maintenance, and operating effectiveness of oil-water separators	RI	
(11) Enhance the computer tracking system for the UIC program	RI	
(12) Maintain an effective level of compliance activity and oversight of registered facilities	RI	
(14A) Prepare an updated information packet on UIC BMPs geared to small business operators, and conduct workshops	RI	
(14B) Provide technical assistance to small business operations regarding implementation of BMPs	RI	
(14C) Encourage local outreach and assistance projects targeted to UIC facility operators	RI	
(15) Target underground discharges in high-priority groundwater areas for	RI	

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inspection and enforcement to insure compliance with state requirements		
(17) Evaluate the need for developing/expanding financial assistance or incentives for small businesses to overcome obstacles to closures of high-risk discharges	RI	
(18) Coordinate with RIDEM/Site Remediation concerning UIC closures on sites also conducting other remedial activities	RI	
(19) Coordinate with RIDEM/Water Resources to ensure closure of UIC sites does not result in water quality impacts	RI	
Develop and circulate numeric standards for all pesticides identified in Montana groundwater and surface waters.	MT	
Aquifer Protection Area land use regulations will be adopted by December 31, 2004.	CT	
3-61: Provide technical assistance to NPS Program Staff, communities, universities and watershed groups regarding groundwater issues.	MI	
3-63: Upon request, NPS Unit staff will help stakeholders to develop pass-through grant proposals to implement groundwater restoration or protection recommendations from approved WMPs.	MI	
3-64: Upon request, NPS Unit staff will provide assistance to stakeholders working to develop or implement BMPs that include infiltration practices or may otherwise impact groundwater resources.	MI	
3-67: Develop a training plan to help NPS Program staff and stakeholders address groundwater protection. This plan will address groundwater and geology in WMPs and the statewide monitoring effort and identify current NPS groundwater issues.	MI	
3-68: By June 30, 2013, NPS Unit Staff will develop guidance for WMPs as it relates to geology and groundwater.	MI	
3-69: By September 30, 2013, NPS Unit staff will develop a training plan focused on educating NPS Program staff on geological issues as they relate to	MI	

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groundwater and surface water issues in Michigan's watersheds.		
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Subcategory: **Legacy Remediation and Brownfields**

Activities	State	Comments
Expand eligibility of SRF to include brownfield projects. 1.6.1	NH	
CT DEP will complete 5 targeted "brownfield" assessments/year totaling 25 by December 31, 2004.	CT	
CT DEP will complete 1-2 outreach programs per year in support of urban redevelopment initiatives by December 31, 2004.	CT	
Four "brownfield" sites will be restored in Bridgeport by December 31, 2004.	CT	

Subcategory: **Domestic and Wild Animals**

Activities	State	Comments
(1) Repeal municipal curbing ordinances and adopt "pooper scooper" laws where necessary and appropriate	RI	
(2) Discourage the feeding of waterfowl in critical areas	RI	
(3) Encourage/require commercial domestic animal operations to implement appropriate BMPs	RI	
(4) Encourage/require backyard livestock owners to implement BMPs for animal waste and erosion control	RI	
(5) Encourage municipalities to institute zoning ordinances to limit the density of livestock, in accordance with the capacity of the land to sustain livestock operations	RI	
(6) Develop and implement public education programs that include coverage of non-agricultural animal waste problems	RI	
Promote IPM implementation. 2.13.2	NH	
Educate landowners about pesticide use and abuse. 2.13.7	NH	
Ensure capacity for pesticide investigations. 2.17.2	NH	

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CT DEP will coordinate the restoration of 67.75 miles of anadromous/migratory fish habitat through fish ladder installation, dam removal, and other habitat enhancements by December 31, 2004	CT	
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Category: **Materials Storage**

Subcategory: **Storage Tanks**

Activities	State	Comments
(1) Target compliance and enforcement activity in high-priority groundwater areas; initiate leak detection compliance inspections and focus on water supplies in which petroleum-related contaminants have been detected; coordinate with the wellhead protection program to respond to potential compliance concerns at sites reported via local pollution source inventories	RI	
(2) Maintain an effective level of enforcement activity to ensure that leak detection requirements and other important operating practices are followed; enforce siting restrictions in wellhead protection areas and consider the need for additional protective requirements	RI	
(3) Improve and enhance the capabilities of the UST database to support program activities and allow linkage of critical UST data to GIS; update the UST and LUST coverages in GIS to reflect current information	RI	
(4) Expand technical assistance and outreach activities to address the needs of UST facility owners; prepare written and other materials for distribution to target audiences of UST owners; conduct workshops to encourage understanding of UST regulatory requirements; publicize and explain the upgrading deadline applicable to motor fuel USTs	RI	
(5) Pursue a program to provide greater opportunities for providing financial assistance to UST owners	RI	
(6) Encourage local communities dependent on groundwater re-sources to exercise their existing legal authority to address the threat that may be associated with home heating oil tanks; provide technical assistance to communities to assess and mitigate concerns with home heating oil tanks in high-priority groundwater areas	RI	

