



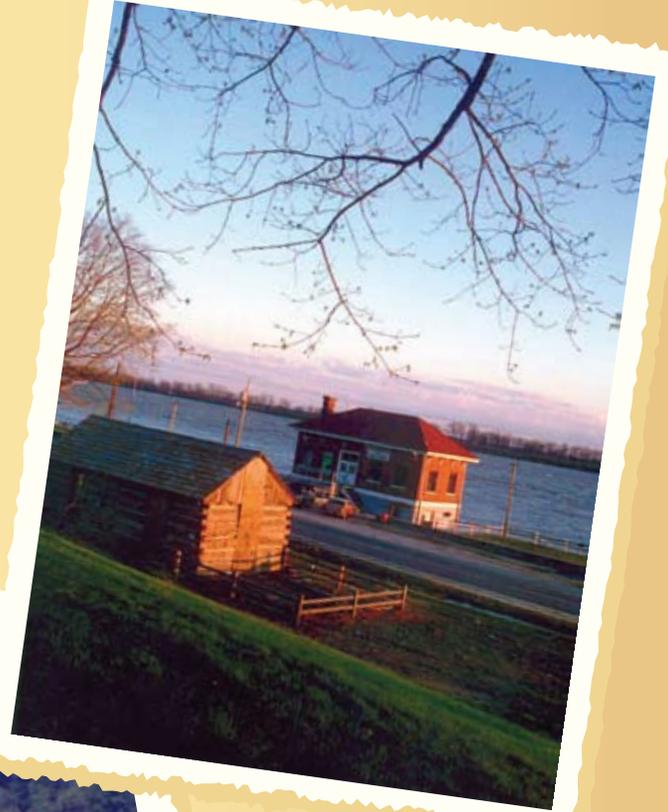
# *2008 Annual Report*

# *60th Anniversary*



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## Governors List

The Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) is an interstate water pollution control agency created in 1948 by the State of Illinois, the State of Indiana, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the State of New York, the State of Ohio, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the State of West Virginia with approval of the Congress of the United States. The Commissioners of ORSANCO respectfully submit the following report of activities for 2008 to:

The Honorable Pat Quinn, *Governor of Illinois*

The Honorable Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., *Governor of Indiana*

The Honorable Steven L. Beshear, *Governor of Kentucky*

The Honorable David A. Paterson, *Governor of New York*

The Honorable Ted Strickland, *Governor of Ohio*

The Honorable Edward G. Rendell, *Governor of Pennsylvania*

The Honorable Tim Kaine, *Governor of Virginia*

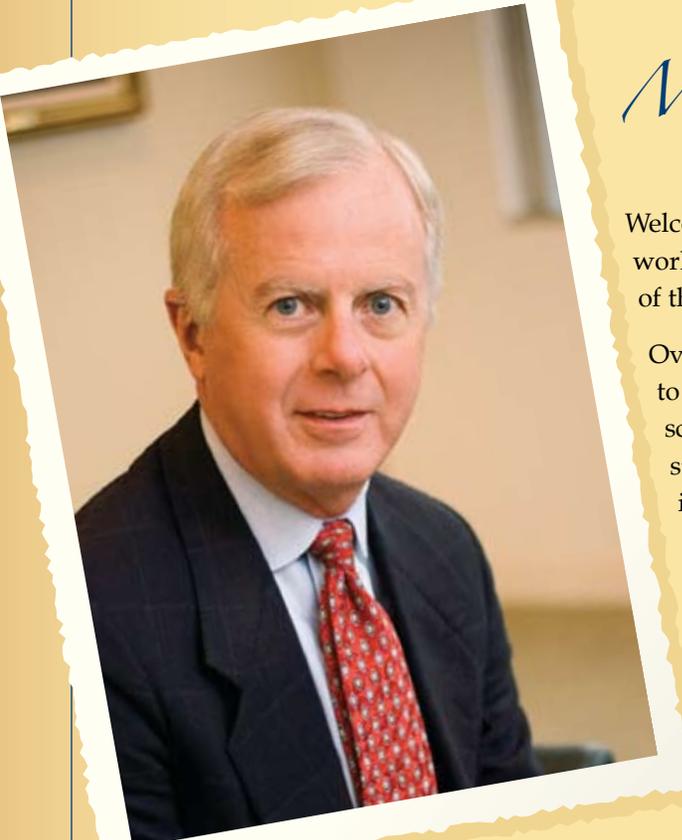
The Honorable Joe Manchin III, *Governor of West Virginia*

and

The Honorable Barack Obama, *President of the United States*

*West Virginia Governor  
Joe Manchin addresses the  
commissioners of ORSANCO  
at the October 2008 meeting.*





# Message From the Chairman

Welcome to ORSANCO's 2008 Annual Report, celebrating 60 years of working with its members to protect and promote the Ohio River as one of the nation's most significant natural resources.

