Wisconsin River Basin TMDL

March 5, 6, and 14, 2018

Informational Meetings

WISCONSIN DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Total **M**aximum **D**aily **L**oad

Presenters

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

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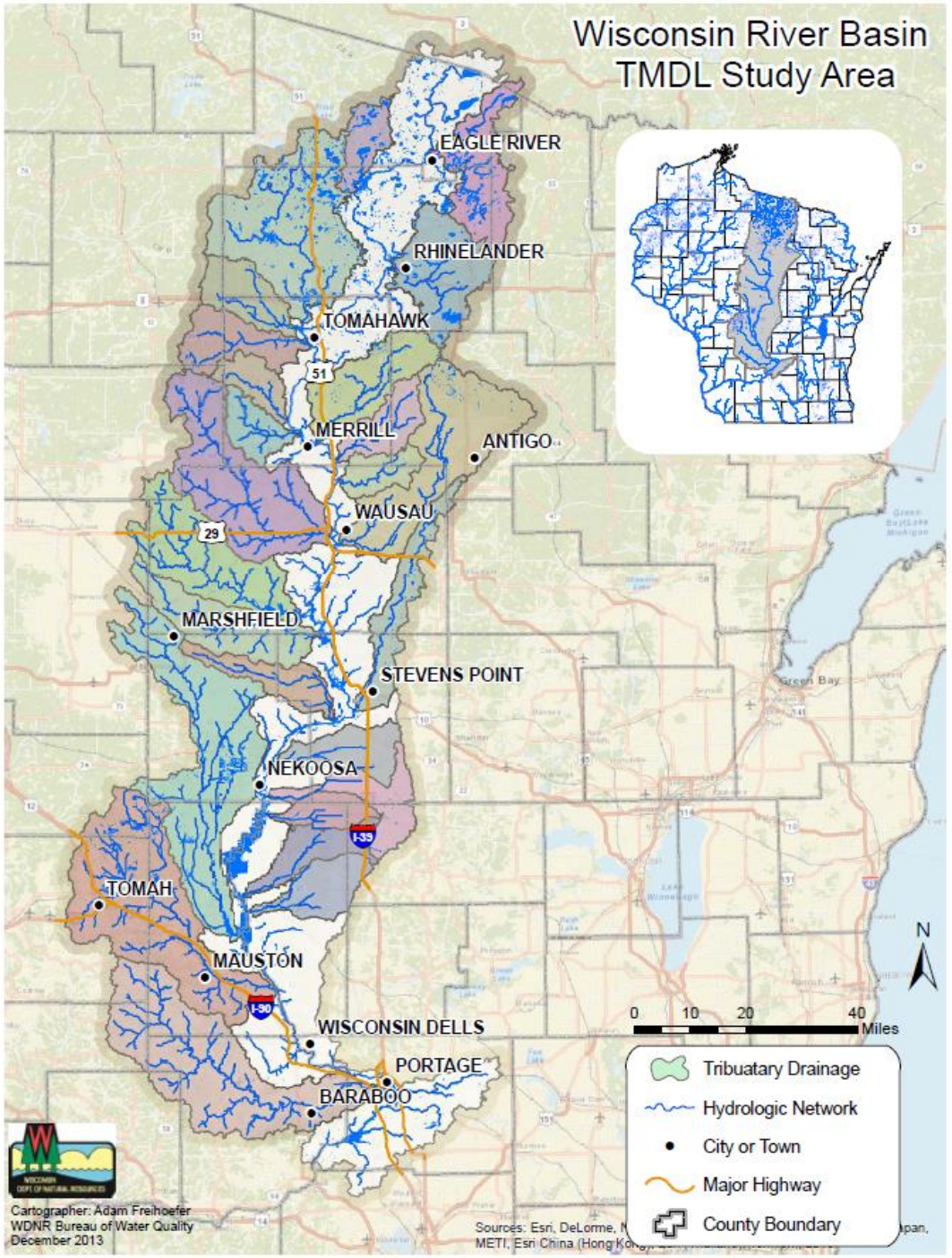
Kevin Kirsch
Matt Diebel

Pat Oldenburg

Wisconsin River Basin TMDL
Implementation Coordinator



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Presentation Outline

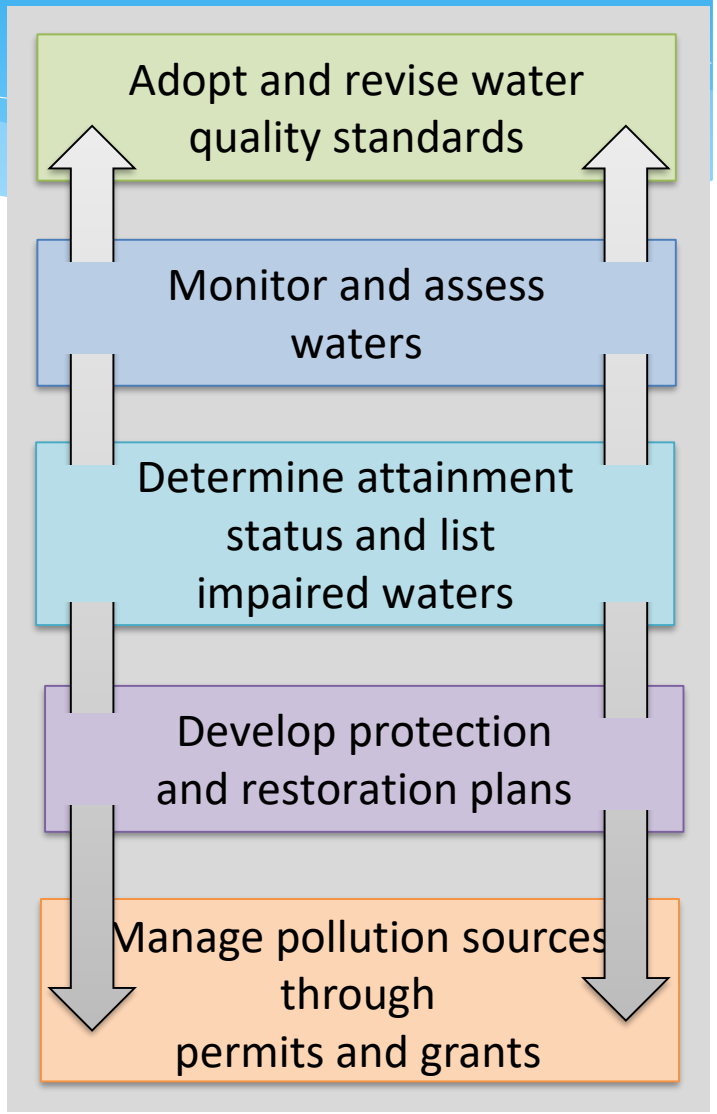
1. Overview of Impaired Waters Program
2. Overview of TMDL Development and Allocations
3. Discuss Point Source Implementation
4. Discuss Nonpoint Source Implementation
5. Outline Funding Assistance and Grant Programs
6. Outline Next Steps

Background Information

* DNR website: dnr.wi.gov
  * Search Wisconsin River TMDL
* Copy of February 21st webinar (slides and recording)
* Report and supporting material

Clean Water Act - Impaired Water Program

* Federal Regulatory Underpinnings:
  * Clean Water Act of 1972 (amended in 1977)
  * Established Impaired Waters 33 USC 1313(d) and TMDL program 40 CFR 130.7



Water Quality Standards

* Designated Uses:
  * **Fish & Aquatic Life**
  * Public Health
  * **Recreation**

* Water Quality Criteria:
  * Numeric: dissolved oxygen, pH, bacteria, toxic substances, phosphorus, etc.
  * Narrative: “no objectionable deposits,” “substances in concentrations or combinations shall not be harmful to humans, fish, plants, or other aquatic life.”

* Per Wis. Stat. s. 281.15 water quality standards must be adopted by rule.

Statewide Phosphorus Criteria

Rivers

100 µg/L

Streams [1]

75 µg/L

Reservoirs

- Not Stratified = 40 µg/L
- Stratified = 30 µg/L

Inland Lakes[2]

Ranges from 15-30 µg/L

Great Lakes

- Lake Michigan = 7 µg/L
- Lake Superior = 5 µg/L

[1]All unidirectional flowing waters not in NR 102.06(3)(a). Excludes Ephemeral Streams.

[2]Excludes wetlands and lakes less than 5 acres

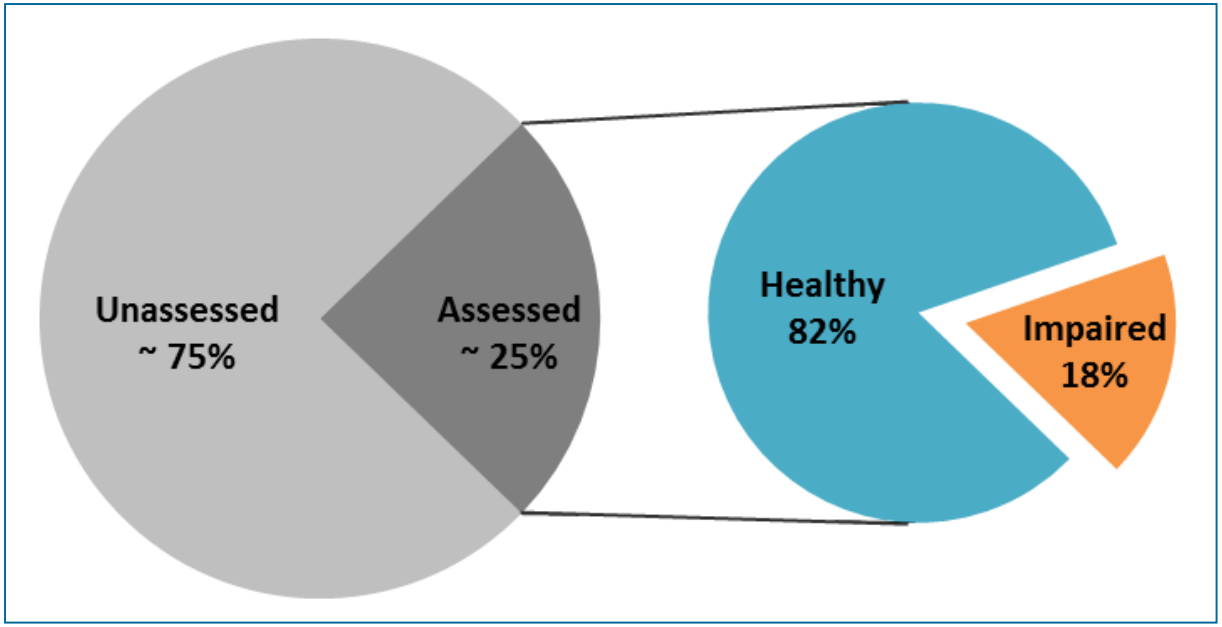
Assessing and Listing of Impaired Waters

* Required under 33 USC 1313(d)
* Impaired Waters List updated every 2 years based on monitoring data.
* Public comment period and submitted to U.S. EPA for approval. EPA can be petitioned to add waters if we do not.
* More information available on WDNR Website:

http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/impairedwaters/

Assessed Waters - Healthy Waters

Of waters assessed, 6,978 of the waters are attaining designated uses and meeting criteria. Currently, 4.5% of the state's waters are listed as impaired.



What are TMDLs?

* EPA requires that waters not meeting water quality standards be listed as impaired on Wisconsin's 303-d list and have TMDLs or a comparable water quality restoration plan developed.
* TMDLs determine the amount of a pollutant a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards.

