

TMDL Equation

Waste Load Allocation

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

Load Allocation

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

TMDL Equation

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 of Safety

- * 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 – Wasteload Allocations



- * TMDL waste load allocations are incorporated into permits
 - * Municipal and Industrial Wastewater
 - * Permitted Municipal Storm Sewer Systems
 - * CAFO Production Areas (zero allowable discharge)

- * DNR – sets limits based on allocations
- * Permitted facilities – implement limits

TMDL Implementation –Load Allocations



- * Establish partnerships to implement best management practices on the landscape
 - * Fair Share- Everyone does what they reasonably can
 - * Targeting – Use available resources to put extra effort where high P loading intersects with capacity to implement

- * County Staff
- * Agricultural producers
- * Agricultural organizations
- * Conservation Organizations
- * Crop Consultants
- * DATCP
- * UWEX
- * NRCS
- * DNR

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

- * TMDL reductions for agricultural sources range between 56% to 91% from the baseline agricultural loads
- * Reducing agricultural loads will require:
 - * Patience and long-term outlook
 - * 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%)
 - * Willingness to take innovative approaches and tracking successes and failures
- * **Practices:** Cover crops, residue management & reduced tillage, nutrient management, manure management systems, grassed waterways, filter strips and riparian buffers

Nonpoint Source Implementation

- * Existing Nonpoint efforts that are implementing the TMDL:
 - * County LW plans – annual updates and 10 year revisions
 - * Reflect TMDL findings and focus resources in specific areas
 - * Watershed Based Plans/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

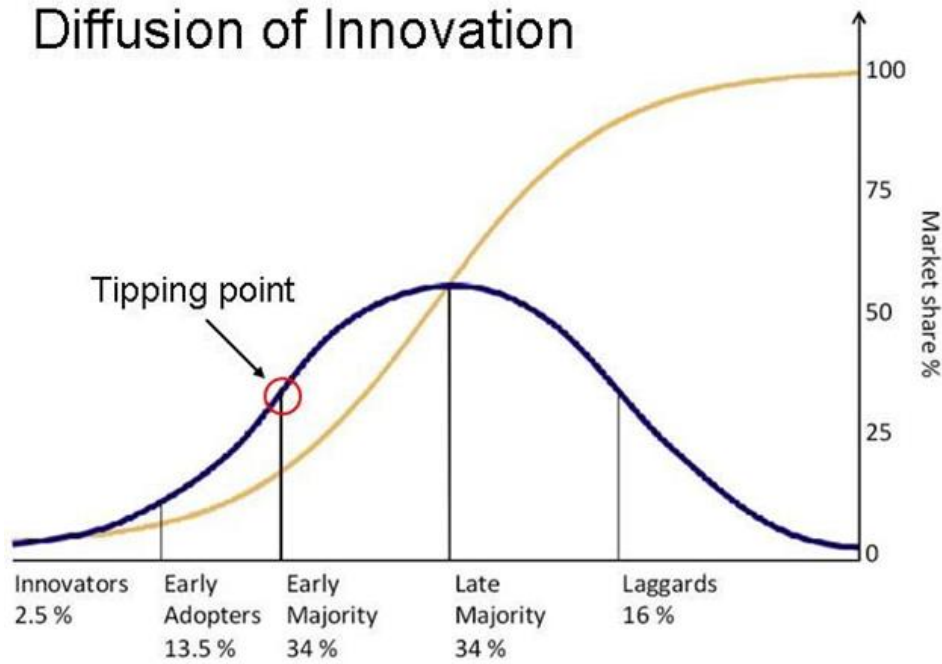
Nonpoint Source Implementation

- * Back to the future – Diffusion of Innovation
- * Diffusion is most effective when promoting a behavior that is visible.
- * Gain commitments from early adopters to speak to others about the behavior.
- * Be strategic in identifying partners/early adopters



Nonpoint Source Implementation

Diffusion of Innovation



- * Identify who to start with
- * Gain commitments from innovators and early adopters to speak to peers about the behavior
- * Help make behavior more visible
- * Deliver message through an individual (or organization) who has credibility
- * Focus on specific actions an individual can take

Thoughts? Questions?

<https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/TMDLs/WisconsinRiver/>

DNRWisconsinRiverTMDL@wisconsin.gov