

THE ROUGE RIVER PROJECT
A WORLD CLASS EFFORT



BRINGING OUR RIVER BACK TO LIFE

Rouge River National Wet Weather Demonstration Project

Wayne County, Michigan

TASK PRODUCT MEMORANDUM
Oracle Database Graphical Layout
Data Management Work Plan #2, Task #2

RPO-DAT-TPM15.00

May 1994

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MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Rouge River National Wet Weather Demonstration Project is to restore the water quality in the Rouge River as necessary to:

- provide a safe and healthy environment for ourselves and future generations,
- protect downriver water resources such as the Detroit River and Lake Erie, and
- re-establish a healthy and diverse ecosystem within the Rouge River watershed.

This will be accomplished through the development, implementation, and financial integration of a technical, social, and institutional framework leading to cost efficient, and innovative, watershed based solutions to control the wet weather problems in the Rouge River watershed.

PREFACE

The Rouge River has historically suffered and continues to suffer from the combined stress of pollutant loadings from various sources. The vast majority of continuous point sources have been eliminated through the issuance and enforcement of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for municipal and industrial dischargers. Yet, as established in the Rouge River Remedial Action Plan (RAP), the river remains polluted primarily because of sources associated with wet weather flow.

The Rouge River National Wet Weather Demonstration Project (Rouge Project) is intended to evaluate each of the various sources of wet weather pollution; implement alternative remedial measures; investigate wet weather waste load allocations; establish associated pollutant load reductions; examine the financial and institutional impediments to wet weather pollution control; and recommend a plan and procedure for watershedwide pollution control which is "implementable" in the Rouge and can be readily transferred to similar urban watersheds throughout the country.

The effort is not being conducted in isolation. The Rouge RAP provides a baseline from which Rouge Project efforts have begun. In fact, the Rouge Project can be viewed as the key component of the initial implementation of the RAP. In addition, ongoing regulatory efforts aimed at controlling Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) discharge have also been integrated into the Rouge Project and all construction facilities will be in accordance to NPDES permits.

It is widely recognized, and reinforced by RAP recommendations, that CSO control by itself will not be sufficient to restore water quality to acceptable levels in the Rouge River and other similar urban rivers. The project has established a watershedwide concept as its focus. Within the Rouge River watershed, a range of pollution sources have been identified. They include: traditional urban runoff, illicit connections to drainage facilities, abandoned dumps within the river flood plain, wet fall and dry fall air deposition, and contaminated sediments within the river channel and impounded lakes.

The Rouge Project has incorporated efforts to develop analysis tools, organize existing and future data, conduct field surveys, collect and analyze water quality samples, develop and implement water quality models, design and test structural and nonstructural best management practices (BMPs), and establish loadings from nontraditional wet weather sources. Additionally, it includes components that will involve watershed residents in pollution control planning, and will study the institutional structure and financial capabilities of those entities responsible for long term implementation of the recommended watershed plan.

To efficiently manage an effort with diverse objectives, the project has been divided into ten program elements. Each of these has a specifically defined technical or operational purpose. Within each of these elements, work plans are developed to define specific activities to be performed as part of the project. These work plans define the Tasks and level of effort.