Over the past year, ORSANCO continued its extraordinary commitment to developing and implementing programs that reflect cutting edge science and public policy. In many ways, though, the often untold story of ORSANCO is not so much the continuing improvements in the quality of the Ohio River (which have been dramatic), but rather the collaborations and partnerships that make the ORSANCO process work. Commissioners, staff, and stakeholders are engaged in developing programs that are informed by science and reflect the common interest of the eight member states and the federal government. The fact that the organization has just celebrated its 60th anniversary is testimony to the effectiveness of this process.

But the Commission is about much more than celebrating the past. The future presents significant challenges to ORSANCO and the nation. Principal among these challenges will be identifying and addressing such issues as emerging contaminants and achieving policies related to wet weather discharges.

Moreover, ORSANCO will continue to review and define its role in addressing national scale water quality objectives, such as reducing nutrient loading to the Gulf of Mexico. The Commission will also continue its efforts to bring the entire Ohio River Basin into the scope of its programs and to review its role in managing Ohio River water usage.

If timely and effective solutions to these challenges are to be developed and implemented, ORSANCO will need the continued support of its member states, the President, members of Congress, and all stakeholders.

I invite you to enjoy your review of this Annual Report and the celebration of ORSANCO's first 60 years. I also invite you to become involved with ORSANCO as work begins on the next 60 years of successes.



*ORSANCO Chairman David Flannery and Executive Director Alan Vicory listen as Representative Shelley Moore Capito of West Virginia discusses options for enhanced Congressional support of ORSANCO.*

# ORSANCO: Advocate of the Ohio

The River is forever. It was here before we came and will remain after we have gone. We only share its present moment. The River has suffered much. We have tamed and transformed it. We have slowed its once wild and boisterous progress to the sea. We have built our towns and factories upon its wide-set shores and fouled its ample waters with our waste.

Sixty years ago the Ohio River stood a sorry monument to the excesses of civilization. The River was little more than a sewer. In pursuit of affluence, we nearly lost a great natural resource. Things are much better now. The River is cleaner. There is new life in its water. Sport fish have made a comeback.

Sixty years ago the people of the Ohio River Valley came together to share the responsibility for cleaning up the Ohio and its tributaries. They formed the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) to coordinate the cleanup effort and protect the River from further abuse. From those beginnings ORSANCO has continued to evolve as protector of "la Belle Riviere," the beautiful Ohio River.

*"The promise of  
any land lies in  
the streams that  
water it."*

*- Theme of the 13th  
ORSANCO annual report, 1961*



# *Celebrating 60 Years: Milestones*

## ***Then***

1948: Less than one percent of the sewage discharged to the Ohio River receives any treatment.

## ***Then***

1948: Some 1,700 industries spew wastes directly into the streams of the Compact district, and the wastes from thousands more are conveyed through municipal sewers into the rivers.

## ***Then***

The Ohio River is used for recreation, such as fishing and boating, but recreational users encounter a waterway filled with oil slicks, garbage and untreated municipal and industrial waste.

## ***Then***

1948: Ohio River fish are predominantly pollution-tolerant fish species such as carp and suckers.

## ***Then***

Frequent unreported spills to the Ohio River disrupt drinking water utilities.

## ***Then***

1948: ORSANCO's Public Information activities focus on providing publications and radio and television announcements to inform the public of the need for wastewater treatment.

## ***Now***

In 1995, a milestone is achieved when all municipal wastewater receives primary and secondary treatment before being discharged to the Ohio River.

## ***Now***

ORSANCO's Pollution Control Standards apply to all facilities discharging to the Ohio River, providing a minimum level of water quality protection by which all the Compact states must abide.

## ***Now***

Water quality improvements provide a cleaner river for recreational purposes. More than 1,000 annual festivals and river-related events are held, attracting millions of visitors to the Ohio River each year.

