Ohio Domestic Action Plan: Actions Underway and Completed (March 2025)

Ohio DAP 2023 Actions (Current)	
Actions to Further Develop Targets	
Ohio EPA will publish a nutrient reduction target for each priority watershed and major western Lake Erie basin tributaries. These targets will be used in assessing nutrient reduction progress toward the Annex 4 targets.	The Ohio DAP 2023 includes a listing of targets for each HUC12 watershed in the Maumee River basin (Tables A.X of the Ohio DAP 2023). These have been updated to reflect the Maumee Watershed Nutrient TMDL results. This information has been supplemented with additional targets for additional watersheds in the Maumee AOC. See the Ohio DAP 2023 Appendix A and supplemental materials at https://lakeerie.ohio.gov/planning-and-priorities/02-domestic-action-plan/03-domestic-action-plan-2023. The Portage River target has been adjusted based on information gained since 2020. Target strategies have been explored for the Huron and Grand Rivers. Ohio recommends that the Annex 4 subcommittee re-evaluate recommending phosphorus targets for the Ohio priority tributaries Toussaint, Portage, Huron, and Grand rivers. See the Ohio DAP Appendix F for complete discussion.
Strategy 1: Actions to Address Nutrient Loss from Agriculture	
Implement H2Ohio programs funding agricultural BMPs in the Maumee River watershed.	Programs to incentivize the top performing agricultural BMPs were rolled out by ODA in 2019 and 2020 for 14 priority counties in the Maumee River watershed. Funding for H2Ohio has been secured through state fiscal year 2025. Please note, SB 299 programs have been folded into H2Ohio. See https://h2.ohio.gov for more details on the H2Ohio programs. See H2Ohio Annual Reports for end of year summaries. Find interactive data dashboards at https://h2.ohio.gov/track-our-progress/data-dashboards.
Implement H2Ohio agricultural BMPs in the remaining Annex 4 priority tributaries of the Lake Erie watershed in Ohio.	In 2024-2025, ODA will expand from 24 counties that were eligible for H2Ohio programs through 2023, to allow statewide sign ups. This will include additional areas in the Lake Erie watershed. See https://h2.ohio.gov for more details on the H2Ohio programs. See H2Ohio Annual Reports for end of year summaries. Find interactive data dashboards at https://h2.ohio.gov/track-our-progress/data-dashboards.
Support and work closely with the SWCD conservationists to provide resources to producers to implement conservation practices across the western Lake Erie basin.	ODA has established staff resources to coordinate with the SWCD conservationists and is funding additional positions in the SWCDs. All SWCDs in Ohio are now eligible to participate. Contact your local SWCD for more information. Find your local SWCD. This effort has been expanded with the addition of the HB 7 watershed managers. There are two watershed managers in the Lake Erie watershed, one in the western part of the watershed and one in the eastern part. For more information, see https://agri.ohio.gov/divisions/soil-and-water-conservation/resources/1_RWP_Landing.
ODA and ODNR will coordinate with the United States Department of Agriculture Commodity Credit Corporation to strengthen and stimulate the Ohio Lake Erie Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (LE-	The State of Ohio is providing a $500-$2000 per acre one time bonus for all newly enrolled wetland and riparian buffers. For current CREP participants with expiring contracts, re-enrolling and expanding the width of filter strips or riparian areas will earn bonus dollars on additional acres. This program is being supplemented though ODNR H2Ohio funds. See the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program at H2Ohio or at ODNR for more information. Lake Erie CREP currently has 49,499 acres enrolled as of April 2025.

