

**ORDER OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN
NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD
CREATING RULES**

The Wisconsin Natural Resources Board proposes an order to create ch. NR 151 relating to runoff pollution performance standards.

WT-8-00

Analysis Prepared by Department of Natural Resources

Statutory authority: ss. 92.15, 281.16 and 281.19, Stats.

Statutes interpreted: ss. 92.15, 227.11(2), 281.11, 281.12, 281.16, 281.65, 281.97 and 281.98, Stats.

Chapter NR 151, Runoff Management, is a new rule under which the department will administer performance standards and prohibitions in response to two legislative acts, 1997 Wisconsin Act 27 and 1999 Wisconsin Act 9. These acts require changes to the department's Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement Program and to the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection's Soil and Water Resources Management Program. Chapter NR 151 is an integral part of promulgating a series of inter-related administrative rules to implement a re-design of Wisconsin's nonpoint source programs and related water regulations as set forth in these legislative acts. Other related components of this effort that are being conducted concurrently include: repeal and recreation of ch. NR 120, Priority Watershed and Priority Lake Program; creation of ch. NR 152, Model Ordinances for Construction Site Erosion Control and Storm Water Management; creation of ch. NR 153, Runoff Management Grant Program; creation of ch. NR 154, Best Management Practices and Cost-share Conditions; creation of ch. NR 155, Urban Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement and Storm Water Management Grant Program; amendment of ch. NR 216, Storm Water Discharge Permits; and repeal and recreation of ch. NR 243, Animal Feeding Operations. The department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection is revising ch. ATCP 50, Soil and Water Resource Management, to incorporate changes in its programs required under 1997 Wisconsin Act 27 and 1999 Wisconsin Act 9.

Chapter NR 151 establishes runoff pollution performance standards for non-agricultural practices, as well as runoff pollution performance standards and prohibitions for agricultural practices, and runoff pollution performance standards for transportation facilities. These standards are intended to be minimum standards necessary to achieve water quality standards. In some areas where the performance standards may not achieve the water quality standards, the chapter also cites a process to establish, by rule, targeted performance standards. The code also includes requirements for department approval of local livestock operation ordinances that exceed state performance standards and prohibitions. In addition, provisions for department implementation and enforcement of performance standards are established. The chapter also specifies a process for the development and dissemination of department technical standards to implement the non-agricultural and transportation facility performance standards.

Section 1. Chapter NR 151 is created to read:

Chapter NR 151

RUNOFF MANAGEMENT

Subchapter I – General Provisions

NR 151.001 Purpose
NR 151.002 Definitions
NR 151.003 Regional treatment exclusion
NR 151.004 State targeted performance standards

Subchapter II – Agricultural Performance Standards and Prohibitions

NR 151.01	Purpose
NR 151.015	Definitions
NR 151.02	Sheet, rill and wind erosion
NR 151.05	Manure storage facilities
NR 151.06	Clean water diversions
NR 151.07	Nutrient management
NR 151.08	Manure management prohibitions
NR 151.09	Implementation and enforcement procedures for cropland performance standards
NR 151.095	Implementation and enforcement procedures for livestock performance standards and prohibitions
NR 151.096	Local livestock operation ordinances and regulations
NR 151.097	Variances

Subchapter III – Non-Agricultural Performance Standards

NR 151.10	Purpose
NR 151.11	Construction site performance standard for new development and redevelopment
NR 151.12	Post-construction performance standard for new development and redevelopment
NR 151.13	Developed urban area performance standard
NR 151.14	Non-municipal property fertilizer performance standard
NR 151.15	Implementation and enforcement

Subchapter IV –Transportation Facility Performance Standards

NR 151.20	Purpose and applicability
NR 151.21	Definitions
NR 151.22	Responsible party
NR 151.23	Construction site performance standard
NR 151.24	Post-construction performance standard
NR 151.25	Developed urban area performance standard
NR 151.26	Enforcement

Subchapter V – Technical Standards Development Process for Non-Agricultural Performance Standards

NR 151.30	Purpose
NR 151.31	Technical standards process
NR 151.32	Dissemination of technical standards

Subchapter I – General Provisions

NR 151.001 Purpose. This chapter establishes runoff pollution performance standards for non-agricultural facilities and transportation facilities and performance standards and prohibitions for agricultural facilities and practices designed to achieve water quality standards as required by s. 281.16(2) and (3), Stats. This chapter also specifies a process for the development and dissemination of department technical standards to implement the non-agricultural performance standards as required by s. 281.16(2)(b), Stats. If these performance standards and prohibitions do not achieve water quality standards, this chapter specifies how the department may develop targeted performance standards in conformance with s. NR 151.004.

NR 151.002 Definitions. In this chapter:

(1) "Adequate sod, or self-sustaining vegetative cover" means maintenance of sufficient vegetation types and densities such that the physical integrity of the streambank or lakeshore is preserved. Self-sustaining vegetative cover includes grasses, forbs, sedges and duff layers of fallen leaves and woody debris.

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(2) "Agricultural facilities and practices" has the meaning given in s. 281.16(1), Stats.

(3) "Average annual rainfall" means a typical calendar year of precipitation, excluding snow, and is defined by the department when using models such as SLAMM and P8, or equivalent methodology.

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(4) "Best management practices" or "BMPs" means structural or non-structural measures, practices, techniques or devices employed to avoid or minimize soil, sediment or pollutants carried in runoff to waters of the state.

(5) "Combined sewer system" means a system for conveying both sanitary sewage and stormwater runoff.

(6) "Connected imperviousness" means an impervious surface where the runoff flows over adequate pervious area before flowing into a separate storm sewer or water of the state.

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Note: The department has developed a guidance document to indicate when an impervious source area such as a roof or parking lot is considered connected.

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(7) "Construction site" means an area upon which one or more land disturbing construction activities occur, including areas that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale where multiple separate and distinct land disturbing construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules but under one plan. A long-range planning document that describes separate construction projects, such as a 20-year transportation improvement plan, is not a common plan of development.

(8) "DATCP" means the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection.

(9) "Department" means the department of natural resources.

(10) "Design storm" means a hypothetical discrete rainstorm characterized by a specific duration, temporal distribution, rainfall intensity, return frequency and total depth of rainfall.

(11) "Development" means residential, commercial, industrial or institutional land uses and associated roads.

(12) "Effective infiltration area" means the area of the infiltration system that is used to infiltrate runoff and does not include the area used for site access, berms or pretreatment.

(13) "Erosion" means the process by which the land's surface is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice or gravity.

(14) "Exceptional resource waters" means waters listed in s. NR 102.11.

(14m) "Existing development" means development in existence on October 1, 2004 or a notice of intent for the development was received by the department of natural resources or the department of commerce on or before October 1, 2004

(15) "Final stabilization" means that all land disturbing construction activities at the construction site have been completed and that a uniform perennial vegetative cover has been established with a density of at least 70% of the cover for the unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures or that employ equivalent permanent stabilization measures.

(16) "Illicit discharge" means any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of runoff, except discharges authorized by a WPDES permit or any other discharge not requiring a WPDES permit such as water line flushing, landscape irrigation, individual residential car washing, fire fighting and similar discharges.

(17) "Impervious surface" means an area that releases as runoff all or a large portion of the precipitation that falls on it, except for frozen soil. Rooftops, sidewalks, driveways, parking lots and streets are examples of surfaces that typically are impervious.

(18) "In-fill area" means an undeveloped area of land located within existing urban sewer service areas, surrounded by already existing development or existing development and natural or man-made features where development cannot occur. [The in-fill area must have been in existence on October 1, 2004 or was part of a notice of intent that was received by the department or the department of commerce by October 1, 2004](#)

(19) "Infiltration" means ~~the~~ entry and movement of precipitation or runoff into or through soil.

(20) "Infiltration system" means a device or practice such as a basin, trench, rain garden or swale designed specifically to encourage infiltration, but does not include natural infiltration in pervious surfaces such as lawns, redirecting of rooftop downspouts onto lawns or minimal infiltration from practices, such as swales or road side channels designed for conveyance and pollutant removal only.

(21) "~~Direct conduits to groundwater~~" means an area or surficial geologic feature subject to bedrock dissolution so that it is likely to provide a conduit to groundwater, and may include caves, enlarged fractures, mine features, exposed bedrock surfaces, sinkholes, springs, seeps or swallets.

(22) "Land disturbing construction activity" means any man-made alteration of the land surface resulting in a change in the topography or existing vegetative or non-vegetative soil cover, that may result in runoff and lead to an increase in soil erosion and movement of sediment into waters of the state. Land disturbing construction activity includes clearing and grubbing, demolition, excavating, pit trench dewatering, filling and grading activities.

(23) "Landowner" means any person holding fee title, an easement or other interest in property, which allows the person to undertake cropping, livestock management, land disturbing construction activity or maintenance of storm water BMPs on the property.

(24) "Local governmental unit" has the meaning given in s. 92.15(1)(b), Stats.

(25) "MEP" or "maximum extent practicable" means a level of implementing best management practices in order to achieve a performance standard specified in this chapter which takes into account the best available technology, cost effectiveness and other competing issues such as human safety and

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welfare, endangered and threatened resources, historic properties and geographic features. MEP allows flexibility in the way to meet the performance standards and may vary based on the performance standard and site conditions.

(26) "Municipality" has the meaning given in s. 281.01 (6), Stats.

(27) "Navigable waters" and "navigable waterway" has the meaning given in s. 30.01(4m), Stats.

(28) "New development" means development resulting from the conversion of previously undeveloped land or agricultural land uses.

(29) "NRCS" means the natural resources conservation service of the U.S. department of agriculture.

(30) "Ordinary high water mark" has the meaning given in s. NR 115.03(6).

(31) "Outstanding resource waters" means waters listed in s. NR 102.10.

(32) "Percent fines" means the percentage of a given sample of soil, which passes through a # 200 sieve.

Note: Percent fines can be determined using the "American Society for Testing and Materials", volume 04.02, "Test Method C117-95 Standard Test Method for Materials Finer than 75- μ m (No. 200) Sieve in Material Aggregates by Washing". Copies can be obtained by contacting the American society for testing and materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, or phone 610-832-9585, or on line at: "<http://www.astm.org/>".

(33) "Performance standard" means a narrative or measurable number specifying the minimum acceptable outcome for a facility or practice.

Comment [12]: Should we add a definition for "Percent Directly Connected Impervious"?

(34) "Pervious surface" means an area that releases as runoff a small portion of the precipitation that falls on it. Lawns, gardens, parks, forests or similar vegetated areas are examples of surfaces that typically are pervious.

(35) "Pollutant" has the meaning given in s. 283.01(13), Stats.

(36) "Pollution" has the meaning given in s. 281.01(10), Stats.

(37) "Population" has the meaning given in s. 281.66(1)(c), Stats.

(38) "Preventive action limit" has the meaning given in s. NR 140.05(17).

(39) "Redevelopment" means areas where development is replacing older development.

(40) "Runoff" means storm water or precipitation including rain, snow, ice melt or similar water that moves on the land surface via sheet or channelized flow.

(41) "Sediment" means settleable solid material that is transported by runoff, suspended within runoff or deposited by runoff away from its original location.

(42) "Separate storm sewer" means a conveyance or system of conveyances including roads with drainage systems, streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, constructed channels or storm drains, which meets all of the following criteria:

(a) Is designed or used for collecting water or conveying runoff.

(b) Is not part of a combined sewer system.

(c) Is not part of a publicly owned wastewater treatment works that provides secondary or more stringent treatment.

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(d) Discharges directly or indirectly to waters of the state.

(43) "Storm water management plan" means a comprehensive plan designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from storm water, after the site has undergone final stabilization, following completion of the construction activity.

(44) "Targeted performance standard" means a performance standard that will apply in a specific area, where additional practices beyond those contained in this chapter, are necessary to meet water quality standards.

(45) "Technical standard" means a document that specifies design, predicted performance and operation and maintenance specifications for a material, device or method.

(46) "Top of the channel" means an edge, or point on the landscape landward from the ordinary high water mark of a surface water of the state, where the slope of the land begins to be less than 12% continually for at least 50 feet. If the slope of the land is 12% or less continually for the initial 50 feet landward from the ordinary high water mark, the top of the channel is the ordinary high water mark.

(47) "TR-55" means the United States department of agriculture, natural resources conservation service (previously soil conservation service), Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds, Second Edition, Technical Release 55, June 1986, which is incorporated by reference for this chapter.

