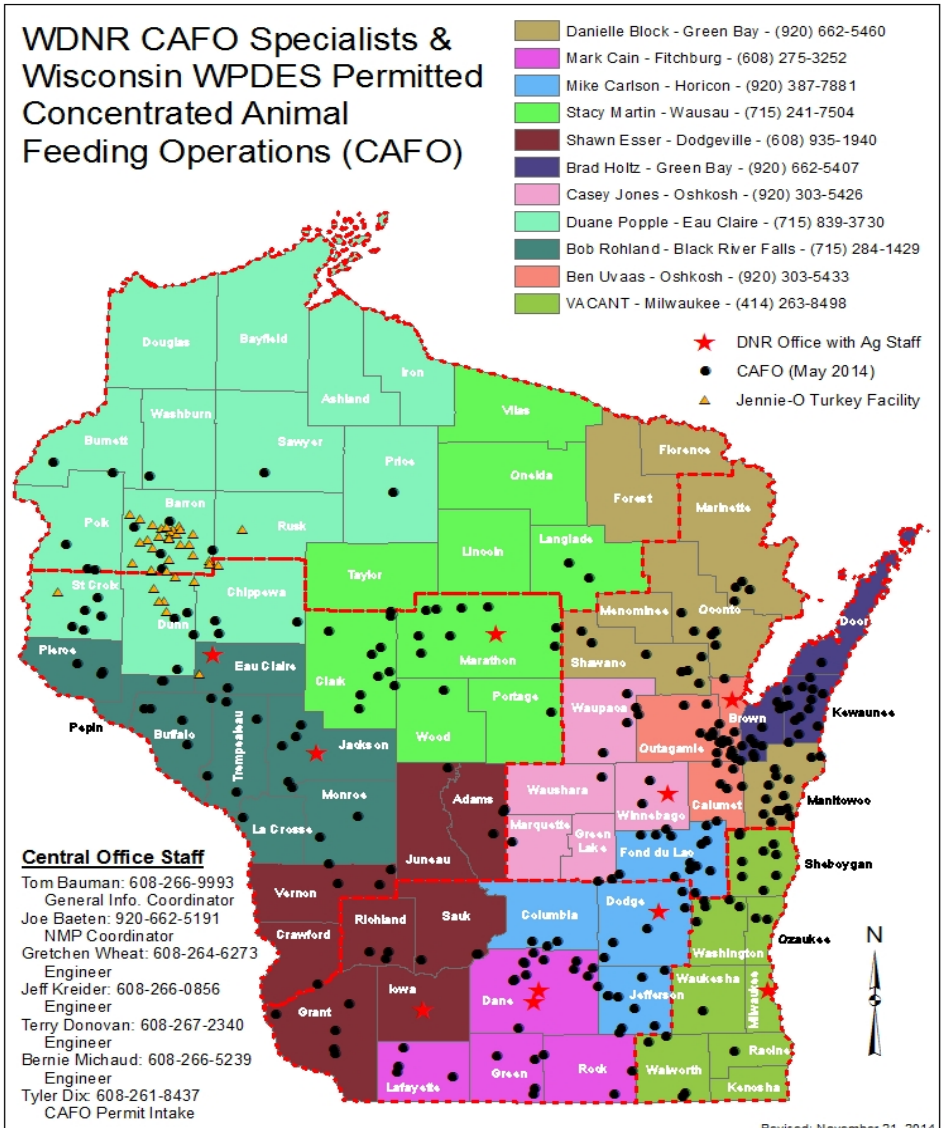
Title

WDNR CAFO Staff

- 11 Regional Runoff Specialists (1 vacancy)
- 4 Regional Supporting LTEs (1 vacancy)
- 6 ½ Central Office Staff
  - 4 Engineers
  - General Information Coordinator
  - NMP Coordinator
  - Intake Specialist



CAFO Growth in Wisconsin

- December 2014
  - 264 current WPDES permits (issued)
  - 40 new WPDES permit applications
  - **304** total
- April 2013
  - 246 current WPDES permits (issued)
  - 24 new WPDES permit applications
  - **270** total
- April 2013 to December 2014
  - 7% growth of WPDES permitted CAFOs
  - 67% growth in new WPDES permit applications

NMP Substantial Revisions

- Federal and State Statutory changes now require public notice of substantial revisions to a CAFO's NMP.
- Substantial Modifications: 'the modification will increase the risk of pollutant (N & P) transport to navigable waters'.
  - New fields
  - Addition or identification of drain tile lines, inlets or outlets
  - Fields for winter spreading
  - Other less common changes.