CREP) to achieve its 2004 goal of voluntarily establishing 67,000 acres of filter strips, riparian buffers, hardwood tree plantings, wildlife habitat and field windbreaks.	
ODA will educate producers on the importance of following the fertilizer and manure application restrictions and fertilizer certification requirements in the WLEB. Implementation and enforcement of these restrictions will be a top priority for ODA and Ohio's SWCDs.	OAC 905.326 Establishes fertilizer application rules related to weather conditions for operations within the Western Basin of Lake Erie while ORC 939 establishes rules and complaint-based enforcement to prevent sediment and manure runoff from non-permitted agricultural operations. The initial training program for nutrient applicators was completed by September 30, 2017 with over 18,000 participants receiving certification. Certifications must be renewed every three years. About the program: https://agri.ohio.gov/divisions/plant-health/forms/plnt_4202_009 Training portal: https://nutrienteducation.osu.edu/FertilizerCertification
ODA-DLEP will conduct livestock permitting rule review.	Livestock Permitting rules are scheduled for a 5 year rule review which will be underway during the coming DAP planning cycle. The Division of Livestock Environmental Permitting (DLEP) manages Ohio's livestock permits and inspections.
The Ohio Agriculture Conservation Initiative is an innovative, collaborative effort of the agricultural, conservation, environmental and research communities. OACI will assess farm practices in Ohio to better understand current on-farm conservation and nutrient management efforts; and create a new, voluntary certification program for farmers to promote continuous improvement and increase adoption of BMPs to improve water quality in the western Lake Erie basin. OLEC and ODA will coordinate activities and communication with OACI as needed.	OACI continues to run its Farmer Certification Program. OACI published a report on its assessment of farm practices in the Sandusky River watershed in March, 2024. State agency staff meet with OACI as needed.
Strategy 2: Actions to Restore Wetlands	
ODNR has developed a strategic approach focused on investing in natural	ODNR is committed to creating and restoring thousands of wetland acres over the next decade in the Lake Erie watershed. ODNR's focus areas in northwest Ohio include: 1) the mouth of the Maumee River; 2) the Lake Erie coastal region between the Maumee River and

infrastructure to provide nutrient reduction and water quality benefits to Lake Erie. This includes implementing the tenth H2Ohio BMP: wetlands.	the Toussaint River; 3) the Sandusky Bay region; and 4) the Maumee and Sandusky River watersheds. Projects as of 2023 are listed in Appendix D of the Ohio DAP. As of May 2025 ODNR has restored 14,104 acres in 163 individual projects in the Lake Erie watershed under H2Ohio. Please see the H2Ohio Annual Reports for end of year summaries. The wetland map is in the data portal at https://data.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/data/view/h2ohio-odnr-projects-map.
ODNR, in cooperation with Ohio EPA, will continue to fund and complete engineering and design work for potential in-water coastal wetland restoration projects in the western basin that beneficially use dredged material and can help assimilate in-lake nutrients.	This work is ongoing. One project, the Cedar Point Causeway, is complete. The next focal project is a unique barrier wetland in Sandusky Bay. The project site is located just offshore of Pickerel Creek Wildlife Area in Sandusky County. To see a list of Sandusky Bay projects, go to the wetland map in the data portal at https://data.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/data/view/h2ohio-odnr-projects-map and zoom in to Sandusky Bay.
ODNR will continue to coordinate with and assist the Great Lakes Coastal Assembly in developing a tool to identify potentially restorable wetlands for the western basin of Lake Erie.	This work is ongoing. See Appendix D of the Ohio DAP 2023 for a list of several different project types that will provide direct nutrient and sediment-reduction benefits to the Maumee River Watershed, Western Lake Erie Basin, Sandusky Bay and other watersheds throughout the state. Please see the H2Ohio Annual Reports for end of year summaries. The wetland map is in the data portal at https://data.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/data/view/h2ohio-odnr-projects-map.
Strategy 3: Actions to Reduce Community Sources	
ODH will continue to work with local health districts to ensure implementation of their Operation and Maintenance Tracking programs for sewage treatment systems as required in the Ohio Administrative Code, by prioritizing identification of failing sewage treatment systems.	This work is ongoing.
Improvements to water and wastewater infrastructure that will reduce nutrient loss to surface waters.	Ohio EPA provides additional funding through the H2Ohio initiative for infrastructure projects that improve water quality or water access for local communities. For example, $2,500,000 in funding to Toledo (Lucas County) will be used to design a replacement 78” diameter raw water main to reduce the risk of water service failure for Toledo residents. This critical water main sends Lake Erie water from the Low Service Pumping Station to the Collins Park Water Treatment Plant, nine miles away. See infrastructure projects through H2Ohio for more information.