Total Maximum Daily Load =

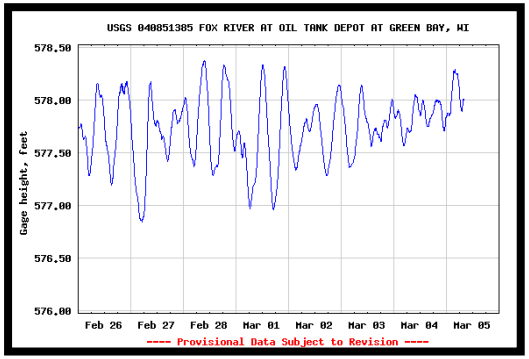
Load Allocation

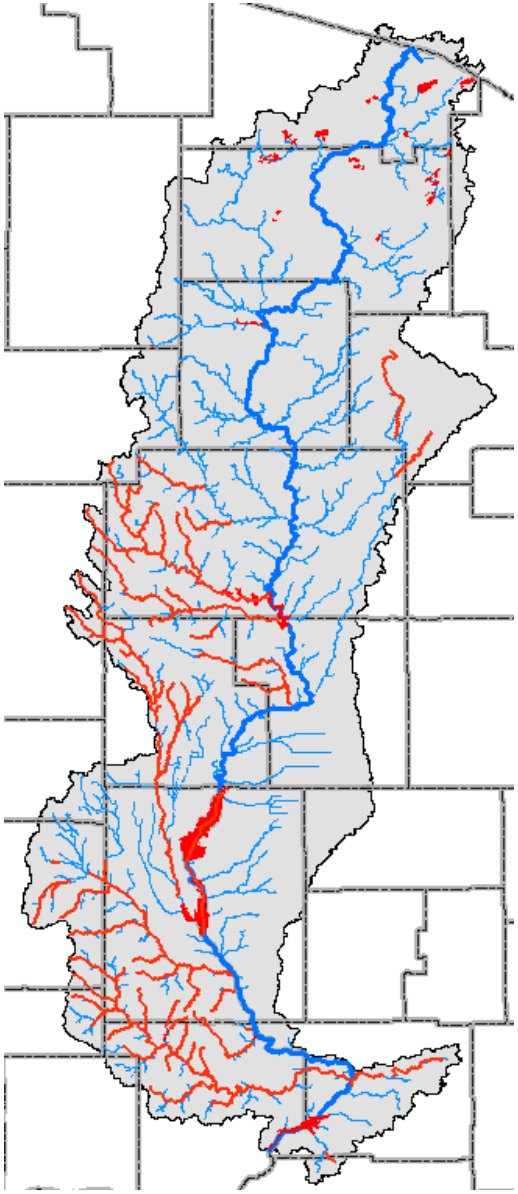
+

Waste Load Allocation

+

Margin of Safety





- Phosphorus Impaired Waters (2016)
  - 110 streams/rivers segments
  - 38 lakes/reservoirs


Castle
Rock


Lake
Wisconsin


Lake
DuBay


Barnum Bay 2008
Petenwell

Why the TMDL was Started

2001-2004
Unsuccessful Funding Proposals

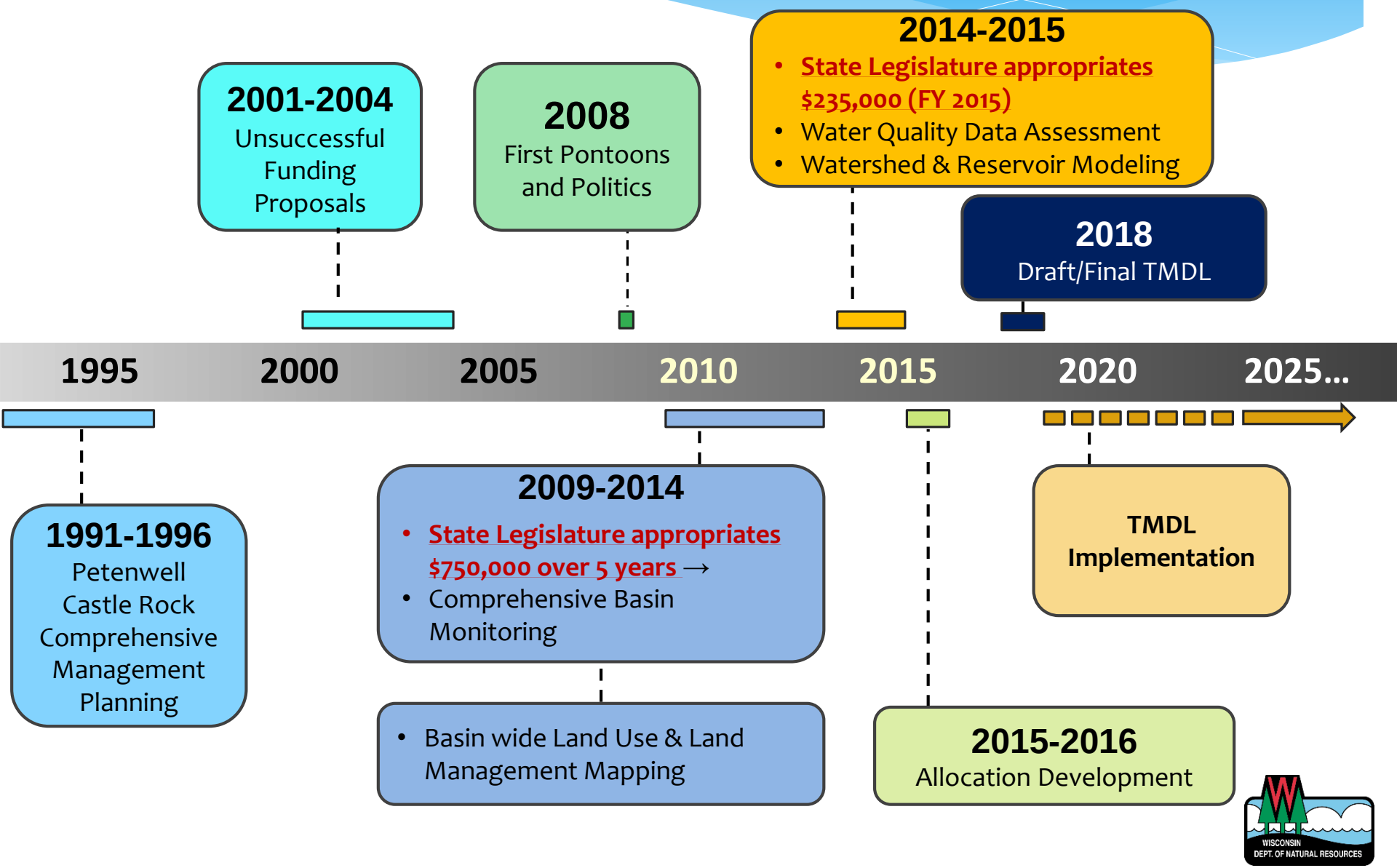
2008
First Pontoons and Politics

1995 2000 2005 2010

1991-1996
Petenwell Castle Rock Comprehensive Management Planning

WISCONSIN DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Multi-year effort with an excess of $2.8 million in State and Federal Spending



Draft Report

Section 1: Introduction

Section 2: Watershed Characterization

Section 3: Monitoring

Section 4: Source Assessment

Section 5: Pollutant Loading Capacity

Section 6: Pollutant Load Allocations

Section 7: TMDL Implementation

Section 8: Public Participation

Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus in the Wisconsin River Basin

February 21, 2018 DRAFT

02/21/2018

Including Adams, Clark, Columbia, Dane, Jackson, Juneau, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Monroe, Oneida, Portage, Price, Richland, Sauk, Shawano, Taylor, Vilas, Waushara, and Wood Counties, Wisconsin

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Draft Report

Section 1: Introduction

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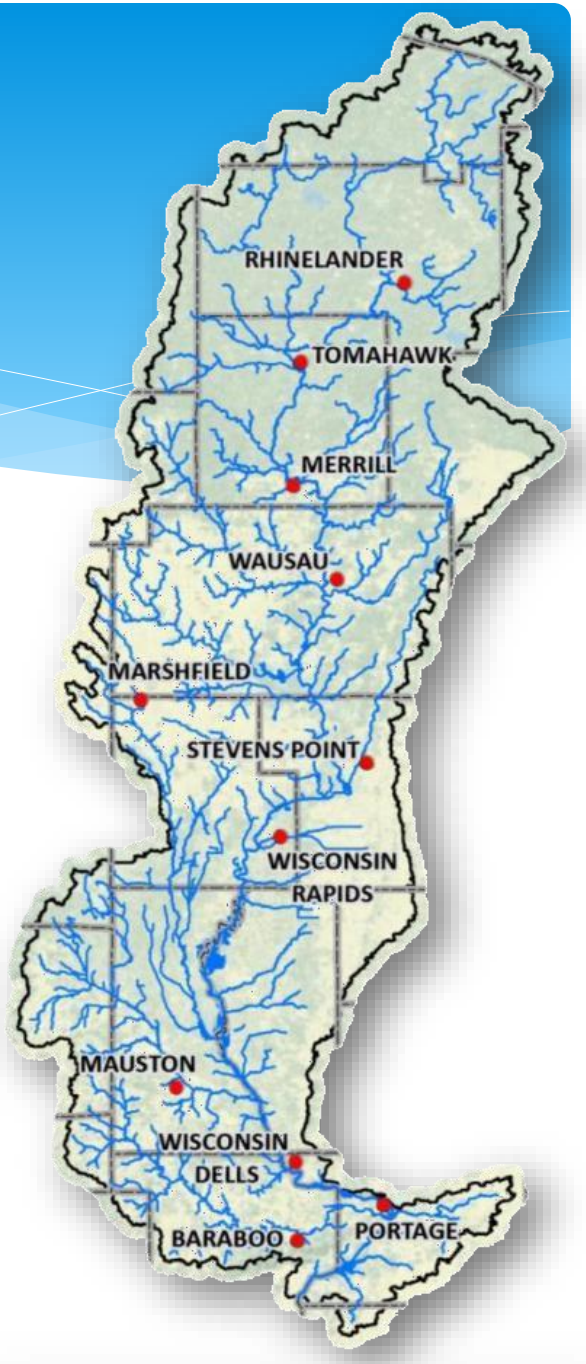
Appendices