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(7) Develop a mechanism to ensure statewide identification of home heating oil tanks	RI	
(8) Develop and implement incentive programs to encourage the removal and, where necessary, replacement of underground heating oil tanks	RI	
(9) Conduct education and outreach activities directed at owners of home heating oil tanks in wellhead protection areas; develop specific education materials	RI	
(10) Incorporate into regulation a leak detection requirement for large heating oil USTs that have reached their expected life	RI	
(11) Develop and promulgate rules to implement the LUST Trust Fund Program	RI	
(12) Respond to suspected and confirmed leaking USTs located in critical areas	RI	
(13) Develop a program to identify and address abandoned USTs; seek a source of funding to execute the proper closure of USTs on properties that have been abandoned and seek reimbursement from the property owner if applicable	RI	
(14) Update and revise the Oil Pollution Control Regulations with respect to larger-scale AST facilities; consider siting restrictions on certain new facilities and development of a program that parallels the UST program	RI	
(15) Inventory, inspect, and review the compliance status of larger-scale ASTs per the provisions of the state oil pollution control regulations; target inspection and enforcement activities in high-priority resource areas	RI	
(16) Update and maintain the GIS data layer for larger-scale ASTs and incorporate this information into ongoing wellhead protection and surface water protection programs	RI	
(17) Assist local entities in efforts to inventory residential and other small ASTs that pose a potential pollution threat	RI	

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(18) Conduct education and outreach activities targeted to the owners of small ASTs; support development of local incentive pro-grams that facilitate the removal of improperly located ASTs or the installation of BMPs at these sites	RI	
(19) Support the design and construction of projects that demonstrate improved or more effective controls of stormwater runoff from AST facilities	RI	
(20) Ensure that spill response plans and capabilities are adequate at larger-scale AST facilities; participate in training exercises to maintain spill response readiness	RI	
(21) Continue the coordinated site investigation and remedial efforts aimed at assessing and mitigating the impacts of AST facilities along the Providence River and Upper Narragansett Bay	RI	
Increase the number of on-site UST compliance inspections. 2.16.1	NH	
Investigate use of the State Revolving Loan Fund for UST compliance. 2.16.2	NH	

Subcategory: **Hazardous Materials**

Activities	State	Comments
(1) Require new commercial/industrial operations that use or store hazardous materials to develop a storage, handling, and disposal plan and comply with BMPs; encourage municipalities to prohibit the siting of certain high-risk operations in critical areas	RI	
(2) Develop a BMP manual for operations not governed by existing state regulatory programs that are involved in the storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials	RI	
(3) Encourage municipalities to link the granting of commercial licenses for facilities that use or store hazardous materials with requirements to implement appropriate BMPs; encourage municipalities to deny requests for license renewals from any commercial operation found to be not in	RI	

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compliance with BMP requirements		
(4) Assist municipalities with pollution source inventories for existing commercial/industrial operations that use hazardous materials; recommend appropriate mitigation measures to address any pollution problems found to be present	RI	
(5) Pursue the development of guidance or a model ordinance for local officials on the regulation of commercial/industrial operations associated with hazardous materials	RI	
(6) Update and revise state regulations governing commercial/industrial operations associated with hazardous materials; consider establishing regulations for currently unregulated operations that pose pollution threats	RI	
(7) Expand existing pollution prevention and education programs for commercial/industrial operations associated with hazardous materials, particularly those not governed by RIPDES	RI	
(8),(9) Encourage and participate in local education and outreach programs aimed at promoting BMPs and pollution prevention for commercial/industrial facilities and small businesses	RI	
(11) Evaluate the effectiveness of existing training programs for employees of operations associated with hazardous materials; if necessary, expand or improve these programs	RI	
(14) Implement pollution prevention programs advocating the proper storage, use, disposal of household hazardous materials and conduct associated training sessions	RI	
(15) Conduct statewide household hazardous waste recycling, collection, and disposal programs, with primary emphasis on the new state collection facility	RI	
(16) Pursue the establishment of bans on the sale/purchase/use of certain hazardous materials where they are known to create adverse water quality impacts	RI	

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Cost share household hazardous waste day collections. 2.5.5	NH	
Promote use of vent pipes, fuel vent line whistles. 2.8.5	NH	
Maintain state support for HHW collections. 2.10.2	NH	
Continue state waste oil financial support municipalities. 2.16.3	NH	

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Category: **Boating Facilities and Activities**

Activities	State	Comments
(2) Seek to resolve inter- and intra-agency inconsistencies regarding water use classes and categories	RI	
(3) Require marina operators to develop and implement operation and maintenance programs for boating facilities	RI	
(4) Conduct public education/outreach/training programs for marina operators	RI	
(5) Promote and facilitate the use of innovative technologies for conducting boat maintenance operations at marinas	RI	
(6) Evaluate and, if necessary, revise the environmental guide for marinas	RI	
(7) Monitor the implementation and evaluate the effectiveness of management practices employed by marina operators pursuant to operation and maintenance programs	RI	
(8) Require municipalities to develop and implement operation and maintenance programs for municipal mooring fields	RI	
(9) Provide technical assistance to municipalities to assist with the incorporation of nonpoint source pollution control measures into municipal harbor management plans	RI	
(10) Where necessary, pursue implementation of appropriate BMPs for boating facilities not covered under Section 6217 or RIPDES	RI	
(11) Coordinate state stormwater runoff programs for marinas	RI	
(12) Require marina owners and municipalities, through their Harbor Management Plans, to develop and implement operation and maintenance programs for boaters	RI	
(13) Implement public education/outreach/training programs for boaters	RI	
(14) Promote and enforce all rules and regulations relating to boater discharges	RI	