	An interactive map of these types of projects funded through H2Ohio is available. Go to the data dashboard for infrastructure at https://data.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/data/view/h2ohio-epa-infrastructure. Please see the H2Ohio Annual Reports for end of year summaries.
Ohio continues to include phosphorus optimization language in NPDES permits issued to major dischargers within the lake basin. This language requires the permittees to investigate source reduction, operational improvements, and minor facility modifications to reduce current effluent concentrations cost effectively.	This work is ongoing. See Appendix C of the Ohio DAP 2023 for examples and discussion. Some additional discussion of this action is available in the Maumee Watershed TMDL resources at Ohio EPA.
Ohio EPA has identified all facilities in the Maumee basin with an NPDES permit that are or have the potential to discharge nutrients. Ohio EPA is evaluating those facilities that currently do not have a permit limit for total phosphorus and that are discharging less than 1 MGD to determine options on a facility-by-facility basis for reducing the phosphorus discharge level.	This work continues as part of routine permit renewals. Extensive project examples are provided in Appendix C of the Ohio DAP 2023. Some additional discussion of this action is available in the Maumee Watershed TMDL resources at Ohio EPA.
Ohio EPA will continue to focus State Revolving Loan Fund dollars and coordinate with other infrastructure funding programs to direct funding at priority CSO separation projects, wastewater treatment plant upgrades, storm water management and home sewage treatment systems.	This work is ongoing. The state of Ohio has invested in these nutrient reduction efforts by offering financial assistance to communities with NPDES permits for wastewater treatment plant upgrades and combined sewer separation projects. Through its Water Pollution Control Loan Fund, Ohio EPA provided Lake Erie communities with $993 million in wastewater resource infrastructure project loan funds between 2020 - 2022. From 2023 - present an additional $761 million was invested in wastewater infrastructure.
Strategy 4: Using Watershed Planning for Practice Placement	
Ohio will continue to encourage the development of watershed plans for the most	GLRI funds and CWA §319 funds are being passed through to local jurisdictions to encourage this effort to create approved 9-element NPS implementation strategies (NPS-IS) plans. Ohio EPA maintains an interactive map of watersheds with approved NPS-IS.

effective placement of structural practices. Ohio EPA and ODA will coordinate with local entities in the development of 9-Element Watershed Plans (Ohio NPS-IS) with a focus on priority watersheds. The intent is to focus on completing the southern portion of the Maumee River watershed, and then include the remainder of the Maumee, Portage, Sandusky and Cuyahoga River watersheds as time and funding become available.	There are now 68 plans complete using the far-field targets in the Maumee River watershed, with 9 more updates remaining in the Maumee Area of Concern. There are 10 new plans underway in the WLEB. There are 142 NPS-IS plans approved in the Lake Erie watershed as of April 2025. Links to the watershed plans and to the interactive map are available at https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/surface-water/reports-data/approved-nine-element-nonpoint-source-implementation-strategies-in-ohio. This effort will be further supported by the HB 7 ODA watershed managers program. https://agri.ohio.gov/divisions/soil-and-water-conservation/resources/1_RWP_Landing
Ohio EPA will continue to identify and recommend priority watersheds at the U.S. Geological Survey HUC-12 level.	This effort is pending additional analysis from sentinel watersheds data and related research efforts such as the OSU Pilot Watersheds project funded by NRCS and a HABRI project looking at HUC12 water quality data. The Ohio DAP 2023 suggests additional research effort to investigate ways in which finer scale priority lands can be identified.
The Agricultural Conservation Planning Framework uses a watershed approach to locate practices within a HUC12 using GIS tools designed to find conservation opportunities across different agricultural landscapes. While not a comprehensive tool for siting all possible practices, it will be useful in this context because of its focus on water retention in agricultural landscapes.	The ACPF has been piloted in a few watersheds in the western Lake Erie basin and efforts are underway at NRCS and Ohio universities to expand its coverage. State agencies are actively working with academic and NGO partners (see Partner Actions Tables) to develop this tool in Ohio and share it with the local jurisdictions developing NPS-IS. The Ohio ACPF data hub which provides the data used to develop the ACPF is available at https://acpf-watershed-data-hub-ohiostate.hub.arcgis.com/
Monitoring, Tracking, and Reporting	
To track reduction progress, the primary indicator will be water quality monitoring and associated load calculations at the key downstream station on each of the Annex 4 priority watersheds in Ohio. OLEC and member agencies will provide annual updates and status reports that will be	Ohio has produced an annual Water Monitoring Summary and an associated Expanded Lake Erie Tributary Nutrient Load Monitoring Report that tracks monitoring results against the Annex 4 targets. These are available for download on the OLEC website: https://lakeerie.ohio.gov/planning-and-priorities/03-wms/wms. See H2Ohio Annual Reports for end of year summaries. Find interactive data dashboards at https://h2.ohio.gov/track-our-progress/data-dashboards. For the Maumee Watershed Nutrient TMDL, reports will be issued every other year with the first report issued at the end of 2024. An associated Storymap is also available See the Maumee Watershed TMDL resources at Ohio EPA.