Note: Copies of this document may be inspected at the offices of the department's bureau of watershed management, NRCS, the secretary of state and the revisor of statutes, all in Madison, WI.

(48) "Transportation facility" means a highway, a railroad, a public mass transit facility, a public-use airport, a public trail or any other public work for transportation purposes such as harbor improvements under s. 85.095(1)(b), Stats. "Transportation facility" does not include building sites for the construction of public buildings and buildings that are places of employment that are regulated by the department of commerce pursuant to s. 101.1205, Stats.

(49) "Type II distribution" means a rainfall type curve as established in the "United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Technical Paper 149, published 1973", which is incorporated by reference for this chapter. The Type II curve is applicable to all of Wisconsin and represents the most intense storm pattern.

Note: Copies of this document may be inspected at the offices of the department's bureau of watershed management, NRCS, the secretary of state and the revisor of statutes, all in Madison, WI.

(50) "Waters of the state" has the meaning given in s. 283.01 (20), Stats.

(51) "WPDES permit" means a Wisconsin pollutant discharge elimination system permit issued under ch. 283, Stats.

(52) "Total maximum daily load" means the amount of pollutants specified as a function of one or more water quality parameters, that can be discharged per day into a water quality limited segment and still insure attainment of the applicable water quality standard. There are 4

components to the total maximum daily load: point source allocation, non-point source allocation, reserve capacity and margin of safety.

(53) "Impaired water" means a waterbody impaired in whole or in part and listed by the department pursuant to 33 USC 1313 (d) (1) (A) and 40 CFR 130.7, for not meeting a water quality standard, including a water quality standard for a specific substance or the waterbody's designated use.

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NR 151.003 Regional treatment exclusion for existing development and post-construction

runoff. (1) Runoff from existing development or post-construction runoff within a non-navigable surface water that flows into a BMP, such as a wet detention pond, is not required to meet the performance standards of subchs. III and IV prior to the BMP. BMPs for such runoff may be located in non-navigable surface waters.

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Note: While regional treatment facilities are appropriate for control of pollutants from post-construction and existing development they should not be used for construction site sediment removal.

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(2) Except as allowed under sub. (3), post-construction runoff from new development shall meet the post-construction performance standards prior to entering a navigable surface water or wetland.

(3) Post-construction runoff within a navigable surface water that flows into a BMP is not required to meet the performance standards of subchs. III and IV prior to the BMP if:

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(a) 1. The BMP was constructed prior to October 1, 2002, and the BMP either received a permit issued under ch. 30, Stats., or the BMP did not require a ch. 30, Stats., permit; or

2. The BMP received a permit issued under ch. 30, Stats prior to October 1, 2002; and

(b) The BMP is designed to provide runoff treatment from future upland development.

(4) Runoff from existing development, redevelopment and in-fill areas shall meet the applicable performance standards of subchs. III and IV in accordance with pars. (a) and (b).

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(a) To the maximum extent practicable, BMPs shall be located to treat runoff prior to discharge to navigable surface waters and wetlands.

(b) BMPs for such runoff may be located in a navigable surface water or wetland if allowable under all other applicable federal, state and local regulations such as ch. NR 103 and ch. 30, Stats.

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Note: This allows the location of BMPs in navigable surface waters and wetlands where necessary to meet the developed urban area performance standards provided all applicable permits have been issued.

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(5) The discharge from a BMP, such as a wet detention pond, or after a series of such BMPs is subject to this chapter prior to reaching waters of the state.

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Note: This section does not supersede any other applicable federal, state or local regulation such as ch. NR 103 and ch. 30, Stats.

NR 151.004 State targeted performance standards. For some areas, implementation of the statewide performance standards and prohibitions in this chapter may not be sufficient to achieve water quality standards. In those cases, the department shall determine if a specific waterbody will not attain water quality standards after substantial implementation of the performance standards and prohibitions in this chapter, **using actual or predicted modeling or monitoring.** If the department finds that water quality standards will not be attained using statewide performance standards and prohibitions but the implementation of targeted performance standards would attain water quality standards, the department shall promulgate the targeted performance standards by rule.

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Note: Pursuant to s. 281.16(2)(a) and (3)(a), Stats., the performance standards shall be designed to meet state water quality standards.

NR 151.005 Performance Standards for Total Maximum Daily Loads. For impaired waters the implementation of statewide performance standards and prohibitions in this chapter may not be sufficient to meet water quality standards. If a federal environmental protection agency approved TMDL determines through monitoring or modeling that water quality standards will not be attained using statewide performance standards and prohibitions the department shall identify in the TMDL, enhancements to the performance standards and prohibitions in this chapter necessary to meet the allocations specified in the TMDL.

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Note: TMDLs are subject to public review as defined in the continuing planning process developed under s. 283.83.

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Subchapter III - Non-Agricultural Performance Standards

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NR 151.10 Purpose. This subchapter establishes performance standards, as authorized by s. 281.16(2)(a), Stats., for non-agricultural facilities and practices that cause or may cause nonpoint runoff pollution. These performance standards are intended to limit nonpoint runoff pollution in order to achieve water quality standards. Design guidance and the process for developing technical standards to implement this section are set forth in subch. V.

NR 151.11 Construction site performance standard for new development and redevelopment.

(1) DETERMINATION OF AVERAGE ANNUAL BASIS. In this section, average annual basis is calculated using the appropriate rainfall or runoff factor, also referred to as the R factor, or an equivalent design storm using a type II distribution, with consideration given to the geographic location of the site and the period of disturbance.

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Note: The USLE and its successors RUSLE and RUSLE2, utilize an R factor which has been developed to estimate soil erosion, averaged over extended time periods. The R factor can be modified to estimate monthly and single-storm erosion.

(2) APPLICABILITY. Except as provided under sub. (3), this section applies to any construction site that has at least one acre of land disturbing construction activity.

(3) EXEMPTIONS. This section does not apply to the following:

(a) Construction sites that are exempted by federal statutes or regulations from the requirement to have a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit issued under 40 CFR 122, for land disturbing construction activity.

(b) Transportation facilities, except where they are part of a larger common plan of development such as local roads within a residential or industrial development.

Note: Transportation facility performance standards are given in subch. IV.

(c) Nonpoint discharges from agricultural facilities and practices.

Note: This exemption is for nonpoint discharges from agricultural facilities and practices such as cropping and pasturing. Subch. III of ch. NR 216 also exempts nonpoint discharges, but regulates point source discharges of storm water, such as the construction of structures such as barns, manure storage facilities, sand settling lanes and barnyard runoff control systems. Under s. NR 216.42(2) these construction sites are subject to the construction performance standards of this section.

(d) Nonpoint discharges from silviculture activities.

(f) The department has received a notice of intent for the construction site in accordance with subch. III of ch. NR 216 before October 1, 2002.

(g) The department of commerce has received a notice of intent for the construction site in accordance with s. Comm 61.115 before October 1, 2002.

(4) RESPONSIBLE PARTY. The landowner or other person performing services to meet the performance standards of this subchapter, through a contract or other agreement, shall comply with this section.

Note: Other persons include anyone responsible for disturbing the land or implementing or maintaining BMPs, such as a general contractor or landscape architect.

(5) PLAN. A written plan shall be developed and implemented for each construction site and shall incorporate the requirements of this section.

Note: The written plan may be that specified within s. NR 216.46, the erosion control portion of a construction plan or other plan.

(6) REQUIREMENTS. The plan required under sub. (5) shall include the following:

(a) Best management practices that, by design, discharge, to the maximum extent practicable, no more than 5 tons/acre/year of the sediment load carried in runoff, from initial grading to final stabilization. A person shall be required to meet a different sediment reduction goal than the requirements of this

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(a) A construction site that has 5 or more acres of land disturbing construction activity, unless any of the following are met:¶
1. The department has received a notice of intent for the construction project in accordance with subch. III of ch. NR 216 before October 1, 2002. ¶
Note: Prior to submitting a notice of intent pursuant to subch. III of ch. NR 216, a construction site erosion control plan in conformance with s. NR 216.46 and a storm water management plan in conformance with s. NR 216.47 must be developed.¶
2. The department of commerce has received a notice of intent for the construction project in accordance with s. Comm 61.115 before October 1, 2002. ¶
3. A bid is advertised or construction contract signed where no bid is advertised, before October 1, 2002. ¶
(b) After March 10, 2003,
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- Deleted: e) Routine maintenance for project sites that have less than ... [2]
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paragraph if a different standard is specified under an EPA approved TMDL pursuant to s. 151.005, or a state targeted performance standard pursuant to s. 151.004. Erosion and sediment control BMPs may be used alone or in combination to meet the requirements of this paragraph. Credit toward meeting the sediment goal shall be given for limiting the duration or area, or both, of land disturbing construction activity, or other appropriate mechanism.

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Note: Soil loss prediction tools such as RUSLE2 that estimate the sediment load leaving the construction site under varying land and management conditions, or methodology identified in subch. V., may be used to calculate sediment reduction.

(b) Notwithstanding par. (a), if BMPs cannot be designed and implemented to meet the maximum sediment discharge goal of 5 tons/acre/year, the plan shall include a written and site-specific explanation why the 5 tons/acre/year goal is not attainable and the sediment load shall be reduced to the maximum extent practicable.

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(c) Where appropriate, the plan shall include sediment controls to do all of the following to the maximum extent practicable:

1. Prevent tracking of sediment from the construction site onto roads and other paved surfaces.
2. Prevent the discharge of sediment as part of site de-watering.
3. Protect separate storm drain inlet structures and culverts from receiving sediment where sediment may be delivered off-site.

(d) The use of chemicals, cement and other compounds and materials on the construction site shall be managed during the construction period to prevent their transport by runoff into waters of the state. However, projects that require the placement of these materials in waters of the state, such as constructing bridge footings or BMP installations, are not prohibited by this paragraph.

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(7) LOCATION. The BMPs used to comply with this section shall be located prior to runoff entering waters of the state.

Note: While regional treatment facilities are appropriate for control of post-construction pollutants they should not be used for construction site sediment removal.

Note: In accordance with subch. V, the department has developed technical standards to help meet the construction site performance standards. These technical standards are available on the department web page at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/runoff/stormwater/techstds.htm>

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NR 151.12 Post-construction performance standard for new development, redevelopment and in-fill development. (1) GENERAL. In this section:

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(a) "Post-construction site" means a construction site subject to regulation under this subchapter, after construction is completed and final stabilization has occurred.

Note: The threshold for evaluating the post-construction condition is the same as the construction phase, unless otherwise noted in this section. This means that it is based on the area of land disturbance.

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(2) APPLICABILITY. This section applies to a post-construction site that is or was subject to the construction performance standards of s. NR 151.11, except any of the following:

(a) A post-construction site where the department has received a notice of intent for the construction site, in accordance with subch. III of ch. NR 216, by October 1, 2004.

(b) A post-construction site where the department of commerce has received a notice of intent, in accordance with its regulations adopted pursuant to s. 101.1205, Wis. Stats., by October 1, 2004.

(d) A post-construction site with less than 10% connected imperviousness based on the area of land disturbance, provided the cumulative area of all parking lots, roads and rooftops is less than one acre. This does not include exemption from the protective area standard of s. NR 151.12(5)(d).

Note: The department has developed a guidance document to indicate when an impervious source area such as a roof or parking lot is considered connected.

(e) Agricultural facilities and practices.

Note: This exemption includes both point and nonpoint discharges from agricultural facilities and practices. Therefore post-construction structures such as barns, manure storage facilities, sand settling lanes and barnyard runoff control systems will be covered under subch. II and will not be subject, under s. NR 216.47(1), to the post-construction performance standards of this section.

(f) Underground utility construction such as water, sewer and fiberoptic lines, but not including the construction of any above ground structures associated with utility construction.

(3) RESPONSIBLE PARTY. The landowner of the post-construction site or other person contracted or obligated by other agreement to implement and maintain post-construction storm water BMPs shall comply with this section.

(4) STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN. A written storm water management plan shall be developed and implemented for each post-construction site and shall incorporate the requirements of this subsection.

Note: Examples of storm water management plans that may be used to comply with this section may be that specified within s. NR 216.47 or the municipal storm water management program specified within s. NR 216.07(5).