DRAFT

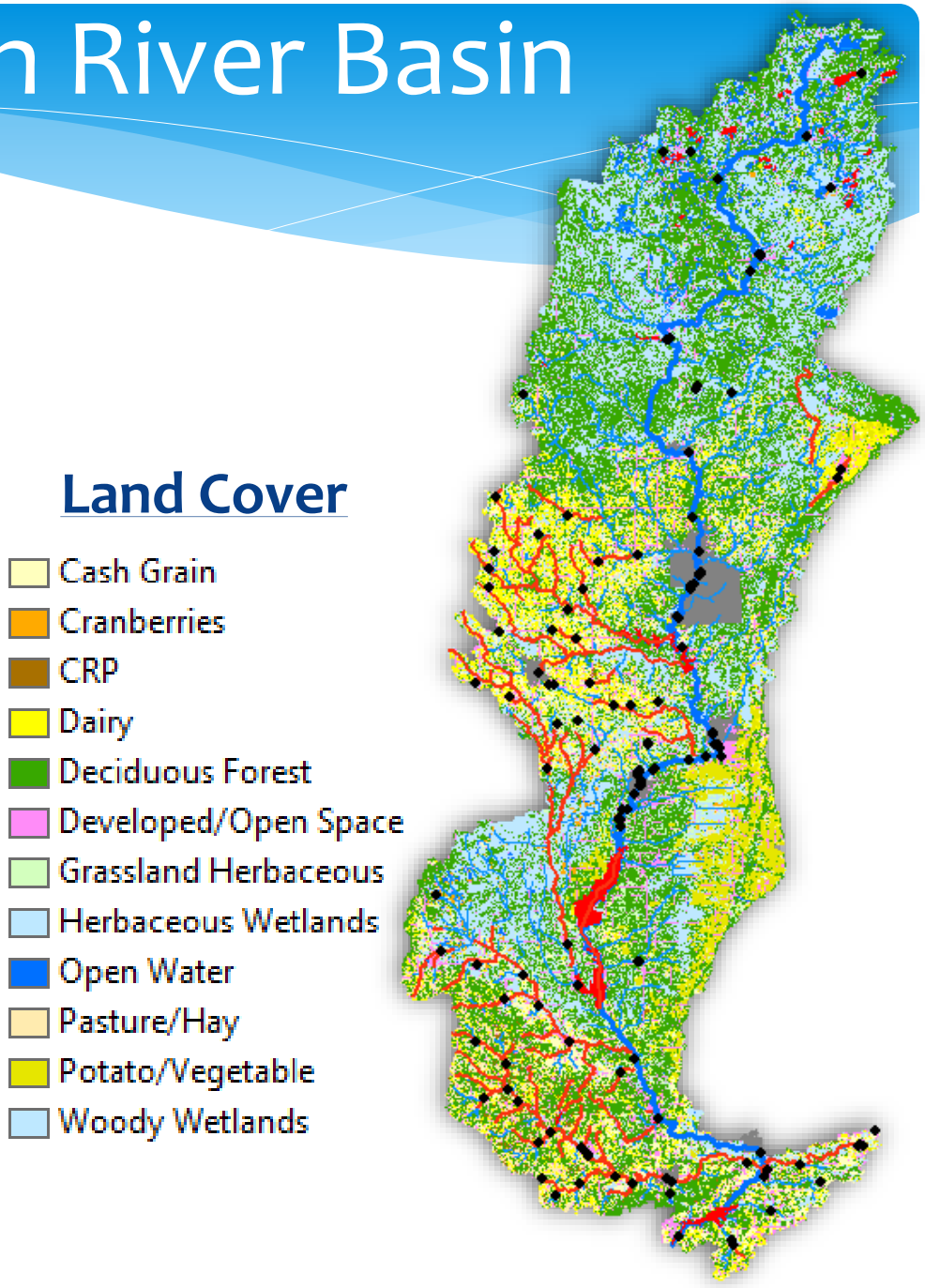
Moon Bay, Lake Wisconsin July, 2008

Study Area

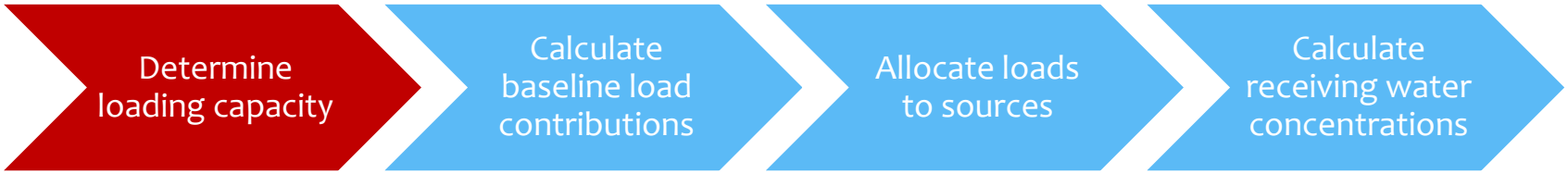

RHINELANDER
TOMAHAWK
MERRILL
WAUSAU
MARSHFIELD
STEVENS POINT
WISCONSIN
RAPIDS
MAUSTON
WISCONSIN
DELLS
BARABOO
PORTAGE

Wisconsin River Basin

* **21 Counties and 85 cities and villages**
* **Permitted Wastewater Facilities**
  - 108 facilities
* **Permitted MS4s**
  - 14 municipalities
* **14 Citizen Groups**



TMDL Development Process



* For each reach:
  * Loading capacity = Water Quality Target * Flow

* For lakes and reservoirs a response model is needed to simulate loads based on waterbody characteristics to determine pollutant response (algal growth vs TP)

Report Section 3

Monitoring

* Extensive water quality monitoring 2010 – 2013
  * 13 main stem Wisconsin River sites
  * 19 tributary sites
  * 20 reservoir sites
  * Water quality samples every 2 weeks
  * Continuous river flow
* Foundation of all other project components

Statewide Phosphorus Criteria

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100 µg/L

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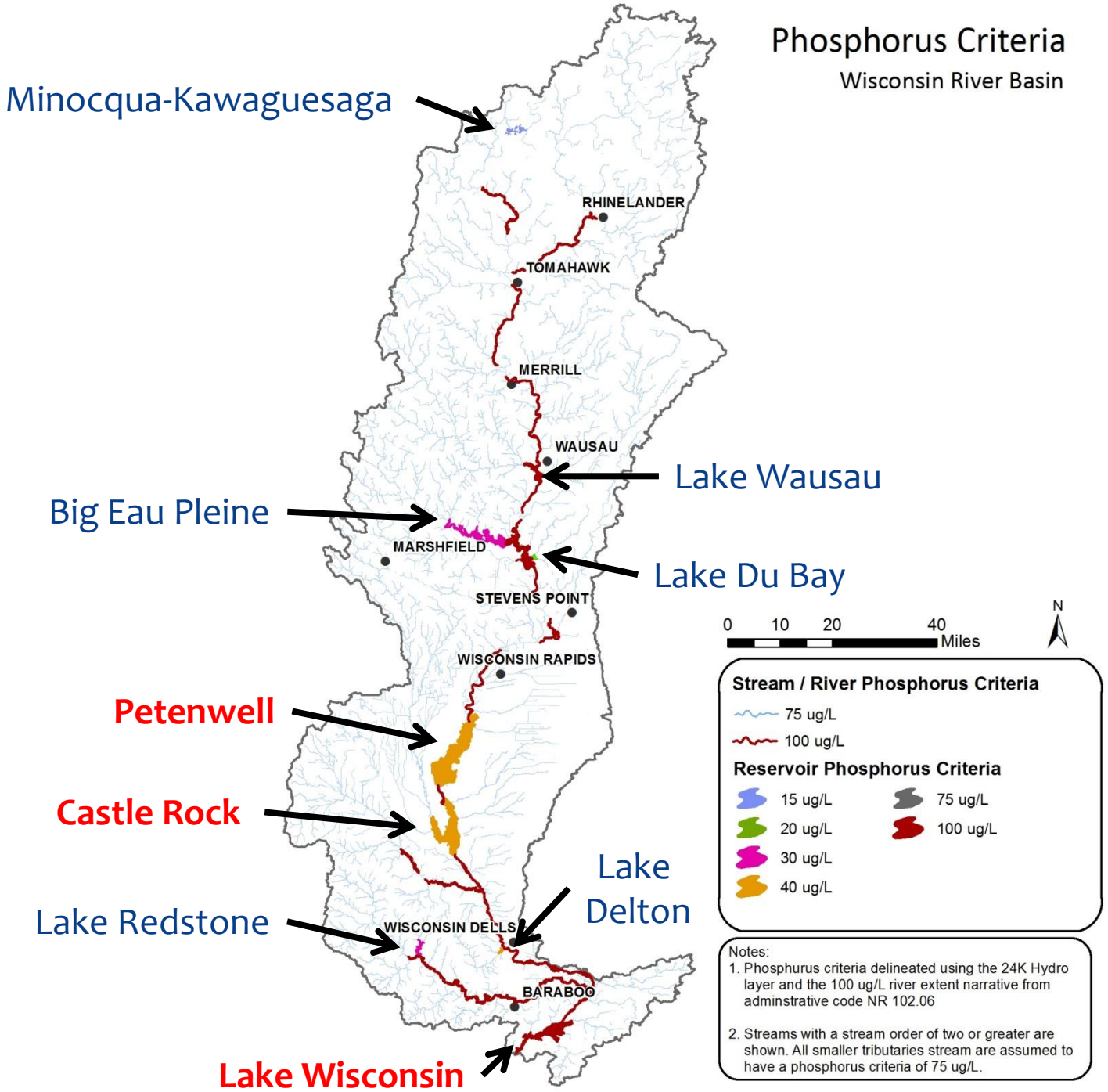

Phosphorus Criteria
Wisconsin River Basin
Minocqua-Kawaguesaga
RHINELANDER
TOMAHAWK
MERRILL
WAUSAU
Lake Wausau
Big Eau Pleine
MARSHFIELD
Lake Du Bay
STEVENS POINT
WISCONSIN RAPIDS
Petenwell
Castle Rock
Lake Delton
Lake Redstone
WISCONSIN DELLS
BARABOO
Lake Wisconsin
0 10 20 40
Miles
N
Stream / River Phosphorus Criteria
75 ug/L
100 ug/L
Reservoir Phosphorus Criteria
15 ug/L
20 ug/L
30 ug/L
40 ug/L
75 ug/L
100 ug/L
Notes:
1. Phosphurus criteria delineated using the 24K Hydro layer and the 100 ug/L river extent narrative from adminstrative code NR 102.06
2. Streams with a stream order of two or greater are shown. All smaller tributaries stream are assumed to have a phosphorus criteria of 75 ug/L.

Site-Specific Total Phosphorus Criteria for Petenwell Flowage, Castle Rock Flowage, and Lake Wisconsin

- Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 102.06(7) states that site-specific criteria (SSC) for total phosphorus (TP) may be adopted where site-specific data and analysis using scientifically defensible methods and sound scientific rationale demonstrate a different criterion is protective of the designated use of the specific surface water segment or waterbody.

Recreational Use

Allowable phosphorus concentrations calculated to support recreational use and health by preventing excessive algae blooms.

(Chlorophyll *a* shall not exceed 20 µg/L more than 30% of days during July 15 – Sept 15).