made available to the public on the OLEC website.	
Ohio EPA will establish a comprehensive water quality monitoring network specific to tracking progress toward meeting the requirements of Annex 4. Monitoring locations will be established at key subwatersheds and at the most practical location near the mouth of all the direct, primary tributaries to the western Lake Erie basin.	The state of Ohio and its federal and institutional partners have structured the river monitoring network to better inform tracking towards the Annex 4 nutrient reduction targets. Review and coordination of this network continues in conjunction with the Annex 4 Subcommittee and its working groups. See Appendix E of the Ohio DAP 2023 for a list and map of the monitoring sites.
Ohio EPA is required by state law to develop a nutrient mass balance report every two years.	The 2024 study (most recent) is available at https://dam.assets.ohio.gov/image/upload/epa.ohio.gov/Portals/35/tmdl/2024_NMB_FINAL.pdf The entire series of Nutrient Mass Balance Studies is available at https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/surface-water/reports-data/nutrient-pollution-finding-solutions
ODNR will support extensive wetland monitoring work.	The H2Ohio program includes the LEARN wetland research project which will detail the cost effectiveness of wetlands, including coastal wetlands, created using H2Ohio funding. See more at https://lakeerieandaquaticresearch.org/. ODNR is working cooperatively with partners (Cleveland Water Alliance, City of Sandusky, Bowling Green State University, and others) to develop a low-cost sensor network to monitor water quality within Sandusky Bay and at the Old Woman Creek National Estuarine Research Reserve. This network has been deployed.
Through the NPDES permit program, discharging entities monitor and report nutrient concentrations and flow volume via a dedicated database.	Ohio EPA maintains this database and utilizes it for permit compliance.
Ohio EPA will oversee monitoring and tracking of microcystins at drinking water plants and HABs at public recreational beaches.	The Division of Drinking and Ground Waters tracks all HAB monitoring data from public water systems via a database and maintains an interactive map where the public can assess these data. Surface water data for beaches and other water bodies is available via BeachGuard, available at https://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/beachguardpublic/.
Agricultural BMP funding will be tracked.	ODA continues to refine its digital tools for managing and reporting on H2Ohio. The program has transitioned to a platform called MyFarms. See H2Ohio Annual Reports for end of year summaries. Find interactive data dashboards at https://h2.ohio.gov/track-our-progress/data-dashboards.