(5) REQUIREMENTS. The plan required under sub. (4) shall include:

(a) Total suspended solids. Best management practices shall be designed, installed and maintained to control total suspended solids carried in runoff from the post-construction site as follows:

1. For new development, and in-fill development of 5 acres or more, by design, reduce to the maximum extent practicable, the total suspended solids load by 80%, based on an average annual rainfall, as compared to no runoff management controls. A person shall be required to meet a different total suspended solids reduction goal than the requirements of this subdivision if a different standard is specified under an EPA approved TMDL pursuant to s. 151.005, or a state targeted performance standard pursuant to s. 151.004.

Deleted: (b) Average annual rainfall is determined by the following years and locations: Madison, 1981 (Mar. 12-Dec. 2); Green Bay, 1969 (Mar. 29-Nov. 25); Milwaukee, 1969 (Mar. 28-Dec. 6); Minneapolis, 1959 (Mar. 13-Nov. 4); Duluth, 1975 (Mar. 24-Nov. 19). Of the 5 locations listed, the location closest to a project site best represents the average annual rainfall for that site.¶

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(g) An action for which a finding ... [3]

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2. For redevelopment, by design, reduce to the maximum extent practicable, the total suspended solids load by 60%, based on an average annual rainfall, as compared to the total suspended solids load of the prior development, if the prior development was constructed before October 1, 2004 or was covered under a notice of intent that was received by the department or the department of commerce by October 1, 2004. A person shall be required to meet a different total suspended solids reduction goal than the requirements of this subdivision if a different standard is specified under an EPA approved TMDL pursuant to s. 151.005, or a state targeted performance standard pursuant to s. 151.004.

Comment [13]: Olson: This will cause outcry. Because current load is going to be higher than today's requirements because of no green space requirements for redevelopment in Appleton. This approach will discourage redevelopment to a strip mall for example in low density residential areas.

Comment [14]: Vande Hey: In low density it might be incredibly hard to meet. Shouldn't they be allowed to go back to 80% TSS reduction based on no controls similar to new development?

Comment [15]: Could use 60% of prior development or 80% of the new condition with no controls which ever is easier to meet.

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Deleted: No person shall be required to exceed a 40% total suspended solids load of the prior development, if the prior development was constructed before October 1, 2004 or was covered under a notice of intent that was received by the department or the department of commerce by October 1, 2004. A person shall be required to meet a different total suspended solids reduction goal than the requirements of this subdivision if a different standard is specified under an EPA approved TMDL pursuant to s. 151.005, or a state targeted performance standard pursuant to s. 151.004.

Comment [16]: Krug: Would li ... [5]

Comment [17]: Olson: interest ... [6]

Comment [18]: Lindquist: Cos ... [7]

Comment [19]: Docken: woul ... [8]

Comment [110]: Stevens: cost ... [9]

Comment [111]: Mary Anne ... [10]

Comment [112]: Grant: How ... [11]

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3. For redevelopment of a site that was constructed after October 1, 2004 or covered under a notice of intent received by the department or the department of commerce after October 1, 2004, the redevelopment site shall be required to maintain to the maximum extent practicable the total suspended solids reduction design goal of the prior development, or reduce to the maximum extent practicable, the total suspended solids load by 60%, based on an average annual rainfall, as compared to the total suspended solids load of the prior development, whichever is greater.

Note: A post-construction site designed to meet the performance standard of 80% total suspended solids reduction cannot be redeveloped at a lesser total suspended solids reduction level. The redevelopment site in this case will need to meet the original 80% total suspended solids reduction goal.

5. For in-fill development under 5 acres where the department or the department of commerce receives a notice of intent by October 1, 2012, by design, reduce to the maximum extent practicable, the total suspended solids load by 40%, based on an average annual rainfall, as compared to no runoff management controls. A person shall be required to meet a different total suspended solids reduction goal than the requirements of this subdivision if a different standard is specified under an EPA approved TMDL pursuant to s. 151.005, or a state targeted performance standard pursuant to s. 151.004.

6. For in-fill development under 5 acres where the department or the department of commerce receives a notice of intent after October 1, 2012, by design, reduce to the maximum extent practicable, the total suspended solids load by 80%, based on an average annual rainfall, as compared to no runoff management controls. A person shall be required to meet a different total suspended solids reduction goal than the requirements of this subdivision if a different standard is specified under an EPA approved TMDL pursuant to s. 151.005, or a state targeted performance standard pursuant to s. 151.004.

7. Notwithstanding subs. 1 to 6., if the design cannot achieve the applicable total suspended solids reduction specified, the storm water management plan shall include a written and site-specific explanation why that level of reduction is not attained and the total suspended solids load shall be reduced to the maximum extent practicable.

Note: Pollutant loading models such as DETPOND, SLAMM, P8 or equivalent methodology may be used to evaluate the efficiency of the design in reducing total suspended solids. Information on how to access these models is available at: http://dnr.wi.gov/runoff/models/index.htm or by contacting the storm water management program at (608) 267-7694.

Note: The reduction goal applies to the area of land disturbance. However, runoff from off-site drainage areas can affect the efficiency of practices designed to control total suspended solids. When designing best management practices, off-site runoff must be taken into account in determining the treatment efficiency of the practice. Any impact on the efficiency must be compensated for by increasing the size of the best management practice accordingly.

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Note: For performance standards based on an average annual rainfall, specific rainfall files for five geographic locations around the state will be used. Information on which annual rainfall files to use when modeling the TSS reduction goal as well as which particle distribution file to use when modeling the TSS reduction efficiency of a BMP are available from the DNR website at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/runoff/models/index.htm> or by contacting the storm water management program at (608) 267-7694.

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Comment [I15]: Lindquist: Bring 2 year post and 1 year post to 1 year pre release rate. It needs to be clear what is the pre and what is the post condition that we are controlling. The committee as a whole agreed this would be best.

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Comment [I16]: Vande Hey: Do you want to force infiltration in the case of contaminated land uses like Tier 1 or Tier 2 industrial? This requirement will mean no discharge if the soils at the site are Type A.

(b) *Peak discharge.* 1. By design, BMPs shall be employed to maintain or reduce the peak runoff discharge rates, to the maximum extent practicable, as compared to pre-development conditions for the 1-year, 24-hour design storm applicable to the post-construction site. Pre-development conditions shall assume "good hydrologic conditions" for meadow or woods as identified in TR-55 or an equivalent methodology. The meaning of "hydrologic soil group" and "runoff curve number" are as determined in TR-55. The runoff curve numbers in Table 2 shall be used.

Hydrologic Soil Group	A	B	C	D
Meadow	30	58	71	78
Woods	30	55	70	77

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Deleted: **Note:** The curve numbers in Table 2 represent mid-range values for soils under a good hydrologic condition where conservation practices are used and are selected to be protective of the resource waters. ¶

2. This paragraph does not apply to:

a. A post-construction site where the change in hydrology due to development does not increase the existing surface water elevation at any point within the downstream receiving water by more than 0.01 of a foot for the 1-year, 24-hour storm event.

Note: Hydraulic models such as HEC-RAS or another methodology may be used to determine the change in surface water elevations.

b. A redevelopment post-construction site.

c. Notwithstanding subdivision paragraph b., the redevelopment site will be required to reduce or maintain the peak discharge design goal rate for the 2-yr, 24-hr event of the prior development, if the prior development occurred after October 1, 2004.

Comment [MAL17]: This option should be described as first order streams and rivers and lakes of a certain size rather than using this approach. Mary Anne agreed to look at this.

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Comment [MAL18]: This requirement should be dropped. Redevelopment should just be exempt without trying to address backsliding.

d. An in-fill development area less than 5 acres.

Note: The intent of par. (b) is to minimize streambank erosion under bank full conditions.

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(c) *Infiltration.* BMPs shall be designed, installed and maintained to infiltrate runoff to the maximum extent practicable in accordance with the following, except as provided in subds. 5. to 8.:

1. For residential developments, the following shall be met:

a. Infiltrate sufficient runoff volume so that the post-development infiltration volume shall be at least 90% of the pre-development infiltration volume, based on an average annual rainfall. However, when designing appropriate infiltration systems to meet this requirement, no more than 1% of the land disturbance is required as an effective infiltration area.

2. For non-residential development, including commercial, industrial and institutional development, one of the following shall be met:

a. Infiltrate sufficient runoff volume so that the post-development infiltration volume shall be at least 60% of the pre-development infiltration volume, based on an average annual rainfall. However, when designing appropriate infiltration systems to meet this requirement, no more than 2% of the total impervious area is required as an effective infiltration area.

b. Pre-development conditions shall assume "good hydrologic conditions" for appropriate land covers as identified in TR-55 or an equivalent methodology. The meaning of "hydrologic soil group" and "runoff curve number" are as determined in TR-55. However, when pre-development land cover is cropland, rather than using TR-55 values for cropland, the runoff curve numbers in Table 3 shall be used.

Hydrologic Soil Group	A	B	C	D
Runoff Curve Number	55	69	78	83

Note: The curve numbers in Table 3 represent legume crops in soils under a good hydrologic condition where conservation practices such as contouring are used and are selected to be protective of the resource waters.

Note: A model that calculates runoff volume, such as SLAMM, P8 or an equivalent methodology may be used. For performance standards based on an average annual rainfall, specific rainfall files for five geographic locations around the state will be used. Information on how to access SLAMM and P8 and the rainfall files is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/runoff/models/index.htm> or by contacting the storm water management program at (608) 267-7694.

4. Before infiltrating runoff, pretreatment shall be required for parking lot runoff and for runoff from new road construction in commercial, industrial and institutional areas that will enter an infiltration system. The pretreatment shall be designed to protect the infiltration system from clogging prior to scheduled maintenance and to protect groundwater quality in accordance with subd. 8. Pretreatment options may include, but are not limited to, oil/grease separation, sedimentation, biofiltration, filtration, swales or filter strips.

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Deleted: b. Infiltrate 25% of the post-development runoff volume from the 2-year, 24-hour design storm with a type II distribution. Separate curve numbers for pervious and impervious surfaces shall be used to calculate runoff volumes and not composite curve numbers as defined in TR-55. However, when designing appropriate infiltration systems to meet this requirement, no more than 1% of the project site is required as an effective infiltration area.¶

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Deleted: c. Infiltrate 10% of the post-development runoff volume from the 2-year, 24-hour design storm with a type II distribution. Separate curve numbers for pervious and impervious surfaces shall be used to calculate runoff volumes and not composite curve numbers as defined in TR-55. However, when designing appropriate infiltration systems to meet this requirement, no more than 2% of the project site is required as an effective infiltration area.¶

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Note: To achieve the infiltration requirement for the parking lots or roads, maximum extent practicable should not be interpreted to require significant topography changes that create an excessive financial burden. To minimize potential groundwater impacts it is desirable to infiltrate the cleanest runoff. To achieve this, a design may propose greater infiltration of runoff from low pollutant sources such as roofs, and less from higher pollutant source areas such as parking lots.

5. Source Area Prohibitions. To protect groundwater, the runoff from the following areas shall not be infiltrated unless demonstrated to meet the conditions of subdivision 11.:

a. Areas associated with a tier 1 industrial facility identified in s. NR 216.21(2)(a), including storage, loading, and parking. Rooftops may be infiltrated if approved by the regulatory authority.

b. Storage and loading areas of a tier 2 industrial facility identified in s. NR 216.21(2)(b).

Note: Runoff from the employee and guest parking and rooftop areas of a tier 2 facility may be infiltrated but runoff from the parking area may require pretreatment.

c. Fueling and vehicle maintenance areas. Rooftops may be infiltrated if approved by the regulatory authority.

6. Infiltration Site Prohibitions. To protect groundwater, infiltration practices shall not be located in the following areas.

a. Areas within 1000 feet upgradient or within 100 feet downgradient of direct conduits to groundwater.

b. Areas within 400 feet of a community water system well as specified in s. NR 811.16(4) or within the separation distances listed in s. NR 812.08 for any private well or non-community well for runoff infiltrated from commercial (including multi-family residential), industrial and institutional land uses or regional devices for one- and two-family residential development.

c. Areas where contaminants of concern, as defined in s. NR 720.03(2), are present in the soil through which infiltration will occur.