## ***Now***

The Ohio River is rich with commercial and sport fish species, such as walleye and bass. These species are less tolerant of pollution, demonstrating the improvements in water quality along the Ohio River. In 2005, the National BassMaster Tournament was held in Pittsburgh, PA.

## ***Now***

In 1978, the Commission initiates the Organics Detection System (ODS) at seven locations to protect drinking water from unreported spills to the Ohio River. Today, 13 ODS sites provide advanced warning for spills and accidental discharges.

## ***Now***

Public information efforts actively involve the public in the Commission's programs. RiverWatchers volunteer monitoring program (since 1992) has engaged thousands of students in hands-on water quality tests. The Ohio River Sweep (since 1989) brings an average of 21,000 volunteers to the Ohio River and its tributaries for the annual cleanup. Life Below the Waterline Mobile Aquarium allows people to view fish and aquatic life from their local area. ORSANCO's website provides the public with up-to-date information on how water quality affects them.



Early "table top" display promoting the protection of the Ohio Valley's streams



Ed Cleary, ORSANCO's first Executive Director (far right), and other officials view construction of the first sewage treatment plant in Northern Kentucky, completed in 1954.



Signing of the Compact on June 30, 1948 at the Netherland Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati



Early water quality research

# ORSANCO - Who We Are; What We Do

The Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) was created in 1948 when the Governors and appointed Commissioners representing eight states signed a Compact to abate existing pollution and control future pollution in the waters of the Ohio River Basin. The participating states of ORSANCO are: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. For the past 60 years, the 27 Commissioners representing these states and the federal government have set policies and established programs that are administered by a staff headquartered in Cincinnati.

ORSANCO *carries out* programs including setting discharge regulations, water quality monitoring and assessment, source water protection, applied research, emerging water quality issues, and public information and education.

ORSANCO *collaborates* with many entities; for example, with drinking water utilities in operating its Organics Detection System; with state and federal agencies in emergency response; and with its member states in setting Pollution Control Standards for the Ohio River.

ORSANCO *coordinates* activities of other entities, such as states' permitting of wastewater discharges, and developing total maximum daily loads for targeted pollutants.

ORSANCO *communicates* the results of its programs, provides a forum for the exchange of information and technology among federal agencies and the water pollution control and natural resources agencies of its member states, facilitates communication among various stakeholders through its advisory committees, and educates the public through hands-on programs and displays.



# The State of the River: A Panoramic View

With the signing of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact in 1948, the member states pledged to maintain the waters of the Ohio River Basin so they are “available for safe and sanitary use as public and industrial water supplies after reasonable treatment, suitable for recreational usage, capable of maintaining fish and other aquatic life... and adaptable to such other uses as may be legitimate.”

Over the past sixty years, the Ohio River has reaped the benefits of the efforts of ORSANCO and the state and federal agencies to protect it. The early years of ORSANCO saw major water quality improvements brought about by pollution abatement actions of industries and municipalities bordering the river. Today, improvements in the water quality and aquatic communities of the Ohio River continue. However, the Commission’s monitoring and assessment programs also track pollutants and contaminants that are a source of concern.

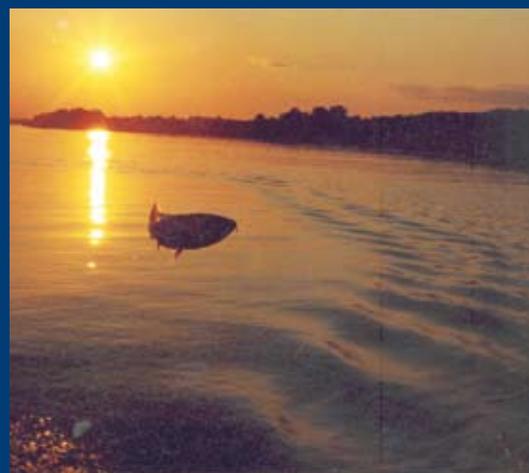
## The Health of the Aquatic Community

ORSANCO’s biological monitoring programs have recorded positive trends in the aquatic community. As conditions improve, pollution-sensitive species native to the river have returned. The decrease in pollution-tolerant species and the increase in the diversity of fish species indicate that pollution control measures have improved water quality. ORSANCO has documented 134 species of fish in the Ohio River, including a number of rare species and seven new species identified in the past five years (see sidebar).

