



WATER QUALITY TRADING FRAMEWORK AND PROCESSES

Agenda

Cooperative Approaches to Water Quality Improvements

Types of Water Quality Trading

Point Source to Nonpoint Source Trading

Point Source to Point Source Trading

Questions

A photograph of a water splash in a water treatment facility, with industrial structures and railings visible in the background. The image is dark and serves as a background for the title text.

COOPERATIVE APPROACHES TO WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS

Cooperative Approaches to Water Quality Improvements

- Adaptive management (AM)
- Water Quality Trading (WQT)

Adaptive Management

- Permittee improves water quality in a watershed by reducing in-stream phosphorus concentrations
- Permit compliance is demonstrated by reducing in-stream phosphorus concentrations and eventually achieving the phosphorus water quality criteria

Water Quality Trading

- Permittee purchases "credits" in the watershed to achieve permit compliance
- Permit compliance is demonstrated by comparing permittee discharge data and "credits" available to the applicable WQBEL

Quick Terms & Acronyms

PS = Point Source

NPS = Nonpoint Source

Reachshed = Small drainage area /subwatershed in TMDL

TMDL = Study to determine the amount of pollution that a waterway can receive & still meet water quality standards

MS4 = Municipal *Separate* Storm Sewer System

WWTF = Wastewater Treatment Facility

TSS = Total Suspended Solids

TP = Total Phosphorus (as opposed to Dissolved or Particulate Phosphorus)



TYPES OF WATER QUALITY TRADING

Types of Water Quality Trading

- Point to Point Trades (Traditional Municipal/Industrial Discharge, MS4, CAFO)
- Point to Nonpoint Trades (Non-permitted Agricultural, Non-permitted Urban, etc.)



POINT SOURCE TO NONPOINT SOURCE TRADING

Agricultural Coordination

BMPs

1. Filter strips
2. Buffers
3. Improved Tillage



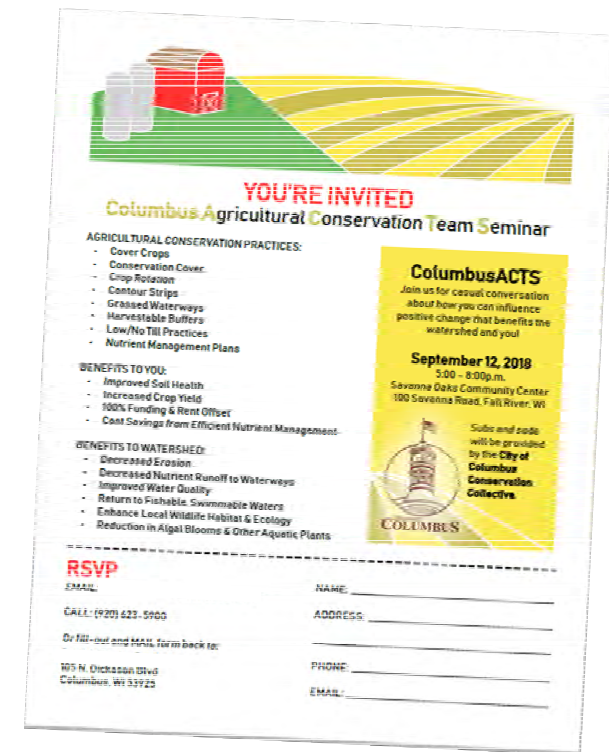
Agricultural Coordination

4. Cover crops
5. Grassed waterways
6. Retention ponds
7. Wetland restoration
8. Barnyard improvement
9. Nutrient management plans



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- ❑ Not Permitted MS4 Community
- ❑ Rock River TMDL Requirements Less Stringent for TSS and TP than WWTF permit
- ❑ WWTF TP Future Permit
 - ❑ 0.075 mg/L
 - ❑ Optimized to 0.15 mg/L



Compliance Options

- Treatment plant upgrades: estimated \$3,203,000 - \$5,850,000
- OR cooperative approach: estimated \$1,779,790