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(15) Monitor the implementation and evaluate the effectiveness of management practices employed by boaters pursuant to operation and maintenance programs and any other education/outreach/training programs that are instituted	RI	
(16) Develop and distribute a list of potentially harmful chemicals that are inappropriate for use within the boating and marine trades industry, as well as a list of environmentally friendly products and materials that are recommended for use	RI	
(17) Pursue the attainment of a federal no discharge zone designation; ensure that a sufficient number of pumpout facilities are installed where needed; institute an appropriate education and enforcement program	RI	
(18) Implement the marina pumpout facility siting plan; continue providing guidance on the number of pumpout facilities needed to meet the no discharge zone designation criteria; continue to provide grants to marina operators/municipalities to help install the facilities	RI	
(19) Ensure that all pumpout facilities are designed to allow ease of access and posted to promote use by boaters	RI	
(20) Seek to provide mobile pumpout vessels in combination with shore-based facilities	RI	
(21) Develop and maintain an inventory of all boats registered in the state and their areas of concentration	RI	
(22) Identify sites for additional pumpout facilities	RI	
(23) Maintain the no discharge zone designation by maintaining the appropriate ratios of boats-to-pump-out facilities in vessel concentration areas	RI	
(24) Monitor the use and evaluate the effectiveness of shore-based and mobile pumpout facilities	RI	
(25) Pursue initiatives aimed at educating boaters and pumpout facility	RI	

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operators regarding the use, availability, and importance of pumpout facilities and the prevention of sewage discharges		
(26) Undertake inspections and/or other forms of enforcement to ensure compliance with regulations governing marine toilets and sewage discharges	RI	
(27) Establish penalties for violations of boat sewage discharge regulations	RI	
(28) Evaluate the effectiveness of the no discharge zone designation in protecting water quality; tighten the regulations by increasing the ratio of boats-to-pumpout facilities, if necessary	RI	
(29) Phase-in a retrofit program involving the upgrade of dump stations, restrooms, and shower facilities at marinas	RI	
(30) Ensure that boat fueling operations conducted by fuel trucks are subject to appropriate environmental controls; pursue adoption of training requirements for fuel truck operators and spill insurance requirements for fuel truck owners	RI	
(31) Consolidate existing committees into central Marina and Boating Management Committee, and continue to meet regularly	RI	
Provide educational programs to teach marina BMPs. 2.8.1	NH	
Expand boat inspection program. 2.8.2	NH	
Reduce habitat impacts from recreational boating. 2.8.9	NH	
Establish mechanism to better focus harbor masters' responsibilities on nonpoint source pollution control enforcement by December 31, 2001.	CT	

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Category: **Hydromodification and Habitat Restoration**

Activities	State	Comments
Plant and/or maintain native vegetation buffer zones and landscapes to support surface water runoff infiltration within appropriate buffer zones.	MT	
In forested lands, apply forest BMPs for current and future forestry activities. Restore streambank problems from past forestry activities.	MT	
Implement local floodplain and wetland protection measures and develop Watershed Restoration Plans.	MT	
Promote local setback requirements or buffer zone(s) to reduce concentrated flows and promote infiltration of surface water runoff in riparian and wetland areas.	MT	
For reservoir operation planning, promote the protection of the quality of surface waters and aquatic habitat in reservoirs and water releases (tailwaters) from impoundment degradation effects.	MT	
DEQ certifies federal actions and permits to be in compliance with water quality standards through Clean Water Section 401 and, therefore, can ask permit and license holders to meet conditions that promote optimal hydrologic functioning and BMPs for dam/diversion construction and operation.	MT	
Channel modification ○ Minimize or restore detrimental changes to instream channels and riparian vegetation from channel modification projects, both proposed and existing (through Conservation Districts and Section 310 permits).	MT	
For urban land use and transportation activities, discourage development of infrastructure, buildings, and other development in floodplains, where practical.	MT	
Promote irrigation efficiency and water conservation practices, while seeking to retain irrigation water savings for instream water quality improvement.	MT	

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Work with agencies, non-governmental organizations, and local watershed groups to assess potential opportunities to address instream flow concerns through water conservation, irrigation efficiency, drought management planning, water rights leasing, improvements, and other appropriate activities.	MT	
Work with Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks to develop clear criteria for determining and documenting when changes in flow from human activities negatively affect aquatic life.	MT	

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Category: **Climate Change**

Activities	State	Comments
Reconnect rivers with their floodplains.	MT	
Encourage development of long-term strategies for water use, water conservation, and water lease agreements to maintain optimal flows for desirable temperature aquatic habitat.	MT	
Increase public awareness of water quality problems associated with climate change.	MT	
Protect and restore wetland areas with natural vegetation, which provide water storage, wildlife habitat, and pollutant attenuation and contribute to groundwater flows to streams and rivers.	MT	
Identify waterbodies and aquatic organisms most susceptible to climate change, including flow and temperature regimes.	MT	
Support temperature and flow monitoring efforts in Montana watersheds.	MT	
Protect and restore coldwater refuges, including deep pool habitat and cool spring and groundwater return flows to rivers and streams.	MT	
Protect and restore riparian areas with native vegetation, which provides shade and stabilizes banks.	MT	

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Category: **Water Conservation**