Site-Specific Total Phosphorus Criteria for Petenwell Flowage, Castle Rock Flowage, and Lake Wisconsin

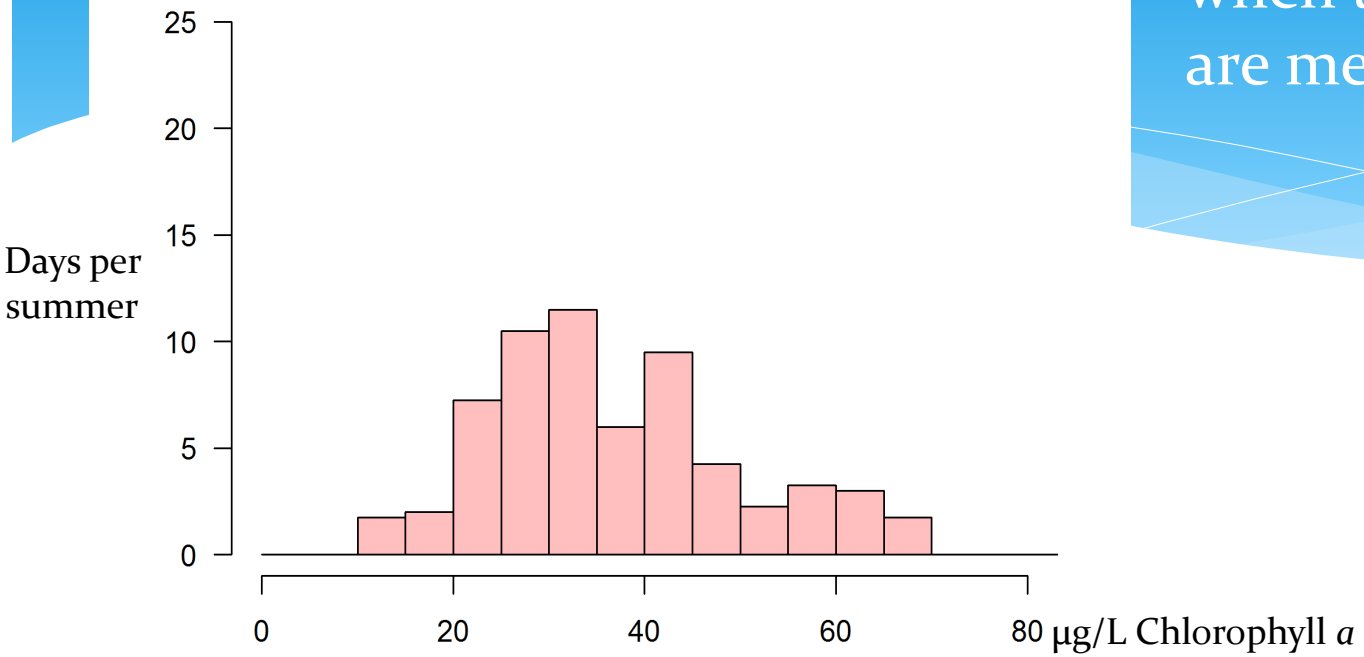
- TP SSC were estimated for Petenwell Flowage, Castle Rock Flowage, and Lake Wisconsin that are expected to meet the chlorophyll *a* target for recreational use.
- The SSC are based on empirical estimates of the effects of TP concentration, river discharge, and day of year on chlorophyll *a* concentration.

Site-Specific Total Phosphorus Criteria for Petenwell Flowage, Castle Rock Flowage, and Lake Wisconsin

Reservoir	Existing TP Criterion (µg/L)	Recommended Site-Specific TP Criterion (µg/L)
Petenwell Flowage	40	53
Castle Rock Flowage	40	55
Lake Wisconsin	100	47

Calculated to support recreational use by preventing excessive algae (Chlorophyll a shall not exceed 20 µg/L more than 30% of days during July 15 – Sept 15)

How much reduction in algae can we expect when the TMDL goals are met?



Enjoyment is somewhat impaired for half of WI lake users

Algal green

Nuisance

Severe nuisance

(Thresholds from Lake Pepin Study)

Moderate risk from cyanobacterial toxins

(Threshold from World Health Organization)

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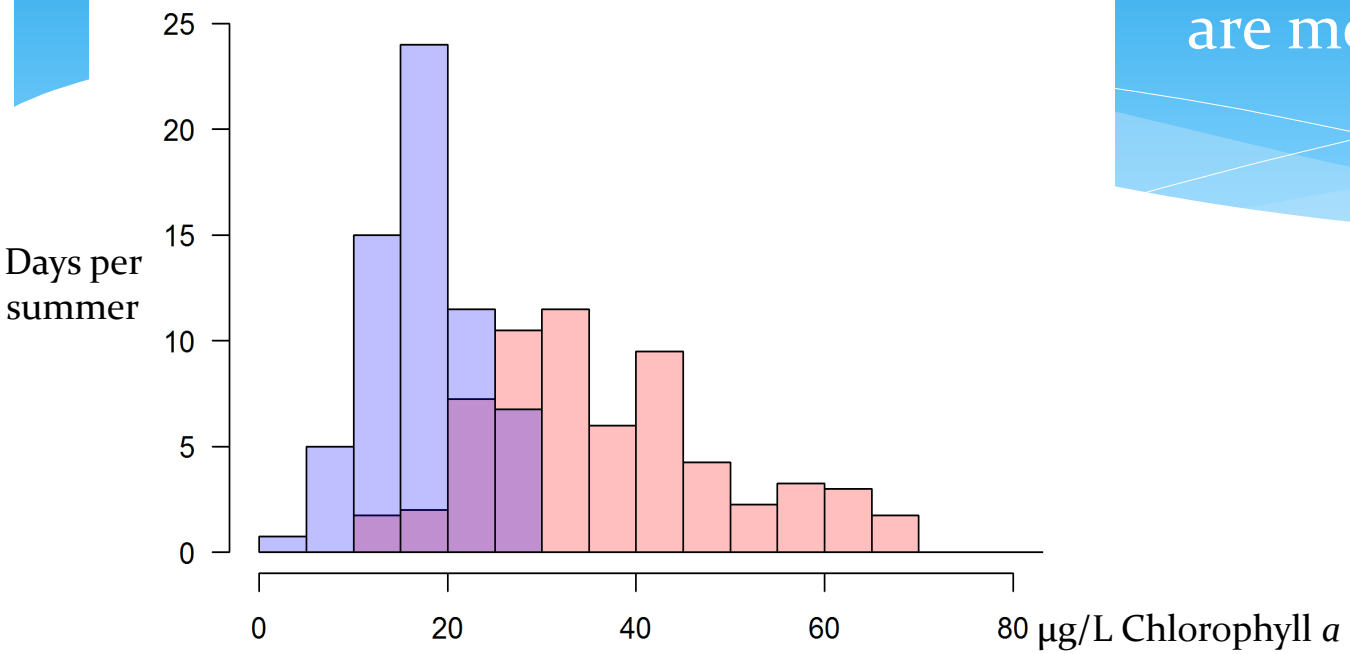

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Algal green

Nuisance

Severe nuisance

(Thresholds from Lake Pepin Study)

Moderate risk from cyanobacterial toxins

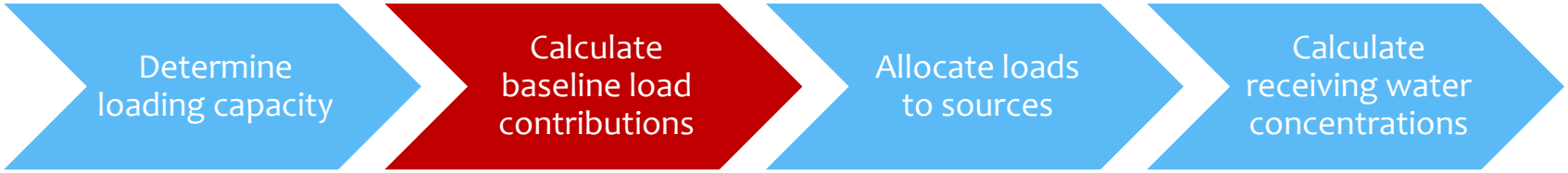
(Threshold from World Health Organization)

Site-Specific Criteria (SSC)

* SSCs will impact the allowable loads to the reservoirs, and thus the resulting allocations. DNR has included two sets of allowable loads and allocations in the TMDL.

* SSCs must be adopted by rule. DNR can submit the TMDL to USEPA containing SSC allocations prior to adoption of the SSC; however, the SSC allocations become effective once both the TMDL and SSC have been approved by USEPA.

TMDL Development Process



* Baseline conditions based on existing regulatory requirements or current discharge for point sources.

* Nonpoint source baseline represents existing land management (See Section 5).

Define Baseline and Source Assesment

1. Define and separate phosphorus loads by source type
   a. Natural/background (uncontrollable)
   b. Anthropogenic (controllable)
      1. Non-point (agriculture and urban runoff)
      2. Point-source (municipal/industrial wastewater and urban runoff)
2. Estimate loads using models where monitoring data does not exist (ungauged basins)

Defining Land Management

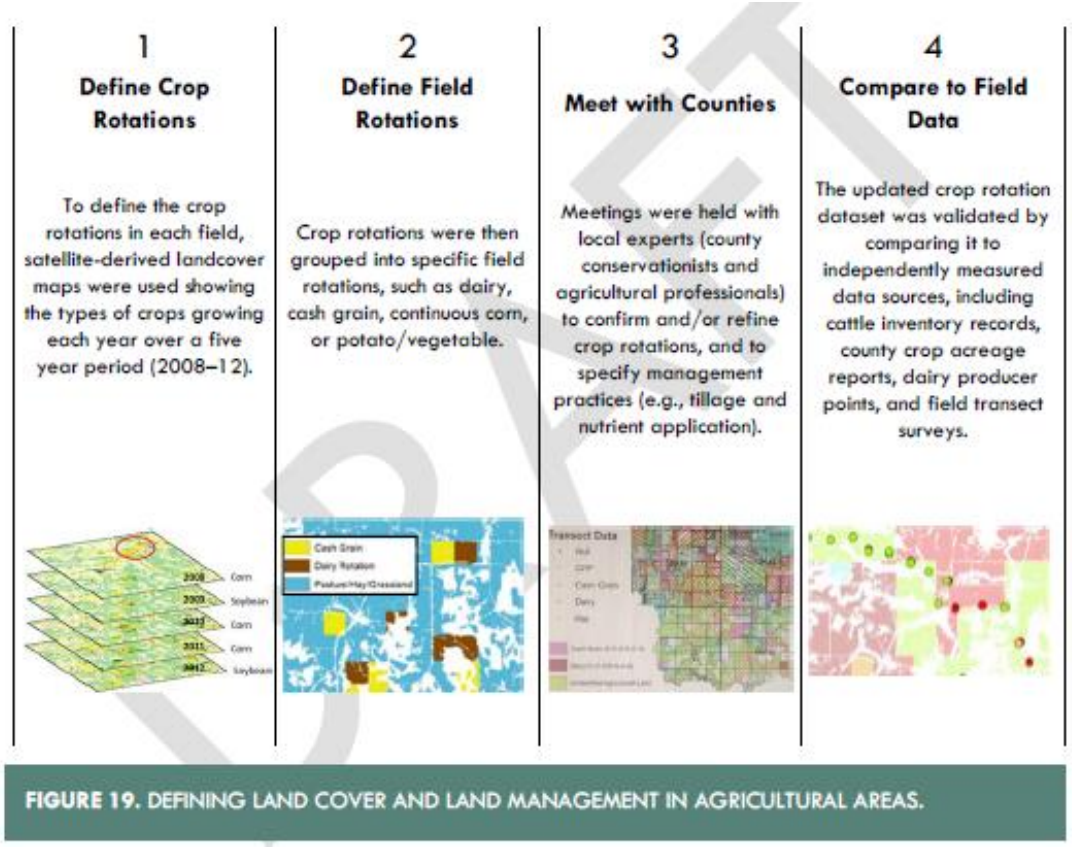
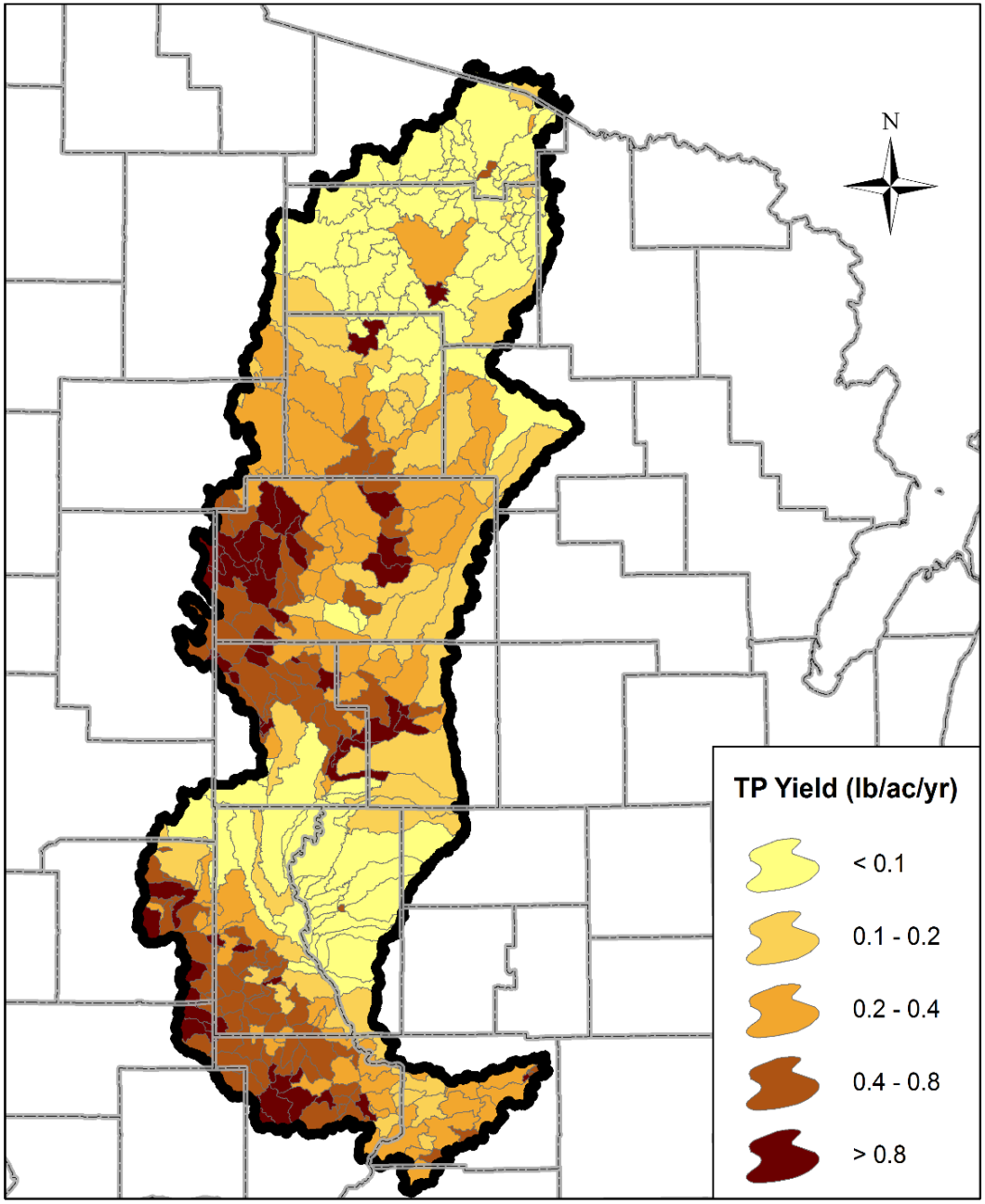