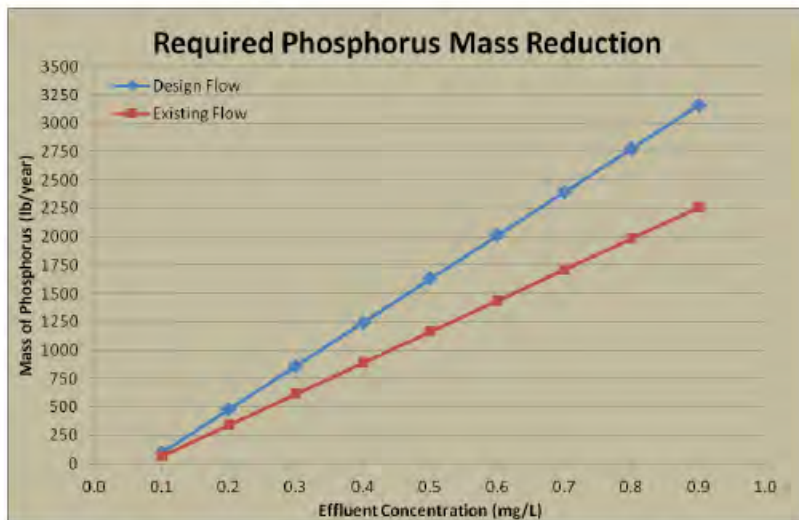
Watershed Trading Unit Cost		
	Watershed 20 Year Cost	Pounds Phosphorus
Initial cost per acre (seeding, etc), \$/acre	500	
Lost production, \$/acre/yr	300	
O&M Cost \$/ac/yr	100	
20 Year Cost, \$/acre	8500	
Annual Cost, \$/acre	425	
Filter Strip P Reduction, lbs P/acre/yr		8
20 Year P Reduction, lbs P/acre		160
Unit Cost, \$ / lbs P		53

WQT Program Development Process

1. Calculate approximate pounds of P per year needed to determine feasibility
2. Research watershed
 - ▣ Critical Source Areas
 - ▣ Nutrient Management Plans
 - ▣ Proximity to waterway/location in reachshed
 - ▣ Upstream/downstream of WWTF

Phosphorus Reduction Calculation

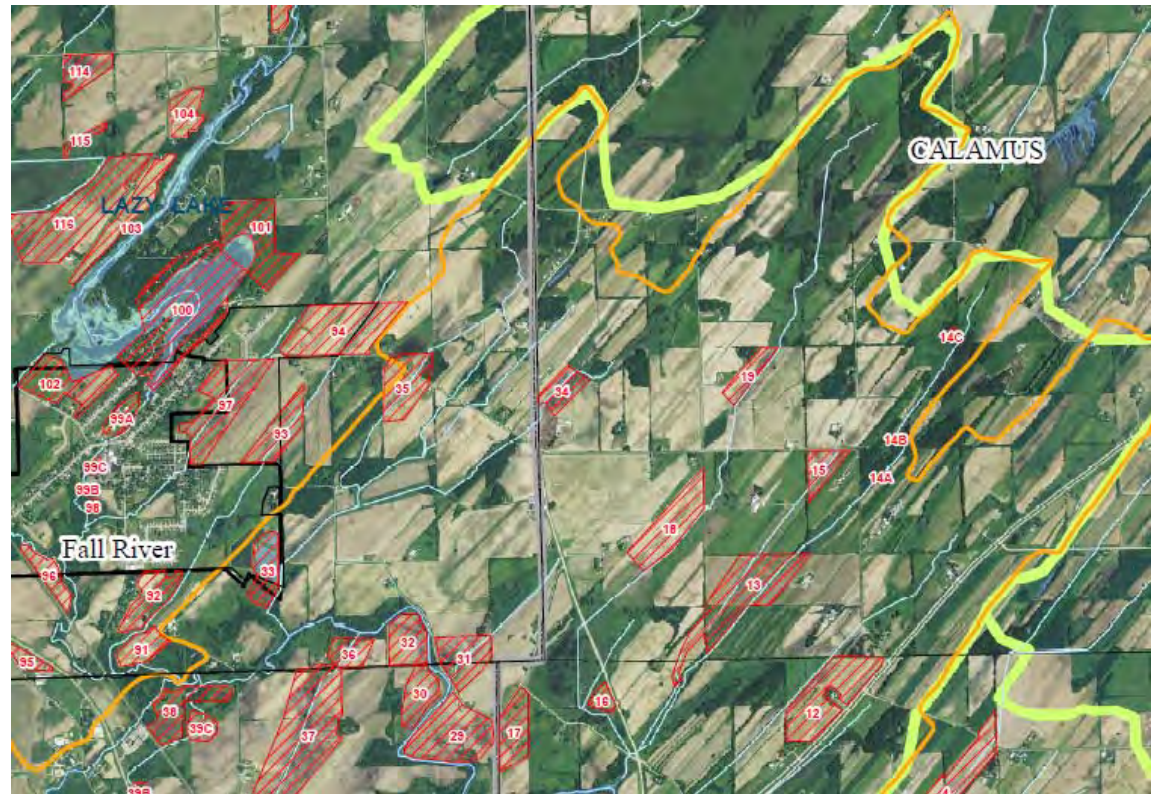
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Phosphorus Load Reduction } \left(\frac{\text{pounds}}{\text{year}} \right) &= \left(\text{Effluent Concentration} - \text{WQBEL } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) \right) * \text{Effluent Flow (MGD)} \\ & * 8.34 * 365 \left(\frac{\text{days}}{\text{year}} \right) \end{aligned}$$



