

The Middle Huron River Watershed Initiative

2005 - 2007 Report



Huron
River
Watershed
Council

Protecting the river since 1965

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MIDDLE HURON PARTNERS REPORT 2005 – 2007

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This report was written by Ric Lawson, HRWC Watershed Planner and Coordinator of the Middle Huron Initiative, for the Middle Huron Initiative Partnership.

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The work of the Middle Huron River Watershed Initiative is the work of many people acting individually and in partnership to improve the watershed. During 2005-07, the following people contributed to the Initiative. Any omissions are unintentional.

City of Ann Arbor: Craig Hupy; Earl Kenzie; Sue McCormick; Matt Naud; Molly Wade

City of Belleville: Keith Boc

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Village of Barton Hills: Jim Wilkes

Village of Chelsea: Brad Roberts

Village of Dexter: Andrea Dorney; Paul Cousins; Donna Dettling

Loch Alpine: Neil Gerl; Dan Geyer

Ann Arbor Charter Township: Rick Judkins; Michael Moran; Demetria Janus; Chris Elenbaas

Dexter Township: Pat Kelly

Lodi Township: Jan Godek

Pittsfield Charter Township: Jan BenDor; Jim Walter

Salem Township: Marcia van Fossen

Scio Township: Spaulding Clark; Gerry Kangas; Charles Nielsen

Superior Charter Township: Bill McFarlane; Deborah Kuehn

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Staff of the Huron River Watershed Council

Middle Huron Partners Report
2005 - 2007

Note: Freedom, Lima, Sylvan, Lyndon, Webster and Sharon townships opted to not participate in the Initiative during the reporting period.



Blooms of blue-green algae explode in Ford Lake, a reservoir on the Huron River, every summer. — photo: J. Lehman

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the activities of the partners of the Middle Huron River Watershed Initiative over the years 2005 through 2007, and, where possible, to evaluate the progress made in reaching the phosphorus reduction goals of the TMDL for Ford and Belleville lakes. This report was prepared by the Huron River Watershed Council in fulfillment of expectations of the Agreement for Voluntary Reduction of Phosphorus Loading to the Middle Huron River Watershed (2004-2009).

Algal blooms in Ford and Belleville lakes originally brought together the middle Huron communities in 1995 and led to the creation of the Middle Huron Initiative – both a partnership and strategy to work toward meeting state and federal water quality standards. 2007 marks the eleventh year that Initiative partners have implemented projects to reduce phosphorus and other pollutants loading to local watercourses. Dozens of dedicated people contributed to the achievements in the middle Huron during this reporting period.

Progress toward meeting phosphorus reduction goals was measured through water quality monitoring of chemical, biological and physical parameters. MDEQ conducted seasonal monitoring of the lakes through 2006. Ford and Belleville lakes experienced periodic episodes of nuisance algal blooms during the spring and summer. Water clarity in the lakes remained at an average of about five feet after several years of increasing depth due, in large part, to the colonization of invasive zebra mussels that filter the water. Nutrient monitoring also was conducted by Dr. John Lehman, a University of Michigan professor, through funding from the U.S. EPA STAR program. Dr. Lehman and his team completed their three-year nutrient mass balance study of the middle Huron River and its reservoirs and began experimentation with bottom oxygenation of bottom waters.

Staff of the Huron River Watershed Council and trained volunteers completed the sixth year of the Stream Nutrient Monitoring program. The program includes monthly monitoring of nine tributaries and one river site for nutrients, total suspended solids and other physical and chemical parameters. Preliminary analysis indicates that total phosphorus concentrations have declined overall since the beginning of the program. However, loading from these sites has not changed