FIGURE 19. DEFINING LAND COVER AND LAND MANAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS.

Model Results

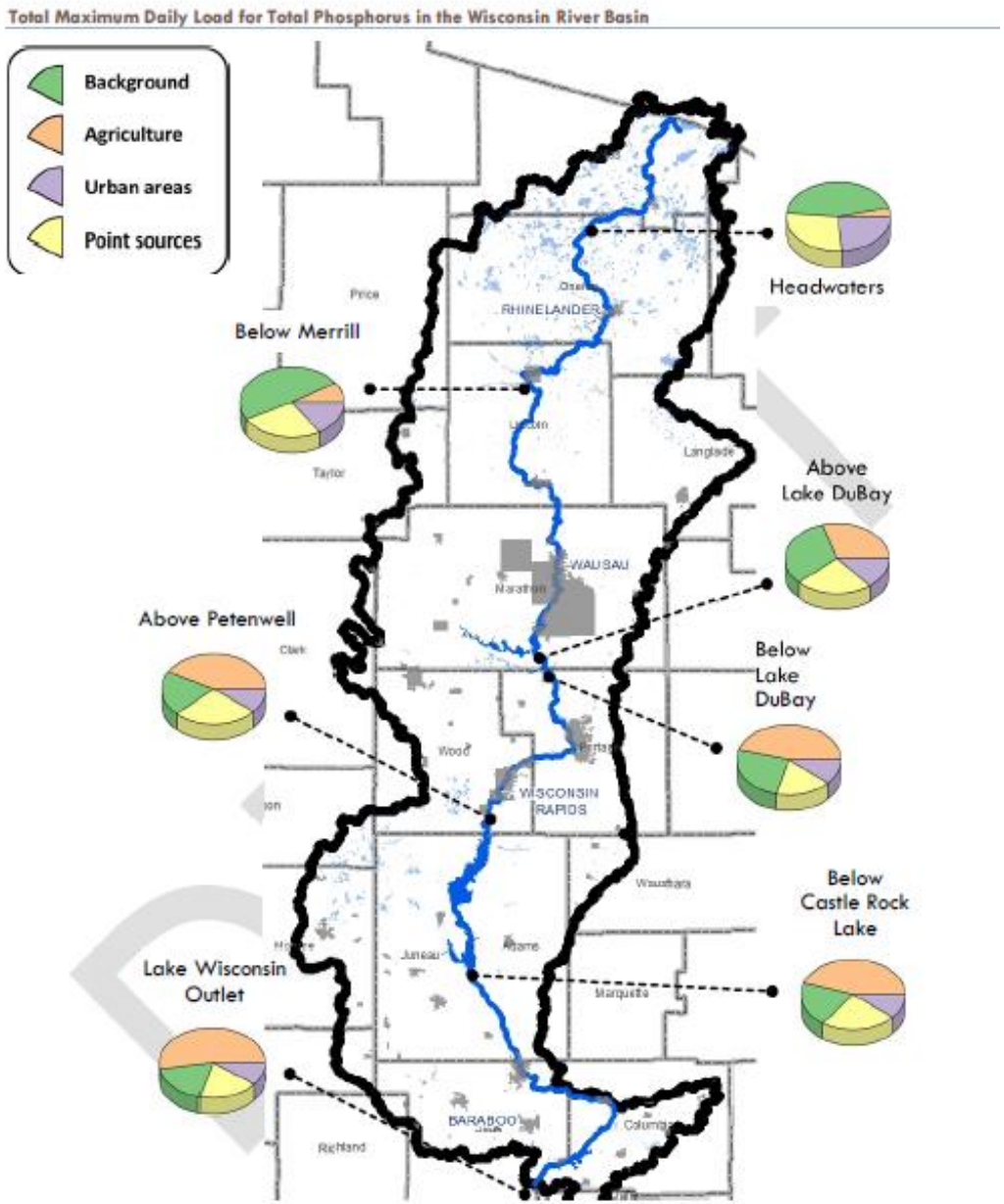


* Streamflow and TP loads per subbasin
* TP loads split by source type

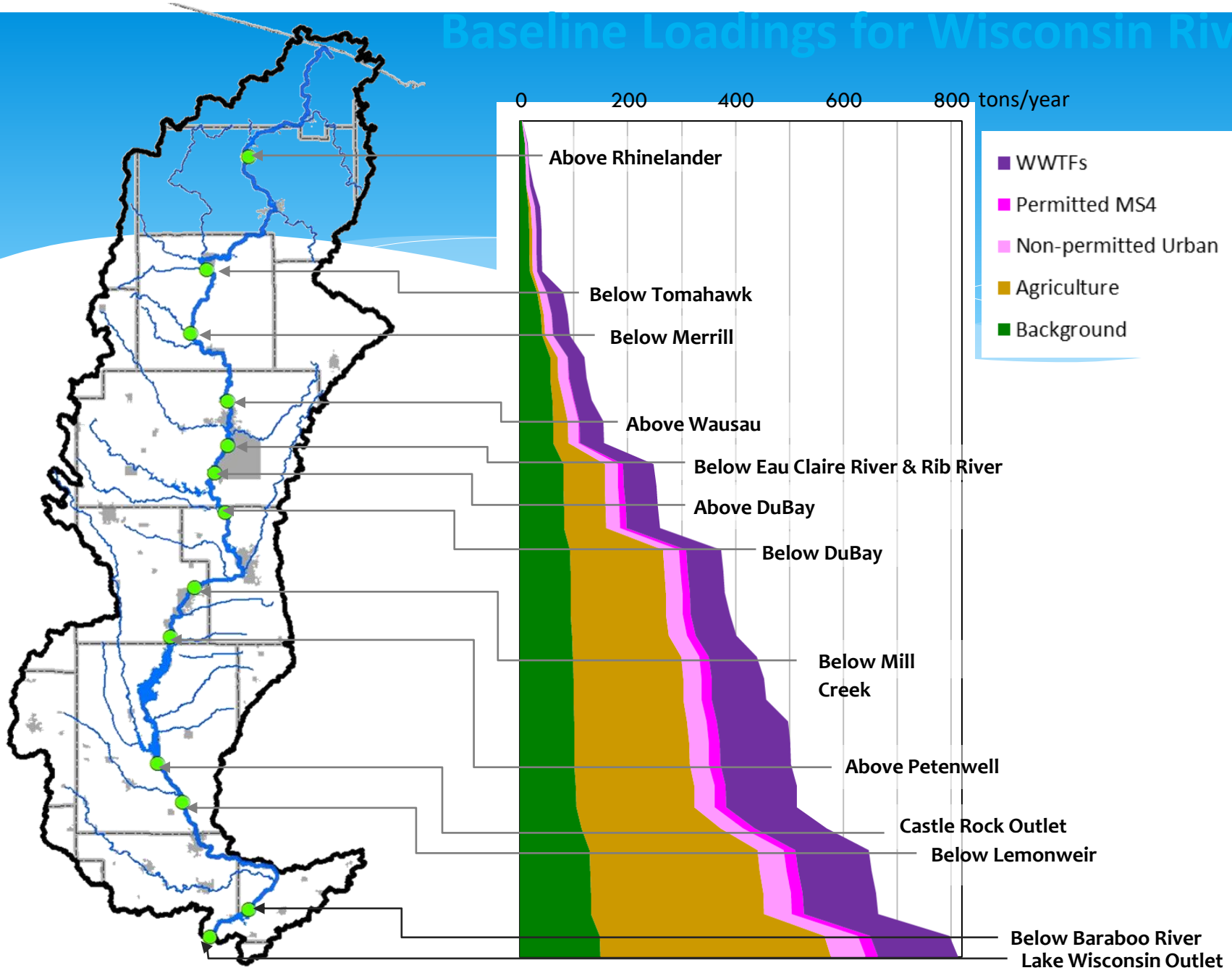
Figure 18. Total phosphorus yields per subbasin

Quantification of Sources

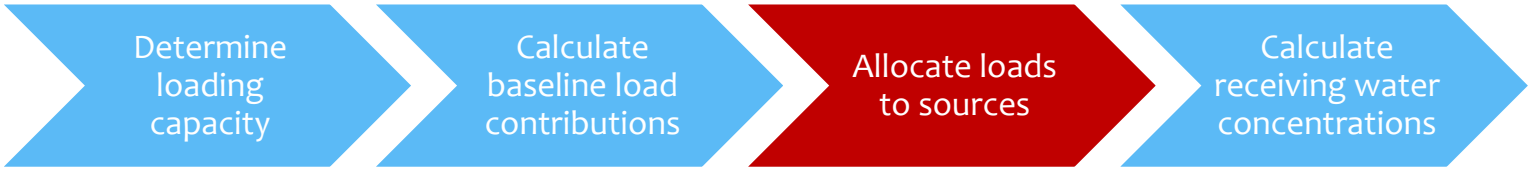
* Background
* Agricultural
* Urban Runoff
* Industrial and Municipal Point Sources



Baseline Loadings for Wisconsin River



TMDL Development Process



* Allocation strategy consistent with other TMDLs.