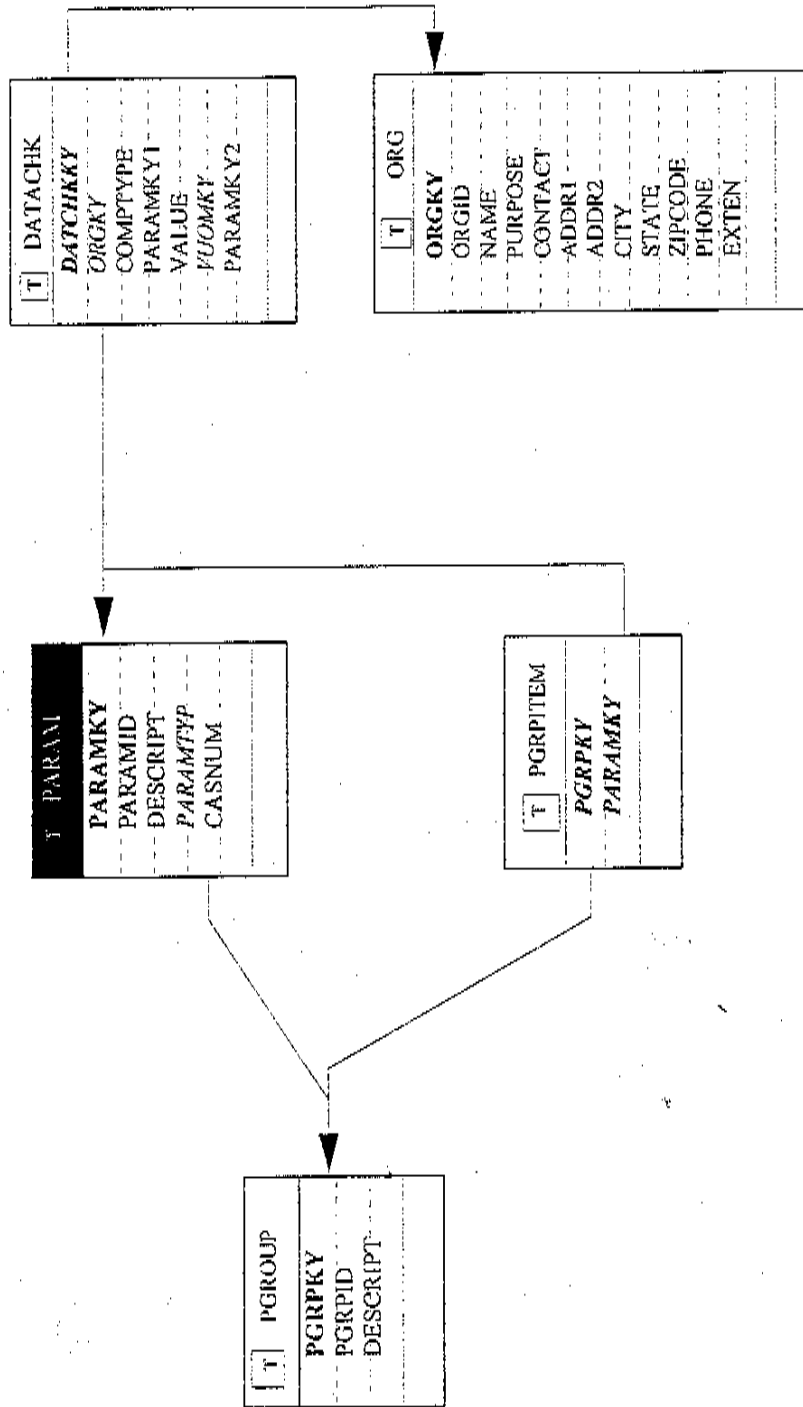
The program elements that have been established are as follows:

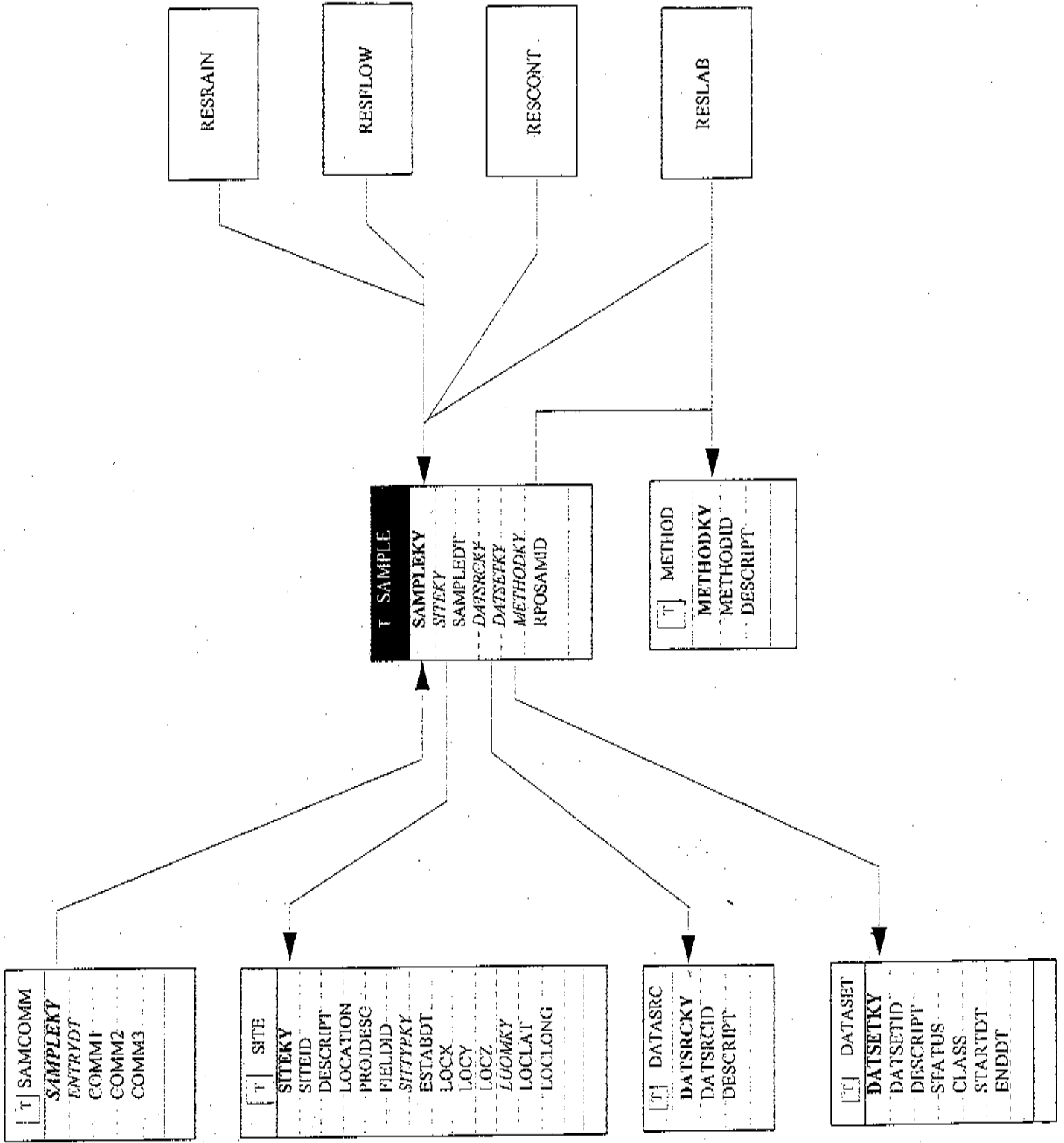
- Geographic Information System (GIS) and Mapping
- Data Collection and Management
- Sampling and Analytical Program
- Modeling and Decision Support System (DSS)
- Nonpoint Source Best Management Practices (BMPs)
- Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Design, Build and Test Facilities
- Value Engineering
- Public Information and Involvement
- Financial and Institutional
- Project Management, Coordination and Reporting