Activities	State	FY1
Use water conservation education to protect water resources from unnecessary waste.	MA	
Develop policy and public education approach to encourage water conservation and water quality protection through appropriate landscape, water, and grounds management. Partner with water suppliers to encourage conservation and use water suppliers as a channel to water users for appropriate water conservation messages.	MA	
Develop audit protocols and standard conservation measures in cooperation with suppliers.	MA	

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Category: **Atmospheric Deposition**

Activities	State	Comments
Assess sources of water quality pollution in the state.	MT	
Collaborate with DEQ's Air Resources Management Bureau (ARM) to identify atmospheric sources of NPS pollution in Montana and recommend actions to reduce sources where possible.	MT	
Support EPA's nation-wide air quality monitoring efforts, which include long-term monitoring sites in Montana.	MT	
Increase public awareness of atmospheric deposition on water quality using educational and outreach activities through work with DEQ's ARM.	MT	

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Category: **Pollution Prevention**

Activities	State	Comments
(7) Expand existing pollution prevention and education programs for commercial/industrial operations associated with hazardous materials, particularly those not governed by RIPDES	RI	
(8),(9) Encourage and participate in local education and outreach programs aimed at promoting BMPs and pollution prevention for commercial/industrial facilities and small businesses	RI	
(14) Implement pollution prevention programs advocating the proper storage, use, disposal of household hazardous materials and conduct associated training sessions	RI	
(1) Continue and, where appropriate, expand source reduction, re-cycling, and pollution prevention programs	RI	
(1) Develop and implement lawn-care pollution prevention, education, and training programs for homeowners	RI	

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Category: **Funding**

Activities	State	Comments
Support public funding for land conservation. 2.4.7	NH	
Encourage and fund WQIP and WRP-directed NPS watershed restoration projects, including demonstration projects, for adoption of new technology.	MT	
Encourage additional stormwater quality improvement projects funded through the state revolving fund program	MT	
Provide technical and financial support to volunteer monitoring groups.	MT	
1-28: The NPS Program will look for opportunities to leverage private, federal, state and local sources of funding to develop and implement WMPs to restore impaired waters and protect high quality waters.	MI	
1-29: The NPS Program will continue to leverage matching funds for Section 319 and Clean Michigan Initiative-NPS (CMI-NPS) grants. These matching funds and matching grants will be reported in the NPS Program's grants database and GRTS.	MI	
1-30: The NPS Program will continue to support the development of WMPs. Approved WMPs are a prerequisite for many funding sources such as State Revolving Fund (SRF)-NPS, some Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) funds, CMI-NPS, and Section 319. This support will include financial assistance in the form of pass-through grants as well as technical assistance to watershed stakeholders.	MI	
1-38: On an ongoing basis, the NPS Program will compile all of the information necessary to comply with regulations regarding the expenditure of state and federal funds. In addition, the NPS Program will continue to participate in financial audits as well as the periodic internal and external NPS Program reviews.	MI	
1-40: By October 15 of each year, the NPS Program will provide to the U.S. EPA Region 5 the information necessary to satisfy the Section 319 grant	MI	

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reporting requirements outlined in Section IV. E. of the 2003 Nonpoint Source Program Grants Guidelines for States and Territories.		
3-52: The MDEQ will evaluate the feasibility of a linked deposit loan program through the SRF to address failing septic systems.	MI	
3-53: Enhance on-site wastewater treatment system voluntary compliance approaches in the NPS Program's Section 319 and CMI grant RFPs, and watershed management efforts.	MI	
3-55: The NPS Program will seek funding to support a Community Incentive Program for treatment system upgrades.	MI	

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Category: Miscellaneous

Activities	State	Comments
Develop program to monitor changes. 2.4.5	NH	
Create program for outreach on nuisance species. 2.8.3	NH	
Establish a network for linking sources and users of biosolids. 2.11.2	NH	
Conduct statewide water quality assessments.	MT	
Review/update Water Quality Integrated Report (305(b)/303(d)).	MT	
Re-evaluate the chemical, physical, and biological condition of reference sites.	MT	
Work with watershed groups to develop watershed restoration plans (WRPs).	MT	
Identify the TMDL Planning Areas having WQIPs and TMDLs in which at least some implementation activity has occurred during the previous calendar year.	MT	
Develop and implement a monitoring strategy for Section 319 restoration activities for effectiveness and pollutant load reductions.	MT	
Conduct TMDL implementation evaluations.	MT	
Develop, maintain, and enhance Clean Water Act Information Center (CWAIC online) to provide public access.	MT	
Develop nutrient models for large rivers (e.g., Missouri, Yellowstone).	MT	
Develop an interagency policy for river restoration work, emphasizing restoration of natural processes.	MT	
Develop and implement a strategy for identifying priority watersheds on which to focus technical and financial resources leading to two 12-digit HUC watersheds achieving water quality standards.	MT	
Develop numeric nutrient water quality standards and implementation procedures for surface waters.	MT	
Develop technical basis for a lake classification system based on nutrient status.	MT	
Develop a system or network for long-term monitoring that will produce data	MT	