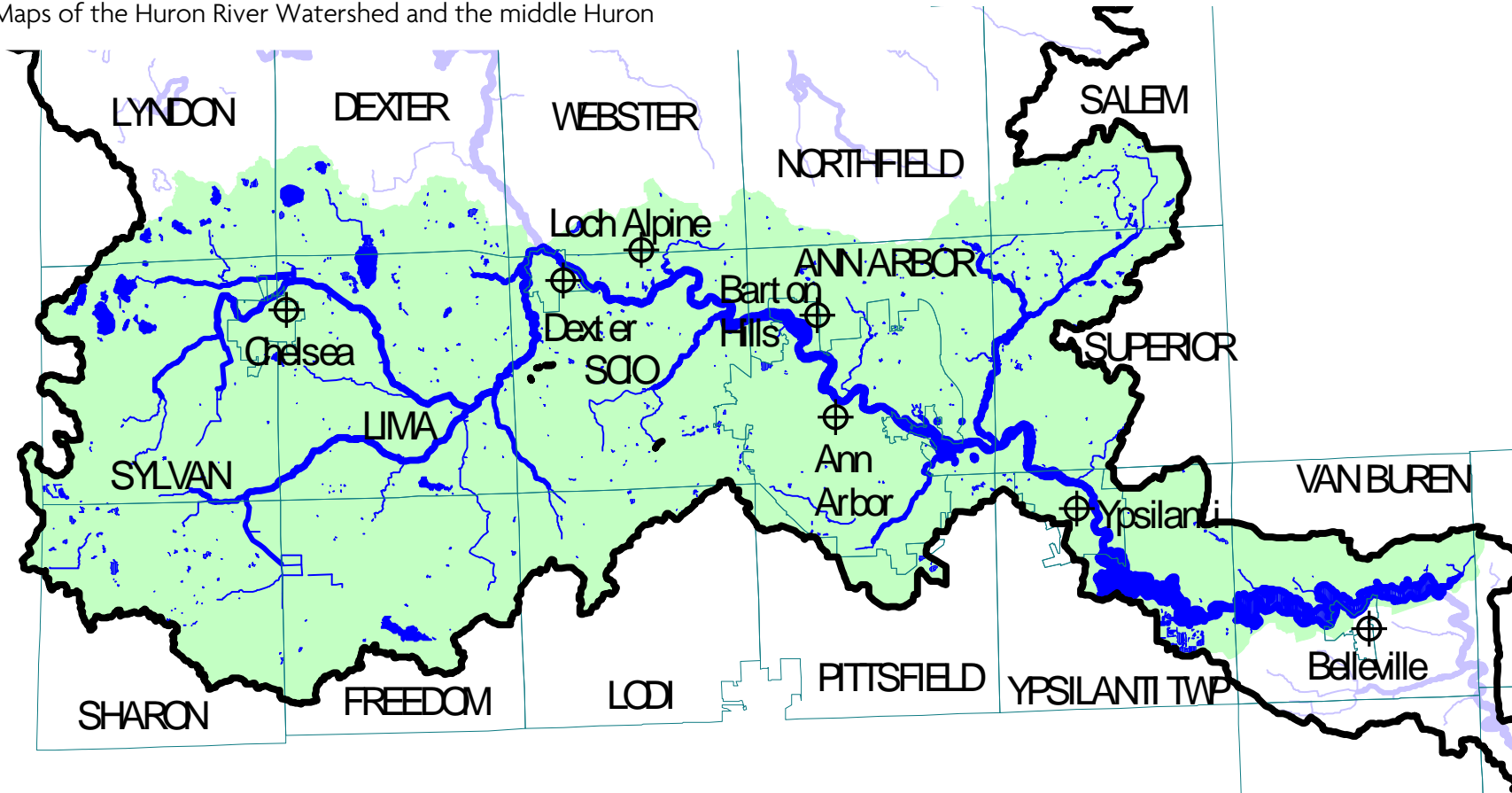
significantly. In addition, trained volunteers monitored stream health at 38 stations in the middle Huron River Watershed for the Adopt-A-Stream program by studying macroinvertebrates and habitat conditions.

Partners implemented many strategies to reduce phosphorus loading and other pollutants to the middle Huron. Many of the products resulting from these strategies are included in the appendices including new fertilizer ordinances and fact sheets from innovative stormwater practices. The progress of the Initiative is captured partially in the agendas of the semi-annual meetings of the partners and in their reports of their activities in the appendices.