7. Infiltration Site Limitations. Infiltration practices located in the following areas shall not receive credit for meeting the requirements of this paragraph.

a. Areas with less than 3 feet separation distance from the bottom of the infiltration system to the elevation of seasonal high groundwater or the top of bedrock. Notwithstanding, this subdivision paragraph does not prohibit infiltration of roof runoff onto pervious surfaces with less than 3 feet of separation to seasonal high groundwater or infiltration of roof runoff into an infiltration system with the inlet below the ground surface with no less than one foot of separation to seasonal high groundwater or top of bedrock of materials finer than coarse sand. This subdivision paragraph does not apply where the depth of the engineered soil medium within the infiltration system provides the equivalent separation distance and the bottom of the engineered soil medium is above seasonal high groundwater and top of bedrock.

b. Areas with less than 5 feet separation distance from the bottom of the infiltration system to the elevation of seasonal high groundwater or the top of bedrock for runoff from industrial, commercial and institutional parking lots and roads and residential arterial roads. This subdivision paragraph does not

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Comment [119]: Docken: Don't limit yourself to engineered soils, leave door open for other technology

Comment [120]: Lindquist: This should be included in the infiltration site prohibitions. We are missing a minimum filtering requirement. Currently it is not a requirement, only a non-credit. It should be a prohibition. They should be able to use engineered soil to meet it.

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apply where the depth of the engineered soil medium within the infiltration system provides the equivalent separation distance and the bottom of the engineered soil medium is above seasonal high groundwater and top of bedrock.

c. Notwithstanding subdivision paragraphs a. and b., applicable requirements for injection wells classified under ch. NR 815 shall be followed.

d. Any area where the soil does not exhibit one of the following characteristics between the bottom of the infiltration system and the seasonal high groundwater and top of bedrock: at least a 3-foot soil layer with 20 percent fines or greater; or at least a 5-foot soil layer with 10 percent fines or greater.

This subdivision paragraph does not apply where the soil medium within the infiltration system provides an equivalent level of protection. This subdivision paragraph does not prohibit infiltration of roof runoff.

8. Source Area Exemptions. The following areas are not required to meet the requirement of this paragraph but will be credited toward meeting the requirement when runoff from these areas is infiltrated:

a. Parking areas and access roads less than 5,000 square feet for commercial development and parking areas and access roads less than 5,000 square feet for industrial development not subject to the prohibitions under subdiv. 5.

b. Redevelopment post-construction sites.

c. Notwithstanding subdivision paragraph b., the redevelopment site will be required to maintain the infiltration volume design goal of the prior development if the prior development occurred after October 1, 2004.

d. In-fill development areas less than 5 acres.

e. Roads in commercial, industrial and institutional land uses, and arterial residential roads.

9. Infiltration Site Exemptions. For practical purposes, location of infiltration practices in areas where the infiltration rate of the soil is less than 0.6 inches/hour as measured, using a scientifically credible field test method, at the proposed bottom of the infiltration system, or where the least permeable soil horizon to five feet below the proposed bottom of the infiltration system is one of the following: sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, or clay, using the USDA method of soils analysis, will not be required but will receive credit if used.

10. Where alternate uses of runoff are employed, such as for toilet flushing, laundry or irrigation or storage on green roofs where the runoff is captured permanently by rooftop vegetation, such alternate use shall be given equal credit toward the infiltration volume required by this paragraph.

11. a. Infiltration systems designed in accordance with this paragraph shall, to the extent technically and economically feasible, minimize the level of pollutants infiltrating to groundwater and shall maintain compliance with the preventive action limit at a point of standards application in accordance with ch. NR 140. However, if site specific information indicates that compliance with a preventive action limit is not achievable, the infiltration BMP may not be installed or shall be modified to prevent infiltration to the maximum extent practicable.

Comment [I21]: Lindquist: Move this section up to 6. as an infiltration site prohibition and this might fix the problem.

Comment [I22]: Docken: take a look at Commerce's language and table.

Comment [I23]: Stevens: concerned about cost associated with engineered soils. Will likely comment on this section in the future.

Comment [I24]: Lindquist: Agreed that there should be some flexibility.

Deleted: g. Areas within 400 feet of a community water system well as specified in s. NR 811.16(4) or within 100 feet of a private well as specified in s. NR 812.08(4) for runoff infiltrated from commercial, industrial and institutional land uses or regional devices for residential development.¶
h. Areas where contaminants of concern, as defined in s. NR 720.03(2), are present in the soil through which infiltration will occur.¶
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Note: The areas listed in subd. 5. are prohibited from infiltrating runoff due to the potential for groundwater contamination.

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f. Roads in commercial, industrial and institutional land uses, and arterial residential roads. ¶
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b. Notwithstanding subdivision paragraph a., the discharge from BMPs shall remain below the enforcement standard at the point of standards application.

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(d) *Protective areas.* 1. In this paragraph, "protective area" means an area of land that commences at the top of the channel of lakes, streams and rivers, or at the delineated boundary of wetlands, and that is the greatest of the following widths, as measured horizontally from the top of the channel or delineated wetland boundary to the closest impervious surface. However, in this paragraph, "protective area" does not include any area of land adjacent to any stream enclosed within a pipe or culvert, such that runoff cannot enter the enclosure at this location.

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Comment [125]: Kent: Perhaps we should include a minimum size requirement.

Comment [126]: Vande Hey: Are there hard numbers/science to support this increase based on water quality concerns or is this addressing other concerns?

Comment [127]: The committee wants references for why these numbers were chosen and definitions for the wetland types.

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Comment [128]: Vande Hey: Do some of these wetlands fall under (a) as ASNRI wetlands anyway?

Comment [129]: A question was asked about mixed wetlands. The answer is that if you have a mixture, you must meet the protective area standard for the most susceptible situation represented at the site.

Comment [130]: Kent: The problem with larger buffers in the current program is that it is applied in an inflexible manner.

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Comment [131]: Stevens and Kent: why doesn't ADID wetlands fit into the 10 to 30 foot section? Why wasn't this option considered?

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a. For outstanding resource waters and exceptional resource waters, and for wetlands in areas of special natural resource interest as specified in s. NR 103.04, 75 feet. However, protective area distances adjacent to wetlands identified under s. NR 103.04(4), as within an advanced delineation and identification (ADID) study, are given in subs. 1.g. and 1.h of this subdivision.

b. For perennial and intermittent streams identified on a United States geological survey 7.5-minute series topographic map, or a county soil survey map, whichever is more current, 50 feet.

c. For lakes, 50 feet.

d. For highly susceptible wetlands, 75 feet. Highly susceptible wetlands include the following types: calcareous fens, sedge meadows, open and coniferous bogs, low prairies, coniferous swamps, lowland hardwood swamps and seasonally flooded basins.

e. For moderately to slightly susceptible wetlands, 50 feet. Moderately susceptible to slightly susceptible wetlands include the following types: shrub-carrs, alder thickets, fresh wet meadows, shallow marshes, deep marshes and floodplain forests.

f. For Least susceptible wetlands, 10 percent of the average wetland width, but no less than 10 feet nor more than 30 feet. Least susceptible wetlands include degraded wetlands dominated by invasive species such as reed canary grass, gravel pits, cultivated hydric soils and dredged material or fill material disposal sites.

g. Wetland boundary delineation shall be made in accordance with s. NR 103.08(1m). This paragraph does not apply to wetlands that have been completely filled in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations. The protective area for wetlands that have been partially filled in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations shall be measured from the wetland boundary delineation after fill has been placed.

Note: Most wetlands require a protective area width of at least 50 feet and certain wetlands require at least 75 feet. Regardless of the quality of a wetland adjacent to a stream or lake, a stream or lake is not eligible for a protective area width of less than 50 feet.

h. In subd. 1.a., d., e and f., determinations of the extent of the protective area adjacent to wetlands shall be made on the basis of the sensitivity and runoff susceptibility of the wetland in accordance with the standards and criteria in s. NR 103.03.

j. For wetlands identified within an ADID and where the impervious surface is within the primary environmental corridor, 75 feet.

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j. For wetlands identified within an ADID and where the impervious surface is outside the primary environmental corridor, 50 feet.

k. Notwithstanding subd. 1.j., for calcareous fens, 75 feet.

l. For concentrated flow channels with drainage areas greater than 130 acres, 10 feet.

2. This paragraph applies to post-construction sites located within a protective area, except those areas exempted pursuant to subd. 4.

3. The following requirements shall be met:

a. Impervious surfaces shall be kept out of the protective area to the maximum extent practicable.

The storm water management plan shall contain a written site-specific explanation for any parts of the protective area that are disturbed during construction.

b. Where land disturbing construction activity occurs within a protective area, and where no impervious surface is present, adequate sod or self-sustaining vegetative cover of 70% or greater shall be established and maintained. The adequate sod or self-sustaining vegetative cover shall be sufficient to provide for bank stability, maintenance of fish habitat and filtering of pollutants from upslope overland flow areas under sheet flow conditions. Non-vegetative materials, such as rock riprap, may be employed on the bank as necessary to prevent erosion such as on steep slopes or where high velocity flows occur.

Note: It is recommended that seeding of non-aggressive vegetative cover be used in the protective areas. Vegetation that is flood and drought tolerant and can provide long-term bank stability because of an extensive root system is preferable. Vegetative cover may be measured using the line transect method described in the university of Wisconsin extension publication number A3533, titled "Estimating Residue Using the Line Transect Method".

c. Best management practices such as filter strips, swales or wet detention ponds that are designed to control pollutants from non-point sources may be located in the protective area.

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Note: Other regulations, such as ch. 30, Stats., and chs. NR 103, 115, 116 and 117 and their associated review and approval process may apply in the protective area.

4. Exemptions. This paragraph does not apply to:

a. Redevelopment post-construction sites.

b. Notwithstanding subdivision paragraph a., the redevelopment site will be required to maintain any protective area of the previous development if the previous development occurred after October 1, 2004.

c. In-fill development areas less than 5 acres.

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d. Structures that cross or access surface waters such as boat landings, bridges and culverts.

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e. Structures constructed in accordance with s. 59.692(1v), Stats.

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f. Areas of post-construction sites from which the runoff does not enter the surface water, including wetlands, without first being treated by a BMP to meet the requirements of this section, except to the extent that vegetative ground cover is necessary to maintain bank stability.

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Note: A vegetated protective area to filter runoff pollutants from post-construction sites described in subd. 4.f. is not necessary since runoff is not entering the surface water at that location. Other practices necessary to meet the requirements of this section, such as a swale or basin, will need to be designed and implemented to reduce runoff pollutants prior to runoff entering a surface water of the state. The requirements of ch. NR 103, Wis. Adm. Code still apply and should be considered before runoff is diverted to or from a wetland.

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(e) *Fueling and vehicle maintenance areas.* Fueling and vehicle maintenance areas shall, to the maximum extent practicable, have BMPs designed, installed and maintained to reduce petroleum within runoff, such that the runoff that enters waters of the state contains no visible petroleum sheen.

Note: A combination of the following BMPs may be used: oil and grease separators, canopies, petroleum spill cleanup materials, or any other structural or non-structural method of preventing or treating petroleum in runoff.

(f) *Location.* To comply with the standards required under this subsection, BMPs may be located on-site or off-site as part of a regional storm water device, practice or system, but shall be installed in accordance with s. NR 151.003.

(g) *Timing.* The BMPs that are required under this subsection shall be installed before the construction site has undergone final stabilization.

Note: In accordance with subch. V, the department has developed technical standards to help meet the post-construction performance standards. These technical standards are available on the department web page at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/runoff/stormwater/techstds.htm>.

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NR 151.13 Developed urban area performance standard. (1) INFORMATION AND EDUCATION. (a) *Applicability.* This section applies to any incorporated municipality with an average density of 1,000 people per square mile or greater, based on the latest decennial census made by the United States census, as well as any commercial and industrial areas contiguous to these areas.

Note: The municipality has primary responsibility for complying with this section. However, the general population is expected to follow municipal ordinance requirements and requests to carry out activities such as: proper curbside placement of leaves for collection, relocating vehicles for street cleaning and utilizing proper disposal methods for oils and other chemicals.

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(b) *Requirements.* For areas identified under par. (a), all of the following shall be implemented by March 10, 2008:

1. A public information and education program, utilizing materials identified by the department, promoting beneficial on-site reuse of leaves and grass clippings and proper use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides, proper management of pet wastes and prevention of dumping oil and other

chemicals in storm sewers. Information and education materials shall include instruction on how to apply fertilizers in accordance with a nutrient application schedule, based on appropriate soil tests, and the application of pesticides in accordance with an integrated pest management plan.

2. A municipal program, as appropriate, for the collection and management of leaf and grass clippings, including public education about this program.

Note: This does not necessarily require that all municipalities implement a leaf and grass collection program, but rather a municipality implements a collection program where it is appropriate and or necessary. On-site beneficial reuse of leaf and grass clippings should also be utilized to manage such material.