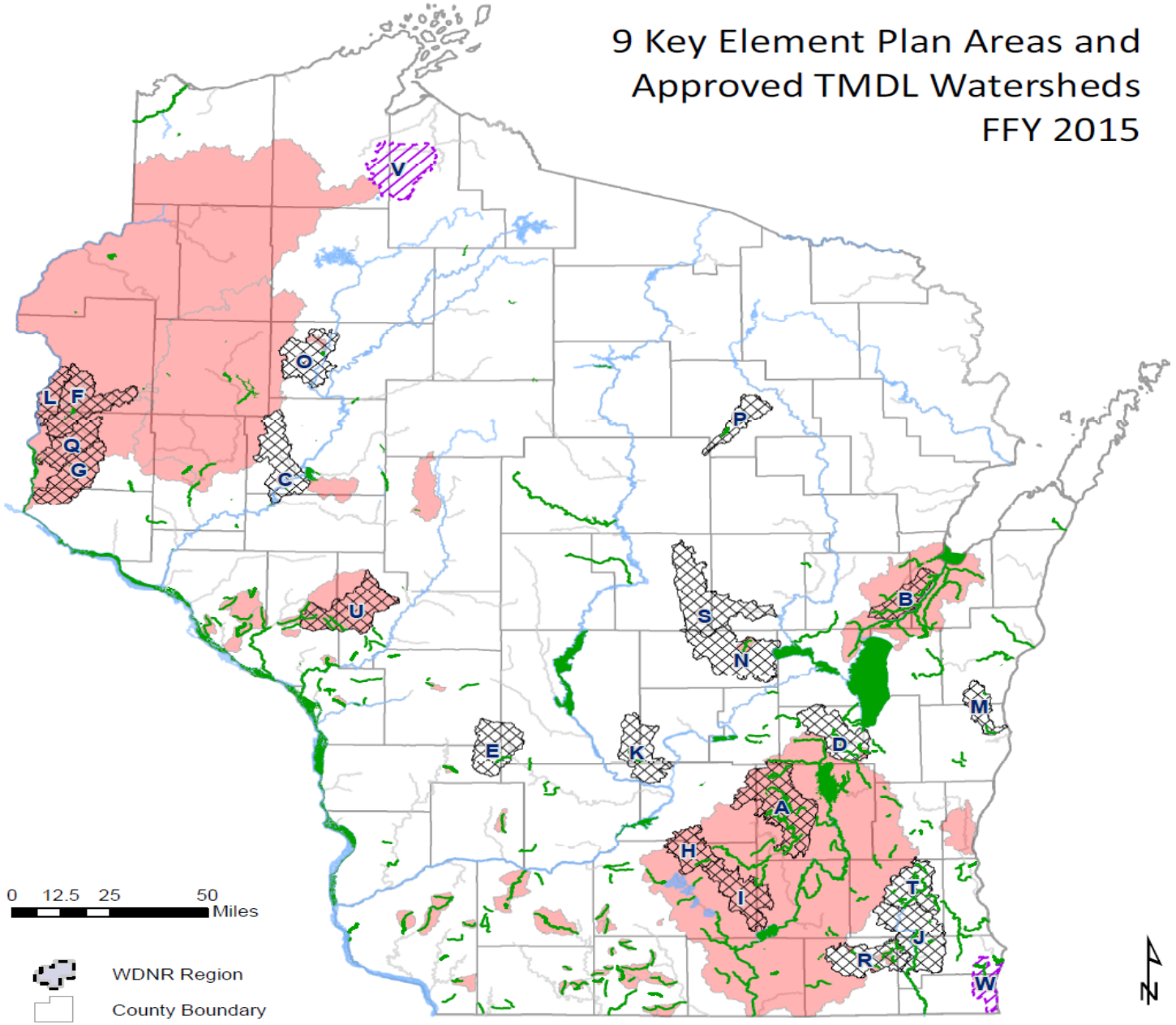
NMP Substantial Revisions

SharePoint/ePermitting

'Software application that can store and share information between multiple users.'