    1. Start with baseline condition,
    2. evaluate alternative limits and bring everyone to the same level,
    3. apply needed reductions using a proportional reduction (by mass, equal percent reduction) approach.

* Allocations driven by local water quality requirements **and** downstream reservoirs.

* Calculated allocations with and without SSC.

Load Allocation

+

Waste Load Allocation

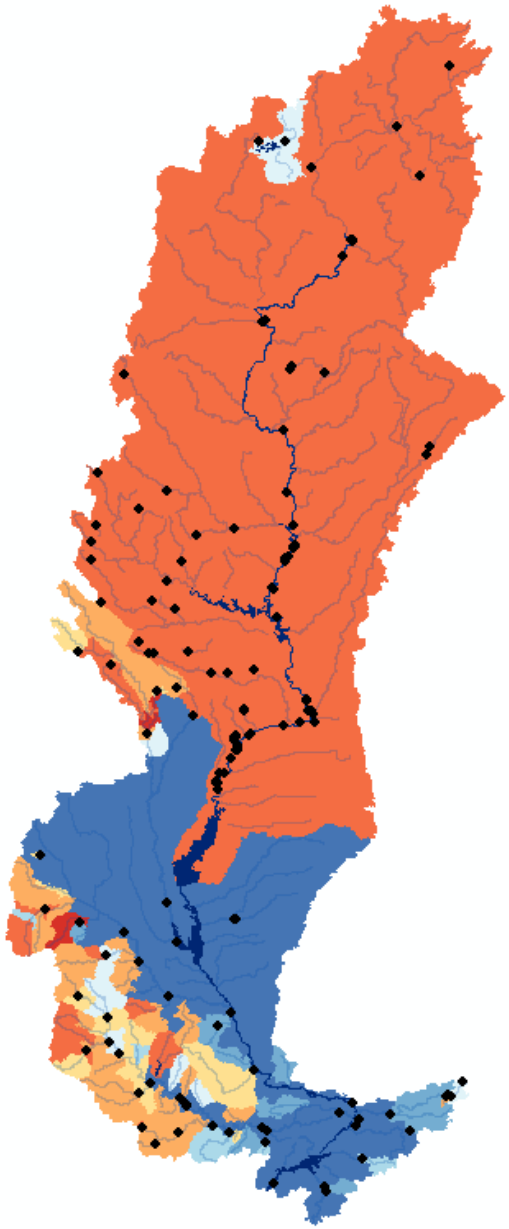
Load Allocation

* Agricultural (includes load from CAFO land spreading)
* Non-permitted Urban
* Background

Waste Load Allocation

* WWTPs / POTWs
* Industries
* Permitted MS4s
* Non-Metallic Mines
* Construction Sites
* NCCWs
* CAFOs

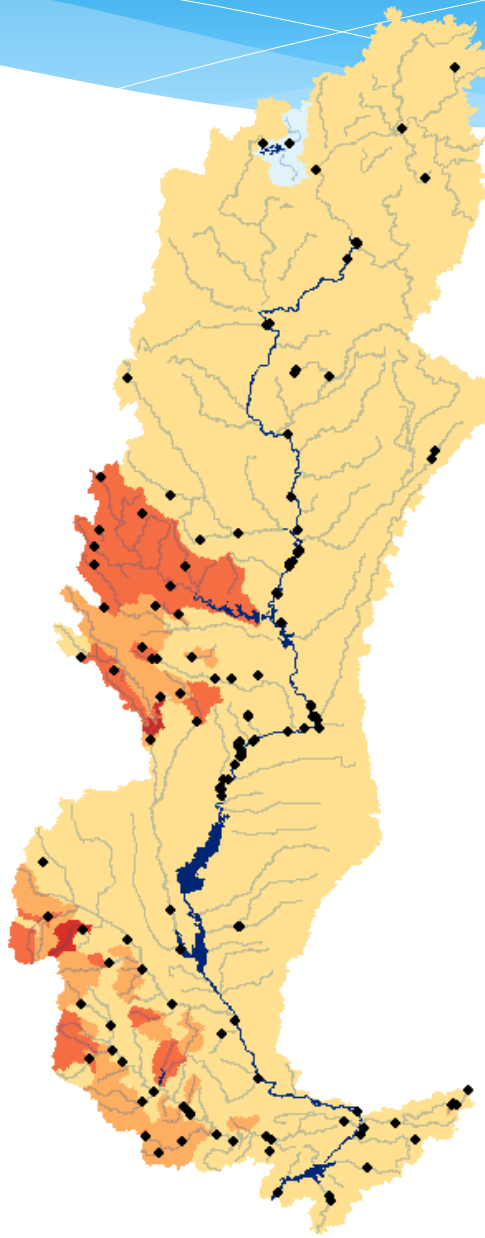
Percent Reduction Maps



Current Criteria

Percent Reduction
- 0%
- 1 - 25%
- 25.1 - 50%
- 50.1 - 60%
- 60.1 - 70%
- 70.1 - 80%
- 80.1 - 90%
- 90.1 - 93%

Outfalls



SSC

Allocations to MS4s & NPS

* Permitted MS4s (See Table J3 and J4, K3 and K4)
  * Apply percent reduction to "no-controls"/baseline condition as outlined in the TMDL MS4 guidance.
  * Extended compliance option with agreed upon benchmarks.

* Nonpoint Source (See Table J4 and K4)
  * Compliance with more stringent performance standards is voluntary unless promulgated through NR 151.004 to become a performance standard. Cost share requirements still in place.

Allocations to Wastewater

* As a result of the TMDL, wastewater facilities will receive mass allocations that meet water quality standards for both local and downstream reservoirs.

* Once EPA has approved the TMDL, the next permit must contain an expression of the WLAs consistent with the TMDL.

Allocations – Appendices J and K

Appendix J – Allocations (current criteria):

Table J-1: *Total Phosphorus Annual Load Allocations by Reach*
Table J-2: *Annual Total Phosphorus Wasteload Allocations by Permitted Point Source*
Table J-3: *Annual Total Phosphorus Wasteload Allocations by MS4*
Table J-4: *Annual Total Phosphorus Percent Reduction by Reach and to Meet Total Local Water Quality vs. Downstream Requirements:*

Appendix K – Proposed Site Specific Criteria Allocations:

TableK-1: *Total Phosphorus Annual Load Allocations by Reach*
Table K-2: *Annual Total Phosphorus Wasteload Allocations by Permitted Point Source*
Table K-3: *Annual Total Phosphorus Wasteload Allocations by MS4*
Table K-4: *Annual Total Phosphorus Percent Reduction by Reach and to Meet Total Local Water Quality vs. Downstream Requirements:*

Reserve Capacity and MOS

Reserve Capacity

* A set aside of the portion of the allocation to allow for future growth and new dischargers.
* Evaluated different options and selected an option that allows a flexible approach for growth.

Margin **o**f **S**afety

* Required by EPA; the MOS accounts for uncertainty in the modeling, monitoring, and allocation process.
* Can be implicit or explicit; we met with stakeholders and worked out an implicit MOS.

TMDL Implementation

TMDL Implementation

* Wis. Stat. s. 283.31(3)(d)3. requires DNR to include effluent limits in permits to meet TMDL wasteload allocations. Chapter NR 217 implements wasteload allocations for phosphorus in wastewater permits.

* Chapters NR 151 (NR 151.004 and NR 151.005) and NR 216 implement TMDL allocations for nonpoint and permitted stormwater sources.

Wastewater Implementation Individual Permits

* Due to the uncertainty of TMDL approval timelines and the department's commitment to permit backlog reduction, prior to TMDL approval permits will be issued based on the requirements of NR 217 Wis. Admin. Code.

* After TMDL approval, inclusion of TMDL-based limits will take place at either the next permit issuance or as part of a permit modification depending on permit timing and other site-specific factors.

* Because the allocations are protective of both local and downstream water quality, the department intends to issue/modify permits with TMDL-based limits in lieu of NR 217.13 derived limits after TMDL approval.

Wastewater Implementation Limit Calculation

* WLAs in the TMDL are expressed as long term averages.
* Permit limits must be consistent with TMDL, but not necessarily identical to WLAs.
* Permit limits based on WLAs are Water Quality-Based Limits (WQBELs).

Expression of TMDL-based limits in WPDES Permits – Continuous Dischargers

* Limit expression dependent of stringency of limit
* Equivalent Effluent Concentration = WLA ÷ (365 days/yr * design flow (MGD) * 8.34)
* Only used as a guide for limit expression, not actual limit

Equivalent Effluent Concentration	Limit Expression
> 0.3 mg/L	Monthly Avg.
≤ 0.3 mg/L	6-Month Avg. and Monthly Avg. (3 x 6-Month Avg.)

Calculating Permit Limits from WLAs

Permit Limit (lbs/day) =

Annual WLA ÷ 365.25 days/year x WLA Multiplier

Where:

WLA Multiplier = multiplier based on the variability of the effluent data and monitoring frequency in the permit.

WLA Multiplier Formula

$$WLA\ Multiplier = e^{[z\sigma_n - 0.5\sigma_n^2]}$$

Where: z = 2.326 for 99th percentile

$$\sigma_n^2 = ln\left[\frac{CV^2}{n} + 1\right]$$

n = number of samples collected during the limit averaging period

CV = coefficient of variation = standard deviation ÷ mean of representative discharge data on a mass basis

Multiplier vs. Effluent Variability & Monitoring Frequency

Effluent CV = 0.6

Effluent Monitoring Frequency	6-Month Average Permit Limits	Monthly Average Permit Limits
Daily	1.11	1.28
5 Times per Week	1.13	1.35
3 Times per Week	1.17	1.45
Twice per Week	1.21	1.57
Weekly or Less	1.30	1.85

Effluent CV = 0.4

Effluent Monitoring Frequency	6-Month Average Permit Limits	Monthly Average Permit Limits
Daily	1.07	1.18
5 Times per Week	1.08	1.18
3 Times per Week	1.11	1.29
Twice per Week	1.14	1.36
Weekly or Less	1.20	1.53

Permit Limit Derivation Steps

* Determine Wasteload Allocation from TMDL
* Calculate equivalent effluent concentration to determine limit form (monthly only or 6-month & monthly combo)
* Determine monitoring frequency in new permit
* Determine effluent variability (CV)
* Calculate multiplier

Example Calculations: Facility A

WLA	Design Flow	TP Monitoring Frequency	CV
274 lbs/yr	0.25 MGD	3 times per week	0.4

Equivalent TP Concentration:

= 274 lbs/yr ÷ (365.25 days/yr *0.25 MGD *8.34) = 0.36 mg/L

Monthly Average Effluent Limit:

= 1.29 * 274 lbs/yr ÷ 365.25 days/yr = 0.968 lbs/day

Example Calculations : Facility B

WLA	Design Flow	TP Monitoring Frequency	CV
305 lbs/yr	0. 50 MGD	5 times per week	0.6

Equivalent TP Concentration:
= 305 lbs/yr ÷ (365.25 days/yr *0.50 MGD *8.34) = 0.20 mg/L

6-Month Average Effluent Limit:
= 1.13 * 305 lbs/yr ÷ 365.25 days/yr = 0.944 lbs/day

Monthly Average Effluent Limit:
= 0.944 lbs/day * 3 = 2.83 lbs/day

Non-continuous Dischargers

* Discharge only on week days: Use continuous discharge approach
* Short-term discharges of less than 3 months: Use annual WLA as limit (lbs/year)
* Seasonal discharge of greater than 3 months: Case-by-case determination whether to use continuous discharge or annual WLA approach