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3. The application of lawn and garden fertilizers on municipally controlled properties, with pervious surface over 5 acres each, shall be done in accordance with a site specific nutrient application schedule based on appropriate soil tests. The nutrient application schedule shall be designed to maintain the optimal health of the lawn or garden vegetation.

Note: In accordance with subch. V, the department has developed a technical standard to help meet the nutrient management performance standard. The technical standard is available on the department web page at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/runoff/stormwater/techstds.htm>

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4. Detection and elimination of illicit discharges to storm sewers.

(2) PERMITTED MUNICIPALITIES. (a) *Applicability.* This section applies to municipalities that are subject to the municipal storm water permit requirements of subch. I of ch. NR 216.

Note: A municipal separate storm sewer system could become subject to subch. I of ch. NR 216 if it is designated by the department to be a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the state under s. NR 216.02(4).

(b) *Program.* A municipality shall develop and implement a storm water management program, including the adoption and administration of any necessary ordinance, to meet the following requirements:

Note: The program to meet the requirements of this section may be the same as the municipal storm water management program required by s. NR 216.07(5) or some other plan.

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1. *Stage 1 requirements.* The municipalities listed under par. (a), shall implement the following by March 10, 2008 or within 2 years of receiving permit coverage under subch. I of ch. NR 216, Wis. Adm. Code:

a. All of the requirements contained in sub. (1)(b).

b. To the maximum extent practicable, a 20% reduction in total suspended solids in runoff from existing development that enters waters of the state as compared to no controls. A municipality shall be required to meet a different total suspended solids reduction goal than the requirements of this subdivision paragraph if a different standard is specified under an EPA approved TMDL pursuant to s. 151.005, or a state targeted performance standard pursuant to s. 151.004.

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2. Stage 2 requirements. To the maximum extent practicable, the municipalities listed under par. (a) shall implement one of the following:

a. A 40% reduction in total suspended solids in runoff from existing development that enters waters of the state as compared to no controls, by March 10, 2013, if coverage was received under subch. I of ch. NR 216, Wis. Adm. Code prior to [effective date of the rule]. A municipality shall be required to meet a different total suspended solids reduction goal than the requirements of this subdivision paragraph if a different standard is specified under an EPA approved TMDL pursuant to s. 151.005, or a state targeted performance standard pursuant to s. 151.004.

b. A 40% reduction in total suspended solids in runoff from existing development that enters waters of the state as compared to no controls within 7 years of receiving permit coverage for municipalities listed under par. (a) but receiving coverage under subch. I of ch. NR 216, Wis. Adm. Code after [effective date of the rule]. A municipality shall be required to meet a different total suspended solids reduction goal than the requirements of this subdivision if a different standard is specified under an EPA approved TMDL pursuant to s. 151.005, or a state targeted performance standard pursuant to s. 151.004.

3. Model requirements. Evidence of meeting the performance standard of subdivision 2. shall require the use of a model or an equivalent methodology approved by the department. Acceptable models and model versions include SLAMM version 9.2 and P8 version 3.4 or subsequent versions of those models.

Note: Information on how to access SLAMM and P8 and the relevant parameter files is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/runoff/models/index.htm> or by contacting the storm water management program at (608) 267-7694.

Note: The stage 2 requirements may include application of BMPs to privately owned lands, such as shopping centers.

(c) *Location.* To comply with the standards required under this subsection, BMPs may be located on-site or off-site as part of a regional storm water device, practice or system, but shall be installed in accordance with s. NR 151.003.

(d) *Exclusion.* This section does not apply to areas subject to subch. II of ch. NR 216.

NR 151.14 Non-municipal property fertilizer performance standard. (1) APPLICABILITY.

This section applies when all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) The property is not owned by a municipality.
- (b) The property has over 5 acres of pervious surface where fertilizers are applied.
- (c) The property discharges runoff to waters of the state.

(2) RESPONSIBLE PARTY. The landowner shall comply with this section.

(3) REQUIREMENTS. No later than March 10, 2008, the application of lawn and garden fertilizers on these properties shall be done in accordance with site-specific nutrient application schedules

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based on appropriate soil tests. The nutrient application schedule shall be designed to maintain the optimal health of the lawn or garden vegetation.

Note: In accordance with subch. V, the department has developed a technical standard to help meet the nutrient management performance standard. The technical standard is available on the department web page at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/runoff/stormwater/techstds.htm>

Note: The landowner should consider using slow release fertilizers or “spoon feeding” nutrients to reduce the concentration of nitrates reaching groundwater.

NR 151.15 Implementation and enforcement. (1) IMPLEMENTATION. This subchapter shall be implemented as follows:

(a) *Construction sites and post-construction sites.* For sites defined in ss. NR 151.11 (2) and 151.12 (1) and (2):

1. The provisions of ss. NR 151.11 and 151.12 shall be implemented through subch. III of ch. NR 216.

2. The department shall make available model ordinances that reflect and implement the performance standards in ss. NR 151.11 and 151.12.

Note: These model ordinances are in ch. NR 152. Municipalities are encouraged to adopt the requirements of ss. NR 151.11 and 151.12, into local ordinances that reflect these models. Incentives are included in the grant programs identified in chs. NR 153 and 155, for municipalities that adopt the performance standards into their ordinances, provide an information and education program and track and report their enforcement activity.

(b) *Developed urban areas.* 1. The provisions of ss. NR 151.13(1) and 151.14 shall be enforced under sub. (2).

2. The provisions of s. NR 151.13 (2) shall be implemented through subch. I of ch. NR 216.

(2) ENFORCEMENT. The department shall enforce this subchapter under s. 281.98, Stats.

Note: The department may also enforce performance standards implemented through ch. NR 216 under ss. 283.89 and 283.91, Stats.

Subchapter IV – Transportation Facility Performance Standards

NR 151.20 Purpose and applicability. (1)(a) This subchapter establishes performance standards, as authorized by s. 281.16(2)(a), Stats., for transportation facilities that cause or may cause runoff pollution, except as provided in sub. (2). These performance standards are intended to limit runoff pollution in order to achieve water quality standards. Design guidance and the process for developing technical standards to implement this subchapter are set forth in subch. V.

(b) Transportation facilities that are directed and supervised by the department of transportation and that are regulated by an administrative rule administered by the department of transportation, where the department determines in writing that the rule meets or exceeds the performance standards of this

subchapter and is implemented in accordance with the administrative rule provisions, shall be deemed to meet the requirements of the portions of this subchapter determined by the department.

(3) In s. NR 151.23, average annual basis is calculated using the appropriate rainfall or runoff factor, also referred to as the R factor, or an equivalent design storm using a type II distribution, with consideration given to the geographic location of the site and the period of disturbance.

Note: The USLE and its successors RUSLE and RUSLE2, utilize an R factor which has been developed to estimate annual soil erosion, averaged over extended time periods. The R factor can be modified to estimate monthly and single-storm erosion.

NR 151.21 Definitions. In this subchapter:

(2) "Borrow site" means an area outside of a project site from which stone, soil, sand or gravel is excavated for use at the project site, except the term does not include commercial pits.

(3) "Highway" has the meaning given in s. 340.01(22), Stats.

(4) "Material disposal site" means an area outside of a project site, which is used, for the lawful disposal of surplus materials or materials unsuitable for use within the project site that is under the direct control of the contractor. A municipally owned landfill or private landfill that is not managed by the contractor is excluded from this definition.

(5) "Minor reconstruction" means reconstruction that is limited to 1.5 miles in continuous or aggregate total length of realignment that does not exceed 100 feet in width of roadbed widening and that does not include replacement of a vegetated drainage system with a non-vegetated drainage system except where necessary to convey runoff under a highway or private road or driveway.

Note: A road reconstruction project that will convert an open drainage system into a curb and gutter drainage system does not qualify as minor reconstruction.

(6) "Prime contractor" means a person authorized or awarded a contract to perform, directly or using subcontractors, all the work of a project directed and supervised by the transportation facility authority.

(7) "Private road or driveway" has the meaning given in s. 340.01(46), Stats.

(8) "Public-use airport" has the meaning given in 49 USC 47102(17):

(9) "Public mass transit facility" means any area of land or water which is used, or intended for use, by bus or light rail, and any appurtenant areas which are used, or intended for use, by bus or light rail, including buildings or other facilities or rights-of-way, either publicly or privately owned, that provide the public with general or special service on a regular and continuing basis.

(10) "Public trail" means any of the following: a "state ice age trail area" designated under s. 23.17 (2), Stats., a state trail under s. 23.175(2)(a), Stats., an "all-terrain vehicle trail" under s. 23.33(1)(d), Stats., an "off-the-road motorcycle trail" under s. 23.33(9)(b)4, Stats., a "recreational trail" under s. 30.40(12m), Stats., a "walkway" under s. 30.40(22), Stats., a state trail under s. 84.06(11), Stats., a "bikeway" under s. 84.60(1)(a), Stats., a "snowmobile trail" under s. 350.01(17), Stats., a "public

Deleted: (2)(a) This subchapter does not apply to any of the following:¶
1. Actions for which a final environmental impact statement is approved before October 1, 2002.¶
2. Actions for which a finding of no significant impact is made under ch. Trans 400 before October 1, 2002.¶
3. Actions that are documented in an environmental report, as defined in s. Trans 400.04 (10), completed before October 1, 2002, that fit the criteria or conditions for approval as a categorical exclusion in 23 CFR 771.117, April 1, 2000, or has met the review criteria of paragraph 23.a. of chapter 3 of federal aviation administration order 5050.4A issued on October 8, 1985.¶
(b) Notwithstanding par. (a), the construction site performance standards under s. NR 151.23 and the protective area requirements under s. NR 151.24 (6) apply to transportation facilities subject to this subchapter.¶

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Deleted: A design storm can be statistically calculated to provide an equivalent R factor as an average annual calculation.¶
(4) In s. NR 151.24, average annual rainfall is determined by the following years and locations: Madison, 1981 (Mar. 12-Dec. 2); Green Bay, 1969 (Mar. 29-Nov. 25); Milwaukee, 1969 (Mar. 28-Dec. 6); Minneapolis, 1959 (Mar. 13-Nov. 4); Duluth, 1975 (Mar. 24 –Nov. 19). Of the 5 locations listed, the location closest to a project site best represents the average annual rainfall for that site.¶

Deleted: (1) "Airport" means any area of land or water which is used, or intended for use, for the landing and take-off of aircraft, and any appurtenant areas which are used, or intended for use, for airport buildings or other airport facilities or rights-of-way, together with all airport buildings and facilities located thereon. ¶

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(b) A privately-owned airport used or intended to be used for public purposes that is either:¶
1. A reliever airport as designated by the secretary of the United States department of transportation t[... [21]

snowmobile corridor" under s. 350.12(3j)(a)1, Stats., or any other trail open to the public as a matter of right.

(11) "Railroad" means any area of land or water which is used, or intended for use, in operating a railroad as defined in s. 85.01(5), Stats., and any appurtenant areas which are used, or intended for use, for railroad buildings or other railroad facilities or rights-of-way, together with all railroad buildings and facilities located thereon.

(12) "Reconditioning" has the meaning given in s. 84.013(1)(b), Stats.

(13) "Reconstruction" has the meaning given in s. 84.013(1)(c), Stats.

(14) "Resurfacing" has the meaning given in s. 84.013(1)(d), Stats.

(15) "Transportation facility authority" means any person or entity that is authorized to approve work on a transportation facility by contract, permit or with its own forces or by force account. A permit or approval granted by the department pursuant to ch. 283, Stats., does not qualify as authorization needed to meet this definition.

NR 151.22 Responsible party. (1) TRANSPORTATION FACILITY AUTHORITY. (a) The transportation facility authority shall develop a design plan to meet the performance standards of ss. NR 151.23 and 151.24 for land disturbing construction activity at the transportation facility construction site.

Note: This design plan may be the erosion control plan specified in s. Trans 401.07.

~~(2) OTHER TRANSPORTATION PROJECT.~~ For transportation projects that are not administered under ch. Trans 401, the requirements of this subchapter shall be developed under a design plan to meet the performance standards of ss. NR 151.23 and 151.24 for land disturbing construction activity at the transportation project construction site.

Note: This design plan may be the erosion control plan specified in s. NR 216.46.

~~(3) MAINTENANCE AUTHORITY.~~ The authority in charge of maintenance of the transportation facility shall maintain the BMPs to meet the performance standards of this subchapter. However, BMPs no longer necessary for erosion and sediment control shall be removed by the maintenance authority.