### Notable Fish Finds in Recent Years:

Alewife  
American Eel  
American Brook Lamprey\*  
Bluebreast Darter  
Chestnut Lamprey  
Gravel Chub\*  
Mountain Madtom  
Northern Madtom\*  
Northern Pike  
River Chub\*  
Tippecanoe Darter\*  
Variegate Darter\*  
Western Mosquitofish\*

\*Indicates new species discovered through trawling and electrofishing techniques.



## *The Early Days of Fish Tissue Sampling*

*“Specimens of the different food fishes from different parts of the river have been prepared for the table and eaten by different people at several localities in an attempt to determine the acceptability of the fish as food....Three kinds of fishes...have been prepared and eaten by various staff personnel and their acquaintances. Channel catfish from 11 locations have been sampled on 19 occasions and in only three instances has there been no complaint of an oily taste....”*

*Excerpt from ORSANCO-University of Louisville Aquatic Life Resources Project 1958*

## Fish Consumption

Throughout history, people have fished in the Ohio River both for sport and for sustenance. However, certain chemicals that persist in the environment and become more concentrated as they move up the food chain have given rise to health concerns in recent decades.

ORSANCO analyzes fish tissue and Ohio River water for such chemicals as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), DDT, dioxins, chlordane, and mercury. Using ORSANCO's data, each state along the Ohio River issues advisories on which species of fish are safe to eat and how often they can be consumed. Current fish consumption advisories are based on relatively high levels of PCBs and/or mercury in certain species. All river water samples analyzed for PCBs and dioxins exceeded the Commission's criteria, causing the entire river to be considered "impaired" for fish consumption.

While fish contamination remains a concern, there have been notable improvements over time and in different locations. PCBs, DDT and chlordane levels in fish tissue have all decreased due to the fact that these substances have been banned. Because of the industrial nature of the upper river, PCB concentrations show a decrease from upriver to down. However, mercury levels in fish tissue have remained relatively steady over time.

## Using the River for Contact Recreation

People also enjoy a variety of contact recreation on the Ohio River. Thanks to advances in the level of wastewater treatment, the risk of illness has decreased. However, bacteria contributions from combined sewer systems, animal waste, septic systems, urban runoff, and other sources still pose a risk for those who come in contact with the water at certain times and in certain locations. ORSANCO assesses whether the river is suitable for contact recreation based on bacteria data collected from the six largest urban areas with combined sewer systems, as well as longitudinal surveys conducted since 2003. Based on these data, approximately half the river is classified as suitable for contact recreation; the other half is classified as having fair or poor quality for contact recreation.

## The River as a Source of Drinking Water

The Ohio River is the drinking water source for more than five million people. Commission programs that help preserve, protect, and improve water quality are vital to safeguarding public health. ORSANCO programs that support source water protection goals include water quality monitoring and assessment programs; Pollution Control Standards development and administration programs; and Emergency Response programs, including the Organics Detection System (ODS). These program areas collectively ensure that the Ohio River remains a safe source for potable water production.

## Source Water Protection

Source water protection programs connect watersheds, water users, and water consumers by identifying potential sources of contaminants and activities that could lead to or contribute to water quality issues. Once such risks have been identified, special precautions can be taken and communications established so essential information can be provided to ORSANCO and concerned utilities. ORSANCO's communications network provides early notification to drinking water utilities which, in turn, enables them to develop countermeasures to continue producing safe, high quality drinking water.

Based on data from 2005-2007, portions of the river bordering Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois had phenol levels above the Commission's criterion. However, this did not affect the quality of the finished drinking water in those areas.

## Spill Response

ORSANCO receives incident reports received from the National Response Center for releases that occur to the Ohio River and its tributaries in all counties bordering the Ohio River. Once these reports are received, the reported spills and incidents are evaluated for their potential to impact drinking water utilities. More than 700 spill reports were received and evaluated in 2008. Over 300 of these reports required some level of notification to drinking water utilities. While it may appear that the incidence of spills has increased, much of this is due to the increase in reporting requirements.

