



Wisconsin Government Affairs Seminar

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Topics

- What's New
 - Rules
 - TMDLs
- Implementation of Wisconsin's Phosphorus Rule
- Wet Weather Focus
- An Integrated Approach for Municipalities
- Sustainability



Major Rule Revisions

- **Stormwater Rule**
- **Lead and Copper Rule – Long-Term Revisions**
- **Revised Total Coliform Rule**
- **Revision of the Water Quality Standards Regulations**
- **Vessel General Permit**
- **Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Compliance Date Extension for Farmers**



Stormwater Rule



Lead and Copper Rule - Long Term Revisions

- Fall 2012: Proposed Rule
- 2013/2014: Final Rule





Revised Total Coliform Rule

- A national workgroup is writing the final rule language
- considering public comments received on the proposed rule
- Summer 2012: Final Rule



Revision of the Water Quality Standards Regulations

- Currently under review by OMB.
- Spring 2012: Draft Rule
- Fall 2012: Final Rule



Vessel General Permit

- Nov. 30, 2012:
Final permit will be issued (after public comment)





SPCC Compliance Date Extension for Farmers

- Oct. 18, 2011: Direct final and proposed final rule issued
- May 10, 2013: Proposed compliance date extension for farms



Electronic Reporting Rule

- Electronic submission by permittees for information already required
- Get information from the source
- Timely, complete, quality information
- Cost savings and paper reduction
- Transparent for communities
- Better targeting for compliance and monitoring



Current TMDLs

- Lower Fox River
- Lower Green Bay
- Rock River



TMDL in Development

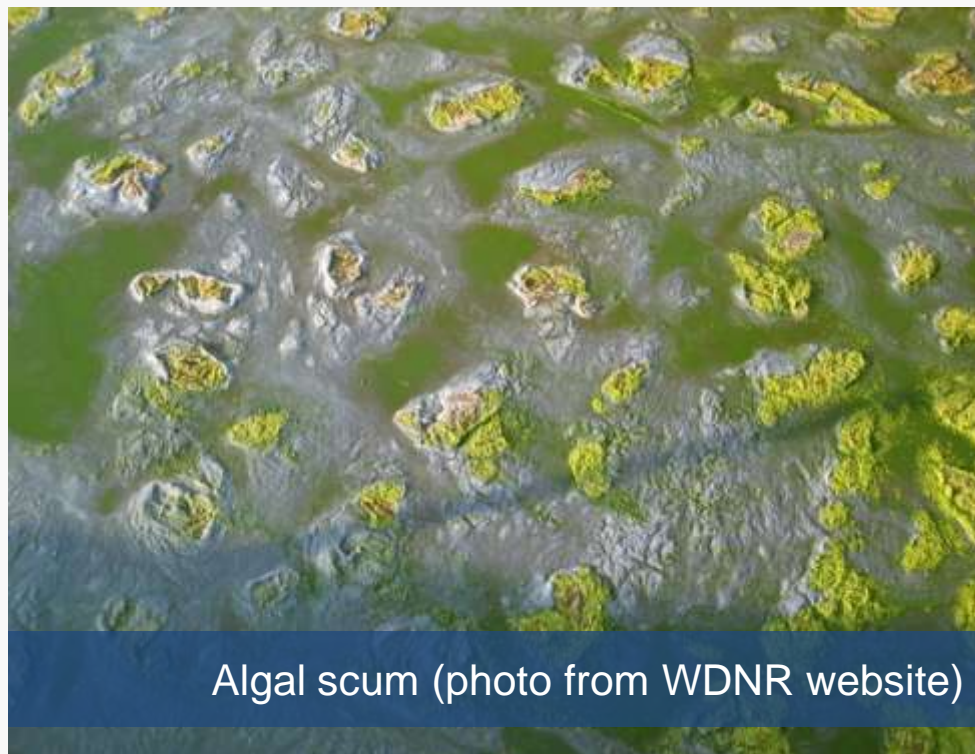
- Lake Tainter
- Lake Menomin





Wisconsin Phosphorous

- In 2010 the state adopted phosphorus water quality standards for Wisconsin waters.
- EPA approved Wisconsin's phosphorus water quality standards on December 30, 2010.