Wastewater Implementation Compliance Strategies

* TMDL-based limits are water quality-based limits, therefore the same suite of compliance approaches apply pre- and post TMDL
  * Traditional alternatives:
    * Treatment optimization, upgrade or regionalization
  * Innovative alternatives:
    * Water quality trading
  * Variance alternatives:
    * Individual or multi-discharger variance

Wastewater Implementation: Timing

* TMDL-based limits cannot be implemented in WPDES permits until TMDL is approved by U.S. EPA.
* Permits will continue to be issued prior to TMDL approval based on the requirements of NR 217 Wis. Admin. Code.
* After TMDL approval, permits will be modified where appropriate to include TMDL-based limits.
* Reissued permits will include TMDL-based limits and compliance schedules were appropriate

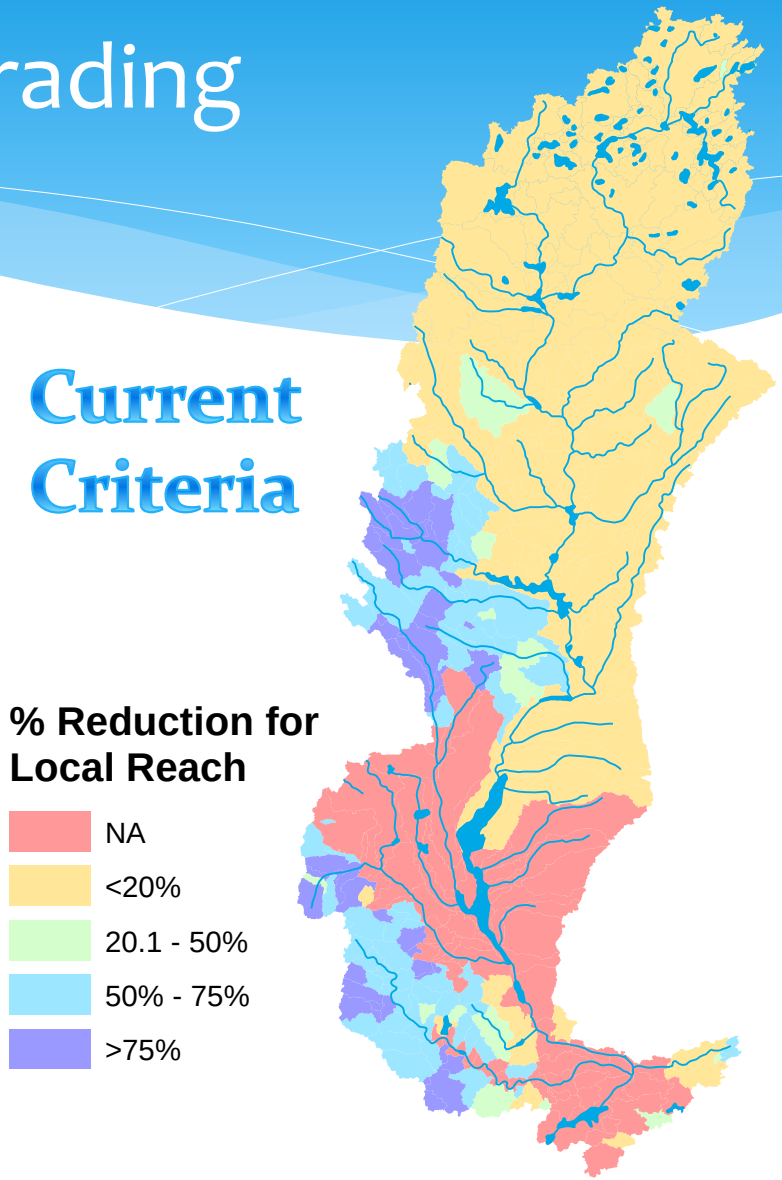
Wastewater Implementation: Planning Considerations

* Permittees with existing compliance schedules to meet phosphorus limits under NR 217.13z:
  * TMDL provides some level of "relief" to 87 facilities.
  * Evaluate and carefully consider the impacts of the TMDL on Compliance Alternatives Plan.
    * Impacts on treatment technology selection and associated economics.
    * Impacts on water quality trading/adaptive management alternative implementation costs.
  * Keep in contact with your local DNR representative during plan development

* Permittees facing phosphorus WQBELs for the first time:
  * New permit will contain compliance schedules as appropriate to allow for Compliance Alternatives Plan development.

Wastewater Implementation: Water Quality Trading

* TMDL appendices provide information on reductions needed to meet local water vs. downstream quality.
* In many locations, reductions are largely driven by downstream water quality ⇒ flexibility in where trading partners are located.



Wastewater Implementation: Water Quality Trading

* Point-to-point trading
  * Credit threshold: TMDL-based limit
  * Innovated implementation opportunities
    * watershed permitting
    * combined wasteload allocations

* Point-to-nonpoint trading
  * Credit threshold for long-term credits: TMDL Load Allocation
  * 5-yr Interim Credit: Reduction from Existing Pollutant Load

Wastewater Implementation General Permits

* TMDL contains aggregate WLAs for general permits

* General permits will be evaluated to determine if additional requirements are necessary to ensure that discharges remain consistent with TMDL goals

Could include issuing individual WPDES permits to facilities that currently hold general permits

Nonpoint Source Implementation

- **TMDLs do not create new rules or regulatory requirements for nonpoint sources**
- **TMDLs do not provide additional staff funding or other resources for implementation**
- **TMDLs rely upon existing rules, programs and staff resources for implementation**
  - **NR 151 Nonpoint Performance Standards - compliance**
  - **DNR and DATCP Grants, Cost sharing, and County programs – LW plans, FPP**
  - **Watershed Based plans, Farmer Led Councils**
- **TMDL nonpoint reductions are not regulatory, unless promulgated through NR 151.004**
  - **WDNR must determine, via monitoring or modeling, that substantial implementation of existing rules will not meet water quality standards**

Nonpoint Source Implementation

* Nonpoint sources have mass load allocations (LAs) by sub-basin to meet water quality standards for both local waters and downstream reservoir

* Nonpoint sources first need to meet existing agricultural performance standards and prohibitions – may require cost sharing; grants

* DNR recognizes there may be significant challenges to achieve nonpoint reductions within some sub-basins

* It will take time to develop plans and coordinate efforts to implement nonpoint reductions

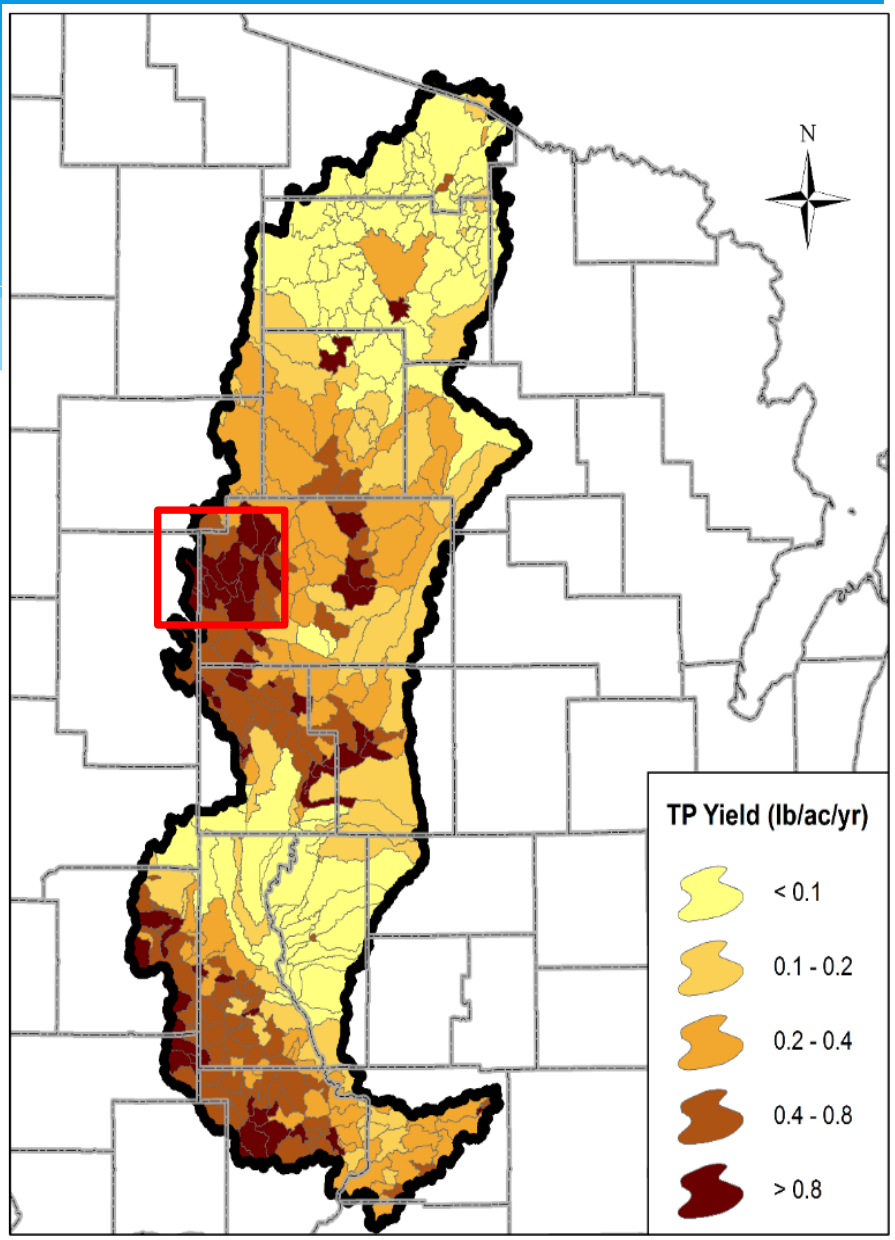
Nonpoint Source Implementation

* **TMDL reductions for agricultural sources range between 56% to 93% from the current baseline agricultural loads**
* **Reducing agricultural loads will require:**
  * **Patience and long term outlook (make incremental progress over time)**
  * **Focusing existing resources within selected sub-basins**
  * **Increased adoption/compliance with existing standards and programs**
  * **Coordination (10 years or longer) between agricultural producers and county, state and local stakeholders**
  * **Setting interim reduction goals with realistic times frames**
    (e.g., 20% reduction in first 10 years; overall TMDL reduction goal is 80%)
  * **Additional or new practices and tracking those efforts by sub-basin**
* **Practices:** Cover crops, Residue management & Reduced tillage, nutrient management, manure management systems, grassed waterways, filter strips and riparian buffers