NR 151.23 Construction site performance standard. (1) APPLICABILITY. Except as provided under sub. (2), this section applies to

any transportation facility construction site that has at least one acre of land disturbing construction activity. ~~(2) EXEMPTION.~~ This section does not apply to the following:

(a) Transportation facility construction sites that are exempted by federal statutes or regulations from the requirement to have a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit issued under 40 CFR 122, for land disturbing construction activity.

(b) Transportation facility construction sites that are part of a larger common plan of development, such as a residential or industrial development, and are in compliance with the performance standards of subch. III.

Deleted: (b) The transportation facility authority, in consultation with the department, shall approve the implementation plan submitted under sub. (2)(a). The transportation facility authority shall incorporate the implementation plan into the contract for project construction. ¶
(c) The transportation facility authority shall administer and enforce the implementation plan submitted by the prime contractor under sub. (2)(a) under the contract for project construction. The transportation facility authority shall ensure that the prime contractor follows and maintains the implementation plan under par. (b). If the prime contractor does not follow the implementation plan incorporated into the contract for project construction, the transportation facility authority shall control erosion and sediment at the construction site consistent with the design plan prepared under par. (a) or implementation plan prepared under sub. (2)(a).¶
(d) Before accepting the comp... [22]

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(3) PLAN. (a) A written design plan shall be developed for each construction site and shall incorporate the requirements of this section.

Note: The design plan may be the erosion control plan specified in s. NR 216.46 or the design plan in s. NR 151.22 (1)(a).

(b) The plan required under s. NR 151.22 (2)(a) or (3) shall be properly installed to implement the plan under s. NR 151.22 (1)(a).

(4) REQUIREMENTS. The design plan required under sub. (3) shall include the following:

(a) BMPs that, by design, discharge, to the maximum extent practicable, no more than 5 tons/acre/year of the sediment load carried in runoff, from initial grading to final stabilization, as compared with no sediment or erosion controls, as specified in s. NR 151.22 (1)(a) or (3), until the construction site has undergone final stabilization. No person shall be required to go below the sediment reduction goal to meet the requirements of this paragraph unless specified under an approved TMDL pursuant to section 151.005, or a state targeted performance standard pursuant to section 151.004. Erosion and sediment control BMPs may be used alone or in combination and shall be installed according to any associated implementation plan to meet the requirements of this paragraph. Credit toward meeting the sediment goal shall be given for limiting the duration or area, or both, of land disturbing construction activity, or other appropriate mechanism.

Note: Soil loss prediction tools such as RUSLE2 that estimate the sediment load leaving the construction site under varying land and management conditions, or methodology identified in subch. V., may be used to calculate sediment reduction.

(b) Notwithstanding par. (a), if BMPs cannot be designed and implemented to meet the maximum sediment discharge goal of 5 tons/acre/year, the design plan shall include a written and site-specific explanation why the 5 tons/acre/year goal is not attainable and the sediment load shall be reduced to the maximum extent practicable.

(c) Where appropriate, the design plan shall include sediment controls to do all of the following to the maximum extent practicable:

1. Prevent tracking of sediment from the construction site onto roads and other paved surfaces.
2. Prevent the discharge of sediment as part of site de-watering.
3. Protect the separate storm drain inlet structures and culverts from receiving sediment where sediment may be delivered off-site.

(d) The use of chemicals, cement and other compounds and materials on the construction site shall be managed during the construction period to prevent their transport by runoff into waters of the state. However, projects that require the placement of these materials in waters of the state, such as constructing bridge footings or BMP installations, are not prohibited by this paragraph.

(5) LOCATION. The BMPs used to comply with this section shall be located prior to runoff entering waters of the state.

Deleted: (c) Routine maintenance for transportation facilities that have less than 5 acres of land disturbance if performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity or original purpose of the facility.¶
Note: Construction projects such as installations of utilities within a transportation right-of-way that are not directed and supervised by the department of transportation are subject to the performance standards of subch. III and are not subject to this subchapter.

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Note: While regional treatment facilities are appropriate for control of post-construction pollutants, they should not be used for construction site sediment removal.

Note: In accordance with subch. V, the department has developed technical standards to help meet the construction site performance standards. These technical standards are available on the department web page at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/runoff/stormwater/techstds.htm>

NR 151.24 Post-construction performance standard. (1) **APPLICABILITY.** This section applies to a transportation facility that is or was subject to the construction performance standards of s. NR 151.23, based on land disturbance, except any of the following:

(a) A transportation construction site where the department has received a notice of intent for the construction site in accordance with subch. III of ch. NR 216 by October 1, 2004.

(c) Reconditioning or resurfacing of a highway.

(d) Minor reconstruction of a highway. Notwithstanding the exemption under this paragraph, the protective areas requirements in sub. (6) apply to minor reconstruction and the requirements of sub. (3) and (4) apply to any increase in impervious area associated with the minor reconstruction of a highway.

(e) A redevelopment transportation facility with no increase in exposed parking lots or roads.

(f) A transportation facility with less than 10% connected imperviousness based on complete development of the transportation facility, provided the cumulative area of all parking lots, roads and rooftops is less than one acre. This does not include exemption from the protective areas standard of s. NR 151.24(6).

Note: The department has developed a guidance document to indicate when an impervious source areas such as a roof or parking lot is considered connected.

(i) Transportation facility construction sites that are part of a larger common plan of development, such as a residential or industrial development, that are in compliance with the performance standards of subch. III.

(2) **PLAN.** A written plan shall be developed and implemented for each transportation facility and shall incorporate the requirements of subs. (3) to (10).

Note: Examples of plans that may be used to comply with this section may be that specified within s. NR 216.47, the municipal storm water management program specified within s. NR 216.07(7) or the erosion control plan specified in s. Trans 401.07.

(3) **TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS.** Best management practices shall be designed, installed and maintained to control total suspended solids carried in runoff from the transportation facility as follows:

(a) For new transportation facilities, by design, reduce to the maximum extent practicable, the suspended solids load by 80%, based on an average annual rainfall, as compared to no runoff management controls. A transportation facility shall be required to meet a different total suspended solids reduction goal than the requirements of this subdivision if a different standard is specified under an EPA approved TMDL pursuant to s. 151.005, or a state targeted performance standard pursuant to s. 151.004.

Comment [I32]: Mary Anne will talk to attorneys and determine if it is possible to eliminate subch. IV and move the critical information into subch. III. The existence of TRANS 401 should make this possible.

Comment [I33]: Lindquist: Is this necessary now that we have Trans 401.

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Deleted: (b) A transportation facility construction site that has undergone final stabilization within 2 years after October 1, 2002.

Comment [I34]: Olson: minor reconstruction on bridge sites or existing roads cannot happen under this current language. We exempt the bridge but not the approach.

Comment [I35]: Lindquist: We should redefine minor reconstruction to eliminate apparent loop holes.

Comment [I36]: Braun: Agreed that we need to redefine "minor reconstruction" to be smaller. The 1.5 mile and 200 feet of width is large.

Comment [I37]: Lindquist: Waukesha uses 1/2 acre of new impervious areas to trigger post-construction

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Deleted: Note: Projects that consist of only the construction of bicycle paths or pedestrian trails generally meet this exception as these facilities have minimal connected imperviousness.

(g) Protective area requirements under sub. (6) do apply to actions described in s. NR 151.20 (2).

Deleted: (h) A transportation facility, the construction of which involves activity described in s. NR 151.23 (1)(a)2, but that has less than one acre of land disturbing construction activity.

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Deleted: (j) Routine maintenance for transportation facilities if performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity or original purpose of the facility.

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(b) For highway reconstruction and non-highway redevelopment, by design, reduce to the maximum extent practicable, the total suspended solids load by 60%, based on an average annual rainfall, as compared to no runoff management controls. A transportation facility shall be required to meet a different total suspended solids reduction goal than the requirements of this subdivision if a different standard is specified under an EPA approved TMDL pursuant to s. 151.005, or a state targeted performance standard pursuant to s. 151.004.

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Deleted: No person shall be required to exceed a 40% total suspended solids reduction to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(c) Notwithstanding par. (b), the highway reconstruction and non-highway redevelopment site will be required to reduce or maintain the total suspended solids reduction design goal of the previous development, if the previous development occurred after October 1, 2004.

Note: A transportation facility site designed to meet a performance standard of 80% total suspended solids reduction cannot be redeveloped at a 60% total suspended solids reduction level. The highway reconstruction or non-highway redevelopment site in this case will need to meet the original 80% total suspended solids reduction goal.

(c) Notwithstanding pars. (a), (b) and (c), if the design cannot achieve the applicable total suspended solids reduction specified, the design plan shall include a written and site-specific explanation why that level of reduction is not attained and the total suspended solids load shall be reduced to the maximum extent practicable.

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Note: Pollutant loading models such as SLAMM, P8 or equivalent methodology may be used to evaluate the efficiency of the design in reducing total suspended solids. Information on how to access SLAMM and P8 is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/runoff/stormwater/techstds.htm> or by contacting the storm water management program at (608) 267-7694.

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(4) PEAK DISCHARGE. (a) By design, BMPs shall be employed to maintain or reduce the peak runoff discharge rates, to the maximum extent practicable, as compared to pre-development site conditions for the 1-year, 24-hour design storm applicable to the transportation facility. Pre-development conditions shall assume "good hydrologic conditions" for appropriate land covers as identified in TR-55 or an equivalent methodology. The meaning of "hydrologic soil group" and "runoff curve number" are as determined in TR-55. However, when pre-development land cover is cropland, rather than using TR-55 values for cropland, the runoff curve numbers in Table 2 of subch. III shall be used.

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Note: The curve numbers in Table 2 represent mid-range values for soils under a good hydrologic condition where conservation practices are used and are selected to be protective of the resource waters.

(b) This subsection does not apply to:

1. A transportation facility where the change in hydrology due to development does not increase the existing surface water elevation at any point within the downstream receiving surface water by more than 0.01 of a foot for the 2-year, 24-hour storm event.

Note: Hydraulic models such as HEC-RAS or another methodology may be used to determine the change in surface water elevations.

- 2. A highway reconstruction site.
- 3. A transportation facility that is part of a redevelopment project.

Note: The intent of sub. (4) is to minimize streambank erosion under bank full conditions.

(5) INFILTRATION. (a) Except as provided in pars. (d) to (g), BMPs shall be designed, installed and maintained to infiltrate runoff to the maximum extent practicable in accordance with one of the following:

1. Infiltrate sufficient runoff volume so that the post-development infiltration volume shall be at least 60% of the pre-development infiltration volume, based on an average annual rainfall. However, when designing appropriate infiltration systems to meet this requirement, no more than 2% of the total impervious area is required as an effective infiltration area.

(b) Pre-development condition shall be the same as specified in sub. (4)(a).

Note: A model that calculates runoff volume, such as SLAMM, P8 or an equivalent methodology may be used. [Information on how to access SLAMM and P8 is available at: http://dnr.wi.gov/runoff/models/index.htm](http://dnr.wi.gov/runoff/models/index.htm) or by contacting the storm water management program at (608) 267-7694.

(c) Before infiltrating runoff, pretreatment shall be required for parking lot runoff and for runoff from new road construction in commercial, industrial and institutional areas that will enter an infiltration system. The pretreatment shall be designed to protect the infiltration system from clogging prior to scheduled maintenance and to protect groundwater quality in accordance with par. (g). Pretreatment may include, but is not limited to, oil/grease separation, sedimentation, biofiltration, filtration, swales or filter strips.

Note: To minimize potential groundwater impacts it is desirable to infiltrate the cleanest runoff. To achieve this, a design may propose greater infiltration of runoff from low pollutant sources such as roofs, and less from higher pollutant source areas such as parking lots.

(d) The following are prohibited from meeting the requirements of this subsection:

- 1. Areas associated with tier 1 industrial facilities identified in s. NR 216.21(2)(a), including storage, loading, rooftop and parking.
- 2. Storage and loading areas of tier 2 industrial facilities identified in s. NR 216.21(2)(b).

Note: Runoff from tier 2 parking and rooftop areas may be infiltrated but may require pretreatment.

3. Fueling and vehicle maintenance areas.

4. Areas within 1000 feet upgradient or within 100 feet downgradient of direct conduits to groundwater.

5. Areas with less than 3 feet separation distance from the bottom of the infiltration system to the elevation of seasonal high groundwater or the top of bedrock.