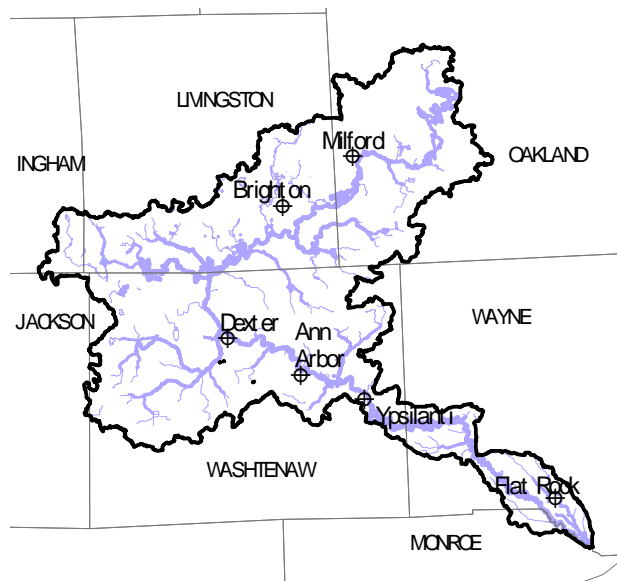
Middle Huron Initiative funding for the reporting period, as in previous years, has been the responsibility of local governments. Most of the partners continue to support the Initiative financially as well as through in-kind contributions. The revenue and expense budgets for the period June 2004 through December 2007 is included in the budget in Section Three: Program Funding.

The appendices provide detailed information about the results of the Middle Huron Nutrient Stream Monitoring program, the results of biological and habitat monitoring by the Adopt-A-Stream program, the results of the MDEQ lakes monitoring program, Partnership meeting notes, and the achievements and challenges of Middle Huron Initiative partners and their recommendations for improving our combined efforts to meet the TMDL.

Maps of the Huron River Watershed and the middle Huron



Map 1 (top): The Middle Huron Initiative geographic area (shaded grey) covers nearly 300 square miles, 16 townships, 3 cities, 3 villages, and 2 counties.



Map 2 (bottom): The Huron River Watershed covers more than 900 square miles, 7 counties, and more than 60 local governments.



*Sunny day on Belleville Lake, Huron River. —
photo: D. Swallow*

SECTION ONE: BACKGROUND

DESCRIPTION OF THE HURON RIVER WATERSHED

The Huron River Watershed, located in southeastern Michigan, encompasses approximately 908 square miles in parts of seven counties: Ingham, Jackson, Livingston, Monroe, Oakland, Washtenaw, and Wayne. The Huron mainstem originates at Big Lake and the Huron Swamp in north-central Oakland County, then winds, first southwest to approximately the Village of Dexter, through a series of wetlands and glacial kettle lakes, then southeast, falling from the glacial moraine, through outwash plains onto ancient lake plains and into northwest Lake Erie. More than 525,000 residents of the watershed use the river for recreation, drinking water and power generation. The watershed contains two-thirds of southeast Michigan's public recreational lands. More than 37 miles of the river and three tributaries have been designated a Country Scenic River by the Department of Natural Resources under the State's Natural Rivers Act, the only such designation for a river in southeast Michigan. The watershed is home to numerous threatened and endangered plant and animal species and habitat types.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MIDDLE HURON

Within the Huron River Watershed is the region known as the middle Huron River Watershed (middle Huron), which encompasses 292 square miles in parts of three counties – Jackson, Washtenaw, and Wayne, with the vast majority of the region falling within north and central Washtenaw County. The middle Huron contains a spectrum of land uses ranging from significant agricultural operations to the urbanized population center of the Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti metropolitan area.

The middle Huron portion contains the highest gradient waters in the Huron River, falling 195 feet in elevation as it flows through this area. These waters were largely dammed in the past for power generation, resulting in a series of eight reservoirs. Today the primary purpose for most of the reservoirs is recreation. Eleven creeksheds comprise the middle Huron: Allens Creek; Belleville Lake; Boyden Creek; Fleming Creek; Ford Lake; Honey Creek; Malletts Creek; Mill Creek; Miller Creek; Swift Run; and Traver Creek. The delineation of the middle Huron resulted from the phosphorus TMDL for Ford and Belleville lakes. Monitoring and modeling by the State of

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) in the 1990s estimated that this drainage area impacts the conditions in the two reservoirs.