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to evaluate water quality trends in waterbodies with completed TMDLs.		
Develop guidance for water quality monitoring.	MT	
Incorporate school lesson plans that address water resources and NPS pollution issues.	MT	
Provide support and promote the development and coordination of watershed groups through MWCC activities, training workshops, advertising campaigns, etc.	MT	
Support conferences that address stormwater pollution prevention and control strategies.	MT	
Provide training opportunities for volunteer monitors.	MT	
Action 2.1: Annually, in consultation with the Water Quality Control Division Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program and others, establish priorities for monitoring and evaluation activities to support the TMDL program needs with a substantial nonpoint source component, resulting in sufficient data to develop approvable TMDLs or to delist stream segments	CO	
Action 3.1: Increase the number of important watershed plans developed by funding up to eight planning efforts each year with the result of prioritized implementation of restoration/protection actions leading to improved water quality;	CO	
Action 4.1: Identify those watersheds with adequate watershed plans and encourage stakeholders to implement those plans; provide financial support to those stakeholders implementing water quality restoration measures with the result of prioritized implementation of restoration/protection actions leading to improved water quality;	CO	
Action 6.1: Increase the knowledge level of partner organizations, stakeholder groups and interested entities on the technical aspects of water quality management, including topics such as water quality standards and the development of TMDLs by developing and producing a "Colorado water	CO	

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quality academy,” resulting in key stakeholders, partners, and others understanding and appropriately applying Colorado water quality principles in their locales		
Action 6.5: Manage Outreach Mini-Grant to support overall NPS objectives with the result of increased public awareness of polluted runoff issues as measured by statewide survey conducted in 2006 and 2010;	CO	
Action 6.6: Compile existing guidance for urban BMP needs into relevant guides for Colorado use with the result of improved/protected water quality as related to urban and construction activities	CO	
Develop or support a watershed assessment tool that identifies or helps identify water quality trends	CO	
Provide educational and information material to interested entities and project partners on a variety of water quality issues	CO	
Communicate Nonpoint Source program successes and lessons learned	CO	
Maximize use of meetings, conferences, and workshops as opportunities to educate about the NPS program	CO	
Accelerate the drafting, adoption, and implementation of the basin overview documents.	CT	
Improve education and increase the incentive to control nonpoint source pollution at the municipal level.	CT	
Develop and implement the required stormwater discharge permit program.	CT	
Develop a program to implement nonpoint source demonstration projects through the Connecticut Clean Water Fund.	CT	
CT DEP, with assistance from USDA/NRCS, will establish a system for tracking restoration of riparian buffers by September 30, 2001.	CT	
1-3: The NPS Program will work with other local, state, and federal programs to meet Michigan’s share of the following three strategic targets established by the U.S. EPA:	MI	

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<p>1-11: In watersheds covered by a WMP, the NPS Program will seek to control NPS pollution so that existing designated uses are maintained and protected. Where, for individual pollutants, the quality of the waters is better than the WQS, that water will be considered high quality and the NPS Program will strive to maintain and protect these high quality waters.</p>	<p>MI</p>	
<p>1-12: The NPS Program will look for opportunities to work with the U.S. EPA staff on their “Healthy Waters Initiative.” Specifically, the Program will look for opportunities to develop NPS Program goals and measures of effectiveness associated with protecting the ecological health of high quality waters and watersheds.</p>	<p>MI</p>	
<p>1-18: The NPS Program will estimate and report load reductions as a measure of the success of BMPs and as measures of project and program effectiveness.</p>	<p>MI</p>	
<p>1-19: The NPS Program will estimate load reductions associated with all pass-through grant funded BMPs as a measure of project effectiveness. These load estimates will be entered into the U.S. EPA’s GRTS system.</p>	<p>MI</p>	
<p>1-21: The NPS Program will work to restore and protect wetlands that are most important to restore and protect water quality. In addition, the NPS Program will maximize opportunities to use Farm Bill Programs and Section 319 WMPs to restore and protect wetlands.</p>	<p>MI</p>	
<p>1-22: The NPS Program will continue to set aside 319 funds to develop Landscape Level Wetland Functional Assessments (LLWFA) for grant funded WMPs covering watersheds with significant wetland protection or restoration potential. The LLWFA will be used to prioritize grant funding for wetland restoration and protection projects.</p>	<p>MI</p>	
<p>1-24: The NPS Program will look for opportunities to increase the awareness and knowledge of NPS issues among the general population and look for opportunities to promote changes in behavior to reduce NPS pollutants or</p>	<p>MI</p>	

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address NPS causes of impairments.		
1-25: The NPS Program will look for opportunities to annually develop social monitoring “success stories” to document changes in knowledge and behavior related to NPS pollutant control.	MI	
1-26: The NPS Program will continue to use the Social Indicators Planning and Evaluation System (SIPES) and Social Indicators Data Management Analysis (SIDMA) tool to plan and evaluate I&E activities funded by Section 319.	MI	
1-31: The NPS Program will continue to look for opportunities to use 319 supported staff to provide technical assistance and administrative support for projects intended to address NPS pollution and causes of impairment.	MI	
1-37: By October 15 of each year, the NPS Program will develop an annual work plan. This work plan will include all of the relevant short-term goals from the NPS Program Plan. The Plan will be used by the WRD for planning purposes and by WRD’s NPS Program staff to develop annual performance objectives. In addition, the annual work plan will be provided to the U.S. EPA.	MI	
1-39: By October 15 of each year, all NPS Program staff will assist with the development of a summary of the status of each of the short-term goals from the annual work plan. This summary will be provided to the WRD management team as well as the U.S. EPA in partial fulfillment of annual reporting requirements.	MI	
3-1: The NPS Program will continue to improve its statewide use of geospatial analytic tools and data sets to characterize and prioritize watersheds for the purpose of aiding in the assessment, identification, and remediation of NPS pollutant sources at varying scales.	MI	
3-2: Continue to develop and compile geospatial datasets to characterize the social, hydrologic, physical, and biological attributes and conditions within	MI	