As a part of the H2Ohio initiative, progress will be reported to the public at regular intervals via an online interactive dashboard.	Find the interactive data dashboards at https://h2.ohio.gov/track-our-progress/data-dashboards.
Ohio is committed to working with U.S. EPA to coordinate and provide progress tracking information in a consistent and timely manner.	Ohio has participated in the ErieStat online platform, annual webinars, and other public forums such as the Great Lakes Public Forum which is held every three years. Ohio also provides information used in the GLWQA Triennial Progress Report of the Parties which is published every three years. The current Triennial Progress Report was issued in September 2022 and the next report will be issued in 2025.
The state agencies will continue to highlight key phases and successful projects through news releases.	See https://h2.ohio.gov/ and the OLEC YouTube channel for examples. Also see the news portals for each state agency: ODA, Ohio EPA, and Ohio DNR.
OLEC continues to seek public involvement. The Ohio DAP 2023 indicates options for public involvement with the Ohio DAP: an annual webinar or conference, usually held in the spring, and ad-hoc meetings with stakeholders. To request a meeting, contact OLEC staff or email dap@lakeerie.ohio.gov.	The Western Basin of Lake Erie Collaborative Framework and the Ohio DAPs 2018, 2020, and 2023 were developed with input through meetings and conversations with various stakeholder groups and state agencies, individually and collectively. A technical workshop for stakeholders was held in April 2024, and the presentations from that and earlier workshops are available on the OLEC YouTube channel. OLEC has been holding individual meetings with stakeholders on request.
Research Actions	
ODA will monitor the progress of the USDA Agricultural Research Service to finalize and present results from edge-of-field monitoring and research	It is the goal of the overall water quality monitoring strategy in Ohio to include monitoring data from edge-of-field, sub-watershed, Annex 4 priority watersheds, and Lake Erie to provide a total picture of nutrient sources and the nutrient delivery system. This task is continuing.
ODA will monitor the progress of OSU and other state and federal agencies to complete potential revisions to the Tri-State Fertility Guide and the Phosphorus Risk Index	The research for the Ohio Phosphorus Risk Index is complete. The updated Tri-State Fertility Guide is available at https://agcrops.osu.edu/FertilityResources/tri-state_info, and as an interactive spreadsheet at: https://agcrops.osu.edu/file/osufertilitycalculatorver2021xls
ODHE Harmful Algal Bloom Research Initiative (HABRI) for applied research at Ohio universities.	This program continues to provide valuable research insight toward solving the Harmful Algal Bloom problem in Ohio. Several reports are available through the Ohio Sea Grant College Program at https://ohioseagrant-test.org.ohio-state.edu/research/collaborations/habs.

OLEC, in cooperation with Heidelberg National Center for Water Quality Research and USGS, will continue to develop and implement a program to track and verify water quality improvements resulting from nutrient reduction practices and BMPs at the HUC-12 level	As a part of the H2Ohio initiative, the existing SWAT model for the Maumee River was adapted to represent the practices available under H2Ohio and various scenarios were modeled. This effort confirmed that the existing suite of practices should provide water quality benefits. This effort used the NCWQR and USGS data for model calibration.
Other Actions	
Ohio EPA will conduct an evaluation of processes, and products effectiveness for addressing nutrient and/or microcystin management, treatment and control with a focus on drinking and wastewater treatment systems, products and processes.	Follow up on this task has been through the Technology Assessment Program within H2Ohio. Results of the initial assessment are now available. Work continues to seek grant funding for pilot projects of successful technologies. A second round of assessment is being planned. See https://h2.ohio.gov/water-quality-projects/exploring-innovative-technologies/technology-assessment-program/technology-assessment-program for more information.
OLEC will lead coordination between state and federal agencies for identifying priority programs, priority areas, and timelines related to Lake Erie and the Lake Erie Basin. Each OLEC member state agency will coordinate with OLEC staff.	OLEC will continue planning and implementation oversight including coordination between the agencies and the governor's office as needed. As part of this effort, the OLEC Executive Director is leading the coordination of the H2Ohio program.
OLEC will seek cooperation and request coordination for funding requests made to federal or state agencies from state agencies, local jurisdictions, and organizations for funding related to Lake Erie or Lake Erie Basin projects in Ohio.	This work is continuing as needed. In particular, we are coordinating closely with USEPA on GLRI Focus Area 3 (nonpoint source pollution) priorities and projects.
Completed or Retired Actions from the Collaborative Framework, Ohio DAP 2018, and/or Ohio DAP 2020	
Develop a robust list of agricultural BMPs that very specifically address nutrient	ODA, Ohio EPA, and other experts developed a list of over 100 suitable agricultural BMPs. This list was narrowed down to ten cost-effective practices to focus the H2Ohio effort (see https://h2.ohio.gov/agriculture).