DESIGNATED USES: OUR WATER QUALITY RIGHTS

Michigan residents have certain water quality rights that are protected by state and federal law. Michigan law (R323.1100 of Part 4, Part 31 of PA 451, 1994, revised 4/2/99) mandates that all surface waters be protected for the full range of designated uses. The uses are:

- Agriculture
- Industrial water supply
- Public water supply at the point of intake
- Navigation
- Warm water fishery (or cold water fishery, where applicable)
- Other indigenous aquatic life and wildlife
- Partial body contact recreation
- Total body contact recreation between May 1 and October 31

However, many surface waters in the middle Huron do not meet these designated uses due to a number of water quality and water quantity issues including high levels of sediment entering the river system, destruction of aquatic and terrestrial habitat, river flow fluctuations, and pollutant loads of metals and other toxins, bacteria, and excess nutrients. Nutrient enrichment of the middle Huron system is of particular concern, driving annual algal blooms in the River's reservoirs, which, in turn, disrupt natural ecosystems and limit recreation uses protected by the federal Clean Water Act.

WATER QUALITY IMPAIRMENTS AND TMDLS

Currently, portions of nine lakes, rivers and streams in the middle Huron fail to meet water quality standards according to the Impaired Waters list developed by the MDEQ for the 2008 Integrated Report. The following table lists the impaired water bodies and the standards they do not meet.

Waterbody	County	Size	Location	Water Quality problem	Year for TMDL development
Huron River and tributaries	Washtenaw		Numerous lakes and river and stream reaches throughout the watershed	Fish consumption advisory for PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	2010
Huron River (Geddes Pond upstream to Argo Pond)	Washtenaw	2.01 miles	Geddes Pond Dam upstream to Argo Dam including Geddes Pond and Allen Creek.	E. coli	2001
Ford and Belleville Lakes	Washtenaw and Wayne	1,397 acres	Impoundments of the Huron River located between Ypsilanti and Romulus	Excess algal growth and Phosphorus (total)	1996 (to be revised in 2010)
Four Mile Lake	Washtenaw	256 acres	Crosses Lima and Dexter township boundaries; NE of Chelsea	Mercury	2011
Honey Creek	Washtenaw	2.98 miles	Confluence of Huron River upstream to Wagner Rd	E. coli	2009
Second Sister Lake	Washtenaw	8 acres	T2S, R5E, Sec. 25; east of Wagner Rd and north of Liberty Rd	Mercury	2011
Malletts Creek	Washtenaw	4.2 miles	From Huron River upstream to Packard Road	Flow regime alterations	2004
Swift Run	Washtenaw	3.7 miles	Southeast Ann Arbor; Huron River confluence upstream to Ellsworth Rd	Sedimentation and flow regime alterations	2005
Unnamed Lake	Washtenaw	2 acres	South of Ford Lake, near Textile and Bunton roads; T3S, R7E, Sec. 26	Fish consumption advisory for mercury	2011

The Clean Water Act requires that each of these water bodies be returned to meeting all designated uses through the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) development process. A TMDL quantifies the maximum amount of a pollutant a water body can accept without violating water quality standards. TMDLs are tools for achieving water quality safeguards and assessing the impact of improvements. The MDEQ is required, under Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act, to determine the health of the waters of the state. Those waters not meeting water quality standards are placed on a list referred to as the Impaired Water bodies List. This list comprises the waters that require a TMDL and sets forth a schedule for establishment. TMDL development methodology varies based on the type of pollutant causing impairment. Currently, in the middle Huron, Ford and Belleville lakes each have an EPA-approved TMDL for phosphorus, the Huron River, including Allens Creek, has a TMDL for pathogens, specifically *E. coli* bacteria, Malletts Creek has a TMDL for wildlife impairment due to flow regime alterations, and Swift Run has a TMDL for wildlife impairment due to sedimentation/siltation and flow regime alterations.