Algal scum (photo from WDNR website)



Wisconsin is a National Leader

- Developed and adopted phosphorus criteria and implementation.
- Second Region 5 state adopt the phosphorus criteria for all of its lakes.
- Only Region 5 state to have adopted phosphorus criteria for rivers and streams





Opportunities for Flexibility

- Adaptive Management
- Trading





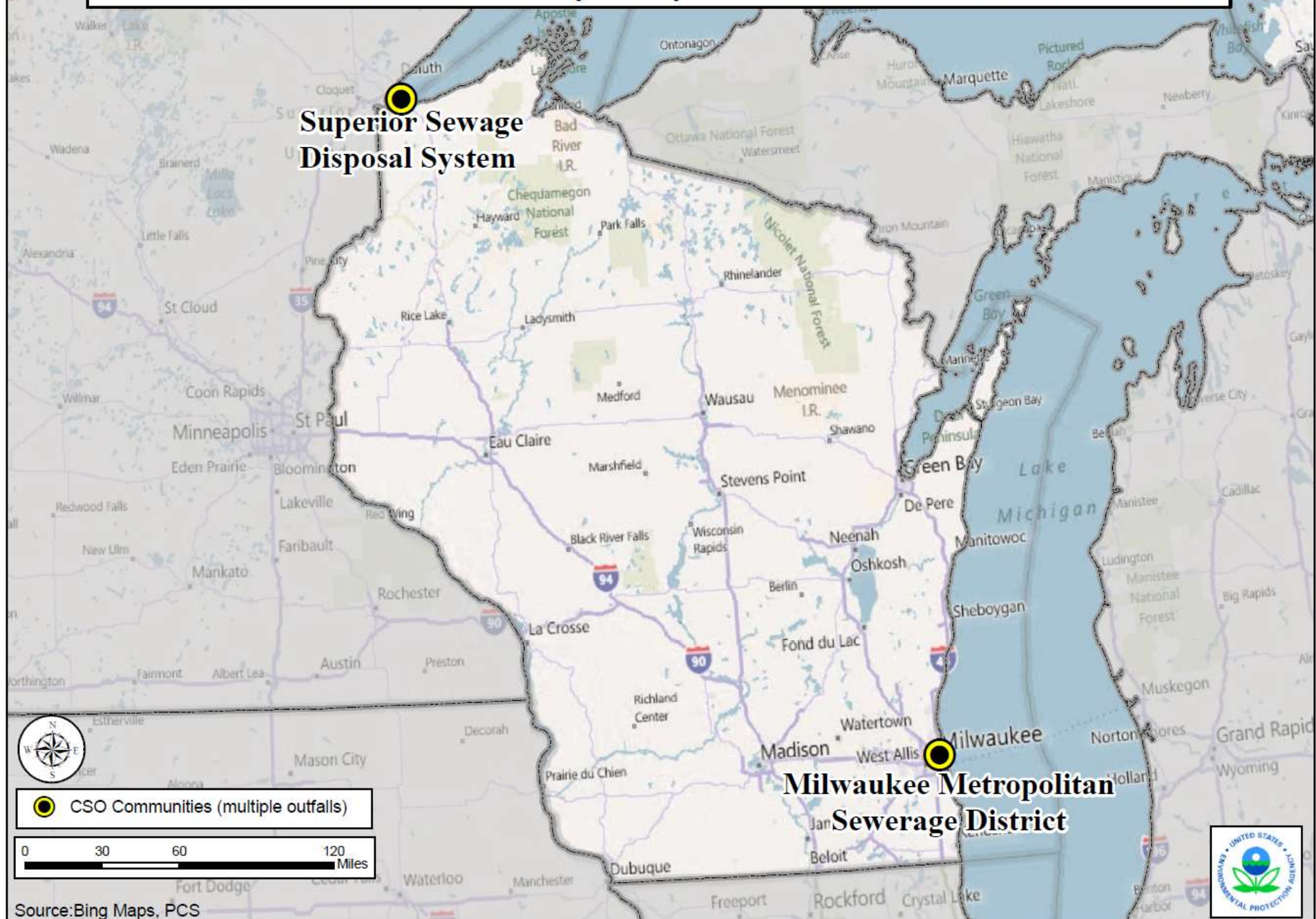
Sanitary Sewer National Goals

Wet weather - Reduce illegal raw sewage overflows and storm water discharges

Sanitary Sewer Overflows – evaluate and take any appropriate actions at municipalities with wastewater flow > 10 mgd/day and at systems found to be a threat to water quality and public health