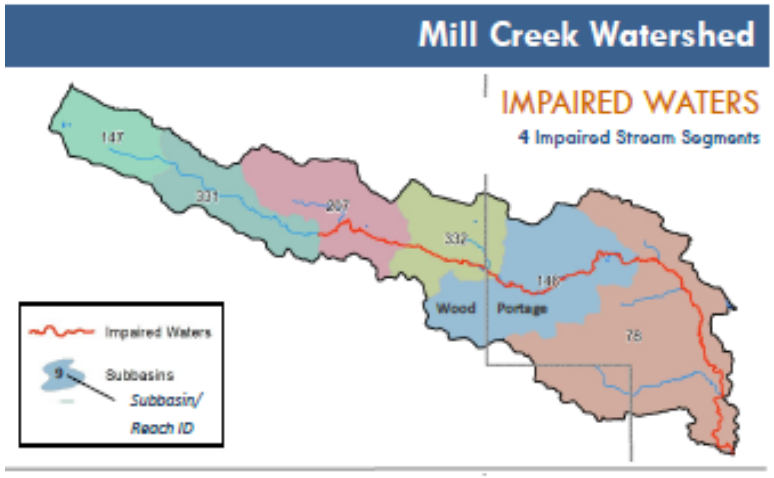
Nonpoint Source Implementation

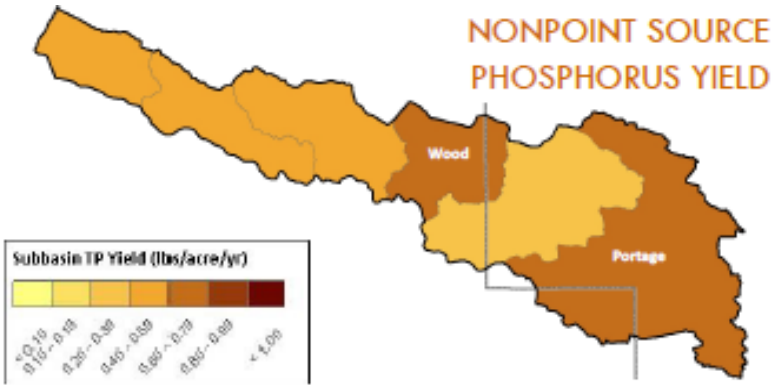
* **TMDL can help prioritize existing resources and programs within a county and areas within a watershed**

* **Red Box contains areas within county and sub-basins with higher TP loads**

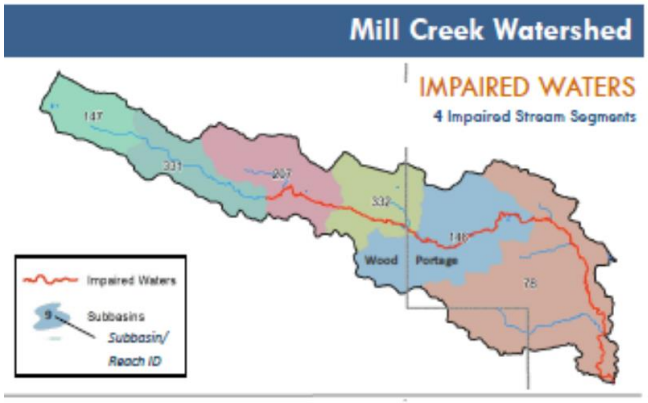


Nonpoint Source Implementation





Nonpoint Source Implementation



ANNUAL TP REDUCTION TO MEET LOCAL WQ VS. DOWNSTREAM								
Reach	Local WQ	Down-stream	Reservoir	Total	Local (lbs/yr)	Downstream (lbs/yr)	Total (lbs/yr)	HUC 12
78	64%	16%	Petenwell	80%	11,452	2,848	14,299	203+204
146	28%	52%	Petenwell	80%	1,530	2,847	4,377	202
332	67%	13%	Petenwell	80%	4,550	883	5,434	202
207	54%	26%	Petenwell	80%	2,993	1,452	4,446	201+202
331	57%	23%	Petenwell	80%	2,633	1,048	3,681	201
147	84%	0%	-	84%	16,568	0	16,568	201

Nonpoint Source Implementation

* **Existing Nonpoint efforts that are helping implement the TMDL:**
  * **County LW plans – annual updates and 10 year revisions**
    * reflect TMDL findings and focus resources in specific areas
  * **Watershed Based Plans or Efforts**
    * **Fenwood Creek – Marathon County – 9 Element Plan and TRM grant**
    * **Mill Creek – Wood and Portage County - development**
    * **14 mile Creek – Adams, Wood Portage and Waushara – development**
    * **Baraboo River RCPP - Sauk County**
      * focus program within three sub-basins with high TP and Sediment Loads
  * **Farm Producer Led Councils – Mill Creek and Farmers for Tomorrow**

Nonpoint Source Implementation

Future TMDL implementation effort from WDNR - 2018

- **Translate TMDL model variables within SnapPlus**
  - **Define baseline P loads and reduction target for each TMDL sub-basin; express as P lbs/acre/year**
  - **Allow comparison of current and future field for farm management to TMDL sub-basin reduction goal**
  - **Help prioritize fields for practices and measure progress on meeting TMDL reductions – by farm or individual fields**
  - **Assist with WQ Trading proposals – help determine interim and long term credits**

- Cost Share Programs
- Lake Planning and Protection Grants
- River Grants
- DATCP Soil and Water Programs
- Federal Grant Programs
- Alternative Point Source Compliance Options such as Water Quality Trading

Financing
Water Infrastructure Projects

Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP)
DNR Environmental Loans Program

The Basics of the Clean Water Fund Program

* Provides
  * Subsidized *loans* to *municipalities* for water infrastructure projects
  * A portion of a loan may be awarded as "principal forgiveness" (PF) – acts like grant funding – no repayment
  * PF is based on formula including population/Median Household Income (MHI)/unemployment and awarded in priority score order
  * Market rate is set on a quarterly basis (current rate is 3.2%)
  * 20 year loan terms (up to 30 years may be allowed in the future for certain projects

CWFP Interest rates:

	% OF MARKET RATE	Current INTEREST RATE
For the portion of projects for **receiving and storing septage**, and capacity for treating septage; as well as for mercury remediation at wastewater treatment facilities	0%	**0%**
For projects of **extremely disadvantaged municipalities** meeting the following financial need criteria: < 1,000 population and ≤ 65% of WI MHI*	0%	**0%**
For eligible projects of **disadvantaged municipalities** meeting the following financial need criteria: < 10,000 population; and ≤ 80% of WI MHI	33%	**1.056%**
For **all other eligible projects** (i.e. municipalities not meeting the financial need criteria)	55%	**1.760%**
MARKET RATE (effective 01/01/18 – 03/31/18) *MHI = Median Household Income	100%	**3.200%**

The CWF Basics

CWFP Program requirements

* Pre-application "Intent to Apply" deadline
  * October 31st for next state fiscal year's funding
* Application submittal requirements
  * Deadline if seeking Principal Forgiveness
  * Have necessary approvals (facility plan/approvable plans and specs/engineering reports, etc.)
* Follow federal requirements (Davis-Bacon, DBE, Use of American Iron and Steel, Fiscal Sustainability Plan etc.)
* Submit financial information

Other Funding Sources

* Four agencies provide funding for various water infrastructure projects
  * Comm. Dev. Block Grant (CDBG)
  * USDA Rural Development (grant and loan)
  * DNR (loan and principal forgiveness)
  * Bd of Comm. of Public Lands (BCPL) - state trust fund loan
* Early communication maximizes opportunities for municipalities and agencies towork together to best package "grant" funds, timing, etc.

For More Information!

* Matt Marcum - Clean Water Fund Program Coordinator

  matthewr.marcum@wisconsin.gov

  (608)264-8986

* Subscribe to the E-Bulletin newsletter for CWFP news

  Kay Christensen – outreach coordinator

  Kay.Christensen@wisconsin.gov

* Check out our web site

  http://dnr.wi.gov/Aid/EIF.html

Report Chapter 8

TMDL Development
Public Participation, Outreach, and Comments

Outreach and Stakeholder Participation

Met with agricultural groups and permit holders providing review opportunities and comments of the TMDL development.

Facilitated or participated in numerous workshops looking at both development and implementation issues associated with the TMDL.

govDELIVERY

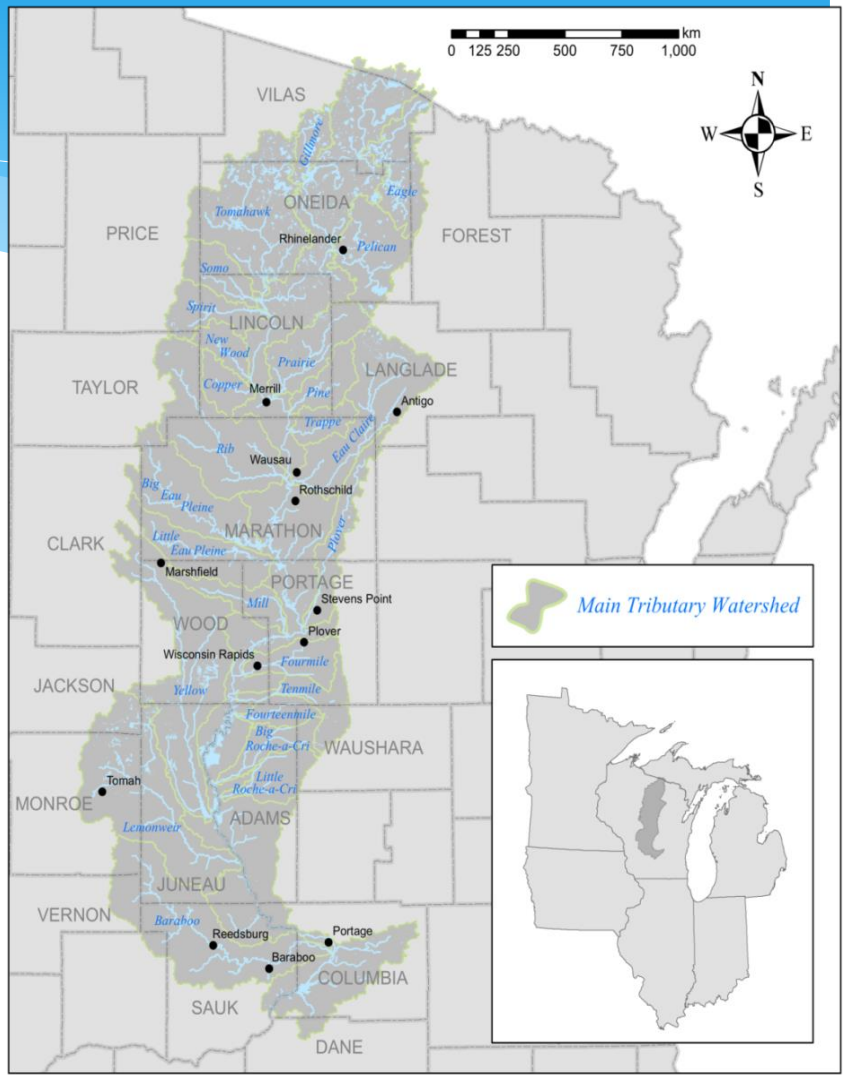
1,900+ subscribers

Informational Meetings

* March 5th Stakeholder Meeting in Rhinelander at 1:00 to 4:00 at Quality Inn
* March 6th Stakeholder Meetings in Stevens Point at the Courthouse Annex Building at 10:00 to 12:00 and 4:00 to 6:00
* March 14th Stakeholder Meetings in Portage at the Portage Public Library at 10:00 to 12:00 and 4:00 to 6:00

Comments Accepted Through April 23rd, 2018

* Official 30-Day Public Informational Hearing Process
* Finalize TMDL and Send for EPA Approval



More Information and Access Report

http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/tmdls/

Wisconsin River Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

A framework for water quality improvement

The DNR, together with many partners throughout the basin, are working to improve water quality of the Wisconsin River, its reservoirs and tributaries. The Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study and implementation plan will provide a strategic framework and prioritize resources for water quality improvement in the Wisconsin River Basin.

Draft report downloads

The following files will be discussed during the Feb. 21, 2018, webinar.

- Draft Report
- GIS Data
- Appendices

Questions and Comments

Comments accepted through April 23, 2018

http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/tmdls/

DNRWisconsinRiverTMDL@wisconsin.gov

For those who are unable to attend the sessions, comments on the initial draft TMDL plan, which will be released at the webinar, may be submitted to DNRWisconsinRiverTMDL@wisconsin.gov or by mail to:

Kevin Kirsch
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
PO Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921