NUTRIENT TMDL FOR FORD AND BELLEVILLE LAKES

Nuisance algal blooms that occur in the summer months in Ford and Belleville lakes (actually reservoirs of the Huron River) impair total body contact recreation activities, such as swimming. The blooms are associated with high phosphorus levels in the river and lake waters, which originate from both *point sources* -- discharges out the end of a pipe from industry and municipal wastewater treatment -- and from *nonpoint sources* -- polluted runoff from turfgrass, pavement, agricultural fields, streambank erosion, and many other sources. The state was required by the Clean Water Act to determine the Total Maximum Daily Load for phosphorus in the lakes, and thus in 1996, the first TMDL for phosphorus in Michigan was created.

Scientists estimate that to reduce the problems associated with nuisance algal blooms in the reservoirs, it is necessary to reduce summer concentrations of phosphorus in the river at Ford Lake to 50 µg/L. This concentration likely would reduce phosphorus concentration in Belleville Lake to 30 µg/L, which is the goal set by the Michigan Water Resources Commission in 1987. To reach this goal requires reducing 1995 phosphorus loads by approximately 50 percent. These goals have now been set forth by the MDEQ in the TMDL allocation for the middle Huron.

Sampling and modeling of in-lake phosphorus concentrations, conducted by the MDEQ, demonstrated that continued regulatory reductions of phosphorus from the middle Huron wastewater treatment plants and other major dischargers alone would be insufficient to meet water quality targets set for the reservoirs. The concentrations of 50 µg/L in Ford and 30 µg/L in Belleville were derived, in part, from the loading calculations in the reservoirs. Load allocations were based on eight decades of flow data from the USGS. The TMDL set target phosphorus loads by month, which indicated that necessary reductions range from a cushion in April of being 55 pounds below the allocation to 75 pounds above the monthly allocation in May.

Phosphorus Load Allocation by Month (lbs/day)

	April	May	June	July	August	September
Target Load of TMDL	304	214	139	88	74	103
Estimated Point Source Load*	92	97	77	77	77	77
Estimated NPS Load*	157	192	123	70	50	67
Estimated Total Load	249	289	200	147	127	144
Target Load Reduction	(55)	75	61	59	53	41

* 1996, Brenner and Rentschler

MIDDLE HURON INITIATIVE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

In the fall of 1994, MDEQ (then Michigan Department of Natural Resources) staff convened a meeting of representatives from 17 middle Huron communities, requesting they develop a voluntary strategy to meet these phosphorus reduction goals. These communities and MDEQ, along with the Washtenaw County Drain Commissioner and the Huron River Watershed Council formed the Middle Huron River Watershed Initiative.

The overall goal of the Initiative is to improve the ecological quality and, thus, the recreational and economical resources in the middle Huron River Watershed by rallying communities around reducing non-point and point sources of pollution. The objectives that the Initiative seeks to fulfill are:

1. Return Ford and Belleville lakes to their designated uses, and improve the water quality of the middle Huron and its tributaries;
2. Work with communities of the middle Huron to develop a partnership to achieve these ends in the most cost-effective manner possible;
3. Reduce summer loading of phosphorus to the river system to meet the TMDL set by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, Surface Water Quality Division; and
4. Improve the overall water, fisheries and recreational qualities of the middle Huron Watershed.

The 1999 Agreement for Voluntary Reduction of Phosphorus Loading to the Middle Huron states that this cooperative approach to meeting the TMDL will be pursued by the partner communities and agencies, and then reevaluated in 2004 to determine whether the goals have been attained. With the expiration of the 1999 Agreement in April 2004, the partners formed a sub-committee to create a replacement agreement since the phosphorus reduction goal of the TMDL has not yet been attained. The 2004-2009 Agreement was completed in early fall 2004 after review by the partners. All current partners were presented with the opportunity to sign the current agreement; as of completion of this report not all of the partners have signed the document. Partners who have not signed the agreement include: Washtenaw County Road Commission, Lima Township, City of Belleville, Freedom Township, Sylvan Township, Dexter Township, Webster Township,

Lyndon Township, and Salem Township. Several of the larger businesses that have NPDES permits to discharge to the middle Huron River Watershed also were approached during the drafting of the Agreement to gain their support as signatories. Interested businesses are included at the end of the Agreement, but none have signed the agreement.