loss, with an emphasis on total phosphorus reduction.	The H2Ohio program includes the LEARN wetland research project which is investigating the cost effectiveness of wetlands created using H2Ohio funding. See more at https://lakeerieandaquaticresearch.org/.
Provide a suite of recommended practices based on best available knowledge about the nutrient reduction benefits of these tools.	These are provided in Appendix B of the Ohio DAP 2020. Work under HB 7 will explore ways to include this information in products of the ODA Watershed Coordinators program.
Ohio EPA in coordination with ODA will evaluate the nutrient and manure management plans and the Biosolid Land Application and Management Plans (LAMPs) to evaluate the need for more consistency.	Ohio EPA biosolids rules were revised as of 12-1-2018 with coordination between ODA and Ohio EPA.
Maumee Watershed Nutrient TMDL	This activity is now complete. See: https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/surface-water/reports-data/maumee-river-watershed.
Watershed planning projects will be tracked.	All NPS-ISs (new and updated) are published to the website. These can be referenced when entities are interested in learning more about the status and scale of attainment/impairment (goals), types (objectives) of implementation needed, and what projects the local implementers are planning or have implemented. The NPS-IS guidance recommends that planners provide an "implementation spreadsheet" as part of updated NPS-ISs whereby all NPS activity can be tabulated at the local level.
Ohio EPA will implement the requirement of SB1 that all facilities discharging more than 1 MGD will include monitoring of both total phosphorus and ortho-phosphorus by Dec. 1, 2016.	This task is complete.
Ohio EPA will take a leadership role with member entities on the Annex 4 Monitoring Task Team (Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Ontario) to ensure a consistent sampling and lab testing protocol is in place and being followed.	A round of lab duplicates and protocol comparisons between Ohio EPA, Heidelberg University, and USGS was completed in 2014-2015 as part of the Water Monitoring Summary effort led by OLEC.
Ohio EPA and ODA will cooperate in the development and anticipated implementation of a pilot Lake	The development of this program is now complete. See https://www.glc.org/work/enviromarkets.

Erie Basin nutrient trading and stewardship credit program being developed by the Great Lakes Commission.	
Ohio EPA will track the installation of point source nutrient reduction BMPs installed since 2008.	Superseded by H2Ohio modeling effort which will estimate this based on remote sensing.
Tracking will include all NPDES permits with discharge limits, those required to complete a technical and feasibility study (SB1), CSO outfalls, identified failed home sewage system locations and state or federal funded storm water management practices.	Included in Ohio EPA Nutrient Mass Balance work.
Ohio EPA will coordinate with local authorities to conduct monitoring of nutrient discharge levels from priority combined sewer overflows to evaluate the total nutrient load resulting from these periodic discharges and to assist in determining priorities for separation projects.	This task is not currently underway.
OLEC will work with the Ohio Public Works Commission and local Green Space Conservation Program's Natural Resource Assistance Councils (Clean Ohio) in the WLEB to evaluate the use of Clean Ohio funds toward projects that also result in nutrient reduction practices. Grant applications should reflect the preference toward this goal. Priority points should be awarded to those projects that include water quality improvements components.	This task is not part of the current Ohio DAP 2020.

OLEC will establish the DAP Advisory Committee involving similar stakeholders as those involved in the Phosphorus Task Force initiatives. This Committee would provide input to the Commission on the progress of implementation toward achieving the stated nutrient reduction goals. Representatives from Michigan, Indiana and Ontario would be invited to participate periodically to evaluate the overall progress toward DAP goals, targets, project implementation and monitoring data.	Superseded by public involvement discussion in Ohio DAP 2020. Ohio will not be establishing a formal DAP Advisory Committee at this time although OLEC has been facilitating meetings with stakeholders on request.
OLEC will coordinate with the member agencies and federal partners on the establishment of a WLEB fiscal operations plan. This plan will serve as guide for identifying short-term and long-term funding needs and potential funding sources including the re-allocation as well as new local, state and federal funding opportunities for the WLEB. Priority should be given to a consistent and possibly a dedicated funding source for water quality monitoring.	Superseded by the H2Ohio program at the state level. OLEC continues to coordinate on funding priorities for Ohio DAP 2020 implementation with the federal agencies.
Ohio EPA, in conjunction with ODA and ODH, will coordinate in the development of a nutrient reduction BMP Implementation, Verification and Evaluation process in watersheds to be administered by the appropriate agency. This would involve developing a record of federal or state cost-shared nonpoint BMPs being implemented, their location, documenting the	This task from the Collaborative has been superseded by H2Ohio tracking.