## Organics Detection System

The Organics Detection System (ODS) is a series of 13 gas chromatographs located at drinking water utilities and industrial intakes along the Ohio River and major tributaries. Owned by the Commission and operated by the host utility and its personnel, the system functions to detect volatile chemicals in river water. River water samples are collected and analyzed daily to assure the absence of, or to detect the presence of, volatile organic chemicals. ORSANCO oversees the system and facilitates communication and follow-up activities in the event of detections.

## ORSANCO's Monitoring Programs

ORSANCO operates a number of monitoring programs to assess different aspects of Ohio River water quality. These include:

### *Bimonthly and Clean Metals Sampling:*

Data from these programs are used to assess the suitability of the river for such uses as public water supply and aquatic life habitat. Water column grab samples are collected from 17 Ohio River stations once every other month and analyzed for certain physical and chemical parameters.

### *Fish Population Monitoring:*

ORSANCO monitors the fish population annually from July through October, conducting between 100 and 200 surveys of the fish community. The monitoring strategy includes both fixed-station and probability-based sampling.

### *Contact Recreation Bacteria Monitoring:*

ORSANCO collects bacteria samples from May through October in six large urban communities with combined sewer systems (Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Huntington, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Evansville) to evaluate the river's suitability for contact recreation.

### *Longitudinal Bacteria Sampling:*

Through intensive longitudinal surveys, in which samples are collected every five miles multiple times over consecutive weeks, ORSANCO has been able to monitor the entire river for bacteria and assess suitability for contact recreation.

### *Fish Tissue Sampling:*

ORSANCO collects fish tissue samples between July and October and analyzes them for certain contaminants to assess whether fish are safe to eat. Fish tissue is analyzed for PCBs, chlordane, mercury, cadmium, lead and certain pesticides. The states use these data to develop fish consumption advisories.

### *High Volume PCB and Dioxin Sampling:*

High volume sampling enables the detection of chemicals such as dioxin and PCBs at extremely low concentrations that are undetectable by conventional means. The results can lead to the identification of sources of these pollutants.

# *Finding the Answers: Research and Emerging Issues*

ORSANCO strives to remain in the forefront of emerging water quality issues, and in recent years has become increasingly involved in research. Continued research is necessary to proactively deal with water quality issues. As technology improves, researchers are able to detect substances that were unmeasurable even a few years ago. Working cooperatively with other agencies and institutions, the Commission is enhancing its knowledge base of the sources and causes of pollution in the Ohio River.

## Research on Pathogens

### *Microbial Source Tracking*

Controlling fecal bacteria in the Ohio River is largely dependent on understanding the sources of those bacteria. Both human and animal waste enter the river from many different sources. The Commission is working cooperatively with the United States Geological Survey and The Ohio State University to develop microbial source tracking techniques that can be used in large watersheds like the Ohio River Basin to identify human sources of bacteria. Microbial source tracking (MST) is a method used to determine the sources of fecal bacteria and establish whether they are being introduced into water bodies through human, wildlife, agricultural, or pet wastes. A prime objective of this study is to determine if human bacteria are detectable at higher levels downstream of known human sewage inputs.

### *Bacterial Indicator Evaluation*

Like most large rivers, the Ohio River contains many pathogens that can, under certain circumstances, cause illness in people who use it for contact recreation. Because it is impractical to test for every pathogen, certain "indicator" organisms are tested to assess the water quality for contact recreation. ORSANCO routinely monitors the river for fecal coliform and *E. coli* bacteria. However, we now know that these may not be the best indicators for potential human

illness. The Commission is working with the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Cincinnati research laboratory to evaluate various pathogen indicators for new water quality criteria that are being considered at the national level.

## Recreational Use Survey

In 2008, the Commission undertook a recreational use survey of the Ohio River. The purpose of this survey was to identify what types of recreation people enjoy on the river, where they engage in river recreation, and what times of year they use the river. The project included a telephone survey and personal interviews at recreation areas. This information will help determine whether the current bacteria standards in ORSANCO's Pollution Control Standards adequately protect people who use the river for contact recreation.

## Biological Indicators

Organisms that are sensitive to pollutants and other changes in the environment can serve as biological indicators. Currently, fish are the only biological indicator used to determine when impacts to the biological community of the Ohio River are occurring. ORSANCO biologists are finalizing the development of a biological index that uses macroinvertebrates as an additional means of detecting impairment. Macroinvertebrates, such as stonefly, mayfly, and caddisfly larvae, are particularly useful as indicators because they are relatively immobile, easy to collect, and very sensitive to changes in water quality. ORSANCO plans to use this new biological index, along with fish, as a dual means of assessing water quality by 2011.