Signatories to the 1999-2004 Agreement for Voluntary Reduction of Phosphorus Loading to the Middle Huron River Watershed

City of Ann Arbor	Dexter Township
City of Belleville	Lima Township
City of Ypsilanti	Salem Township
Village of Barton Hills	Scio Township
Village of Chelsea	Loch Alpine Sanitary Authority
Village of Dexter	DaimlerChrysler, Chelsea Proving Grounds
Charter Township of Ann Arbor	University of Michigan
Pittsfield Charter Township	Washtenaw County, Drain Commissioner
Charter Township of Superior	Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
Charter Township of Van Buren	Huron River Watershed Council
Charter Township of Ypsilanti	

Signatories to the 2004-2009 Agreement for Voluntary Reduction of Phosphorus Loading to the Middle Huron River Watershed (as of December 2008)

City of Ann Arbor	Scio Township
City of Ypsilanti	Charter Township of Van Buren
Village of Barton Hills	Charter Township of Ypsilanti
Village of Chelsea	Loch Alpine Sanitary Authority
Village of Dexter	University of Michigan
Charter Township of Ann Arbor	Washtenaw County, Drain Commissioner
Lodi Township	Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
Pittsfield Charter Township	Huron River Watershed Council
Charter Township of Superior	

MIDDLE HURON PARTNER PROJECTS AND INITIATIVES

The partners within the Middle Huron Partnership Initiative meet twice per year to discuss issues of shared concern and report to each other on the projects and initiatives that each partner is engaging towards the goal of improving ecological quality. These projects and initiatives are presented and the positive and negative lessons learned are shared. At these semiannual meetings, the partners also discuss broad initiatives such as monitoring and educational campaigns that are best implemented collectively.

This structure serves to establish the Initiative as an incubator of policy and project ideas. Those that work can be implemented by other partners and those that do not can be improved or dropped. This framework allows each partner to be more effective by not duplicating ineffective projects, engaging in those with proven results, and pooling resources to collectively engage in large scale efforts.

Minutes from semiannual meetings conducted between 2004 and 2007 and partner reports presented at these meetings are included in Appendix G. A select set of key ordinances passed during this period are included in Appendix H. Summaries or fact sheets on key projects initiated during this time period are included in Appendix I. Two planning initiatives have also been engaged during this time period. The Partnership Initiative is developing point source and non-point source Reduction Implementation Plans (RIPs). The Non-Point Source RIP draft executive summary is included in Appendix J and the Point Source RIP outline is included in Appendix K.



Canadian geese flock to Gallup Park along the Huron River, Ann Arbor. — photo: HRWC files

SECTION TWO: INDICATORS FOR WATER HEALTH

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

Water quality monitoring was conducted at monthly intervals from April to September to track any trends in water chemistry and other physical parameters. Aquatic biologists from the MDEQ conducted the monitoring. The MDEQ has monitored Ford and Belleville lakes and upstream river sites since 1994, with the exception of 1998, 1999 and 2000 seasons, when the University of Michigan, School of Public Health took over monitoring duties as the result of a court settlement between the University and the State. This program was ended in 2007 due to funding cuts.

The sampling program was based on 10 sites determined by the MDEQ to highlight any differences in physical, chemical and biological properties of the lakes. In addition to the four stations on each lake, two stations were monitored on the river. Huron Bridge Park station is located upstream of Argo Pond in Ann Arbor. Huron at Michigan Avenue station is located at the point where the Huron empties into Ford Lake. Some of the water quality parameters studied were the following:

Total Phosphorus	Total Suspended Solids
Orthophosphate	Clarity by Secchi Depth
Ammonia	Location Depth
Nitrite	Dissolved Oxygen
Nitrite + Nitrate	Temperature
Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Conductivity
Total Nitrogen	pH
Ratio of Total Nitrogen to Total Phosphorus	Chlorophyll a

The results of this monitoring are included in Appendix C. This is the only program that was consistently monitoring total phosphorus at Ford and Belleville Lakes. Without this program there is no current monitoring for TMDL criteria.