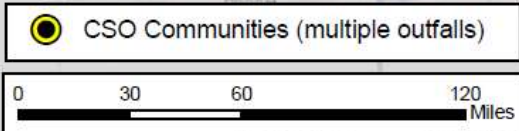


Combined Sewer Outfall (CSO) Communities in Wisconsin



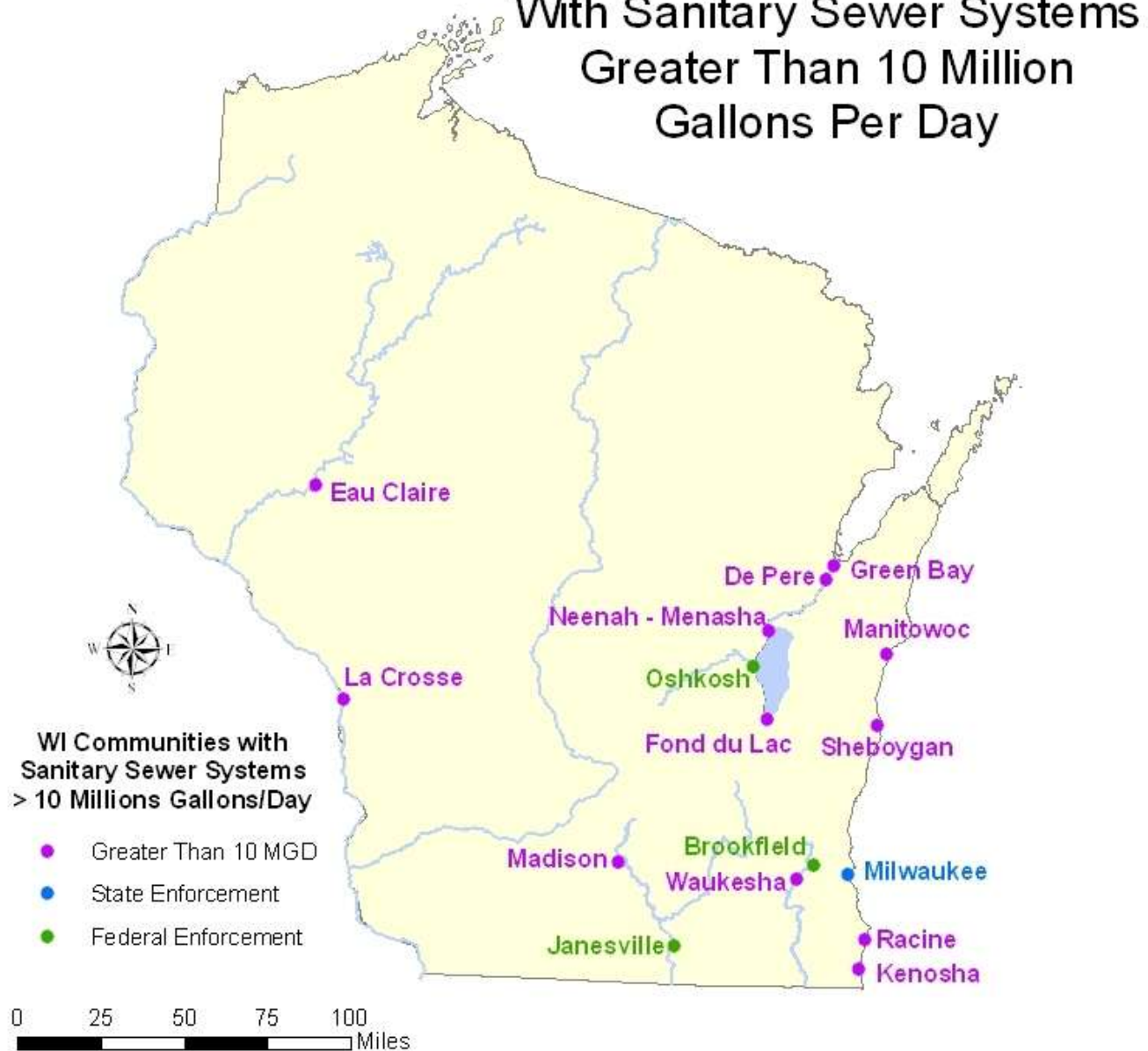
Superior Sewage Disposal System

Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District



Source: Bing Maps, PCS

16 Wisconsin Communities With Sanitary Sewer Systems Greater Than 10 Million Gallons Per Day





Why Go Green (Infrastructure)