## Emerging Contaminants

### *Outreach*

In 2008, ORSANCO launched a campaign intended to provide much-needed advice on the proper disposal of unwanted medicines. This effort came in the wake of news reports on the presence of pharmaceutical residues



in the nation's drinking water. ORSANCO's outreach effort centered on developing an educational brochure, funded by Lilly and the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA), and distributed by numerous drinking water utilities along the Ohio River.

### Monitoring

In 2008, ORSANCO continued its program to monitor emerging contaminants. Samples were analyzed for the presence of nonylphenol (NP), an organic chemical often found in wastewater effluent as a breakdown product of surfactants and detergents. In 2008, the Commission also began monitoring for perfluorochemicals (PFCs) in fish tissue. PFCs are found in non-stick cookware, stain-resistant carpet and fabrics, and as components of fire-proof materials and other industrial applications. In addition to NP and PFCs, ORSANCO plans to expand its emerging contaminants monitoring in 2009 by further developing its list of chemicals-of-interest and attempting to monitor their occurrence and distribution. This will provide an important information base relative to the need to develop new criteria for the Ohio River.

### Climate Change

ORSANCO's core monitoring programs not only provide data to determine where impairment occurs, but track trends as well. These programs are also laying the foundation for a better understanding of the occurrence and impacts of climate change. For instance, biologists are developing a more comprehensive understanding of species abundance and distribution. It is suspected that as certain regions of the Ohio River Basin become warmer, colder, wetter, or drier, these climatic changes may result in a shift in the 'home ranges' of many species. These shifts must be tracked and documented if biologists are to continue to be able to discriminate between the impacts to the fish community caused by pollution, and those changes that may be caused by climate change.

### Nutrients

Nutrients were not considered a problem in the Ohio River until the late 1980s, when water utilities began to experience algae-related taste and odor problems. In the early 1990s, scientists identified a hypoxic zone of low oxygen that forms each year in the Gulf of Mexico. This is the second largest human-caused zone of hypoxia in the world's coastal waters, threatening marine life and commercial fisheries. This hypoxic zone is caused by nutrient loadings from the Mississippi River system, including the Ohio River, which contributes a significant portion of the nutrient load to the Mississippi.

Since 1994, ORSANCO has represented the Ohio River Basin states in the discussion of Gulf hypoxia, its causes and solutions. Since 2003, ORSANCO has coordinated the Ohio River Sub Basin Committee to address hypoxia. The federal/state Gulf Hypoxia Task Force issued its Action Plan to reduce Gulf hypoxia in 2001. The plan was updated and revised in 2008. The revised Action Plan calls for reducing both nitrogen and phosphorus, and identifies the federal and state agencies responsible for carrying out the recommended actions.

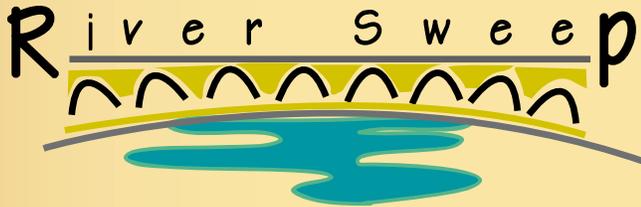
Also in 2008, ORSANCO and U.S. EPA co-sponsored a workshop in Cincinnati on municipal wastewater treatment modifications to reduce nutrient loadings and energy use. This workshop brought timely and useful information to wastewater treatment personnel; it will be repeated at another Ohio Basin location in 2009.

Microcystis blooms occurred at several Ohio River locations in 2008, presenting challenges to drinking water utilities because they can cause taste and odor problems. ORSANCO provided on-river monitoring to determine the extent of the blooms and provide needed information to water utilities. Nutrient levels in 2008 were essentially the same as in 2007, when no algae blooms occurred, and the reasons for this uncharacteristic bloom have yet to be determined. These incidents underline the challenges faced in ORSANCO's efforts to develop numerical nutrient criteria for the Ohio River. ORSANCO is working with U.S. EPA to develop nutrient criteria for the Ohio River that can be used by its member states.