- Permittee submits required information for a substantial modification via SharePoint.
- DNR posts modification request for a 14 day public notice and comment period.
- During 14 day public notice and comment period public may request an informational hearing.
- Once public notice and comment period are done and information hearing is complete (if requested), DNR issues approval or denial.
- Entire process is anticipated to take at least a minimum of 21 days

9 Key Element Plan Areas and Approved TMDL Watersheds FFY 2015



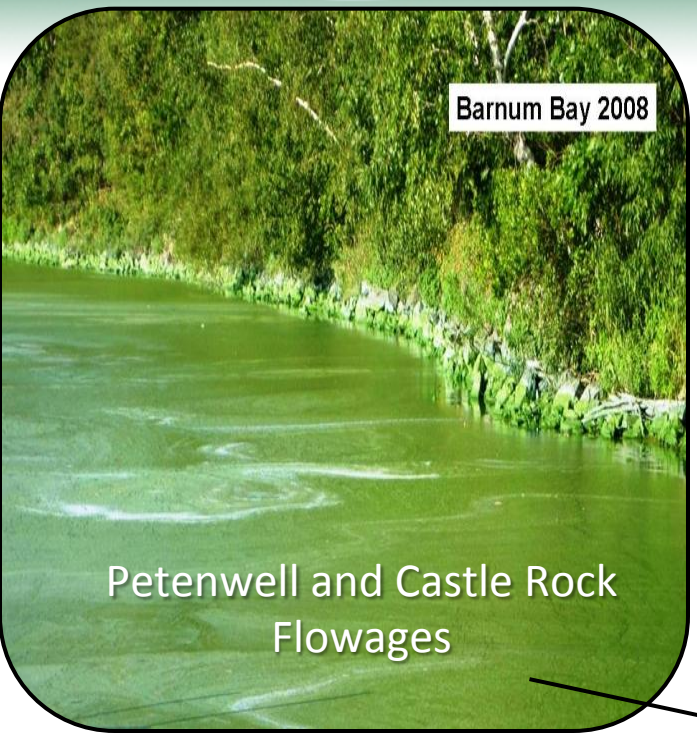
Notes:

1.) Project areas represent the HUC-10 or HUC-12 equivalents of previous WDNR Priority Watersheds