Increased Run-off due to Impervious Surfaces



Sidewalks

Roads

Driveways

Parking

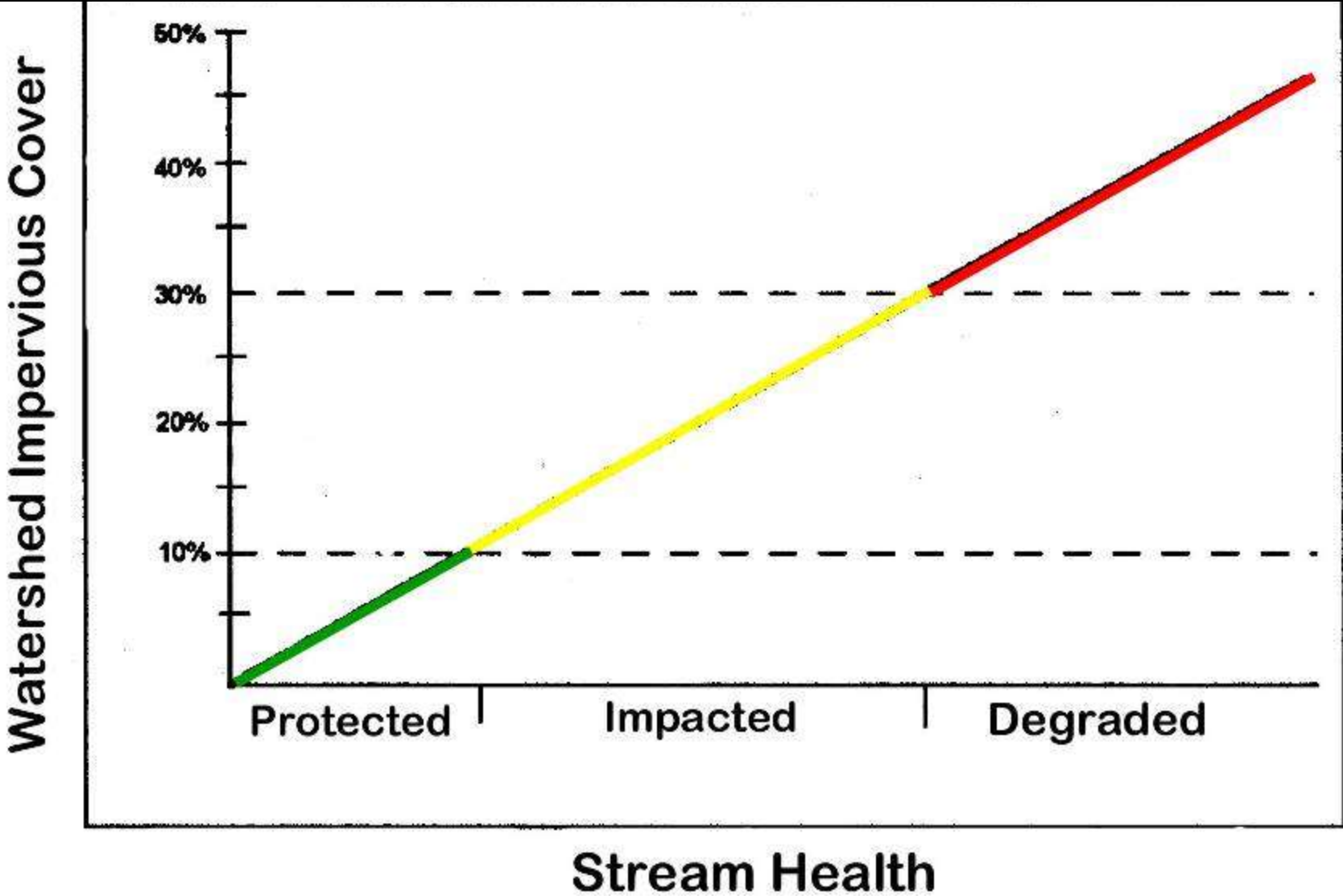
Buildings



High Flow Volumes and High Flow Velocities



Stormwater Volumes and Pollutant Loads Result in Water Quality Degradation





**How to make
this...**



**function like
this?**





Infiltration Practices

Rain Gardens



Maplewood, MN



Inverness, IL



Storing and Reusing Rainwater - Cisterns



Parking Lots



Not so good



← drain

Good – Run-off from the parking lot can be absorbed by the plants and soil



Morton Arboretum, Lisle, IL



Cost of Green vs. Gray Infrastructure

Project	Conventional vault cost estimate*	Rain garden cost
Bloedel Donovan Park parking lot (4400 ft ³ wet vault)	\$52,800	\$12,800
City Hall parking lot (2300 ft ³ wet vault)	\$27,600	\$5,600

* City of Bellingham's estimate using approximate cost of \$12.00/ft³ for an in-ground storage and treatment device and based on construction costs for similar projects in the Bellingham area



An Integrated Approach

- Uses the flexibility of EPA's existing regulations and policies
- Encourages municipalities to evaluate how best to meet all of their CWA requirements within their financial capability



Why Integration

- Addresses most serious water quality problems sooner
- More cost-effective, may lower overall cost of compliance
- Fosters innovative approaches, such as green infrastructure, that are more sustainable



A Sustainable Approach to Water Infrastructure









What is Asset Management?

- A planning process that ensures a treatment system gets the most value from each asset, and has the financial resources to rehabilitate and replace assets when necessary.
- Asset Management Planning: use to determine reserve requirements that should be included in the annual operating budget.
- The plan provides an estimated schedule of repairs and replacement for facilities and equipment.
- The plan should be updated annually.



Some benefits of Asset Management

- **Saves utilities \$ over time**
- Reduces costly repairs – fewer emergency repairs
- Improves customer service – fewer service interruptions
- Protects public health and maintains compliance
- Increases knowledge of system
- Prioritizes projects and provides time to explore funding sources (rates, grants, loans)
- Shows lenders that the system is a good risk



Net Zero POTWs

Sheboygan, WI