# Public Outreach Programs

ORSANCO has long recognized the importance of informing and educating the public about Ohio River water quality issues, and has focused much attention on involving citizens in river-related activities. Throughout the years, ORSANCO'S ongoing public information activities have drawn thousands of people to the Ohio River and its tributaries.



Each year since 1989, this award-winning cleanup for the Ohio River and its tributaries brings thousands of volunteers to the riverbanks to collect tons of trash and debris. In conjunction with River Sweep, an annual poster and t-shirt contest is held for students in grades K-12 who live in counties along the Ohio River.



2008 RiverSweep Poster



2008 RiverSweep T-shirt

## Corporate Sponsors List

AEP River Transportation	Gallatin Steel
AK Steel	The Home Depot
American Commercial Lines	Illinois SCALE grant
American Electric Power	Indiana American Water
ARCH Chemicals	Kentucky American Water
ArcelorMittal	Kentucky River Authority
Ashland, Inc	Koppers
BASF	Louisville Water Company
Babst, Calland, Clements and Zomir, PC	Louisville & Jefferson County MSD
Bayer Corporation	Massac County Soil & Water
Bristol-Myers Squibb, Co.	Neville Chemical Company
Cargill	Nova Chemicals, Inc
Dayton Power & Light	Rivertown Breakdown
Dominion Foundation	Rumpke
Dow Corning	Sanitation District #1 of Northern Kentucky
Duke Energy	Toyota
DuPont Washington Works	West Virginia American Water
Duquesne Light Company	
EA2 Systems	
E.On U.S., LLC	
Environmental Quality Management	





ORSANCO's efforts to involve citizens in monitoring the Ohio River began in 1992. Since then, thousands of volunteers (mostly students) have collected samples and conducted tests to evaluate the health of local waterways. The test results are posted online. Currently, there are 24 RiverWatchers groups involved in the program in six states.



### Life Below the Waterline

This 2,200-gallon mobile aquarium displays Ohio River fish at venues throughout the Ohio River Valley. ORSANCO staff accompanies the tank, answering questions and giving presentations on the diversity of the river ecosystem.

"Life Below the Waterline" is available to communities and organizations. During 2008, the aquarium made appearances in Cincinnati, OH, Louisville, KY, Charleston, WV, Grundy, VA, Paducah, KY and Pittsburgh, PA.



## Special Recognition

The 2008 Ohio River Sweep was presented with the Scenic Ohio State Award during a ceremony in July at the Ohio Governor's Mansion in Columbus.

*Pictured right are Gary Meisner, Chairman of Scenic Ohio; Jeanne Ison, River Sweep Project Director; First Lady of Ohio Francis Strickland; and Stuart Bruny, former ORSANCO Chairman.*



### Registry of Distinguished Water and Wastewater Operators

The Registry of Distinguished Water and Wastewater Operators was created by the Commission in 1986 to recognize individuals who have demonstrated exceptional expertise in operating their facilities. In 2008, the Commission added two names to the Registry: William Templeton of the West Virginia American Water/Montgomery District Water Treatment Plant, and Kent Horrell of Louisville Water Company.

## Advisory Committees

Since its inception, ORSANCO has relied on input from advisory committees representing specific river-related interests. Currently, there are four active committees.

### Water Users Advisory Committee

The oldest of the Commission's advisory committees is the Water Users Advisory Committee, whose members are managers of drinking water utilities along the Ohio River and its tributaries. This group meets several times a year to evaluate Commission programs and provide input to improve or enhance the use of the river as a source of drinking water.

### POTW Advisory Committee

ORSANCO's Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) Advisory Committee comprises representatives of municipal wastewater treatment utilities along the Ohio River. The committee seeks to improve the operation of municipal facilities through technology transfer and recognition of exemplary operators. Members also provide input to the

Commission on issues relating to the treatment of municipal wastes. This committee has been at the forefront of urban wet weather issues in recent years.

### Power Industry Advisory Committee

For many years, ORSANCO has worked with industry advisory committees to identify new approaches to the disposal of wastes. The Power Industry Advisory Committee has been the most active industry committee in recent years. Currently, the committee is involved with a review of Ohio River temperature criteria. The committee is also active in studies of Ohio River aquatic life.

### Public Interest Advisory Committee

The Public Interest Advisory Committee (PIACO) is composed of one regular member from each of the signatory states and four at-large members who represent various river interests such as marinas, fishing, and floating restaurants. This committee provides an important citizens' perspective on ORSANCO's programs.