The Middle Huron Stream Nutrient Monitoring Program developed in response to community interest in increasing the data available on nutrient contributions to the middle Huron River. This program is designed to complement the monitoring conducted by the MDEQ in Ford and Belleville lakes. Appendix B contains the results of an analysis of the 2003-2007 monitoring results.

In addition to the lakes and streams monitoring mentioned above, a multi-year study of the middle Huron River Watershed began in 2003 under the direction of Dr. John Lehman at the University of Michigan. The project was designed to calculate nutrient budgets for the system and conduct several large-lake experiments involving the manipulation of dissolved oxygen levels in Ford Lake. The experiments were designed to control deoxygenation of the lake bottom during summer stratification. Dr. Lehman hypothesized that the deoxygenation leads to the release of large amounts of phosphorus from the lake bottom, which in turn results in algal blooms. By controlling oxygen levels, algal blooms could be eliminated.

Periodic updates of the study are being provided by Dr. Lehman to the partners at the semi-annual meetings. A Technical Report about the study can be viewed in Appendix E, and other articles and presentations can be downloaded from the project website at <http://www.umich.edu/~hrstudy/>.

STREAM ECOLOGY MONITORING

The Adopt-A-Stream program monitors thirty-five tributary sites and three main river sites in the middle Huron River watershed for aquatic insects, macroinvertebrates, and habitat health. The results of the program's findings for monitoring events held in between 2003 and 2007 are provided in Appendix D.



Most of Mill Creek, the largest tributary to the Huron River, has been altered for use as a drain. — photo: D. Wilson

SECTION THREE: PROGRAM FUNDING

Middle Huron Initiative funding for 2005-07, as in previous years, was the responsibility of local governments. Since 2003, funding has been secured according to two-year work plans. Most of the partners solicited for the 2004-2005 and 2006-07 project years supported the Initiative. Work plans and associated contracts are now operating on calendar years. Work plans for 2004-05 and 2006-07 are included in Appendix F.

The total budget for the program over the period 2004 to 2007 was \$52,940, 93% of which was provided by the Middle Huron Partnership Initiative partners. A small grant was provided by the Norcross Wildlife Foundation, Inc. for the purchase of monitoring equipment. Additional in-kind contributions totaled \$25,000, which included lab analysis and equipment provided by the City of Ann Arbor Water Treatment Plant and equipment and print production of the 2004 Annual Report provided by the University of Michigan. The in-kind revenue total does not include time commitments by partners or volunteer time contributions to the monitoring program. Expenses for the program period were in line with projections and revenues.

A table of revenue and contributions by partner entities and a chart depicting expenses by category are provided on the following page.