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Michigan's watersheds. These data will be used to assist the NPS Program and its stakeholders in identifying potential sources of NPS Pollutants.		
<p>3-3: Continue to have a core group of NPS Unit staff to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Serve as a point of contact with other agencies, departments, divisions, and WRD programs regarding GIS. b. Review and evaluate NPS projects use of GIS and geospatial data, recommending modification as appropriate. c. Provide spatial and temporal tracking of NPS projects. d. Provide technical assistance to program staff, grantees, stakeholders, and consultants on acceptable geospatial datasets, tools, and evaluation techniques. 	MI	
3-4: By September 30, 2013, the NPS Unit will develop a GIS training plan for NPS Program staff designed to improve beginning, intermediate, and advance understanding of GIS, focusing on geospatial tools and analytic methods.	MI	
3-11: The NPS Program will work to address the causes of hydrologic alteration of water bodies and watersheds. This will be accomplished through the development and implementation of WMPs and by providing funding and technical support to watershed-based projects designed to control hydrologic alteration of watersheds.	MI	
3-12: The NPS Program will place a priority in the Request for Proposal (RFP) for pass-through grant projects to restore or protect water bodies by addressing hydrologic alteration of watersheds.	MI	
3-14: The NPS Program will develop tools and BMPs to control runoff and stabilize stream channels.	MI	
3-15: The NPS Unit Staff will continue to work in partnership with other agencies on the Michigan Stream team to collect additional data and develop regional curves for areas of the state that had insufficient data for curve	MI	

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development in the project completed in 2009. An additional \$60,000 in state funding has been committed to developing regional references curves in the lake plain watersheds draining to Saginaw Bay and Western Lake Erie.		
3-16: Provide hydrology and stream morphology training to NPS Program staff, other agency staff, consultants, municipal staff, and watershed managers.	MI	
3-17: The NPS Unit will continue to provide bankfull indicator training to MDEQ staff, consultants, drain commissioners and others.	MI	
3-18: The NPS Program will continue to implement the geomorphology training plan (Stream Geomorphology Training for the NPS Program). Tasks include obtaining outside training for a core group of NPS Program experts and introductory or intermediate training for all NPS Program staff.	MI	
3-19: NPS Program staff will continue to look for opportunities to provide training to local watershed groups and other stakeholders. The purpose of the training will be to introduce the topics of stream morphology and hydrology to NPS project administrators and local watershed groups involved in developing and implementing WMPs.	MI	
3-33: Protect and restore waters of the state through control of NPS pollution resulting from urban land use, targeting these efforts through increased coordination with regulatory programs focused on Urban NPS issues, development and implementation of WMPs, urban BMP demonstration projects, and educational outreach.	MI	
3-35: Participate on the Southeast Michigan GI Team, which was formed in 2011 in response to Governor Snyder's October 2011 Infrastructure message. Other agencies represented on the Team include: MDNR, Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT), the Southeast Michigan Council of Governments (SEMCOG), and the Detroit Water & Sewer Department. The result of this effort will be the development of flow volume reduction targets	MI	

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<p>for Southeast Michigan and identification of measures to achieve those reductions.</p>		
<p>3-36: NPS Program staff will help Plaster Creek Stakeholders implement the System for Urban Stormwater Treatment and Analysis INtegration (SUSTAIN) Pilot project to accomplish the following: Provide planning tools to support TMDL implementation and watershed protection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a watershed planning tool that will estimate pollutant loadings in the watershed and identify high priority areas for targeted BMP implementation. • Provide a summary of cost-effective BMPs that will help to address the impaired biota in Plaster Creek resulting from nutrient and sediment loading. <p>Test SUSTAIN's capacity to address agricultural land uses and associated BMPs.</p>	MI	
<p>3-37: Promote the inclusion and implementation of GI and LID techniques in WMPs to achieve reduction of NPS pollution and storm water.</p>	MI	
<p>3-38: The NPS pass-through grant RFP will place a priority on GI projects that result in stream channel stabilization and habitat protection via modification of a contributing watershed's hydrograph. Also, the RFP will place a priority on projects that implement GI based on runoff volume reduction targets to achieve stream channel stability or habitat protection and achieve quantifiable runoff volume reduction toward achieving the targets are a priority for assistance.</p>	MI	
<p>3-39: Provide technical assistance to GI projects in urban areas which will likely result in measureable storm water flow reductions.</p>	MI	

