

**Great Lakes Regional Collaboration
Coastal Health Strategy Team Short-term Recommended Actions**

Responding to the charge provided by the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration (GLRC) Subcommittee, the Coastal Health Strategy Team developed the following summary of short-term Recommended Actions. The following actions and the goals they are designed to achieve are further described in the (insert date) GLRC Strategy Document. The Coastal Health Team defined short-term recommended actions as those occurring by 2009. Interim actions to be achieved prior to 2009 are included below because they are critical to the achievement of the Coastal Health goals. The actions, parties responsible for implementing the actions, other parties who will need to be involved, costs, and milestones to achieving the action are provided. Costs include new resources that will be provided by the Federal government and States. In addition, some actions will be completed by reprioritizing resources and providing new or reemphasized direction to existing programs. Finally, other costs cannot be determined at this time. In those cases, key activities that will affect the costs are identified.

In developing these recommended actions, the Coastal Health Team considered the input provided by stakeholders involved in the Strategy Team process, public comments received on the July 7, 2005 GLRC Draft Strategy Document, and direction from the GLRC Subcommittee. Overall, the public comments received on the July 7 draft supported the actions recommended by the Strategy Team. Nonetheless, the Coastal Health Team believes that this summary of recommended actions is only a first step and will require ongoing review and update if the GLRC goals are to be achieved over the short- and long-term. As a result, the Coastal Health Strategy Team recommends that a collaborative, consultative process involving a wide range of stakeholders be maintained. Because so many of the actions summarized below can only be achieved through coordinated activities at the Federal, State, local, and Tribal levels and through the involvement of non-governmental organizations, the business community, and the public, such a collaborative process is critical to the achievement of the GLRC and Coastal Health goals for the restoration of the Great Lakes ecosystem.

Recommended Action	Responsible Party(ies)	Other Parties	Cost	Milestone
Wet Weather				
Actively enforce NPDES authority to ensure pretreatment programs are properly implemented	EPA and States	Municipal POTWs	Existing enforcement resources	2006
Enforce existing CWA rules and Federal policy, including anti-degradation. Watershed	EPA and States	Local governments	Minimum of \$10 million/year in new funding (20% Federal,	2007 – EPA and States will undertake a thorough review of their

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planning and applications of best management practices to promote infiltration and reduce impervious cover shall be components of wet weather management.			80 % States). Reprioritize existing resources.	ongoing wet weather control programs to identify and correct deficiencies, including adequate staffing and funding to ensure that programs are achieving CWA goals.
Fully fund Clean Water Act State Revolving Fund	Congress		Authorized level (find amount)	2007
Promulgate rules and criteria governing disbursement of new wet weather control program grant funds in 2009. Give priority to communities adopting non-structural watershed controls.	EPA and States	Public review	Covered by wet weather program funding	2008
Develop and fund wet weather grant program	Congress and State legislatures	EPA and State administration; applicants	\$7.535 billion Federal; \$6.21 billion State match (to be revised based on 2004 Needs Survey data)	2006 & 2007 – advocate 2008 – authorization 2009 - appropriation
Develop local ordinances to ensure proper construction, siting, and maintenance of septic systems, including inspections and needed corrective action at time of property transfer	Local governments	States	?	2009
Risk Management				
Fully fund Beach Act	Congress		Authorization level	2005

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Evaluate and trial real-time beach pathogen standard exceedance testing technologies, including predictive modeling	EPA, USGS	State and local public health agencies, academic institutions, other Federal agencies	Funding in place	2006
Comply with Beach Act requirements for public notification	States and local governments	EPA	Covered under Beach Act appropriation	2006
Draft and implement standardized sanitary survey to identify pathogen sources	EPA – draft States and local governments – implement	Expert workgroup	?	Draft – 2006 Trial – 2007 States add to monitoring programs – 2009
Supplant existing test methods with real-time pathogen test methods	States and local governments	Federal approval	Staff time, test materials	2009
Indirect Sources				
Implement coastal community education and outreach program	Local governments; Tribes	Sea Grant; NGOs	\$20,000+/community (?)	2007
Promulgate enforceable local ordinances for signage regarding bather shedding, provision of sanitary facilities, proper boat waste disposal, and deterrence for nuisance wildlife	Local governments	States	Signage, sanitary facilities	2008
Using sanitary surveys, identify 90 to 95% of all indirect pollutant sources resulting in beach closures	Local governments	States, EPA	Tool development and staff time	2008
Begin to control, manage, and/or remediate pollutant	Local governments	States, universities	?	2009

Recommended Action	Responsible Party(ies)	Other Parties	Cost	Milestone
sources identified through sanitary surveys				
Safe Drinking Water				
Fully fund Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) State Revolving Fund (SRF) and SDWA amendments to provide flexibility to States in SRF use	Congress	EPA	\$260 million to Great Lakes States	2007
Amend Bioterrorism Act to require security measure implementation	EPA and Dept. of Homeland Security Congress		Staff time	2007