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Deleted: Information on how to access SLAMM and P8 is available at: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/wm/nps/slam.htm>

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6. Areas with runoff from industrial, commercial and institutional parking lots and roads and residential arterial roads with less than 5 feet separation distance from the bottom of the infiltration system to the elevation of seasonal high groundwater or the top of bedrock.

7. Areas within 400 feet of a community water system well as specified in s. NR 811.16(4) or within 100 feet of a private well as specified in s. NR 812.08(4) for runoff infiltrated from commercial, industrial and institutional land uses or regional devices for residential development.

8. Areas where contaminants of concern, as defined in s. NR 720.03(2), are present in the soil through which infiltration will occur.

9. Any area where the soil does not exhibit one of the following characteristics between the bottom of the infiltration system and seasonal high groundwater and top of bedrock:

- a. At least a 3-foot soil layer with 20 percent fines or greater.
- b. At least a 5-foot soil layer with 10 percent fines or greater.
- c. Where the soil medium within the infiltration system does not provide an equivalent level of protection.

Note: The areas listed in par. (d) are prohibited from infiltrating runoff due to the potential for groundwater contamination.

(e) Transportation facilities located in the following areas and otherwise subject to the requirements of this subchapter are not required to meet the requirements of this subsection:

1. Areas where the infiltration rate of the soil is less than 0.6 inches/hour measured at the bottom of the infiltration system.
2. Parking areas and access roads less than 5,000 square feet for commercial and industrial development.
3. [Transportation facility reconstruction sites.](#)
4. In-fill development areas less than 5 acres.
5. Infiltration areas during periods when the soil on the site is frozen.
6. Roads in commercial, industrial and institutional land uses, and arterial residential roads.
7. Highways.

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(f) Where alternate uses of runoff are employed, such as for toilet flushing, laundry or irrigation, such alternate use shall be given equal credit toward the infiltration volume required by this subsection.

(g) 1. Infiltration systems designed in accordance with this subsection shall, to the extent technically and economically feasible, minimize the level of pollutants infiltrating to groundwater and shall maintain compliance with the preventive action limit at a point of standards application in accordance with ch. NR 140. However, if site specific information indicates that compliance with a preventive action limit is not achievable, then the infiltration BMP may not be installed or shall be modified to prevent infiltration to the maximum extent practicable.

2. Notwithstanding subd.1., the discharge from BMPs shall remain below the enforcement standard at the point of standards application.

(6) PROTECTIVE AREAS. (a) In this subsection, "protective area" means an area of land that commences at the top of the channel of lakes, streams and rivers, or at the delineated boundary of wetlands, and that is the greatest of the following widths, as measured horizontally from the top of the channel or delineated wetland boundary to the closest impervious surface. However, in this paragraph, "protective area" does not include any area of land adjacent to any stream enclosed within a pipe or culvert, such that runoff cannot enter the enclosure at this location.

1. For outstanding resource waters and exceptional resource waters, and for wetlands in areas of special natural resource interest as specified in s. NR 103.04, 75 feet. [However, protective area distances adjacent to wetlands identified under s. NR 103.04\(4\), as within an advanced delineation and identification \(ADID\) study, are given in subs. 7 and 8 of this paragraph.](#)

2. For perennial and intermittent streams identified on a United States geological survey 7.5-minute series topographic map, or a county soil survey map, whichever is more current, 50 feet.

3. For lakes, 50 feet.

4. For highly susceptible wetlands, 50 feet. Highly susceptible wetlands include the following types: fens, sedge meadows, bogs, low prairies, conifer swamps, shrub swamps, other forested wetlands, fresh wet meadows, shallow marshes, deep marshes and seasonally flooded basins. Wetland boundary delineation shall be made in accordance with s. NR 103.08(1m). This paragraph does not apply to wetlands that have been completely filled in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations. The protective area for wetlands that have been partially filled in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations shall be measured from the wetland boundary delineation after fill has been placed.

5. For less susceptible wetlands, 10% of the average wetland width, but no less than 10 feet nor more than 30 feet. Less susceptible wetlands include degraded wetlands dominated by invasive species such as reed canary grass.

6. In subs. 1., 4. and 5., determinations of the extent of the protective area adjacent to wetlands shall be made on the basis of the sensitivity and runoff susceptibility of the wetland in accordance with the standards and criteria in s. NR 103.03.

[7. For wetlands identified within an ADID and where the impervious surface is within the primary environmental corridor, 75 feet.](#)

[8. For wetlands identified within an ADID and where the impervious surface is outside the primary environmental corridor, 50 feet.](#)

[9. Notwithstanding subd. 8, for calcareous fens, 75 feet.](#)

[10. For concentrated flow channels with drainage areas greater than 130 acres, 10 feet.](#)

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(b) 1. Beginning with land acquired within a protective area for a transportation facility on or after October 1, 2002, no impervious surface of a transportation facility may be constructed within a protective area, unless the transportation facility authority determines, in consultation with the department, that there is no practical alternative. If there is no practical alternative to locating a transportation facility within a protective area, the transportation facility may be constructed in the protective area only to the extent the

transportation facility authority, in consultation with the department, determines is reasonably necessary, and the transportation facility authority shall state in the design plan prepared pursuant to s. NR 151.22(1)(a), why it is necessary to construct the transportation facility within a protective area.

2. If a transportation facility is constructed within a protective area, adequate sod or self-sustaining vegetative cover of 70% or greater shall be established and maintained in the area that is the width of the protective area, or the greatest width practical, and throughout the length of the protective area in which the transportation facility is located. The adequate sod or self-sustaining vegetative cover required under this paragraph shall be sufficient to provide for bank stability, maintenance of fish habitat and filtering of pollutants from upslope overland flow areas under sheet flow conditions. Non-vegetative materials, such as rock riprap, may be employed on the bank as necessary to prevent erosion such as on steep slopes or where high velocity flows occur.

Note: It is recommended that seeding of non-aggressive vegetative cover be used in the protective areas. Vegetation that is flood and drought tolerant and can provide long-term bank stability because of an extensive root system is preferable. Vegetative cover may be measured using the line transect method described in the university of Wisconsin-extension publication number A3533, titled "Estimating Residue Using the Line Transect Method".

3. Best management practices such as filter strips, swales or wet detention ponds that are designed to control pollutants from nonpoint sources may be located in the protective width area.

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Note: Other regulations, such as ch. 30, Stats., and chs. NR 103, 115, 116 and 117 and their associated review and approval process may apply in the protective area.

4. This subsection does not apply to:

a. Non-highway transportation redevelopment sites.

b. Notwithstanding subdivision paragraph a., the non-highway redevelopment site will be required to maintain or increase any protective area of the previous development if the previous development occurred after October 1, 2004.

c. Transportation facilities that cross or access surface waters, such as boat landings, bridges and culverts.

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d. Structures constructed in accordance with s. 59.692(1v), Stats.

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e. Areas of transportation facilities from which the runoff does not enter the surface water without first being treated by a BMP, except to the extent that vegetative ground cover is necessary to maintain bank stability.

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Note: A vegetated protective area to filter runoff pollutants from transportation facilities described in subd. 4.e. is not necessary since runoff is not entering the surface water at that location. Other practices necessary to meet requirements of this section, such as a swale or pond, will need to be designed and implemented to reduce runoff pollutants prior to runoff entering a surface water of the state.

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The requirements of ch. NR 103, Wis. Adm. Code still apply and should be considered before runoff is diverted to or from a wetland.

(7) FUELING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE AREAS. Fueling and vehicle maintenance areas shall, to the maximum extent practicable, have BMPs designed, installed and maintained to reduce petroleum within runoff, such that the runoff that enters waters of the state contains no visible petroleum sheen.

Note: A combination of the following BMPs may be used: oil and grease separators, canopies, petroleum spill cleanup materials, or any other structural or non-structural method of preventing or treating petroleum in runoff.

(8) LOCATION. To comply with the standards required under this section, BMPs may be located on-site or off-site as part of a regional storm water device, practice or system, but shall be installed in accordance with s. NR 151.003.

(9) TIMING. The BMPs required under this section shall be installed before the construction site has undergone final stabilization.

(10) SWALE TREATMENT. (a) *Applicability.* Except as provided in par. (b), transportation facilities that use swales for runoff conveyance and pollutant removal meet all of the requirements of this section except subsection (6), if the swales are designed to the maximum extent practicable to do all of the following:

1. Be vegetated. However, where appropriate, non-vegetative measures may be employed to prevent erosion or provide for runoff treatment, such as rock riprap stabilization or check dams.

Note: It is preferred that tall and dense vegetation be maintained within the swale due to its greater effectiveness at enhancing runoff pollutant removal.

2. Comply with a technical standard developed under subch. IV to the maximum extent practicable.

Note: Check dams may be included in the swale design to slow runoff flows and improve pollutant removal. Transportation facilities with continuous features such as curb and gutter, sidewalks or parking lanes do not comply with the design requirements of this subsection. However, a limited amount of structural measures such as curb and gutter may be allowed as necessary to account for other concerns such as human safety or resource protection.

Note: In accordance with subch. V, the department has developed technical standards to help meet the post-construction performance standards. These technical standards are available on the department web page at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/runoff/stormwater/techstds.htm>.

(b) *Exemptions.*

1. Notwithstanding par. (a), the department may, consistent with water quality standards, require other provisions of this section, in addition to swale treatment, be met on a transportation facility with an average daily traffic rate greater than 2500 and where the initial surface water of the state that the runoff directly enters is any of the following:

- a. An outstanding resource water.
- b. An exceptional resource water.

Comment [MAL38]: Gerrits: Concerned that the technical standard is written as an infiltration swale and not for TSS. Roads are currently exempt from infiltration. The standard would need to be revised to reflect TSS and peak flow control.

Deleted: Carry runoff through a swale for 200 feet or more in length that is designed with a flow velocity no greater than 1.5 feet per second for the peak flow generated using either a 2-year, 24-hour design storm or a 2-year design storm with a duration equal to the time of concentration as appropriate. If a swale of 200 feet in length cannot be designed with a flow velocity of 1.5 feet per second or less, the flow velocity shall be reduced to the maximum extent practicable.¶

c. Waters listed in s. 303(d) of the federal clean water act that are identified as impaired in whole or in part, due to nonpoint source impacts.

d. Waters where targeted performance standards are developed pursuant to s. NR 151.004.

2. The transportation facility authority shall contact the department's regional storm water staff or the department's liaison to the department of transportation to determine if additional BMPs beyond a water quality swale are needed under this paragraph.

NR 151.25 Developed urban area performance standard. (1) APPLICABILITY. This section applies to transportation facilities under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the department of transportation that are located within municipalities regulated under subch. I of ch. NR 216.

Note: Transportation facilities that are not under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the department of transportation are subject to the performance standards in s. NR 151.13.

(2) REQUIREMENTS. (a) The department of transportation shall develop and implement a storm water management plan to control pollutants from transportation facilities described in sub. (1). The plan shall do the following to the maximum extent practicable:

1. Beginning not later than March 10, 2008, by design, implement a storm water management plan that attains a 20% reduction in total suspended solids in runoff from existing development that enters waters of the state as compared to no storm water management controls for transportation facilities under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the department of transportation that are located within each municipality regulated under subch. I of ch. NR 216. A transportation facility under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the department of transportation shall be required to meet a different total suspended solids reduction goal than the requirements of this subdivision if a different standard is specified under an EPA approved TMDL pursuant to s. 151.005, or a state targeted performance standard pursuant to s. 151.004.

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2. Beginning not later than March 10, 2013, by design, implement a storm water management plan that attains a 40% reduction in total suspended solids in runoff from existing development that enters waters of the state as compared to no storm water management controls for transportation facilities under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the department of transportation that are located within each municipality regulated under subch. I of ch. NR 216. A transportation facility under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the department of transportation shall be required to meet a different total suspended solids reduction goal than the requirements of this subdivision if a different standard is specified under an EPA approved TMDL pursuant to s. 151.005, or a state targeted performance standard pursuant to s. 151.004.

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3. Evidence of meeting the performance standard of paragraph (a) shall require the use of a model or an equivalent methodology approved by the department. Acceptable models and model versions include SLAMM version 9.2 and P8 version 3.4 or subsequent versions of those models.

Note: Information on how to access SLAMM and P8 and the relevant parameter files is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/runoff/models/index.htm> or by contacting the storm water management program at (608) 267-7694.