proper installation and life-cycle monitoring to ensure functionality at the county and HUC 12 level.	
ODA will work with NRCS to establish a Western Lake Erie Basin Technical Advisory committee as a sub-committee to the State Technical Committee to provide technical assistance specific to nutrient management issues and agricultural practices in the basin	Superseded by H2Ohio and the HB 7 watershed coordinators program.
Ohio EPA, in cooperation with OLEC and ODA, will institute a tracking program by county within the western Lake Erie basin with a focus on priority watersheds showing the total public dollars allocated for point source and when possible nonpoint source nutrient management/reduction practices	This task from the Collaborative was superseded by the H2Ohio program. The H2Ohio Annual Reports have the data for the expenditures from that program.
OLEC, in conjunction with the Department of Taxation, will evaluate the establishment of a pilot State-wide Conservation Land Tax which would serve as an incentive to landowners to place land which would also provide water quality benefits into long-term conservation programs	This task is not part of the current Ohio DAP 2020.
OLEC with its member agencies will coordinate the development of an Adaptive Management Process "trigger mechanism" which would cause a change of program, practice or policy if the Milestones are not reached or do not indicate measurable	The Ohio DAP is subject to change following the adaptive management philosophy. The primary indicator of progress will be water quality monitoring and associated load calculations at the key downstream station on each of the Annex 4 priority watersheds in Ohio.

progress toward achieving the goals	
OLEC, Ohio EPA, ODA and ODNR will meet with the Maumee Conservancy District to evaluate their role related to the design, construction, funding and management of storm water management including water retention/detention options	Information has been exchanged, but this task is not part of the current Ohio DAP 2020.
ODA will develop a Farm Stewardship Certification for farmers who protect farmland and natural resources by voluntarily implementing best management practices (BMPs) on their farms	A certification program for farmers in northwestern Ohio is up and running at ODA. H.B. 7 confirms that the legislature intends to collaborate with organizations representing agriculture, conservation, and the environment and institutions of higher education engaged in water quality research to establish a certification program for farmers who utilize practices designed to minimize impacts to water quality. H.B. 7 requires the Director of Agriculture to undertake all necessary actions to ensure that assistance and funding are provided to farmers who participate in the certification program
ODA will identify existing programs and consider development of new programs to install practices that reduce or eliminate water quality impacts from agricultural drainage	Drainage water management is considered a water management priority practice for state H2Ohio funding as are saturated buffers (as part of the edge-of-field buffer practice).
ODA will work with NRCS to encourage the establishment of stream-line processes, sign-up periods, and application requirements for various federal and state funding and technical assistance programs	The NRCS 590 standard was recently revised and updated with participation in the process by ODA among other stakeholders.
ODA will work with NRCS and encourage an assessment of the scoring criteria for Farm Bill program eligibility to ensure that those farmers in most need of technical and financial assistance are receiving higher consideration for assistance	Discussions were held subsequent to the Collaborative Framework. This task is not part of the Ohio DAP 2020.
ODA will continue the Ohio Clean Lake Initiative - Impaired Watershed Restoration Program through	The focus currently is on running H2Ohio rather than updating this program to include the Western Basin of Lake Erie. The program remains in effect for the Grand Lake St. Mary's watershed.

the Ohio Department of Agriculture Division of Soil and Water Conservation	
ODNR through the Division of Wildlife will evaluate opportunities through their Private Lands program and joint state-federal programs to develop projects within subwatersheds with a focus on the identified priority watersheds in the basin that provide a combination of long-term wildlife habitat along with water quality benefits such as riparian buffers and wetlands	The following two projects are examples of a wider array of wetland restoration projects under development through various partnerships between the ODNR Division of Wildlife Private Lands program, nongovernmental organizations, and state and federal partners: Carstensen/Herman Wetlands/Lake Erie CREP/GLFWRA and Smith Wetlands/Lake Erie CREP/GLFWRA