# Members of the Commission

## Officers

**Chairman:** David M. Flannery

**Vice Chairman:** Jeffery A. Eger

**Secretary/Treasurer:** Paul E. Tomes

**Executive Director & Chief Engineer:**  
Alan H. Vicory, Jr., P.E., BCEE

## Illinois

Constance H. Humphrey

Phillip C. Morgan

Douglas P. Scott, Director  
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

## Indiana

Thomas Easterly, Commissioner  
Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Joseph H. Harrison, Sr., Bowers Harrison, LLP

Vasiliki Keramida, Ph.D., President & CEO  
Keramida Environmental, Inc.

## Kentucky

Jeffery A. Eger, General Manager  
Sanitation District No. 1 of Northern Kentucky

Daniel Mongiardo, Lieutenant Governor

Dr. Leonard K. Peters, Secretary  
Kentucky Energy & Environment Cabinet

## New York

Douglas E. Conroe, Director of Operations  
Chautauqua Institution

Peter Grannis, Commissioner  
New York State Department of  
Environmental Conservation

Thomas Lee Servatius

## Ohio

Thomas J. Conway, President  
Conway Company, LLC

Chris Korleski, Director  
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Paul E. Tomes

## Pennsylvania

Charles Duritsa

John Hanger, Acting Secretary  
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

Greg Phillips, District Manager/CEO  
Westmoreland Conservation District

## Virginia

David K. Paylor, Director  
Virginia Department Of Environmental Quality

Robert H. Wayland III, Virginia State Water Control Board

## West Virginia

David M. Flannery  
Jackson Kelly, PLLC

Randy C. Huffman, Cabinet Secretary  
WV Department of Environmental Protection

Ronald R. Potesta, President  
Potesta & Associates

## Federal

Stuart F. Bruny

Kenneth S. Komoroski  
Kirkpatrick & Lockhart Preston Gates Ellis LLP

Donald S. Welsh, Regional Administrator  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III

\*as of December 31, 2008

*Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana  
and ORSANCO Commissioner  
Joseph Harrison met in  
Washington, D.C. in March 2008  
to discuss Ohio Valley water  
quality issues and ORSANCO's  
funding needs.*



# Financial Report

## Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission

Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2008

### Program expenses:

Salaries, benefits and taxes	\$ 1,775,630
Travel	331,748
Supplies	236,437
Contractual services	662,681
Lab fees and delivery	176,833
Office and utilities	64,087
Repairs and maintenance	65,551
Telephone	34,309
Printing and reproduction	10,086
Depreciation	150,484
Interest	50,706
Loss on disposal of capital assets	<u>38,115</u>
Total program expenses	<u>3,596,667</u>

### Program revenues:

Operating grants and contributions restricted to specific programs:	
Federal, state, and local grants	2,389,649
Contributions	<u>54,000</u>
Total program revenues	<u>2,443,649</u>
Net program expenses	<u>1,153,018</u>

### General revenues:

Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs:	
State assistance	1,310,800
Other	<u>71,700</u>
Total general revenues	<u>1,382,500</u>
Change in net assets	229,482
Net assets, beginning of year	<u>1,736,224</u>
Net assets, end of year	<u>\$ 1,965,706</u>

A detailed statement can be found in the June 30, 2008 audited financial statements.

# ORSANCO Staff

Alan H. Vicory, Jr., P.E., BCEE, Executive Director & Chief Engineer  
Peter Tennant, P.E., BCEE, Deputy Executive Director  
Tracey Edmonds, Administrative Assistant

## Administrative Programs & Human Resources

David Bailey, Director of Administration and Human Resources  
Donna Beatsch, Data Processing Specialist  
Joe Gilligan, Comptroller  
Jenna Hill, Administrative Assistant  
John Klear, Data Systems Administrator  
Paul Spires, Sr., Head of Maintenance

## Source Water Protection & Emergency Response

Jerry Schulte, Manager of Source Water Protection & Emergency Response  
Travis Luncan, Environmental Chemist  
Lila Xepoleas Ziolkowski, Analytical and Environmental Chemist

## Biological & Research Programs

Erich Emery, Manager of Research, Ohio River Users & Biological Programs  
Ryan Argo, Aquatic Biologist  
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