The Wisconsin River Basin (WRB) TMDL

WISCONSIN DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

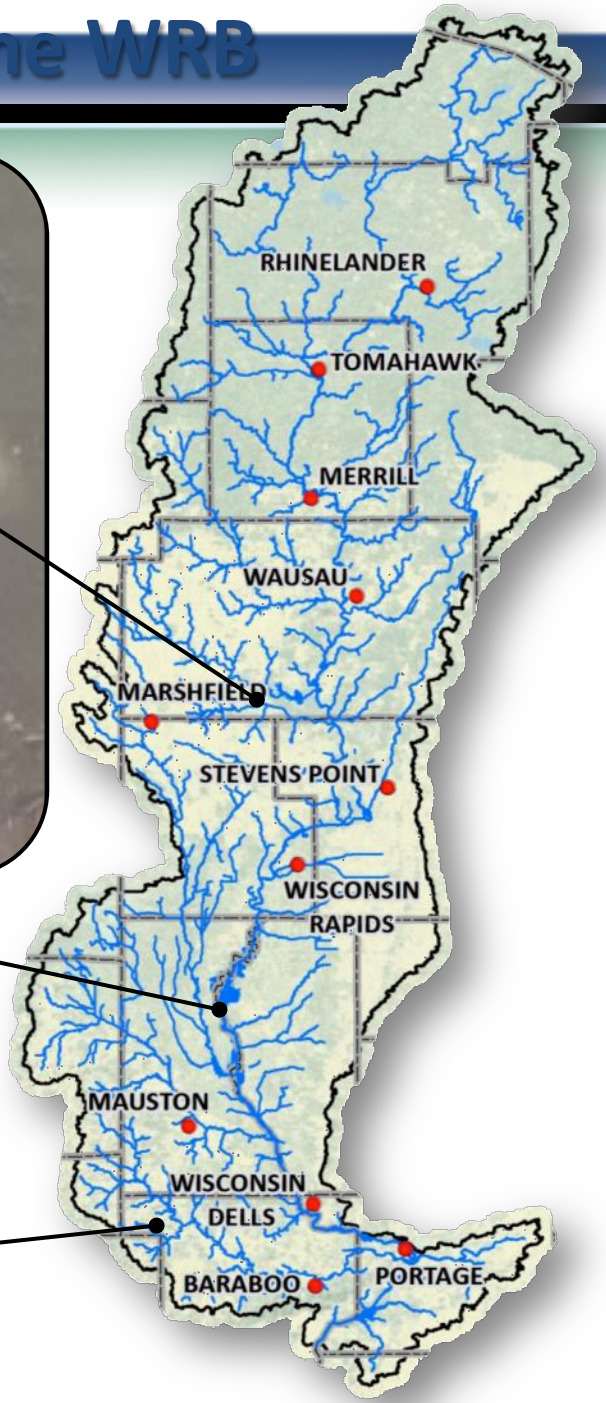
Water Quality Concerns within the WRB



Petenwell and Castle Rock Flowages

Fish Kills in Big Eau Pleine Reservoir

Runoff in the Baraboo



WISCONSIN DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

9 Key Element Plans and TMDLs

- Watershed based
- Restore impaired waters by reducing point and nonpoint sources (urban and agriculture)
- ID sources and how much pollution must be reduced to meet numeric criteria / uses
  - fishable, swimmable, drinkable
- Framework for TMDL implementation
- Incorporate with existing plans and activities
  - County LWRM plans, FPP
  - NR 151 implementation, ordinances, grants
  - Water quality and habitat monitoring

2011 Statewide Phosphorus Criteria

Rivers

100 µg/L

Streams

75 µg/L

Reservoirs

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

Inland Lakes

15-30 µg/L

Great Lakes

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

1.Median of 6 samples collected between May – October

2.Samples collected on same day each month

3.2 years, weather factors, biological recovery / response

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

Each subwatershed is assessed for:

Background Load

- Naturally occurring from wetlands, forests, streambanks

Load Allocation

- Croplands
- Pastures and lots

Waste Load Allocation

- Municipal Wastewater
- Industrial Wastewater
- Permitted Municipal Storm Sewer Systems
- CAFO Production Areas

TMDL

Load Allocation + Waste Load Allocation + Margin of Safety

WISCONSIN DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

What does a TMDL tell you?

Baseline Pollutant Load

20,000 lbs P / year

1990 – 2000 average

30% - WLA
60 % - LA
10% - MOS Background

Does not meet water quality standards -

Total
Maximum
Daily
Load

10,000 lbs P / year

50 % reduction

3,000 lbs – WLA
6,000 lbs – LA
1,000 lbs – MOS Background

Meets water quality standards

WISCONSIN DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TMDL Implementation – point sources

TMDL waste load allocations are incorporated into permit limits

- Municipal and Industrial Wastewater
- Permitted Municipal Storm Sewer Systems
- CAFO Production Areas (zero allowable discharge)

WISCONSIN DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TMDL Implementation – nonpoint sources

Work with agricultural producers, consultants and county staff to implement practices that achieve nonpoint TMDL load reductions. 10-20 year timeframe. Significant effort needed.

- **Targeting** – Use available resources/tools/inventory within high loading watersheds/areas

WISCONSIN DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

WQ monitoring to verify compliance with Phosphorus Criteria

Rivers

100 µg/L

Streams

75 µg/L

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