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(b) The department of transportation shall inform and educate appropriate department of transportation staff and any transportation facility maintenance authority contracted by the department of transportation to maintain transportation facilities owned by the department of transportation regarding nutrient, pesticide, salt and other deicing material and vehicle maintenance management activities in order to prevent runoff pollution of waters of the state.

NR 151.26 Enforcement. This subchapter shall be enforced as follows:

(1) If a transportation facility that is exempted from prohibitions, permit or approval requirements by s. 30.12(4), Stats., does not comply with the performance standards of this subchapter, the department shall initiate the conflict resolution process specified in the cooperative agreement between the department of transportation and the department established under the interdepartmental liaison procedures under s. 30.12(4)(b), Stats.

(2) The department shall enforce this subchapter where applicable for transportation facilities not specified in sub. (1) under s. 281.98, Stats.

Subchapter V – Technical Standards Development Process for Non-Agricultural Performance Standards

NR 151.30 Purpose. This subchapter specifies the process for developing and disseminating technical standards to implement the performance standards in subchs. III and IV, as authorized by s. 281.16 (2)(b), Stats., and establishes the procedures that the department shall use to determine if technical standards adequately and effectively implement, as appropriate, the performance standards in subchs. III and IV. This subchapter applies to technical standards developed or implemented by any agency of the state of Wisconsin.

NR 151.31 Technical standards development process. (1) The department shall develop and revise technical standards to implement the performance standards in ss. NR 151.11, 151.12, 151.13, 151.23, 151.24 and 151.25 through a process outlined as follows:

(a) The department may decide that a new or revised technical standard is necessary to implement a performance standard.

(b) Any person may request the department to develop or revise a technical standard designed to meet a performance standard. The request shall be made in writing to the director of the department's bureau of watershed management and shall include the performance standard for which technical standard development or revision may be needed, and an explanation why a new or revised technical standard is requested.

(c) The department shall evaluate a request submitted pursuant to par. (b), to determine if it is necessary to develop or revise a technical standard to implement a performance standard. If the department determines that a new or revised technical standard is not necessary to implement a performance standard, it shall reply to the requester in writing as to the reasons that a technical standard does not need to be developed or revised.

(d) If the department determines that a new or revised technical standard is necessary to implement a performance standard, it shall:

1. Determine the state agency responsible for the technical standard.

2. If the responsible state agency is not the department, request the responsible state agency to develop or revise a technical standard.

3. If the responsible agency denies the request to develop or revise a technical standard, the department may initiate conflict resolution procedures outlined under any existing memorandum of understanding or agreement between the department and the responsible agency. If no conflict resolution procedures exist, the department may attempt to resolve the disagreement through stepped negotiations between increasing higher levels of management.

(e) The department shall use the following procedures when it acts to develop or revise technical standards to implement the performance standards in subchs. III and IV.

1. Convene a work group to develop or revise the technical standard that includes agencies and persons with technical expertise and direct policy interest. The work group shall include at least one representative from the agency or person that made an initial request to develop or revise the technical standard.

2. The work group shall publish a class 1 public notice and consider public comments received on the technical standard prior to providing recommendations to the department under subd. 3.

3. The work group shall provide a recommended technical standard to the department within 18 months of its formation unless the director of the bureau of watershed management grants an extension to this deadline.

(f) 1. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, and acting jointly with the department of transportation and in consultation with other appropriate stakeholders, the department shall:

a. Develop a technical standard that, by design, meets the performance standard established in s. NR 151.23 (3). This technical standard shall address slope erosion and channel erosion and identify BMPs that may be used given a variety of site conditions.

b. Annually review this technical standard.

Note: This technical standard is sometimes referred to as the standardized erosion control reference matrix for transportation.

2. For transportation facility construction sites, the technical standard developed under this paragraph shall also indicate any conditions under which it may not be used to implement the performance standard established in s. NR 151.23 (3).

3. This technical standard and future revisions become effective upon signatures from both secretaries of the department and the department of transportation, or their designees.

(2) (a) Upon receipt of a proposed technical standard or technical standard revision, either developed by the department or a responsible state agency, the department shall determine if the technical standard will effectively achieve or contribute to achievement of the performance standards in subchs. III and IV. The department shall provide its determination in writing to the responsible state agency that prepared the proposed technical standard.

(b) If the department determines that a proposed technical standard will not adequately or effectively implement a performance standard in subchs. III and IV, the proposed technical standard may not be used to implement a performance standard in whole or in part.

(c) If the department determines that a proposed technical standard will adequately and effectively implement a performance standard in subchs. III and IV in whole or in part, the new or revised technical standard shall be used in lieu of any existing standards to implement the performance standard beginning with plans developed after the date of this determination.

(d) The department may determine a portion of a technical standard is adequate and effective to implement the performance standards under subch. III or IV.

(3) The department shall accept technical standards and best management practices developed by the department, the department of commerce, the department of transportation or other appropriate state agencies, existing on October 1, 2002, unless the department identifies a technical standard as not adequate or effective to implement a performance standard in subchs. III and IV in whole or in part, and informs the responsible state agency of this determination and the basis for it.

(4) Until the processes under subs. (1) and (2) are completed, an existing technical standard identified by the department under sub. (3), or previously accepted by the department as adequate and effective to implement a performance standard under subch. III or IV shall be recognized as appropriate for use under this chapter.

(5) The department may identify technical standards that exist or are developed by qualified groups or organizations as adequate and effective to implement the performance standards under subch. III or IV.

(6) Except as provided in s. NR 151.26, if a technical standard that the department determines is not adequate or effective to implement a performance standard in whole or in part is used to implement a performance standard under subch. III or IV, the department may initiate enforcement proceedings for failure to meet the performance standard under s. 281.98, Stats.

NR 151.32 Dissemination of technical standards. (1) Technical standards developed or revised under this section may be made available through the responsible state agency's appropriate rules, manuals or guidance in keeping with normal publication schedules. If the responsible state agency does not publish appropriate manuals or guidance, the department shall request the agency provide the

department with a copy of the technical standard. Where provided, the department shall publish or reproduce the technical standard for public use.

(2) The department shall maintain a list of technical standards that it has determined adequate and effective to implement the performance standards under subch. III or IV and make the list available upon request.

The foregoing rules were approved and adopted by the State of Wisconsin Natural Resources Board on [????](#).

Deleted: January 22, 2002 and May 22, 2002

The rules shall take effect on the first day of the month following publication in the Wisconsin administrative register as provided in s. 227.22(2)(intro.), Stats.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin _____

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

By _____
[Matthew J. Frank](#), Secretary

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Note: The 5- and 1-acre land disturbance thresholds are consistent with subch. III of ch. NR 216 and EPA phase II storm water discharge rules regarding applicability of land disturbing construction permits.

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e) Routine maintenance for project sites that have less than 5 acres of land disturbance if performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity or original purpose of the facility.

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(f) An action for which a final environmental impact statement was approved before October 1, 2002.

(g) An action for which a finding of no significant impact is made under ch. NR 150 before October 1, 2002.

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No person shall be required to exceed a 40% total suspended solids reduction to meet the requirements of this subdivision.

Page 12: [5] Comment [I6] luedel 12/21/2007 11:01:00 AM

Krug: Would like to see this at 40%.

Page 12: [6] Comment [I7] luedel 12/21/2007 11:01:00 AM

Olson: interested on seeing if this if really feasible. Storm sewer depths may be prohibitive

Page 12: [7] Comment [I8] luedel 12/21/2007 11:01:00 AM

Lindquist: Cost may be an issue but it is more important to see the area that would be needed to meet this. Mary Anne will look into a few scenerios of whether or not there are tools out there to get to this level of control.

Page 12: [8] Comment [I9] luedel 12/21/2007 11:01:00 AM

Docken: would like to see a table to describe this.

Page 12: [9] Comment [I10] luedel 12/21/2007 11:01:00 AM

Stevens: cost is important. He would like to see cost numbers associated with the area needed to meet the performance standards.

Page 12: [10] Comment [I11] luedel 12/21/2007 11:01:00 AM

Mary Anne doesn't have any numbers to estimate cost. But she has been requested to determine how much space would be needed to meet the requirement and the costs. She'll work with Jim and Nick to get numbers and costs. Sue may have numbers in four to six weeks in terms of cost that she could share.

Page 12: [11] Comment [I12] luedel 12/21/2007 11:01:00 AM

Grant: How common will this influence the decision to redevelop or not? Can this really be the factor that rules out a redevelopment site or do other factors usually dominate

Page 12: [12] Comment [I13] luedel 12/21/2007 11:01:00 AM

Botts: Small sites, less than five acres, will not be able to redevelop under this requirement. 1 to 3 acres is really challenging right now even for the 40% TSS reduction.

Page 12: [13] Comment [I14] luedel 12/21/2007 11:01:00 AM

Vande Hey: He feels the concept of using prior development to decide the reduction goal is good, but he isn't sure he can say what the number should be - 40, 60 or 80.

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that occurs within 10 years after October 1, 2002

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No person shall be required to exceed a 40% total suspended solids reduction to meet the requirements of this subdivision

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that occurs 10 or more years after October 1, 2002

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No person shall be required to exceed an 80% total suspended solids reduction to meet the requirements of this subdivision

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<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/wm/nps/slamm.htm>

Page 12: [20] Deleted lowndm 05/24/2007 11:11:00 AM
section of the bureau of watershed management

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(a) A public airport.
(b) A privately-owned airport used or intended to be used for public purposes that is either:

1. A reliever airport as designated by the secretary of the United States department of transportation to relieve congestion at a commercial service airport and to provide more general aviation access to the overall community.

2. Determined by the secretary of the United States department of transportation to have at least 2,500 passenger boardings each year and to receive scheduled passenger aircraft service.

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(b) The transportation facility authority, in consultation with the department, shall approve the implementation plan submitted under sub. (2)(a). The transportation facility authority shall incorporate the implementation plan into the contract for project construction.

(c) The transportation facility authority shall administer and enforce the implementation plan submitted by the prime contractor under sub. (2)(a) under the contract for project construction. The transportation facility authority shall ensure that the prime contractor follows and maintains the implementation plan under par. (b). If the prime contractor does not follow the implementation plan incorporated into the contract for project construction, the transportation

facility authority shall control erosion and sediment at the construction site consistent with the design plan prepared under par. (a) or implementation plan prepared under sub. (2)(a).

(d) Before accepting the completed project, the transportation facility authority shall verify in writing that the prime contractor has satisfactorily completed the implementation plan pursuant to sub. (2)(b). The transportation authority shall submit the written verification to the prime contractor and to the authority in charge of maintenance of the transportation facility. Upon written verification by the transportation facility authority under this paragraph, the prime contractor is released from the responsibility under this subchapter, except for any responsibility for defective work or materials, damages by its own operations, or as may be otherwise required in the project construction contract.

(2) PRIME CONTRACTOR. (a) The prime contractor shall develop and submit to the transportation facility authority an implementation plan that identifies applicable BMPs and contains a schedule for implementing the BMPs in accordance with design plan to meet the performance standards under sub. (1)(a). The implementation plan shall identify an array of BMPs that may be employed to meet the performance standards. The implementation plan shall also address the design and implementation of BMPs required in ss. NR 151.23 and 151.24 for land disturbing construction activity within borrow sites and material disposal sites that are related to the construction project.

Note: This implementation plan may be the erosion control implementation plan specified in s. Trans 401.08.

(b) The prime contractor shall implement the implementation plan as required by the contract for project construction prepared pursuant to sub. (1)(b).

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(c) A transportation authority that carries out the construction activity with its own employees and resources shall comply with the prime contractor requirements contained in this subsection, including preparing and carrying out an implementation plan.

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instead of 2 separate plans as described under subs. (1)(a) and (2)(a)

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A plan created under this subsection shall contain both the design components required under sub. (1)(a) and the implementation components required under sub. (2)(a).

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Upon execution of the written verification prepared under sub. (1)(d) by the transportation facility authority, t

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all of the following:

(a) A transportation facility construction site that has 5 or more acres of land disturbing construction activity, unless any of the following are met:

1. The department has received a notice of intent for the transportation construction project in accordance with subch. III of ch. NR 216 before October 1, 2002.

Note: Prior to submitting a notice of intent pursuant to subch. III of ch. NR 216, a construction site erosion control plan in conformance with s. NR 216.46 and a storm water management plan in conformance with s. NR 216.47 shall be developed.

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2. A bid is advertised or construction contract signed where no bid is advertised, October 1, 2002.

(b) After March 10, 2003,

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, except where bids are advertised, or construction contracts signed where no bids are advertised, before October 1, 2002.