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<p>3-40: Provide technical assistance to communities and watershed groups with the pre-design site investigation, design and application of GI and LID practices to expand their use throughout the state. Particularly look to expand the use of GI techniques in dense urban areas throughout the state that provide significant challenges to overcome.</p>	<p>MI</p>	
<p>3-41: Through July 2014, administer three (3) 205(j) planning grants to develop comprehensive long-term strategies for the implementation and promotion of GI within Washtenaw County, Wayne County, and the City of Detroit's Upper Rouge Tunnel CSO tributary area and the eastern portion of the City's Central Sanitary Sewer District. These planning grants will assess and prioritize opportunities to implement GI and LID practices.</p>	<p>MI</p>	
<p>3-57: Protect and restore waters of the state through control of NPS discharges caused by recreational activities, targeting these efforts through development and implementation of WMPs.</p>	<p>MI</p>	
<p>4-2: The NPS Program Watershed Team will further refine the prioritization process for determining which watersheds will receive priority consideration from the NPS Program for restoration and protection.</p>	<p>MI</p>	
<p>4-3: The process improvement focus for the 2014 list of priority watersheds (due July 1, 2013) will be on providing the ability to analyze prioritization metrics at the 12-digit HUC level statewide. For the 2016 list (due July 1, 2015), the feasibility of comparing watersheds on a regional basis rather than statewide will be considered.</p>	<p>MI</p>	
<p>4-4: By September 15, 2013, the NPS Program staff will use the prioritization process described above to update the 2012 list of water bodies (Appendix 4). The list will specify why each watershed or water body is a priority and the particular water quality issues that will be addressed. This list and supporting information will be included in the 2014 Integrated Report.</p>	<p>MI</p>	

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<p>4-5: The NPS priority water bodies will be evaluated for target compliance and enforcement activities as appropriate to achieve NPS pollution goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with other regulatory programs to increase compliance and enforcement effectiveness (e.g., wet weather programs; Act 451, Parts 31, 91, 301, and 303 programs). • Work jointly with compliance staff in the FOS on special initiatives, as defined in the annual work plan, to target a certain area (e.g., geography, sector, or problem category) for focused, intense work. • Be proactive about addressing certain site-specific problems or potential problems, dependent on the water quality significance of the issue, staff ability to influence corrective actions, and consideration of the NPS priority watersheds. 	<p>MI</p>	
<p>4-6: The NPS Program will collaborate with other WRD programs to maintain a list prioritizing watershed areas that will be targeted for restoration and protection efforts by the WRD over the next five years. This goal builds upon the NPS Program watershed prioritization effort described previously, and is dependent upon the interest of other WRD programs in participating with the effort to identify priority watershed areas for the WRD.</p>	<p>MI</p>	
<p>4-7: Michigan will have a statewide WMP that identifies priority watersheds. This plan will identify watersheds that will receive priority attention under the NPS Program. The statewide watershed plan will cover the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Program priority watersheds (established under Short-Term Goal 4-4), along with descriptions of why they are priority watersheds and the designation process used. • Other geographic areas that have been designated as important areas to implement actions specific to a particular NPS Program topic area over the next five years, but did not rise to the level of a statewide NPS priority watershed (e.g., for watershed plan development or implementation, NPS monitoring, education, and information 	<p>MI</p>	

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<p>efforts, etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watersheds with CMI and/or Section 319 approved WMPs; those with ongoing plan development efforts; and watersheds currently without plans that are targeted for plan development efforts. • A statewide resource inventory summary section that geographically identifies important natural resource issues or features that are of special statewide significance such as the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater lakes and streams <input type="checkbox"/> Federal wild and scenic rivers <input type="checkbox"/> State Natural Rivers <input type="checkbox"/> National heritage rivers <input type="checkbox"/> Critical dunes <input type="checkbox"/> Environmentally sensitive areas <input type="checkbox"/> Public drinking water supply wellhead protection areas <input type="checkbox"/> General presence of endangered or threatened species or habitats <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife corridors <input type="checkbox"/> Land use <input type="checkbox"/> Soil types <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater recharge areas and aquifers <input type="checkbox"/> Public land 		
<p>4-8: The NPS Unit staff will continue to compile pertinent figures, tables, and maps for the statewide resource inventory summary for those topics listed above that are readily available. The maps will be used in the NPS watershed prioritization process to help identify NPS priority watersheds.</p>	MI	
<p>4-9: By October 1, 2016, the watershed management team will work with the Unit GIS staff and the NPS Program I&E coordinator to determine if the statewide resource inventory summary information should be compiled into a printed document (or made available on the Web) for use by local watershed planning groups. If it is determined that distribution via printed documents or</p>	MI	

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<p>the Web is a desired goal and resources are available then the NPS I&E coordinator will lead efforts to make this information available.</p>		
<p>4-30: Look for opportunities to build and sustain watershed management capacity at the local level. Capacity in this sense includes the number of people and organizations involved in addressing NPS issues in a watershed, the available funding and technical support, public expectations and political will, and commitment to continual improvement and protection of water quality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with watershed groups to develop sustainable funding strategies and mechanisms for watershed management (see Section 7.4). • Encourage watershed groups developing or conducting volunteer water quality monitoring to seek coordination and guidance assistance through the Michigan Clean • Water Corps (MiCorps) Volunteer Monitoring Program managed by the Great Lakes Basin Commission. • Where no watershed planning effort exists and the NPS Program has identified a need, bring together key partners and facilitate a discussion to promote a watershed planning effort. • Assist local watershed planning leaders with assembling diverse and representative steering committees. • Participate on watershed project steering committees and continue to serve on the committees following completion of NPS-funded grant projects. • Provide networking assistance related to NPS pollution control and establishing working partnerships. • Encourage interstate partnerships and participation on bi-state watershed projects where appropriate. 	<p>MI</p>	
<p>4-32: Increase technical assistance to local groups through active participation</p>	<p>MI</p>	