- Reduction from existing 0.9 MGD at 0.7 mg/L
- Optimization at the WWTF to 0.15 mg/L
- Remaining reduction from 0.15 to 0.075 equates to ~270 pounds of phosphorus per year

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- Watershed research
- 230 Sites Identified

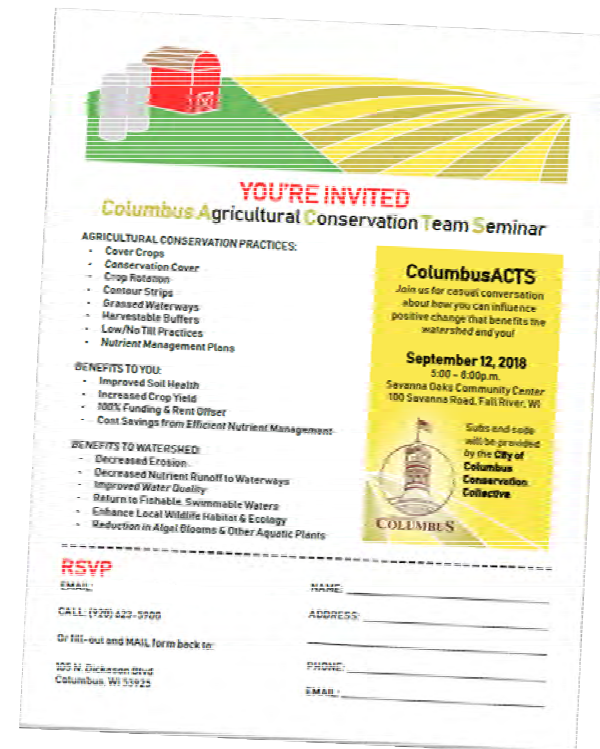


WQT Program Development Process

3. Reach out to DNR to discuss WQT program
4. Reach out to farmers in watershed and/or other organizations that own farmed land in the watershed
5. Secure enough projects to meet needed pounds P, plus a 10-15% buffer

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- ColumbusACTS meeting
- 2 interested parties
 - One private entity
 - Later restructured into two projects
 - One producer



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Calculation for Pounds Phosphorus from practices

- Acreage taken out of production, controlled acreage
- Phosphorus index based on soil sampling
- TMDL non point source load allocation
- Long-term credits vs. interim credits
- Trade Ratio

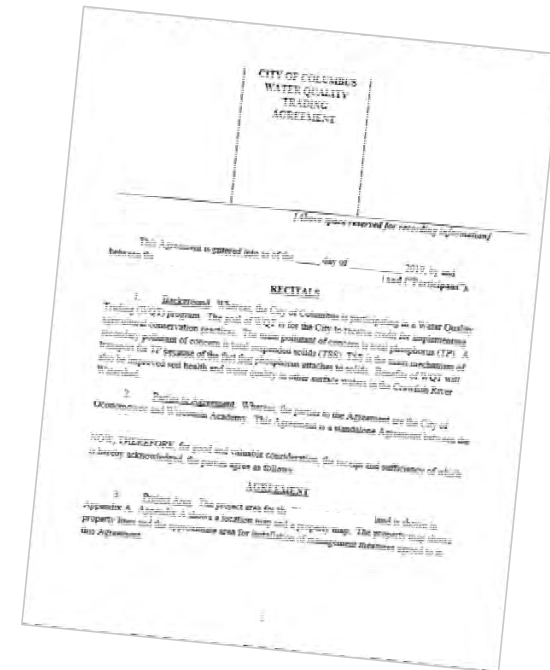
$$\text{Trade Ratio} = (\text{Delivery} + \text{Downstream} + \text{Equivalency} + \text{Uncertainty} - \text{Habitat Adjustment}):1$$

