

MMSD is pioneering a new regulatory approach to address phosphorus, called **“watershed adaptive management”**. Excessive levels of phosphorus can impact the quality of Wisconsin’s lakes and streams. Regulatory approaches to address phosphorus have traditionally focused on controlling phosphorus from point sources, which include wastewater treatment plants and municipal stormwater control facilities.

That is too narrow of a focus, because in most watersheds, the majority of phosphorus reaching lakes and streams comes from non-point sources, which include runoff from agricultural fields, construction sites, and urban areas.



Stormwater retention pond

Usually, each source of phosphorus has independently put phosphorus control practices in place. Resulting approaches tend to be expensive, resource intensive, and discharge focused. In addition, independent actions result in missed opportunities to make

meaningful improvements in water quality throughout the watershed.



Water quality monitoring

In adaptive management, all sources of phosphorus work collaboratively to implement cost effective phosphorus control practices throughout the watershed. Control practices will vary, and will likely involve a mix of agricultural and urban best management practices (BMPs).



Contour farming-agricultural BMP

MMSD, in partnership with Dane County, DNR, and multiple cities, villages in the Yahara watershed, is implementing an adaptive management pilot project. It is anticipated that the pilot project will lead to implementation of a full scale adaptive management project beginning in 2016.



## Yahara WINs – Pilot Project

### Yahara Watershed Improvement Network

#### Regulatory Driver

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR or the department) has developed numeric water quality criteria for phosphorus. These criteria were used as the basis for developing a total maximum daily load (TMDL) for the Rock River Basin. A TMDL establishes the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards. The Rock River Basin TMDL was approved by EPA in September, 2011. The TMDL requires phosphorus reductions from all sources of phosphorus, including municipal/industrial wastewater treatment plants, municipal stormwater discharges, and agricultural sources.

#### Pilot Project

The following group is working together to test a new, innovative and collaborative approach called watershed adaptive management designed to meet regulatory requirements in a cost-effective manner and improve water quality in our rivers, streams and lakes. Additional participants may join this effort.

#### Towns

Blooming Grove  
Bristol  
Burke  
Cottage Grove  
Dunn  
Westport  
Windsor

#### Villages

Arlington  
Cottage Grove  
DeForest  
Maple Bluff  
McFarland  
Oregon  
Shorewood Hills

#### Towns

Fitchburg  
Madison  
Middleton  
Monona  
Stoughton

#### Others

Clean Lakes Alliance  
Clean Wisconsin  
Dane County  
MG&E  
MMSD  
Sand County  
Foundation  
Stoughton Utilities  
USGS  
Yahara Pride  
WDNR

This project is the first of its kind in the State of Wisconsin and nationally. Project details are given below:

#### Location:

Six Mile Creek Watershed (see attached map)

#### Duration:

4 years (2012-2015)

#### Cost:

\$3 million

#### Goals:

- Evaluate the cost, performance and ability to implement phosphorus control practices
- Gauge the level of community support for a full-scale project
- Evaluate water quality impacts associated with implementing phosphorus control practices.

#### Practices:

A mix of agricultural and non-agricultural phosphorus control practices will be evaluated.

#### Monitoring:

Traditional water quality monitoring and edge of field monitoring.

Contact Information for Adaptive Management:

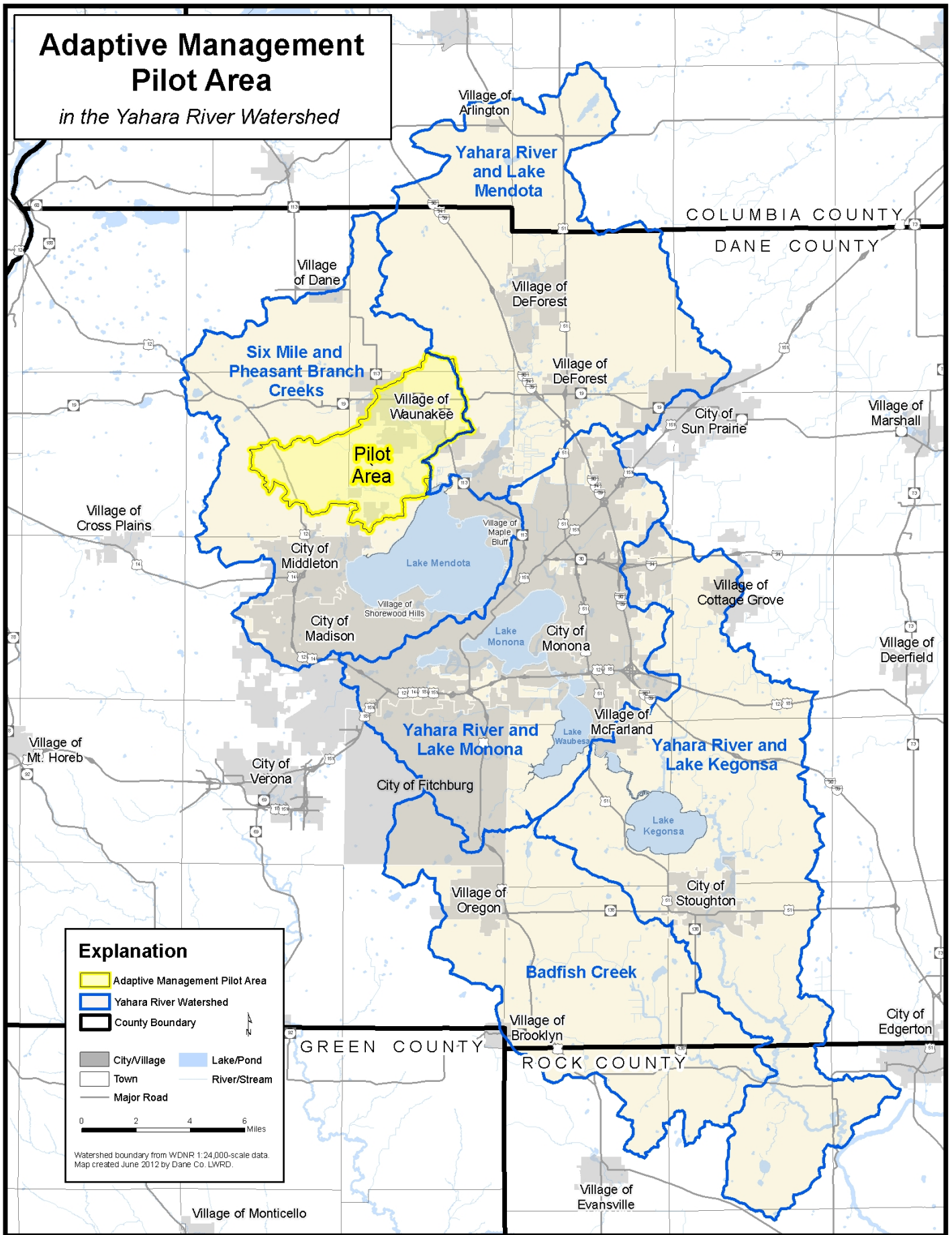
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# Adaptive Management Pilot Area

*in the Yahara River Watershed*



## Explanation

- Adaptive Management Pilot Area
- Yahara River Watershed
- County Boundary
- City/Village
- Lake/Pond
- Town
- River/Stream
- Major Road

0 2 4 6 Miles

Watershed boundary from WDNR 1:24,000-scale data.  
Map created June 2012 by Dane Co. LWRD.