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<p>in watershed projects that address NPS issues, including those funded by sources other than the NPS Program.</p>		
<p>4-33: NPS Program staff will provide technical assistance to local groups using the NPS watershed prioritization results to manage the degree of technical assistance provided. Topics on which to provide assistance could be watershed management, land use, ordinance development, watershed strategic planning, stream protection and restoration, and market-based awareness.</p>	MI	
<p>4-34: NPS staff will assist with TMDL development for NPS impacted watersheds according to the WRD TMDL schedule. Additionally, NPS staff will work with local communities to develop watershed plans or identify implementation actions to address NPS pollutants of concern in watersheds listed on the Section 303(d) list consistent with priorities established by the NPS watershed priority list.</p>	MI	
<p>4-35: Promote more widespread inclusion of the LLWFA tool in watershed management planning projects.</p>	MI	
<p>4-36: Provide Section 319 funding for LLWFA for all applicable Section 319 funded watershed management planning projects selected from the NPS pass-through grant RFP process.</p>	MI	
<p>4-37: Provide higher priority to watershed implementation pass-through grant projects that use the LLWFA tool (or an equivalent analysis) to prioritize wetland restoration and protection projects.</p>	MI	
<p>4-39: The WRD has selected pilot projects to explore opportunities to integrate NPS WMP and TMDL development as well as identifying opportunities to use WMPs as implementation plans for TMDLs. NPS and TMDL staff will evaluate the outcomes of the pilot projects and include recommendations and lessons learned in the next update of the NPS Program Plan.</p>	MI	

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4-40: The WRD will continue to place a priority on pass-through grant projects that address TMDL load reductions targets in water bodies that are not attaining designated uses due, at least in part, to NPS causes.	MI	
4-41: NPS Program staff have reviewed approved TMDLs and developed a list of significant NPS issues. This information will be used to prioritize NPS watersheds and select pass-through grant projects.	MI	
4-42: Grant projects that propose water quality monitoring to determine the status of designated uses will be required to meet or exceed the State's sampling protocols for 303(d) listing/delisting so the state can make a decision on use support using project data. This requirement does not apply to other water quality monitoring that might be proposed as part of the project, such as pollutant source identification monitoring.	MI	
5-1: The MDEQ will establish NPS monitoring priorities and allocate NPS monitoring resources in a manner that ensures that monitoring results can be used to target future actions, measure program and project success, and make program adjustments based on lessons learned.	MI	
5-5: The MDEQ will coordinate and integrate water and sediment quality trend monitoring activities with other NPS monitoring and program priorities to ensure that trend monitoring data are used to assess NPS project and program effectiveness.	MI	
5-17: The WRD will look for opportunities to "showcase" the results of some NPS reduction efforts.	MI	
5-18: Each year, the NPS monitoring coordinator will develop a list of potential long-term success story projects to be monitored in that year. This list will include pre-BMP and post-BMP monitoring locations. The list will be included in the NPS Program Multi-Year Plan.	MI	
6-1: The NPS Program will maintain a multimedia collection of I&E outreach materials for distribution to watershed groups, grantees, and other	MI	

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stakeholders.		
6-16: The NPS Program will maintain a Web site with accurate up to date information on the program. The Web site will be reviewed for publishing (or providing links to) additional information at the discretion of the NPS Program or as needed to meet program or partner needs. The NPS Program will encourage stakeholders with Web sites to include a link to the MDEQ, NPS Web site. This will include specific information covering grant administration, technical information and guidance on topics such as: land use planning and zoning; environmental and storm water ordinances; water quality BMP design and implementation; and water quality I&E materials from around the state.	MI	
6-25: The NPS Program will work in partnership with the U.S. EPA's, Region 5, Social Indicators Workgroup to provide statewide, regional, and local measures for evaluating the effectiveness of educational efforts. The Region 5 work group will provide tools for evaluation.	MI	
6-26: On an ongoing basis, the NPS Unit staff will provide guidance on social monitoring to NPS Staff and watershed stakeholders. Examples of this guidance includes: assistance in developing grants/contracts, reviewing QAPPs, assistance during the survey process and reviewing the final analysis.	MI	
6-28: The NPS Unit staff will facilitate access to the SIDMA tool (or social data as appropriate) to all interested parties at the local and regional level including NPS grantees, local governments, watershed groups, and educational institutions providing NPS outreach.	MI	
6-29: The NPS Unit staff will continue to work with the U.S. EPA, Region 5 Social Indicators Workgroup to promote a social monitoring toolkit to help stakeholders collect, in a consistent manner, baseline information regarding the awareness of targeted audiences. The NPS I&E Coordinator will continue to meet and provide input to the Region 5 work group.	MI	

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<p>6-33: The NPS Program will work to increase awareness of NPS issues and change public behavior at the watershed level. The NPS Program will work with local partners to identify the primary NPS pollutants and causes in a particular area, and determine where outreach activities are needed to address these pollutants. The NPS Program will identify the audience and determine their level of awareness and information needs.</p>	<p>MI</p>	
<p>Prepare a comprehensive monitoring plan for each TMDL initiative approved by WT Management. Plan should clearly identify specific monitoring needs, timeframes, funding sources, budgets, as well as staff or contractor resources to be used to fulfill the plan. A status report on each plan to be shared with the WT Board by December 31st of each year.</p>	<p>WI</p>	
<p>Continue to develop a comprehensive Citizen-Based Stream Monitoring program.</p>	<p>WI</p>	