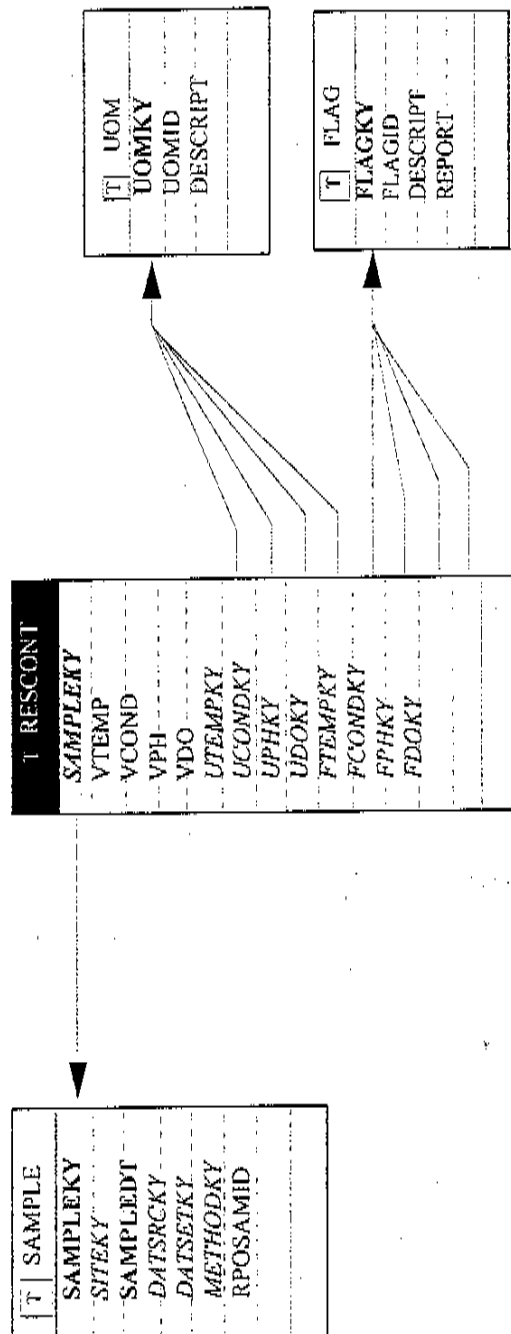
This document has been generated under the Data Collection and Management Program Element. Its purpose is to show the relationships and dependencies of the ORACLE tables within the ORACLE Database.