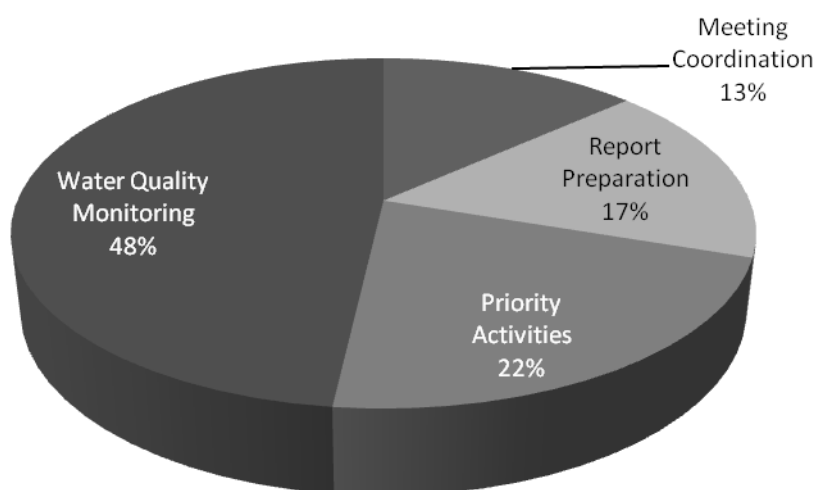
REVENUES

Period: June 2004-December 2007

Partner	Direct	In-kind
City of Ann Arbor	\$ 17,280	\$ 24,000
Ann Arbor Twp	\$ 3,200	
Barton Hills	\$ 700	
Belleville	\$ 500	
Chelsea	\$ 4,280	
Village of Dexter	\$ 3,980	
Loch Alpine	\$ 500	
Lodi Twp	\$ 2,000	
Pittsfield Twp	\$ 1,000	
Scio Twp	\$ 4,500	
Superior Twp	\$ 3,600	
Van Buren Twp	\$ 3,000	
City of Ypsilanti	\$ 1,000	
Ypsilanti Twp	\$ 3,900	
Washtenaw Co. Drain Com.	\$ 3,000	
University of Michigan		\$ 1,000
Norcross grant	\$ 3,700	
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 52,940	\$ 25,000

EXPENSES

The below chart illustrates the percentages of expenses distributed among the program elements



FUNDING HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE HURON INITIATIVE

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>FUNDING ENTITY</u>
-------------	-----------------------

2007-1998	MHI Partners
1998-1997	MDEQ grant
1997-1996	MDEQ grant
1996-1995	U.S. EPA grant

MHI PARTNER SUPPORT

2007-2006	City of Ann Arbor Charter Township of Ann Arbor Village of Barton Hills City of Belleville City of Chelsea Village of Dexter Lodi Township Northfield Township Scio Township Charter Township of Superior Charter Township of Van Buren Charter Township of Ypsilanti Washtenaw County Drain Commissioner	2004-2003	City of Ann Arbor Charter Township of Ann Arbor City of Chelsea DaimlerChrysler Village of Dexter Lodi Township Pittsfield Charter Township Scio Township Charter Township of Superior Charter Township of Van Buren Charter Township of Ypsilanti
2005-2004	City of Ann Arbor Charter Township of Ann Arbor Village of Barton Hills City of Chelsea Village of Dexter Loch Alpine Lodi Township Pittsfield Charter Township Scio Township Charter Township of Superior Charter Township of Van Buren	2003-2000	City of Ann Arbor Charter Township of Ann Arbor Village of Barton Hills City of Belleville Loch Alpine Lodi Township Pittsfield Charter Township Scio Township Charter Township of Superior Charter Township of Van Buren
	Pittsfield Charter Township Scio Township Charter Township of Superior Charter Township of Van Buren City of Ypsilanti Charter Township of Ypsilanti Washtenaw County Drain Commissioner University of Michigan	2000-1999	City of Ann Arbor Charter Township of Ann Arbor City of Belleville Pittsfield Charter Township Scio Township Charter Township of Superior Charter Township of Van Buren City of Ypsilanti Charter Township of Ypsilanti

1999-1998
City of Ann Arbor
Charter Township of Ann
Arbor
City of Belleville
Pittsfield Charter Township
Charter Township of Superior
Charter Township of Van Buren
City of Ypsilanti
Charter Township of Ypsilanti



The Huron River widens and slows as it enters the reservoir, Gallup Pond, in Ann Arbor. — photo: J. BenDor

SECTION FOUR: APPENDICES

- A. The Middle Huron Cooperative Agreement for Reduction of Phosphorus Loading to the Middle Huron River Watershed (September 16, 2004)
- B. Middle Huron Stream Nutrient Monitoring Program (2003 – 2007)
- C. MDEQ, Nutrient Chemistry Survey of Ford and Belleville Lakes, 2007
- D. Adopt-A-Stream Monitoring Reports for 2003 - 2007
- E. University of Michigan Nutrient Mass Balance Study Technical Report
- F. Middle Huron Partnership Work Plans for 2004-05 and 2006-07
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