WQT Program Development Process

6. Draft preliminary WQT Plan and submit to DNR
7. Receive comments and requests for further information from DNR
8. Update trading plan and resubmit to DNR

WQT Program Development Process

9. Develop land owner agreements and contracts
 - ▣ Address any land owner concerns
10. Submit final paperwork to WDNR



Typical Landowner Concerns

- Contract length
- Crop rotations with regard to cover crops
- Rental rate
- Who is the point of contact
- What happens if practice fails or is unable to be constructed
- Weather issues

WQT Trading Plan Requirements

- Notice of Intent to Conduct Water Quality Trading
 - Permit renewal application

- WQT Plan
 - Site analyses
 - Quantification of credits
 - Preliminary design and maintenance considerations
 - Snap Plus modeling
 - Soil Sample Information
 - Implementation and timeline information
 - O&M documents

- WQT Checklist

- Management Practice Registration

The image displays three overlapping forms from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The top form is the 'Notice of Intent to Conduct Water Quality Trading' (Form 3400-02, 1/14), which includes sections for 'Facility Information', 'Project Information', and 'Discharge Information'. The middle form is the 'Water Quality Trading Checklist' (Form 3400-03, 1/14), which provides a checklist for various requirements. The bottom form is the 'Water Quality Trading Management Practice Registration' (Form 3400-07, 8/14), which includes sections for 'Facility Information', 'Project Information', and 'Trade Registration Information'. The forms are filled out with information for the City of Columbus Water Quality Trading Program, including facility name, address, and project details.

WQT Trading Plan Requirements

Trading Document	Purpose	Parties Involved	Additional Guidance (click to follow)
Notice of Intent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permittee/credit user submits to WDNR Allows permittee to confirm trading eligibility prior to plan development Typically submitted no later than the preliminary facility plan step of a compliance schedule for TP WQBELs or at least 12 months prior to permit expiration.* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permittee/credit user WDNR local wastewater engineer/local trading coordinator 	Notice of Intent
Trade Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document required of permittee/credit user by s. 283.84, Wis. Stats. to formalize the trade Typically completed prior to submittal of the WQT plan or at least 9 months prior to permit expiration.* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permittee/credit user Credit generator WDNR or local governmental unit (if applicable) 	Trade Agreement
WQT Plan & Checklist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permittee/credit user submits to WDNR Documents will be public noticed Outlines the content of the WQT strategy Typically submitted with the final facility plan step of the compliance schedule for TP WQBELs or with the permit application for reissuance at least 6 months prior to permit expiration.* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permittee/credit user WDNR wastewater engineer/local trading coordinator Statewide trading coordinator, if necessary 	WQT Plan & Checklist
Management Practice Registration (only with NPS credit generators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permittee/credit user submits to WDNR to confirm the management practice has been properly installed in accordance with the WQT plan WDNR reviews and tracks registration using docket numbering system Information can be reviewed later for trade verification and auditing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permittee/credit user WDNR wastewater engineer/local trading coordinator Statewide trading coordinator 	Registration

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/SurfaceWater/waterqualitytrading.html>

WQT Program Development Process

11. Implement WQT plan practices
12. Annual inspections
13. Annual O&M
14. Continue to look for new opportunities in the watershed



POINT SOURCE TO POINT SOURCE TRADING

Nasco and City of Columbus

- Rock River Basin TMDL
- Nasco
 - Life Sciences Company, frogs
 - Fort Atkinson
 - Direction discharge to Rock River
 - Frog tanks
 - TMDL requirements