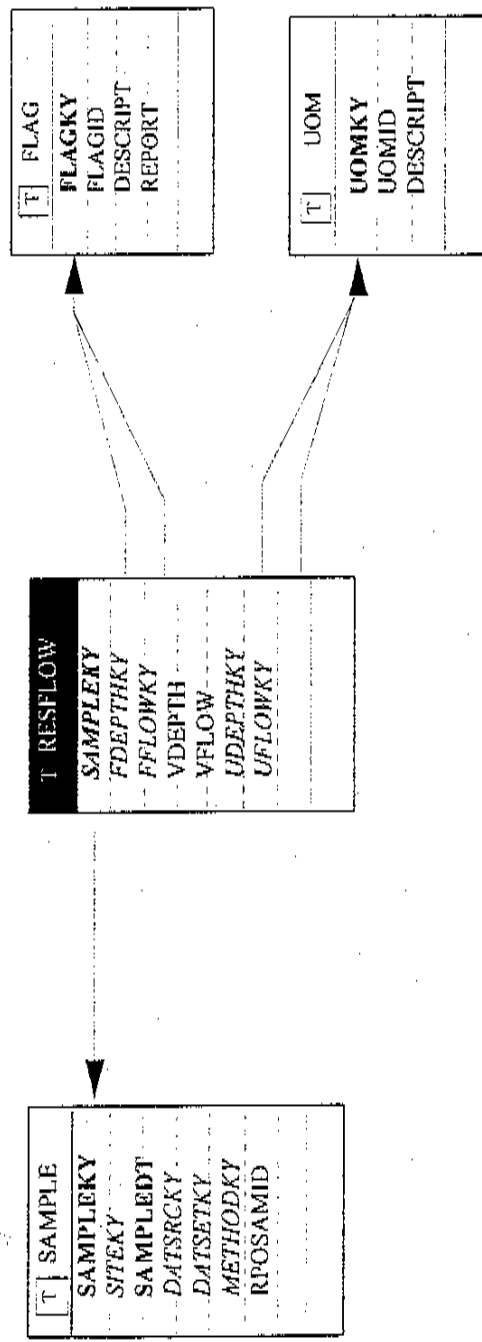
INTRODUCTION

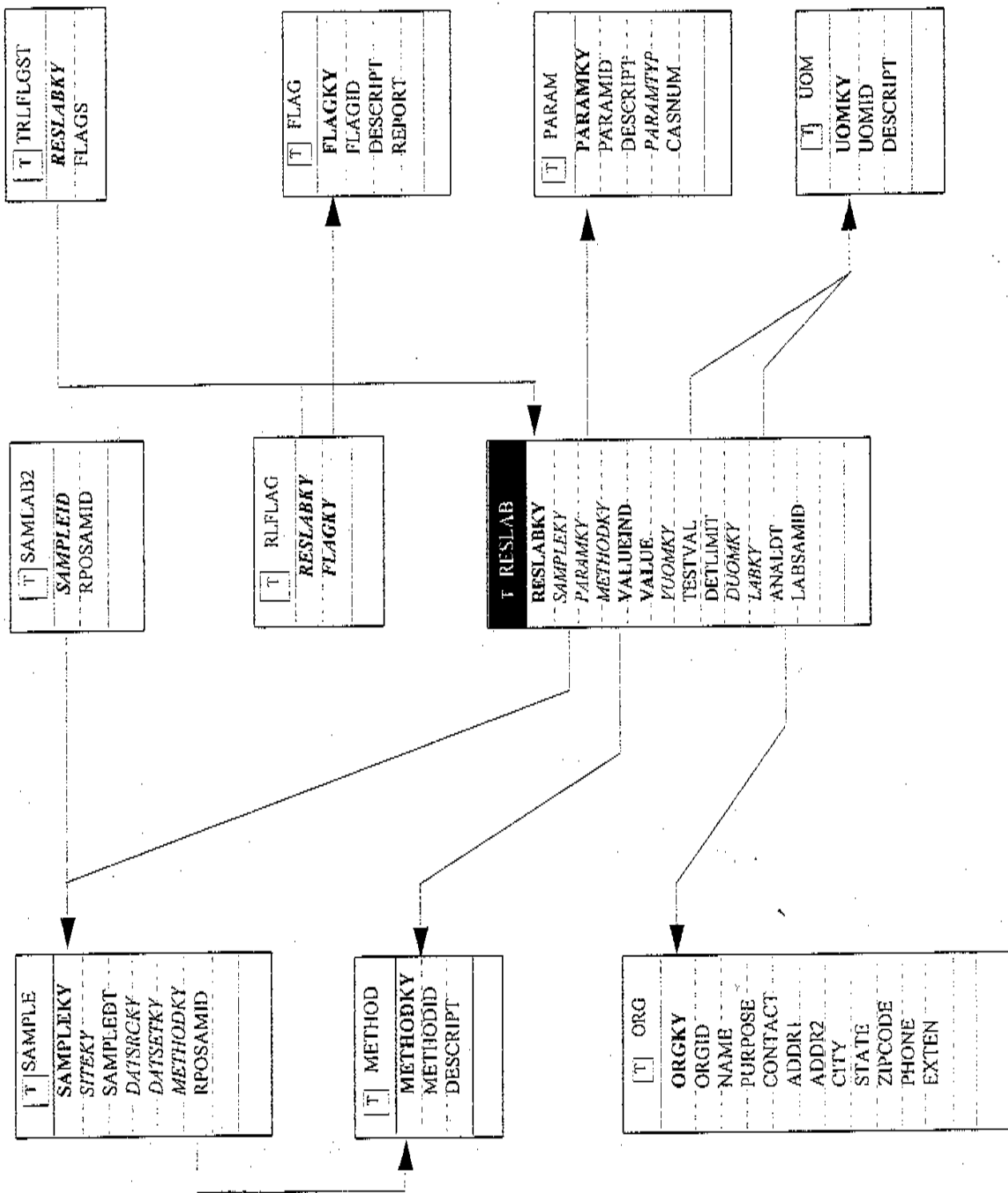
The ORACLE Database Graphical Layout Document is intended to show the relationships and dependencies of the ORACLE tables within the ORACLE Database. The item above the line in the boxed in area is the table name. The items below the line are the column names. The lines between the boxes connect the primary keys and/or foreign keys.

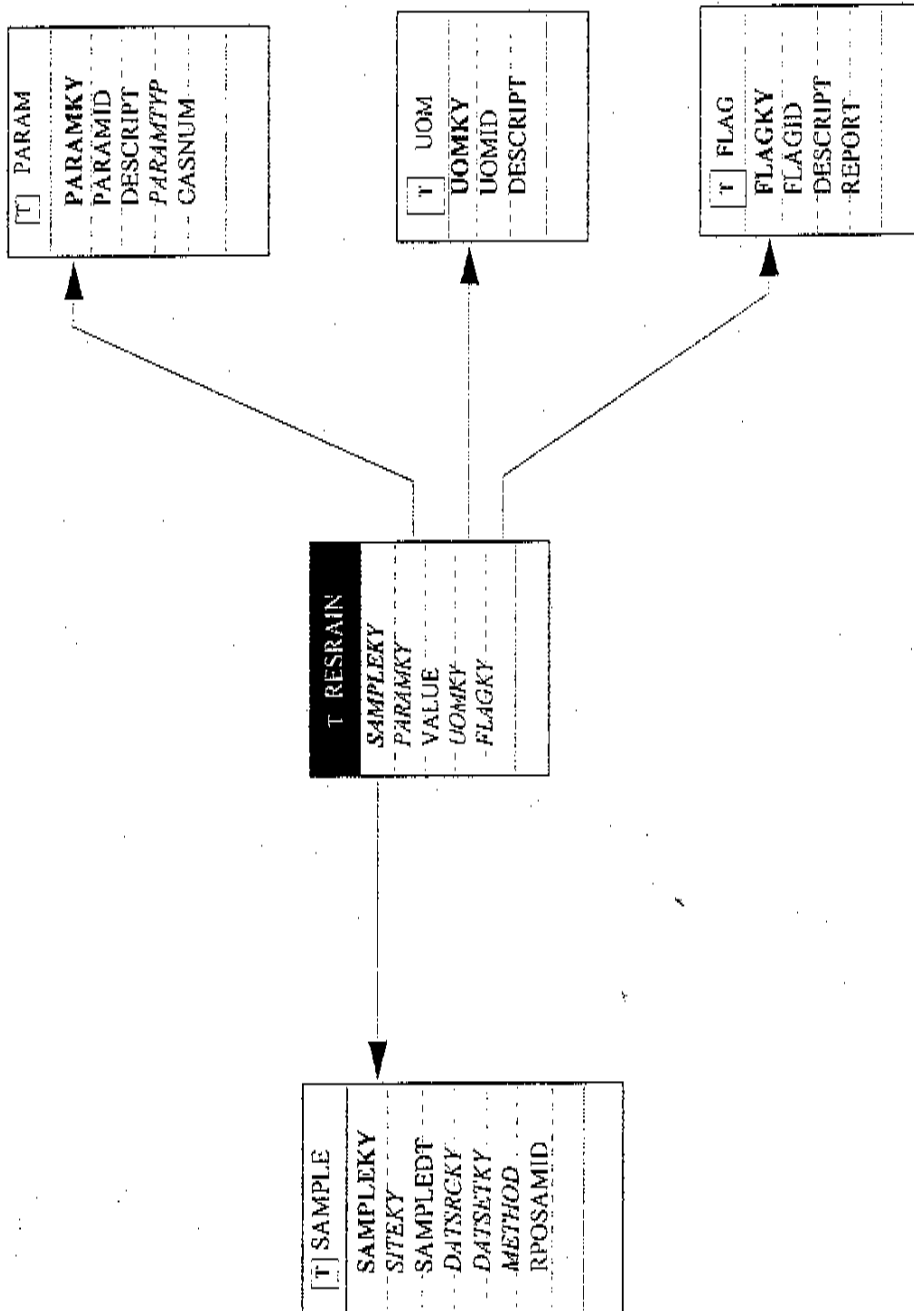












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