Nasco and City of Columbus

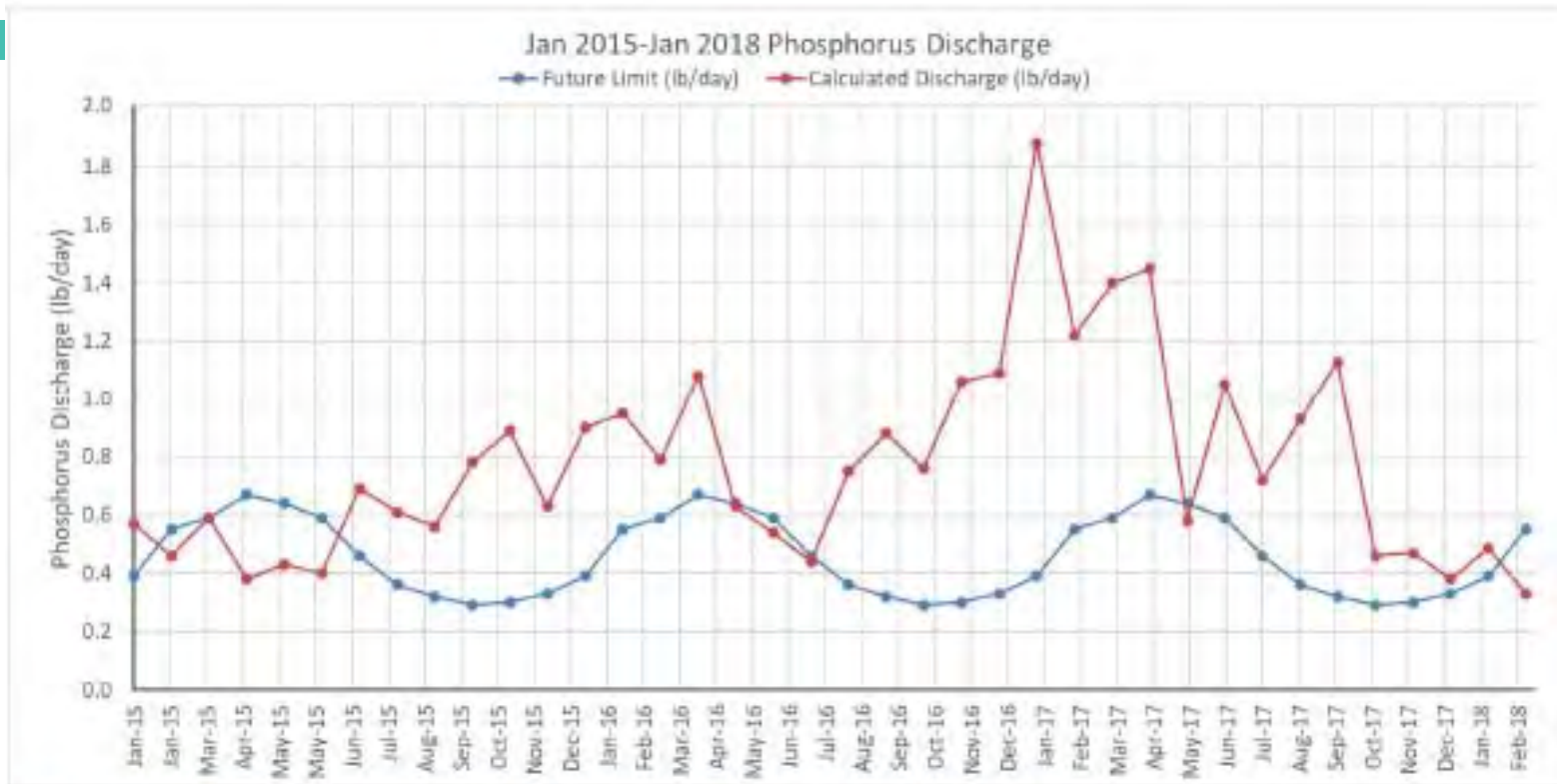


Figure 1 – Nasco Estimated TP Discharge Jan 2015 – Feb 2018

- Courtesy of Montgomery and Associates Resources Solutions, LLC.

Nasco and City of Columbus

- City of Columbus
- TP TMDL

City of Columbus WWTF				
Design Flow (MGD)		1.26		
Treatment Level (mg/L)		0.075		
Month	TMDL Allocation (pounds per day)	Allocation (pounds per month)	Actual Pounds at Design Flow	Excess Pounds
Jan	16.39	508.09	24.43	484
Feb	20.80	582.40	22.07	560
Mar	18.83	583.73	24.43	559
Apr	15.65	469.50	23.64	446
May	14.43	447.33	24.43	423
Jun	14.16	424.80	23.64	401
Jul	14.17	439.27	24.43	415
Aug	15.58	482.98	24.43	459
Sep	16.11	483.30	23.64	460
Oct	15.58	482.98	24.43	459
Nov	15.98	479.40	23.64	456
Dec	14.61	452.91	24.43	428
total				5549

Nasco and City of Columbus

- Agreement Finalized
 - 8/30/2018
 - 10 yr.
 - 5 yr. “Off Ramp”





QUESTIONS?